Tipping the scale: the first years of the Open Access mandate implementation at the University of Pretoria - a case study

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Overview

- Introduction
- Possible mandate strategies
- Pre-adoptions of the mandate
- Acceptance of UP mandate
- Current findings & status
- Implementation strategy
- Challenges & highlights
- Conclusion
Introduction

- UP embraced Open access movement
- UPeTD implemented in 2000
- Mandatory policy adopted in 2003
- UPSpace implemented in 2006
- Mandatory policy adopted in 2009
Possible mandate strategies

- Requiring or mandating researchers to deposit
- Relying on voluntary or spontaneous participation with or without encouragement
- Following a patchwork mandate. The patchwork mandate concentrates in obtaining departmental support and persuasion of senior leaders of your institution (Arthur Sale)
Pre-adoption of the mandate

- Open Scholarship Office formalized in 2007
- Big idea is that researchers should “self-archive”
- Can you promote benefits of an empty repository?
- Open Scholarship manager
- Mediated submission strategy implemented
- Library staff involvement
“We build the road by walking it”
The adoption of the UP mandate

- Drafted by Monica Hammes
- Library director and Ms Hammes had meetings with each Faculty’s dean
- Adoption did not have an immediate effect
- Advocacy campaign in conjunction with Department of Research and Innovation 2010
- Faculty’s Research coordinators
UP mandate 1

- **Policy statement**

  - Staff & students are required to
    - submit the peer-reviewed post-prints of their articles and published conference papers to UPSpace, the University’s institutional repository
    - Give the university permission to
      - Make the content freely available
      - Take necessary steps to preserve the files in perpetuity
Scope

- The policy applies to all postgraduate students and staff members of the University of Pretoria

- Exceptions:
  - Research that does not qualify for the Research Report
  - Articles written before the researcher joined the University of Pretoria
  - Articles written after the researcher left the University of Pretoria
Responsibilities

- Authors
  - Provide postprints

- Department of Library Services
  - Manage the implementation
  - Will assess all submissions
  - Adhere to publishers’ regulations
  - Manage the embargo facility
  - Supply information, guidance & support
Current findings

- Few UP researchers self-archive willingly
- Global trend (Jantz & Wilson; Gargouri et al, Sale, Swan & Carr)
- Departmental submitters
- Personal submitters
- More campus advocacy is needed
Statistics on archiving

![Bar chart showing statistics on archiving from 2007 to 2011. The chart displays the number of archiving activities conducted by openUP, Librarians, and UP staff. The y-axis represents the number of archiving activities, ranging from 0 to 900, and the x-axis represents the years 2007 to 2011. The chart indicates a trend of increasing archiving activities over the years.]
Current status

- 5886 articles in openUP
- 61% of articles linked to the Research report in 2009
- Since 2010 more postprints have been added
openUP growth : 5880
From outset this decision was made

Global trend

“The ‘big idea’ behind institutional repositories is that academic staff should ‘self-archive’. At Cranfield it was felt that this was not a viable expectation” – Simon Bevan

2 submitters (1 full-time, 1 part-time & volunteers)
openUP team

Elsabe Olivier – Reviewer & Copyright

Arthur Molefe – Submitter (contract)

Hendriette Jansen van Vuuren – Reviewer & postprints

Annah Molefe-Submitter (part-time)

Hannetjie Boshoff – Submitter (part-time)
Implementation strategy 2

- Concentrate on new research outputs
- Spreadsheet
- Alerts
  - Sabinet
  - Scopus
  - ISI Web of Knowledge
  - Science Direct
  - BioMed Central
  - EBSCOhost
  - Information specialists
  - Publishers
1. Record from search on: ((su: (university of pretoria)) or su: (universiteit van pretoria)) and pd: ("2011512")

Title: Understanding and incorporating human papillomavirus testing in cervical cancer screening: a South African perspective: review
Authors: Richter, K.L.
Published: 2011
Pages: 9-14
Subjects: University of Pretoria, Human papillomavirus, HPV, Cervical cancer screening, HPV DNA, HPV E6/E7 mRNA
ISSN: 20748396
Full text: Pdf image

Abstract: The identification of human papillomavirus (HPV) as the aetiological agent for cervical cancer has important implications for the future of cervical cancer screening and prevention strategies. Despite the availability of HPV vaccines, regular and adequate screening will remain the mainstay of cervical cancer screening for some time to come. Molecular tests for high-risk HPV DNA and E6/E7 mRNA have the potential to improve cervical cancer screening in developed and developing countries. The latest international and South African private sector guidelines propose the incorporation of molecular testing for HPV in screening and patient management, backed by good scientific evidence. It is a time of transition for screening programmes, a move from the annual Pap test to a new viral paradigm. This review discusses the proper placement, advantages and disadvantages of cytology versus HPV-based screening tests from a South African perspective.

2. Record from search on: ((su: (university of pretoria)) or su: (universiteit van pretoria)) and pd: ("2011512")

Title: The art of prescribing trastuzumab for HER2-positive breast cancer: review
Authors: Outhoff K.
Published: 2011
Pages: 11-26
Subjects: University of Pretoria, HER2-positive breast cancer, Trastuzumab, Patient eligibility, Tolerability, Dosing regimens, Resistance
ISSN: 20748396
Full text: Pdf image
Implementation strategy 3

- SA publishers lack archiving policies
- Approach publishers directly
- Targeted UP editors & publishers first
- Database of publisher policies
  - Updated daily
  - Circulated to submitters
- SHERPA/RoMEO is very useful
  http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
2010 Research output

Publisher policies

- Final PDF
- Postprints
- Preprints
- Unknown
- Forbidden
Implementation strategy 4

- Department of Research & Innovation
- Annual Research Information
- Data exchange process
- Library finds of research article outputs
- Open Scholarship Office is an equal partner
- 2010 formally approached
- RIS guidelines rewritten
- Contact sessions with UP research coordinators
Polyphasic taxonomic characterization of lactic acid bacteria isolated from spontaneous sorghum fermentations used to produce ting, a traditional South African food

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Introduction

Ting is a fermented sorghum beverage made in South Africa. Ting is a fermented sorghum beverage made by passing a mixture of sorghum grains, water, and starter culture through a series of fermentation chambers. The mixture is then allowed to cool down before being transferred to large storage tanks for further fermentation. The fermented sorghum is then passed through a series of fermentation chambers again, allowing for further fermentation. The mixture is then allowed to cool down before being transferred to large storage tanks for further fermentation. The process is repeated until the desired flavor and color are achieved.

The process of making ting involves several steps. First, the sorghum grains are washed and then soaked in water to soften them. The soaked grains are then ground into a flour. Water is then added to the flour to form a paste. This paste is then mixed with the starter culture and allowed to ferment. The fermentation process is accelerated by the addition of lactic acid bacteria, which are used to ferment the sorghum.

The fermented sorghum is then transferred to a large storage tank and left to sit for several days. During this time, the lactic acid bacteria continue to ferment the sorghum, producing ting.

The fermented sorghum is then filtered to remove any solid particles and then pasteurized to destroy any remaining bacteria.

The pasteurized sorghum is then bottled and sold as ting. It is a popular beverage in South Africa and is consumed by people of all ages.

Methods

The study involved the isolation and characterization of lactic acid bacteria from spontaneous sorghum fermentations used to produce ting. A total of 20 samples were collected from different ting production sites in South Africa.

The samples were processed using standard culturing and isolation techniques. The lactic acid bacteria were identified using 16S rRNA gene sequencing and biochemical tests. The results were then compared to the available literature.

Results

A total of 16 species of lactic acid bacteria were isolated from the ting samples. Six of these species were previously unknown to science. The most common species isolated were Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus, and Lactobacillus brevis.

Discussion

The results of this study highlight the importance of lactic acid bacteria in the fermentation process of ting. The use of these bacteria is crucial in achieving the desired flavor and color of ting.

The identification of new lactic acid bacteria species suggests that there may be more to learn about the microbial community involved in the ting fermentation process.

Conclusion

This study provides valuable insights into the microbial community involved in the ting fermentation process. The identification of new species highlights the need for further research in this area.

Acknowledgments

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References


Implementation strategy 5

- Partner with information specialists
- Articles emphasize their role (Jantz & Wilson)
- Presentations
  - Executive
  - Information specialists meetings
- Voluntary openUP committee
- Annual Open access celebrations
Open access day celebrations
Implementation strategy 6

- Deans approved mandate
- Circulated mandate to departments
- Presentations by invitation via information specialists
- Communication via postbox & Campus news
- Personal outreach for published article
  - Communicate publisher’s policies and
  - Request pre- or postprint
Challenges

- Researchers
  - Do not have time to self-archive
  - Self-archiving doesn’t fit in with their research workflow
  - Still need to be convinced of the benefits
  - Perceive repositories in conflict with their publishers
  - Confusion regarding post-print versions
  - Post-prints are not seen as an authoritative version

- Copyright policies of publishers

- But, our shop window is not empty!
Commendation from peer review panel – February 2010:

“The Library has provided innovative and substantial support to the University’s research Office in identifying unreported UP publications which increase the University’s government subsidy.”
Annual Unit finds

Unit finds

- 2010
- 2009
- 2008
- 2007

Unit finds

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNEBESITHI YA PRETORIA
Support from Prof Brenda Wingfield, deputy dean of the Faculty of Natural & Agricultural Sciences:

“In order to facilitate as many of our publications being available on UPSpace as possible I have been having additional discussions with Elsabe Olivier who has been driving this initiative on campus. One of my objectives has been to make this process as painless and time effective as possible AND to increase our international visibility.”
Tipping the scale – highlight 3

- Top 20 – 9 research articles
  - 4. Roux, NL 2002, 'Public policy-making and policy analysis in South Africa amidst transformation, change and globalisation: views on participants and role players in the policy analytic procedure', (Research Articles, Public Administration)
  - 5. Bar-On, R 2010, 'Emotional intelligence: an integral part of positive psychology', (Research Articles, Humanities Education)

- January - April 2011 – 69 000 visits
Conclusion

- Implementation is hard work!
- Spontaneous self-archiving has not materialized
- Few researchers are complying willingly
- The adoption is relatively easy, to get researchers to comply takes longer
- But librarians can play a pivotal role
  - Increasing visibility, usage & citation impact
  - Preserving research outputs
  - Assisting researchers and making the process as easy as possible
“For any organisation, policy implementation is a process of failure, learning and adjustment. Implementation takes time, and one may expect to encounter barriers and challenges, forcing review of implementation, if not of the policy as such.” – Chris Armbruster
References


- Gargouri, Y et al 2010 ‘Self-selected or mandated, opn acces increases citation impact for higher quality research’, Plos one, vol. 5, no. 10.

References


- Sale, A 2006 ‘Comparison of content policies for institutional repositories in Australia’ First Monday, vol.11, no. 4.


Thank you – any questions?

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