OPEN ACCESS WEEK, 2022
OER & Creative Commons Licenses

Dr. Joan Wakasa Murumba

Ag. Director ODeL/ Ag. Director ICT/Lecturer of Information & Knowledge Management

Karatina University

OUTLINE

- What are Open Educational Resources (OERs)?
- Qualities of OERs
- Benefits of OERs
- OERs Licenses
- Application of Licenses
- Utilization/Use of OERs
- Examples of OER

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

- **Open Educational Resources (OERs)** are educational resources that are freely available for use by educators and learners, without an accompanying need to pay royalties or license fees.

- **Open education resources** are freely accessible, openly licensed text, media, and other digital assets that are useful for teaching, learning, and research purposes.
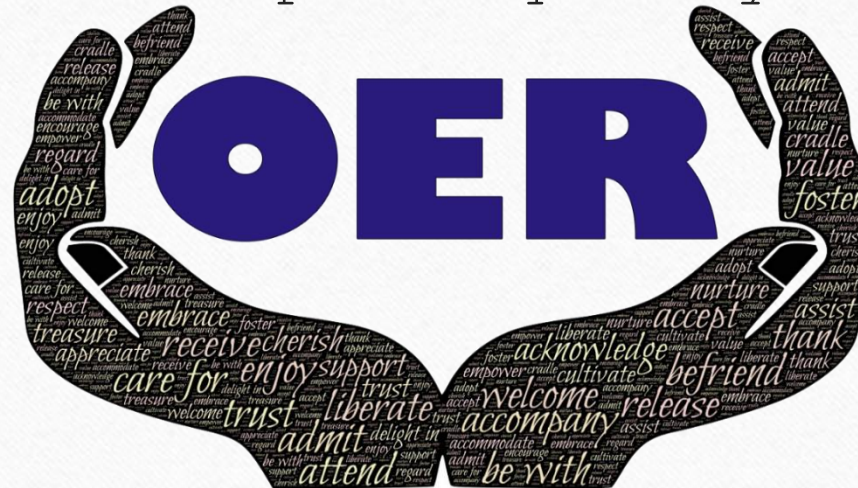
What is OER?

- **Teaching, learning or research material.**

- **Any medium (digital or otherwise).**

- **Free to access, use, adapt or redistribute with some or no conditions.**

Open Educational Resources

Why OERs?

- Reduce costs

- Enhance access

- Improve quality

Benefits of OERs

- Introduce new ideas
- Use different media (multimedia content)
- Improve quality
- Improve diversity of resources
- Enhance delivery
- Enhance understanding
- Save time

How to use OER?

- It is about the open license used to **share educational material.**

- **No permission required** as long as the open license is respected.

3 basic ways to use OERs

Reuse (copy verbatim)

Revise (adapt and edit)

Remix (combine with other materials)

Licensing Resources for Open Use

- The most widely used model for open licensing of resources has been created by the **`Creative Commons`** organization.

- The Creative Commons licensing model allows creators of works to keep their ownership yet at the same time defining under which conditions their work can be openly used.

https://unevoc.unesco.org/home/Open+Licensing+of+Educational+Resources&context=

Why Consider Licensing?

- **Copyright** and **licensing** issues are at the heart of OER as they have important implications for **creators**, **users** and **institutions**.

- By default, copyright is automatic and 'all rights reserved' - thus permission is required by those who wish to use the work.

Types of Creative Commons Licenses

Creative Commons
▪ CC-BY
▪ CC-BY-SA
▪ CC-BY-NC
▪ CC-BY-NC-SA
▪ CC-BY-ND
▪ CC-BY-NC-ND

Conditions
▪ Attribution
▪ Share Alike
▪ Non-Commercial
▪ Non-Derivative

Creative Commons Conditions

Condition	Explanation
Attribution (BY)	CC licenses makes attributing the author mandatory if one uses his/her works.
Non-Commercial (NC)	One can use, copy, distribute, perform, display and modify (unless the No Derivatives clause has been applied) a work in a non-commercial way.
No Derivative works (ND)	The author lets other copy, distribute, display and perform only the original copies of his/her work.
Share Alike (SA)	The author lets others copy, distribute, display, perform or modify his/her work as long as they are shared on the same terms.

Creative Common Licenses – In Practice

i) CC: OPEN- free to share; adapt or modify

ii) Attribution - CC BY : Distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit the original creation.

iii) Attribution Share Alike - CC BY-SA: Remix, adapt, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.

Creative Common Licenses – In Practice

iv) Attribution Non-Commercial - CC NY-NC: Remix, adapt, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don't have to license their derivative works on the same terms.

v) Attribution No Derivatives - CC BY-ND: Reuse the work for any purpose, including commercially; however, it cannot be shared with others in adapted form, and credit must be provided to you.

Creative Common Licenses – In Practice

vi) Attribution Non-Commercial Share Alike - CC BY-NC-SA: Acknowledge source, no commercial use, no changes.

vii) Attribution Non-Commercial No Derivatives - CC BY-NC-SA-ND: Most restrictive of the 6 main licenses, only allowing others to download your works and share them with others as long as they credit you, but they cannot change them in any way or use them commercially.

The 5R Criteria of OER Use

The 5Rs

Retain	• Make and own copies
Reuse	• Use in a wide range of ways
Revise	• Adapt, modify, and improve
Remix	• Combine two or more
Redistribute	• Share with others
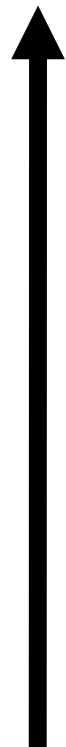
Examples-1

- SOL*R (Shareable Online Learning Resources) – This is BCcampus' OER repository.

- Creative Commons Search – A repository of various types of media, including images, music, and videos.

- OER Commons – A large collection of a variety of types of OER, including textbooks, courses, and ancillary materials.

- MERLOT – a curated collection of free and open online teaching, learning, and faculty development services contributed and used by an international education community.

Examples-2

- [OER Handbook for Educators](#) – a guide for those who are just getting started in the creation of open educational resources (OER).

- oasis.col.org. OAsis is the Commonwealth of Learning's online institutional repository for learning resources and publications. The publications found here are licensed under Creative Commons BY-SA 4.0 and can be freely downloaded for reuse and adaptation with attribution to COL (exceptions are noted)

Examples-3

- OpenStax – Supported by Rice University, OpenStax has a huge collection of open, peer-reviewed textbooks on a large variety of subjects.

- Project Gutenberg – A collection of tens of thousands of digitized books available for download; audiobooks are also available.

- AU Press – Athabasca University's AU Press publishes open access journals and books with a focus on Canada, the North American West, and the Circumpolar North.

Examples-4

- Khan Academy – A collection of instructional videos and practice exercises on topics including mathematics, science, programming, history, English, economics, and standardized test prep.

- MIT OpenCourseWare – offers free access to almost all MIT course content.

- Saylor Academy – a non-profit organization committed to providing free and open online courses.

- Coursera – an educational platform partnered with dozens of prestigious universities and institutions (including MoMA, Stanford, Yale, the University of Toronto, and the University of London)

Examples-5

- Creative Commons Search – A repository of various types of media, including images, music, and videos.

- Vimeo – Videos with a CC license can be found through Advanced Search options.

- Flickr: Creative Commons – Flickr is an online photo management and sharing application where photos are available under CC licenses; Flickr allows searching by type of license.

- Ulrichsweb.com, Global Serials Directory

- Directory of Open Access Journals

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

Supplemental, or ancillary, OER materials can include lecture notes, lesson plans, PowerPoint presentations, assignments, and activities.

- PhET – Interactive mathematics and science simulations with lesson plans and activities.

- OER Commons – A large collection of a variety of types of OER, including textbooks, courses, and ancillary materials.

ENJOY THE OERs FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING

REFERENCES

- https://youtu.be/P1j0OA9N4hs

- https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0

- https://unevoc.unesco.org/home/Open+Licensing+of+Educational+Resources&context=

- CEMCA. (2018). *Quality Higher Education Opportunities through Open Educational Resources*. New Delhi, Delhi.

Wishing you all the best as you explore and exploit OERs.

THANK YOU!