Open Educational Resources
OER

Tamer Abdullah

Libraries Manager

Dr. Nermien Ismail Schools NIS – Egypt

2019

Open Educational Resources

What is OER?

Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching, learning and research materials in any medium – digital or otherwise – that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions.

https://en.unesco.org/themes/building-knowledge-societies/oer
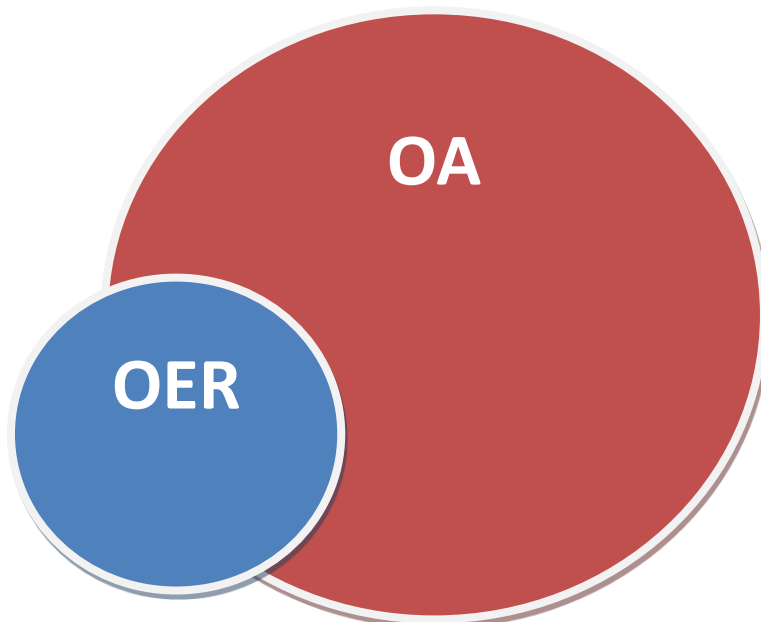
Open-Definition – The 5R's

- **Retain** – the right to make, own, and control copies of the content
- **Reuse** – the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a ass, in a study group, on a website, in a video)
- **Revise** – the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)
- **Remix** – the right to combine the original or revised content with other open content to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mash up)
- **Redistribute** – the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend).

David Wiley: http://opencontent.org/definition/, CC BY 4.0

The Different between OER and OA (open Access)

OA: focuses on sharing content, usually of scholarly nature, without a requirement for the use of an Open license.

OER: includes any educational content that is shared under an Open license.
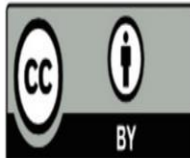
OER Licenses

most freedom

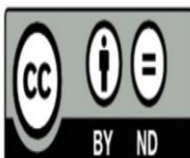|	
CC0 PUBLIC DOMAIN	CC0: This license allows to waive all rights and place a work in the public domain
CC BY	This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation.
CC BY SA	This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.
CC BY NC	This license lets others remix, tweak, 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.
CC BY NC SA	This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.
CC BY ND	This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.
CC BY NC ND	This license is the most restrictive of the six main licenses, only allowing others to download your works and share them with others as long as they credit you, but they can't change them in any way or use them commercially.

least freedom

https://creativecommons.org/choose/#metadata

Useful Links:

- What are Creative Commons Licenses?

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srVPLrmlBJY

- The OERs - Open Educational Resources

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-xGRztrWv-k&feature=youtu.be

How can I find OER on the Internet?

- Finding OER Using Google's Advanced Search

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u_gs9AlmbLg

- How can I find OER?

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NJRIaQkiWKw

- How to Find and Evaluate OER

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FbwuMQM-NG8

- **Also you can find OER on this websites**:

  (Pexels, Pixabay, Flicker, Creative commons, Europeana, Bing images)

How can I find OER in universities websites?

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT OpenCourseWare (OCW)

  https://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm

- University of Minnesota /Center for Open Education

  https://open.umn.edu/

Why OER in libraries?

The UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions IFLA could only come to the conclusion that „School and academic libraries sit at the heart of educational institutions, while public libraries complement the work of schools in promoting literacy, as well as promoting life-long learning.

IFLA is committed to driving progress towards SDG4, as well as across the whole of the 2030 Agenda."

As OER clearly helps to advance the SDGs, especially SDG 4, and IFLA is committed to the goals of the SDG, it remains to be seen whether and how libraries will position themselves internationally to support Open Educational Resources in the future.

New tasks for libraries

- **Places of lifelong learning**

In order to meet the challenges of digitization, people will be long-term learners in the future. Libraries offer both physical and virtual spaces for learning in teams and as individuals.

- **24/7 access to materials, technology and media**

With OER, libraries offer access to high-quality materials that are freely available around the clock. Libraries can also provide technology and infrastructure for the production and editing of OER.

- **Rooms and Infrastructure**

Libraries can also provide technology and infrastructure for the production and editing of OER.

- **Bringing together actors from different educational sectors**

Due to their often already existing good relations with local educational institutions (schools, universities, education and further education institutions) libraries can act as networkers and bring the players from the different areas together.

- **Encourage collaborative creation, editing and sharing of materials**

Rooms, consulting, infrastructure can be provided by libraries to enable collaborative development, editing and sharing of OER.

- **Curating collections**

A core task of libraries is the collection and curation of media and content. They can and should do this with OER. Libraries can collect, formally and content-wise index OER and make it searchable for their users.

- **Counseling**

In the context of the information and consulting task, libraries can assist in researching for OER, advice on open licenses and help in the selection of the right formats and forms.

Notes by Gabi Fahrenkrog, CC0.