

Unit 1: Content Management in OA Context

Objective: Participants should be conversant with different aspects of content management such as, it's functional components, the processes by which the concept management operates, how the available technologies may be of use etc., in the context of open access resources.

A typical content management system is a computerized system that manages submission, publication, modification and retrieval of digital contents in different forms and formats from a central managerial interface. Advanced content management system also controls different workflows right from submission to withdrawal in a participative and collaborative environment.

An open access (OA) content management system is essentially Web content management system responsible to create, manage, store and deploy open knowledge objects in the forms of text, embedded graphics, photos, video, audio, and research datasets with an aim to support end user retrieval and participation.

OA content management system has additional responsibilities to manage copyright and other legalities, retention of authors' rights, privileges control (who submits/access what), version control, preservation, format management for bit streams, purging control (withdrawal of metadata/items), and embargo control.

Learning Outcomes

After going through this topic, the participants are expected to be able to:

- Describe the scope and importance of content management in OA;
- Identify the functional components related to content management in OA context;
- Critically examine the processes of content management in Green OA and Gold OA environment;
- Explain principles of sustainable development of OA system; and
- Apply cutting edge technologies in OA content management.

Areas of focus

- OA Content Management: An Overview
- OA Content Management: Best Practices
- Content Management in Green OA
- Content Management in Gold OA
- Integration of Open Contents and Library Resources

OA Content Management: An Overview

Functional Entities of OA Content Management – [*guidelines for creating workflow for your digitisation section/ unit*](#)

- a) Ingest function – Submission/ Archival Information Package
- b) Archival Storage function – receive and append ingest to permanent storage
- c) Data management function – database update, etc

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- d) Administration function – starts with negotiating submissions agreements with producers to content retrieval, etc
- e) Preservation planning function – policy issues with content formats, content migration, etc
- f) Access function – user interface to OA content

OA Content Management: Best Practices

- i) Content coverage – you need a road-map – dissertations, articles, raw research data, data-sets, post-prints, book chapters, etc - *strive to achieve diversity in your content*
- ii) Content metadata - three types of metadata which can apply to objects in a digital archive – descriptive metadata, administrative metadata and structural metadata. OA content management system should apply appropriate standards in each of these three areas to ensure adequate description and long term preservation.

Factors to consider in choosing metadata – always consult the guidelines – pp. 29:

- Access to metadata
 - Reuse of metadata
 - Metadata types and sources
 - Metadata schemas
- iii) Content Ingest – is submission of metadata and objects into OA system – issues to consider – eligibility of depositors – e.g. eligibility by status- eligibility of content; Moderation by repository – ; data quality requirements; Confidentiality and disclosure; Embargo status; Rights and ownership;

Content access and Reuse

- E.g. registration in systems to access OA resources
- Assigning a license in downloading OA resources
- Acknowledgment in adopting and adapting OA resources;

Three types of licenses are in use

- Creative Commons - <http://creativecommons.org>
- Science Commons - <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resource/legal-watch/science-commons/>
- Open Data Commons - [http:// www.opendatacommons.org](http://www.opendatacommons.org)

Content Preservation – *guidelines/ factors to consider*

- Retention period
- Functional preservation
- File preservation
- Fixity and authenticity

Content withdraw – *guidelines/ factors to consider* pp. 35

Sustainable development – *the measures to consider* – pp. 35 - 36

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Content Management in Green OA

Repository Software that meet the Open Society Institute guidelines

- a) ARNO – Academic Research in the Netherlands Online - <http://arno.uvt.nl/~arno/arnodist/>
- b) CDSWare - European Organization for Nuclear Research - supports electronic preprint servers, online library catalogs, and other web-based document depository systems - <http://cdsware.cern.ch>
- c) DSpace - the architecture supports the participation of the schools, departments, research centers, and other units typical of a large research institution - <http://www.dspace.org/>.
- d) Eprints - used for managing large institute oriented digital archive for scholarly objects - <http://software.eprints.org/>.
- e) Fedora - designed to be a foundation upon which full-featured institutional repositories and other interoperable web-based digital libraries can be built. <http://www.fedora.info/>
- f) i-TOR - allows to present various types of information can be presented through a web interface,” irrespective of where the data is stored or the format in which it is stored - <http://www.i-tor.org/en/toon>
- g) MyCoRe - provide a core bundle of software tools to support digital libraries and archiving solutions (or Content Repositories, thus “CoRe”) - <http://www.mycore.de/engl/index.html>

Activity: Discuss how you can use web 2.0, 3.0, tools in OA content management pp. 48-49

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