

OER Africa



Utilising Open Educational Resources (OER) in support of curriculum transformation at Africa
Nazarene University: a participatory action research (PAR) approach
ALARA, 4-7 November 2015





Overview



Utilising OER ...

THE CHALLENGE







The contextual challenge

- Participation rates in SSA (excl RSA), 6-7%
- But: Singapore 45% target to be competitive in a global knowledge economy
- Limited capacity for expansion of public HE
- Therefore growth in private HE
- Africa Nazarene University (ANU) first private charter

The institutional challenge



- Increasing demand for non-campus-based provision
 - Part-time
 - Workplace-based
 - Distance
- Centres: Ongata Rongai + Nairobi, Meru, Kisii, Machakos, Mwingi, Migori, Eldoret, Malawi, + diaspora

The institutional challenge contd.

- All forms of nontraditional provision learning resource-based
- Supportive policy framework?
- Supportive financial modelling?
- CPD for academics hired on the basis of qualifications and research?



Utilising OER ...

PART OF THE SOLUTION







OER Definition

Open Educational Resources (OERs) are any type of educational materials that are in the public domain or introduced with an open license.

The nature of these open materials means that anyone can legally and freely copy, use, adapt and re-share them.

OERs range from textbooks to curricula, syllabi, lecture notes, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video and animation.

UNESCO

A resource



An educational resource



- What is the name of the bird in the foreground of the picture?
- Can you name 3 other varieties of this kind of bird?

An OER



- What is the name of the bird in the foreground of the picture?
- Can you name 3 other varieties of this kind of bird?



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported <u>License</u>

Citation: Tony Mays 2011

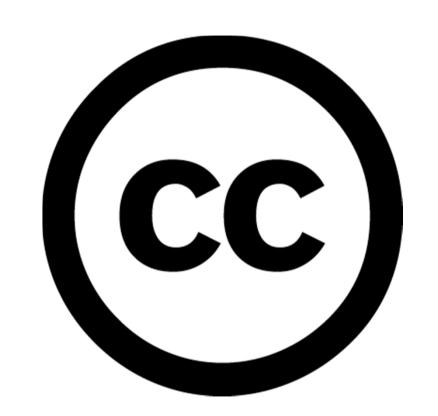
A Remixed OER



- The yellow hornbill shown left is one of four varieties of hornbills common across sub-Saharan Africa. The other varieties are the grey- and red- hornbills and the much larger ground hornbill.
- As the name suggests, the large horny bill is the key characteristic of the species.
 What does this suggest about their typical diet?

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported <u>License</u>

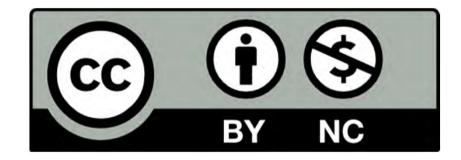
> Citation: Jane Kamau 2012 Photo: Tony Mays 2011



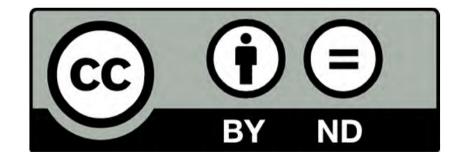
OER

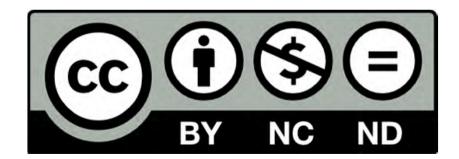












Developing a course



Utilising OER ...

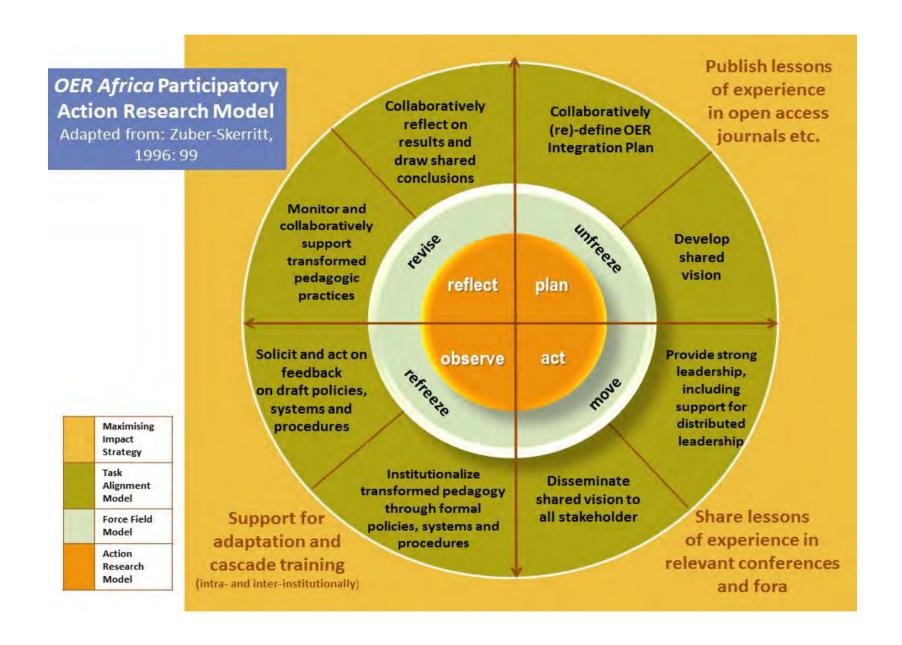
THE RESEARCH



Transformative potential

- 1. Increased availability of high quality, relevant learning materials can contribute to more productive students and educators.
- 2. The principle of allowing adaptation of materials provides one mechanism amongst many for constructing roles for students as active participants in educational processes.
- 3. OER has potential to build capacity by providing institutions and educators access, at low or no cost, to the means of production to develop their competence in producing educational materials and carrying out the necessary instructional design.

(CoL 2011: 13)



Long term goals

- 1. By end August 2017 have developed an ANU-specific case study/article and possibly M/D study which addresses the following questions:
 - What kinds of pedagogical transformation are envisaged at ANU and within what timeframes are these changes expected to be introduced? How does this align with the OER community's understanding of the transformative educational potential of OER?
 - To what extent can use of OER constitute an effective catalyst in driving or supporting these envisaged pedagogical changes?
 - In what ways can a focus on pedagogical transformation serve to embed effective OER practices into mainstream institutional activities and systems, rather than these practices operating parallel to the mainstream?
 - What opportunities already exist within universities that can be used to drive this kind of pedagogical transformation and how can these opportunities most effectively be harnessed?
 - What policy, procedural, systemic, cultural, and logistical challenges and barriers inhibit these changes within institutions?
 - What strategies need to be implemented to overcome these challenges?
 - What levels of institutional political support or championing are needed for changes made to become institutionalized?

Utilising OER ...

PROGRESS TO DATE







Materials published as OER



- OER policy
- Case study
- 7 ODL modules in process







OER research in process



- Doctoral study of process
- Doctoral study on takeup of OER by Kenyan universities
- Research on:
 - Readiness of departments
 - Readiness of centres
 - Impact of reworked materials







Extending the model to CPD



 Using an action research CPD process to develop a portfolio of learning resource review, improvement, review cycles...







Bibliography of useful references

- Africa Nazarene University (ANU). 2015. OER Policy. Nairobi: ANU.
- Altbach, P. G., Reisberg, L., & Rumbley, L. E., (2009), Trends in Global Higher Education: Tracking an Academic Revolution. A Report Prepared for the UNESCO 2009 World Conference on Higher Education. Paris: UNESCO.
- Beer, M., Eisenstadt, R. A., & Spector, B., (1990), Why change programs don't produce change. Harvard Business Review, Nov-Dec. (68), 158-66.
- Boyer, E. L., (1990), Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities of the Professoriate. A special report prepared for The Carnegie Foundation.
- Brown, J. S., & Adler, R. P., (2008), Minds on Fire: Open Education, the Long tail, and Learning 2.0. EDUCAUSE review, January/February 2008. Accessed at http://open.umich.edu/oertoolkit/references/mindsonfire.pdf on 20/10/12.
- Butcher, N., (2011), A Basic Guide to Open Educational Resources (OER). Vancouver: Commonwealth of Learning.
- Caswell, T., Henson, S., Jensen, M., & Wiley, D., (2008), Open Content and Open educational resources: Enabling universal education. IRRODL, Vol 9, No. 1, 2008. http://www.irrodl.org/index.php/irrodl/article/view/469/1009. Accessed 20/10/12.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K., (2000), Research Methods in Education. 5th Edition. London and New York: RoutledgeFalmer.
- Conole, G., (2012), http://cloudworks.ac.uk/cloud/view/6305. Accessed 17/10/12.
- Council on Higher Education (CHE), 2014, Distance Higher Education Programmes in a Digital Era: Good Practice Guide. Pretoria: CHE.
- Downes, S., (2007), Models for Sustainable Open educational Resources. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Knowledge and Learning Objects, Volume 3, February 27, 2007*. National Research Council Canada. 29-44.
- Glennie, J., Harley, K., & Butcher, N., (2012), Conclusion: Reflections on Practice in: Glennie, J., Harley, K., Butcher, N., & Van Wyk, T., (Eds), Open Educational Resources and Change in Higher Education: Reflections from Practice. Vancouver: Commonwealth of Learning.
- Haßler, B., & Mays, T., (2014), Open Content. Article in International Encyclopedia of Digital Communication and Society. Published online by John Wiley & Sons:
- http://onlinelibrary.wilev.com/doi/10.1002/9781118767771.wbiedcs154/full
- http://onlinelibrary.wilev.com/doi/10.1002/9781118767771.wbiedcs154/pdf
- Lewin, K., (1946), Action research and minority problems, Journal of Social Sciences, 2 (4), 34-46; Lewin, K. 1948, Resolving Social Conflicts, New York; Harper.
- Lewin, K., (1952), Field Theory in Social Science. London: Tavistock Publications.
- Mays, T., (2004), From policy to practice: an evaluation of the Unisa National Professional Diploma in Education from the perspective of social critical theory. Unpublished MEd dissertation. Pretoria: Unisa.
- Mays, T., (2013), Open Educational Resources (OER): do they make a difference and how do/will we know in Gouws, F. E., & Wolhuter, C, C,. (Eds), SAERA 2013 Conference Proceedings: Educational Research in South Africa: Practices and Perspectives. Cape Town: OUP. 123-146.
- Mays, T., (2015), Chapter 6: Teaching, learning and curriculum resources in du Preez, P. & Reddy, C. Eds, Curriculum Studies: Visions and Imaginings, Cape Town: Pearson.
- Omollo, Kathleen Ludewig, (2011a), Growing an Institutional Health OER Initiative: A Case Study of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. http://www.oerafrica.org/ResourceResults/tabid/1562/mctl/Details/id/38803/Default.aspx
- Ooko, M. & Mays, T. 2015. Opening learning at the Africa Nazarene University: A case study. Nairobi: Africa Nazarene University.
- Randell. C., (2006), Resources for new ways of learning: a manual for developers of learning resources. Pretoria: Saide. Downloaded from www.saide.org.za, 06/07/2006.
- UNESCO, (2012), (2012) World Open Educational Resources (OER) Congress, 2012 Paris OER Declaration.
 http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/Events/Paris%20OER%20Declaration 01.pdf. Accessed 18/10/12.
- Welch, T., (2012), The OER Life Cycle. Pretoria: OER Africa.
- Wiley, D., (2006), The current state of open educational resources. Blog. Iterating toward openness. Accessed January 2011, http://opencontent.org/blog/archives/247.
- Wiley, D., (2008), http://www.wikieducator.org/ OER Handbook/ educator/ OER Lifecycle
- Zuber-Skerritt, O., (1996), Emancipatory action research for organisational change and management development in Zuber-Skerritt, O. Ed. New Directions in Action Research. London: Falmer, 99 of 83-105.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License



Citation:

Ooko, M. & Mays, T. 2015. Utilising OER in support of curriculum transformation at ANU: a PAR approach. OER Africa/Saide and ANU



Thank you

Tony Mays

Senior Programme Specialist: HE

tonym@saide.org.za

Mary Ooko

Director: IODL, ANU

mooko@anu.ac.ke

