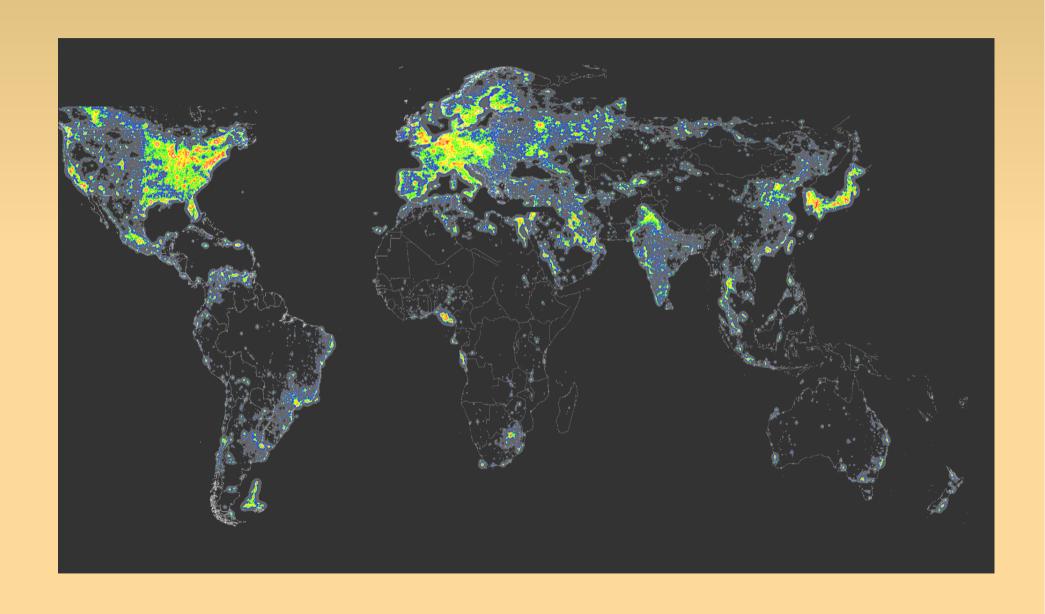
www.wikieducator.org/FLOSS4Edu

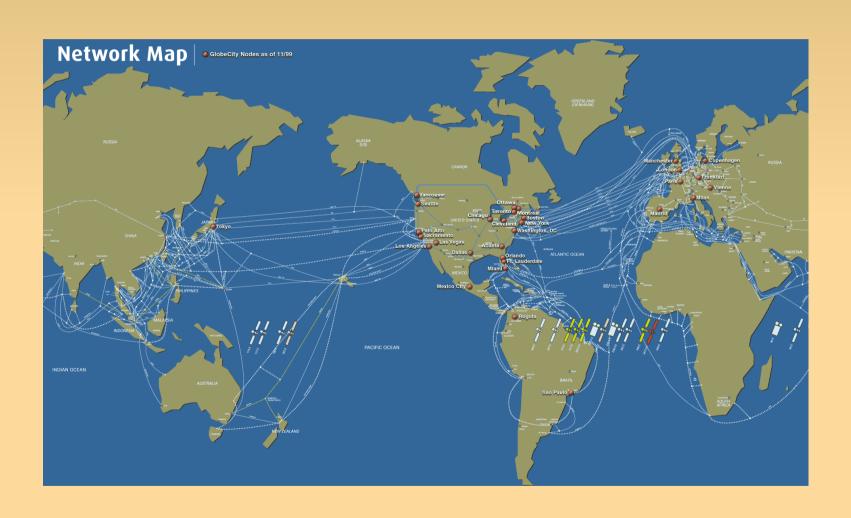
WikiEducator and FLOSS4Edu in the Development of OER's for Africa

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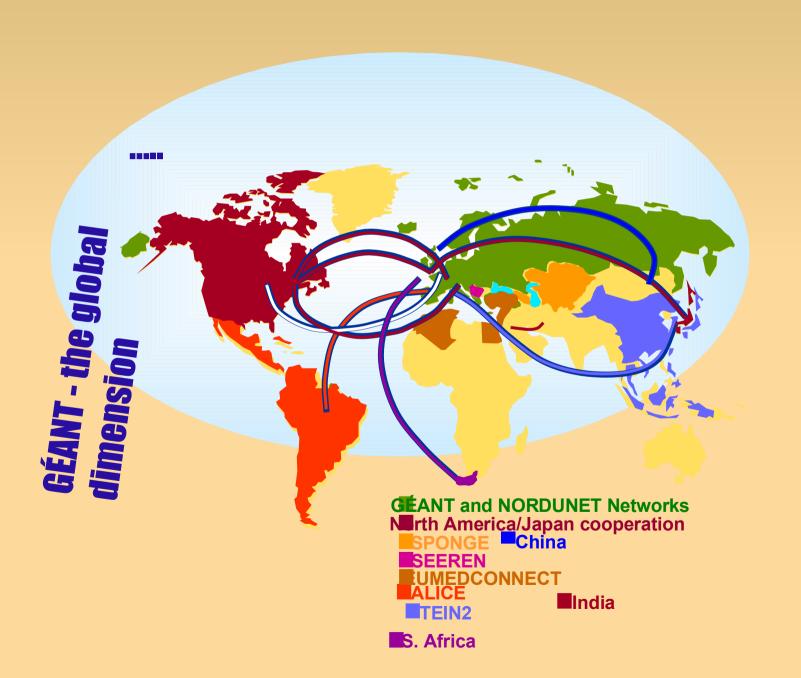
Global Context: The lights of the World



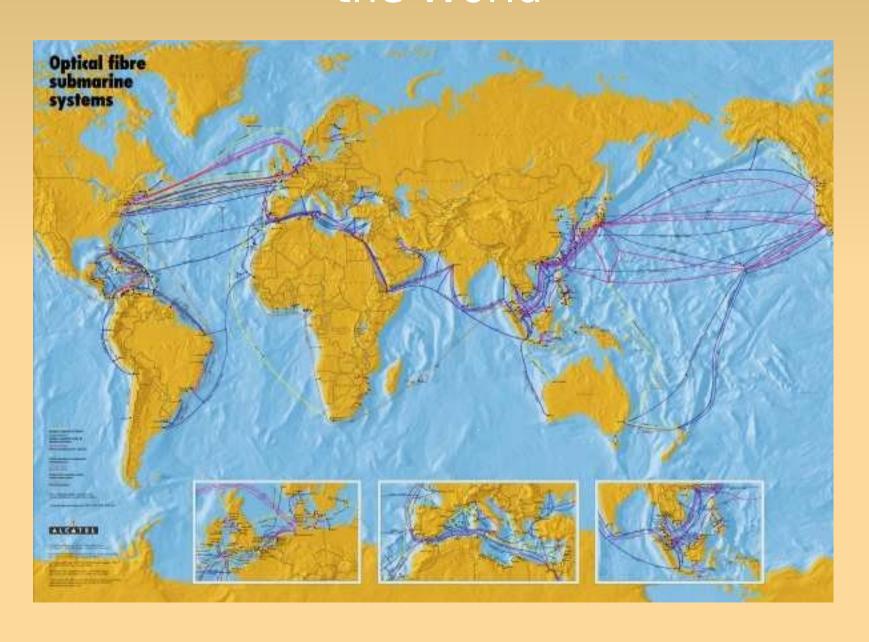
Global Context: The submarine cables of the World



Global Context: The Global Research Networks



Global Context: The submarine cables of the World



The Battle is over content

- Google acquires youtube.com for USD 1.6b and establishes Google University
- All big ICT Companies fighting for control of Content: Microsoft, Yahoo etc

The Challenge

- Globalization and connected world
- WTO "Trade in Services" policy Developing countries being forced to open their borders
- Cross border and transnational education

The Challenge to Africa's Educational Institutions

- The emergence of global private higher educational institutions with broader context of globalization.
 This has led to increased competitive pressure forcing universities to be more efficient and strive for excellence
- Educational Institutions must engage with the social community and must be open to open peer review and critical rationality
- They must reduce costs through resource sharing and increase collaboration across national and institutional borders

The Opportunities

- Great improvement in communication infrastructure
- Bandwidth costs will come down in most African countries in the next three years –as optical fibre infrastructure and submarine systems are put in place-EASSY and TEAMS, SAT3 etc
- Greater openness in Collaboration between education Institutions.
- Great demand for access to education

What Constitute Open Educational Resources

- Open Course Content
- Open Source development tools
- Open standards and licensing tools

What are Open Educational Resources

- Open educational resources, means
 - "that access to open content (including metadata) is provided in a free manner for educational institutions, content services, and the end-users such as teachers, students and lifelong learners;
 - that the content is liberally licensed for re-use in educational activities, favourable free from restrictions to modify, combine and repurpose the content; consequently, that the content should ideally be designed for easy re-use in that open content standards and formats are being employed;
 - that for educational systems/tools software is used for which the source code is available (i.e. Open Source software) and that there are open Application Programming Interfaces (open APIs) and authorisations to re-use Web-based services as well as resources."
 - Just as Open Source Software, they maintain the essential freedoms

Benefits to Educational Networks

- Provide a long-term conceptual framework for alliances in the creation, sharing and provision of educational resources based on a strong emphasis of reusability;
- Allow for a higher return on investment of taxpayers' money (public funds) through better cost-effectiveness when reusing resources (e.g. sharing development costs among institutions or professional communities);
- Promote digital competence for the knowledge society beyond basic ICT skills through making available tools and content that allow learners to develop their critical thinking and creativity;
- Enrich the pool of resources (content and tools) for innovating curricula and teaching & learning practices, including resources from public sector information agencies, libraries, museums and other cultural organisations;
- Lead to a leverage in the educational quality of content through quality control, feedback and improvements within content alliances, communities and networks who share content (quality control through networks of developers and users has often been shown to bring good results);
- Foster lifelong learning and social inclusion through easy access to resources that may otherwise not be accessible by potential user groups.

Benefits to Teachers and Learners

- Offer a broader range of subjects and topics to choose from and allow for more flexibility in choosing material for teaching and learning (i.e. content that can be easily modified and integrated in course material);
- Save time and effort through reusing resources for which IPR/copyright issues have already been resolved;
- Allow for engaging teachers in leveraging the educational value of resources through providing their own personal assessments, lessons learned and suggestions for improvements;
- Provide learning communities such as groups of teachers and learners with easy-touse tools to set up collaborative learning environments (e.g. group Wikis or Weblogs, social networking, content feeds, etc.);
- Promote user-centred approaches in education and lifelong learning; users not only consume educational content but develop their own ePortfolios, and share study results and experiences with peers."

The New Paradigm Shift in Education Content Delivery

- Focussed on the use of delivery mechanisms that support learners participation and contribution.
- These delivery mechanisms are based on a set of technologies and social phenomenon called Web 2.0 Technologies. The web is no longer about access but also participation
- Web 2.0 characterised by:
 - Increasing levels of two-way communication
 - Content Creation by users
 - Increased social interaction
 - Naturally formed communities of practice and social networking
 - Blurring distinction between desktop computing and web-based computing
- Web 2.0 Technologies include weblogs(blogs), wikis, content syndication(rss), podcasting/videocasting, social bookmarking, video and audio sharing

The Shift from Education 1.0 to Education 2.0

Characteristic	Education 1.0	Education 2.0
Primary role of professor	Source of knowledge	Guide and source of knowledge with a bigger role as orchestrator of collaborative knowledge creation
Content Arrangements	Traditional copyright materials	Copyright and free/open educational resources for students within discipline, sometimes across institutions. F/OER created and reused across multiple institutions
Learning Activities	Traditional, essays, assignments, tests, some groupwork within classroom	Open, flexible learning activities that focus on creating room for student creativity; social networking outside traditional boundaries of discipline, institution and nations
Institutional arrangements	Campus based with fixed boundaries between institutions; teaching, assessment and accreditation by one institution	Increasing loose institutional affiliations and relations
Student behavior	Largely passive absorptive	Active, strong sense of ownership of own education, co-creation of resources and opportunities and active choice
Technology	E-learning enabled through and electronic learning management system and limited to participation within one institution	E-learning drieven from the perspective of personal distributed learning environments; consisting of a portfolio of applications

Open Content: OpenCourseWare



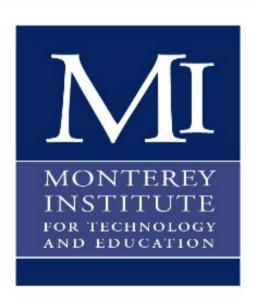




TuftsOpenCourseWare



Open Content: Full Courses









Open Content: Library Collections









Open Content: Subject Area Collections









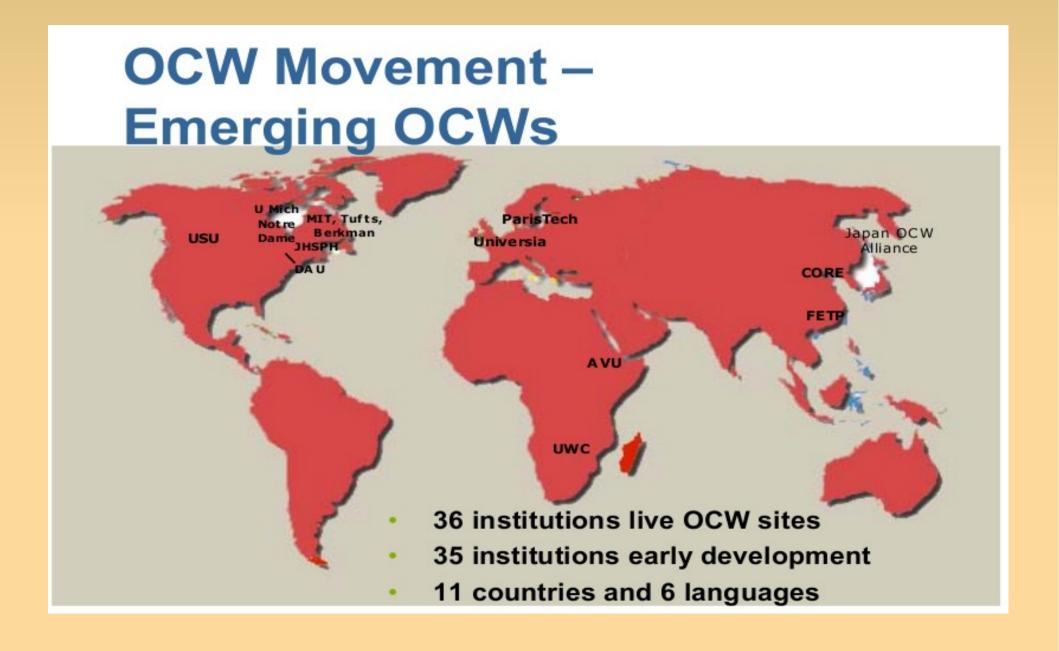
Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy



Open Content: General Collections







MIT OpenCourseWare (OCW)

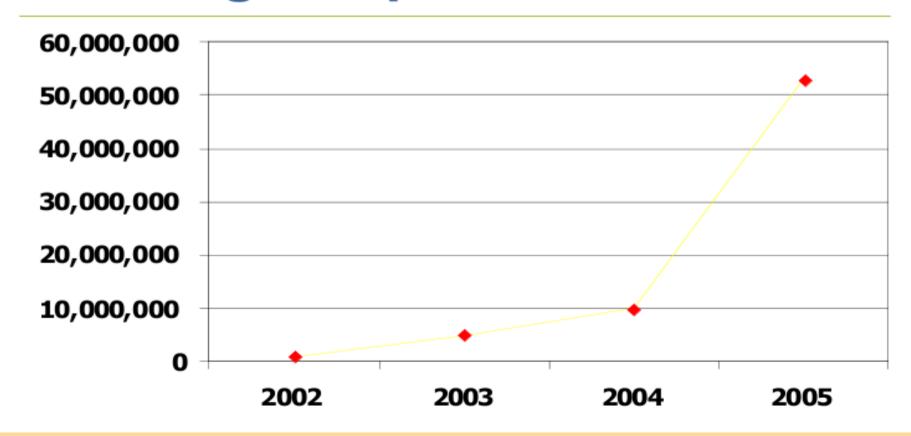
- 1,100 course to date
- 1,800 course by 2007
- 33 disciplines



Wikipedia 1.4 billion hits monthly



Creative Commons Licenses - Growing Adoption



Growing Global Networks



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

THE COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING



Global Education and Learning Community









FLOSS4Edu – The Vision

"By 2009 make available appropriate educational content and a set of easy to use FLOSS tools to 100 educational institutions while building the largest community of educational practitioners collaborating on the development of Free and Open Educational Resources in Africa"

What does wikieducator believe in?

- The Commonwealth of Learning established the WikiEducator Initiative.
- Wikieducator believes in:
 - Social inclusion and participation of all people
 - Educators have the right to teach with the technologies and content of their choice
 - Educational Content is unique and working together improves the technology
 - Re-usability of digital learning resources
 - Working together to find appropriate and sustainable solutions for eLearning futures

FLOSS4Edu – The Need

- Absence of Free and Open Educational Content for Educational Institutions
- The lack of valuable skills and knowledge to use FLOSS technologies
- Lack of access to existing FLOSS resources caused by high bandwidth costs and the absence of alternative FLOSS distributions channels
- The lack of easy to use FLOSS solutions

FLOSS4Edu – The Strategy

- Build a strong community around creating Open Educational Content.
- Carry out promotional activities to improve awareness of FLOSS for Education solutions
- Support capacity building initiatives and develop relevant OER's for installation and pedagogical support
- •Collaboratively work together towards the development of wiki based open educational content while packaging existing software applications in an easy to use manner
- •Involve everyone in the development of content

FLOSS4Edu – Achievements so far

- Development of over 100 lessons as OERs
- Establishment of 15 Expert groups from various Universities
- •Implementation of five(5) capacity building workshops in University of Winneba(2), BOCODOL(1), Nairobi(3) with more upcoming
- •Establishment of more regional FLOSS4Edu Chapters: West Africa, East Africa, India, Careabean, Southern Africa