

## HELPDESK RESPONSE 20

# Open Educational Resources in Africa

A Curated Resource List

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## About this document

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# 1. Introduction

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In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, Open Education Resources (OER) represent a crucial means to support the continuation of learning in both formal and informal settings ([↑UNESCO, 2020](#)).

## 1.1. Document purpose

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This curated list defines open educational resources, offers background on open-source licensing, and provides a review of OER that can be used in the sub-Saharan African context. This document does not intend to set out a comprehensive list of OER used by teachers, students, parents or other stakeholders; rather, this document will identify exemplars of OER that focus on:

- reaching marginalised learners through offline or online content;
- reaching marginalised learners through mass media;
- using OER for teacher education;
- providing further useful information around implementing OER.

## 1.2. Open education resources defined

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OER can take the form of any medium including text, images, audio, video, software, and so forth. OER are defined in this brief as educational content which is legally, technologically, and socially free ([↑Haßler & Mays, 2015](#)).

- ‘Legal freedom’ refers to resources which have a Creative Commons licence. This provides everyone with free and perpetual permission to combine resources without modification. The majority of licences allow content to be retained, revised, remixed, reused and redistributed (further illustrated in Section 1.2.).
- ‘Technological freedom’ refers to resources that are designed in such a way that they can be accessed and downloaded without restriction in multiple formats.
- ‘Social freedom’ is more nuanced and refers to equitable resources which minimise gendered, linguistic, cultural, and educational barriers to access.

### 1.3. Background to open licensing

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The Creative Commons was founded in 2001 and set in motion a transformation for shared and published licensing. With the Creative Commons licensing model, any person, entity or organisation has both the means and opportunity to distribute and protect, to a lesser or greater degree, original and adapted works.

Even though most OER are created and shared digitally, hard copies, print, and other media continue to remain popular resource types. In the case where teachers, students, and parents or caregivers are living in contexts where access to the internet, devices, or data services may be limited, print versions of OER are an essential component of ensuring equity of access to teaching and learning materials.

With 1.6 billion free and open searchable resources, the Creative Commons supports a large and growing repository of shared content. As a start, consider exploring the OER resources available through the Creative Commons website itself.<sup>1</sup> From there, branch out to a general web search, being sure to include 'OER' or 'Open Educational Resources' in the search parameters. Further details around searching for OER are listed in Section 3 of this document.

The Creative Commons licensing model provides the opportunity to identify, adapt, create, and share OER across the globe.

The Creative Commons (CC) licensing model provides creators and authors with a wide range of licensing options. The following list of CC licence variants<sup>2</sup> provide details of each licence and how they may be used together to create a range of licensing options:



**'Public Domain' (CC0):** The CC0 licence provides the widest range of use and adaptation by others, wherein the creator gives up their copyright in full, placing the work into the public domain.

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<sup>1</sup> To access the Creative Commons website, visit: <https://creativecommons.org/>

<sup>2</sup> This list was sourced from [T-TEL Professional Development Programme's \(2016\) guide to OER](#). To explore, understand, and access logos to support the use of CC licence variants and how they may be used in combination to create a range of licensing options see <https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/>

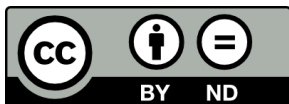


**'Attribution' (BY):** CC BY allows users to copy, redistribute, remix, or transform the content in any medium or format, including for commercial use. Users must give appropriate credit to the author and provide a link to the licence.

The 'attribution' requirement is common to the remaining variations of the Creative Commons licences.

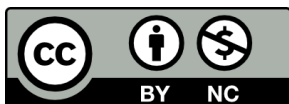


**'Attribution Share-Alike' (SA):** CC BY-SA allows users to copy, distribute, display, perform, and modify work, as long as they distribute the work and any modified work on the same terms. If users want to distribute modified works under other terms, they must get the author's permission first.



**'Attribution NoDerivatives' (ND):** CC BY-ND allows users to copy, distribute, display, and perform only original copies of work. If users want to modify or adapt work, they must get the author's permission first.

All of the three above licences can be combined with the 'Non-Commercial' condition, restricting the licences further by prohibiting commercial use.



**'Attribution Non-Commercial' (NC):** For example, CC BY-NC combines the 'BY' requirement for attribution with the 'NC' requirement prohibiting commercial use. That said, we focus here on educational content, which should be free from commercial constraints.

Creative Commons licensing is the most widely recognised open licensing system for content, such as text, images, audio, and video. There are other licensing types that apply to other media (such as data or software). For example, the MIT Licence of the Open Source Initiative,<sup>3</sup> founded in 1998, is one of the earliest and widely recognised licensing rubrics for software development and associated services in the open-source community (↑[Lakhan & Jhunjunwala, 2008](#)).

<sup>3</sup> For more information, visit: <https://opensource.org/licenses/MIT>. A complete description of the Open Source Initiative licensing and their applications in OER can be found here <https://opensource.org/licenses>.

With a long and well-supported foundation and history reaching many aspects of content, data, and software, open licensing provides a robust foundation upon which both direct end-users and educational institutions can rely.



## 2. OER within the sub-Saharan African context

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The type and extent to which OER are used in any given setting or country are unique, reflecting in part the in-school and governmental knowledge and perceptions regarding OER. Additionally, the availability and compatibility of OER both as online resources, in offline or other modes, including print, are often considered essential criteria in the process of selecting contextually-appropriate OER which can be scaled effectively.

In this section we review examples of OER that are relevant to the sub-Saharan African context, including a summary of materials, licensing, format, and other key features. This curated list provides examples of three categories of OER, namely:

- OER for curricula and platforms
- OER for teacher education
- OER modes of delivery.

This list by no means reflects the full scope or focus of OER across the region. Each example includes a summary table, a link to the resource, and a brief description.

### 2.1. OER for curricula and platforms

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OER are frequently used as curriculum or learning platforms. These OER can support learning for students and teachers that either aligns with existing national curricula or offers alternative subject content.

## 2.1.1. Open Learning Exchange (OLE) and OLE Ghana

**Table 1. OLE Ghana: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	The Planet Learning platform is licensed under the GNU Affero General Public Licence v3.0 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Format</b>	E-books and e-readers via Basic e-Learning Library (BeLL)
<b>Access</b>	Online and Offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Available from</b>	<p>Open Learning Exchange: <a href="https://www.ole.org/">https://www.ole.org/</a>  <a href="https://archive.org/details/bell_literature?&amp;sort=-downloads&amp;page=2">https://archive.org/details/bell_literature?&amp;sort=-downloads&amp;page=2</a><sup>5</sup>          Basic e-Learning Library (BeLL): Free Texts: Free Download, Borrow and Streaming: Internet Archive:  <a href="https://archive.org/details/bell">https://archive.org/details/bell</a></p>

The Open Learning Exchange (OLE) aims to address three challenges:

- a lack of quality learning materials;
- a lack of effective teachers;

<sup>4</sup> For more information on the GNU Affero General Public Licence v3.0 see: <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/agpl-3.0.en.html>

<sup>5</sup> Content provided via the Planet Learning system is not easily accessible via OLE Ghana's website or a web search.

- a lack of meaningful interconnectedness between students, teachers, and school administrators.

Planet Learning is OLE's platform. It is a free, open access, and public domain content repository; it consists of an online, cloud-based repository and a community server which delivers learning materials to a local area network.<sup>6</sup> The Planet Learning system uses devices which link to an offline digital library housed on a Raspberry Pi.<sup>7</sup> Planet Learning will run on any operating system, including Linux, Apple OS X, and Windows. It is licensed under the GNU Affero General Public Licence v3.0, which allows for commercial use, modification, distribution, patent use, and private use.<sup>8</sup>

OLE has a number of country-specific branches, which often have developed significant programming, such as OLE Ghana<sup>9</sup> and OLE Nepal.<sup>10</sup> OLE Ghana uses interactive, curriculum-aligned content which employs low-cost technology via the generic learning system Planet Learning. OLE Ghana has worked on several initiatives with the Ghana Ministry of Education, with programmes implemented across 50 rural elementary schools in 8 of Ghana's 16 regions, serving 6,000 students.

Programmes undertaken by OLE Ghana include TeacherMate<sup>11</sup> which assists teachers with handheld devices and differentiated learning systems to improve pupils' basic literacy levels; and Ghana Reads,<sup>12</sup> an approach to student literacy-building which emphasises self-paced, student-centred learning. Ghana Reads utilises a learning management system to enable interaction between teachers and students, with tablets and Raspberry Pi supporting learning. Part of the Ghana Reads programme is the Basic e-Learning Library (BeLL), an offline digital library. The BeLL consists of computer servers loaded with OER. The servers are connected to a projector, laser printer, speakers, and monitors to support large-group lesson delivery

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<sup>6</sup> For more information on the Planet Learning system, see:

<https://www.ole.org/our-platform/>

<sup>7</sup> For more information on Raspberry Pi, see: <https://www.raspberrypi.org/>

<sup>8</sup> For more information on Open Learning Exchange's licensing, see:

<https://github.com/open-learning-exchange/planet/blob/master/LICENSE>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.oleghana.org/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.olenepal.org/>

<sup>11</sup> For more information on TeacherMate, see:

[http://www.oleghana.org/index.php?option=com\\_sppagebuilder&view=page&id=20&Itemid=694](http://www.oleghana.org/index.php?option=com_sppagebuilder&view=page&id=20&Itemid=694)

<sup>12</sup> For more information on Ghana Reads, see:

[http://www.oleghana.org/index.php?option=com\\_sppagebuilder&view=page&id=21&Itemid=693](http://www.oleghana.org/index.php?option=com_sppagebuilder&view=page&id=21&Itemid=693)

and individual use on monitors. Additional resources can be added to the BeLL via a flash drive or created and added locally using a keyboard and video camera. The BeLL operates offline, but internet connectivity can provide access to additional resources (†[Center for Education Innovations, no date](#)). OLE Ghana’s programmes use solar-powered technology, making them accessible in environments with limited access to power. However, obtaining the requisite devices incurs costs; a 1GB Raspberry Pi server costs \$35, and tablets and keyboards cost \$60 each. The existing scale of OLE Ghana’s work is significant; considerable lessons can be learned from this work, which can be adapted, reused, and recycled in future programmes.

## 2.1.2. Leh Wi Lan

**Table 2. Leh Wi Lan: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✔ Materials for students</li> <li>✔ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✘ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	CC BY
<b>Format</b>	PDF, Word
<b>Access</b>	Download; printable
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy.
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Available from</b>	Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education: Sierra Leone: <a href="https://mbsse.gov.sl/leh-wi-lan/">https://mbsse.gov.sl/leh-wi-lan/</a> EdTech Hub: <a href="https://edtechhub.org/coronavirus/oer/">https://edtechhub.org/coronavirus/oer/</a> Open Development and Education: <a href="https://docs.opendeved.net/lib/?featured=BKQMIMBQ&amp;sort=date_desc">https://docs.opendeved.net/lib/?featured=BKQMIMBQ&amp;sort=date_desc</a>

Leh Wi Lan is an intervention which aims to improve pupil learning outcomes in English and mathematics in Sierra Leonean secondary schools. The programme aims to make schools safe for girls, improve learning conditions in schools for boys and girls, strengthen central and district capacity to oversee educational reform, and improve monitoring and learning. Impact is measured through performance tracking against existing school certificate assessments. Furthermore, these resources are linked to the West Africa regional secondary school examinations.

The programme supports both teaching and learning through a range of resources (lesson plans, pupil handbooks and other materials). All resources are made publicly available on the Leh Wi Lan website and can be downloaded in PDF format. Guidance notes are provided for teachers and pupils alike to remove educational barriers, in an attempt to make the content as accessible as possible to all. All resources are licensed under Creative Commons Attribution.

### 2.1.3. CK-12 Foundation

**Table 3. CK-12: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✗ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>License</b>	Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported Licence
<b>Format</b>	Digital textbooks
<b>Access</b>	Textbooks can be read online and downloaded
<b>Accessibility</b>	Multi-modal to suit different learner needs
<b>Language</b>	Available in multiple languages, including English, Spanish, Korean, German, Chinese, Greek, Polish

**Available from** CK-12 Foundation. Free Online Textbooks, Flashcards, Adaptive Practice, Real-World Examples, Simulations: <https://www.ck12.org/student/>

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CK-12 provides digital textbooks, coupling scaffolded content with technology to support students, teachers, and parents throughout the learning process. The resource is multi-modal to suit differentiated learning styles and provides an online interactive learning platform directed by students and teachers. It serves more than 134 million users. The content is written in several languages, including English and Spanish, and provides instruction on numerous subjects — with a heavy focus on science, technology, engineering, and maths (STEM) subjects.

CK-12 resources are free and integrated with a variety of Single Sign-On (SSO) and Learning Management System (LMS) partners, including Google Classroom, Edmodo, and Blackboard. Curriculum developers have the capacity to use, edit, and repurpose existing CK-12 materials. As such, CK-12 content can be localised to ensure the subject matter is culturally and linguistically relevant. The site has an in-built function for machine translation with Google Translate. Educators can create their own textbooks or customise CK-12's existing materials.<sup>13</sup> Its focus on supporting parental and community engagement in the learning process is significant. However, connectivity is required for additional features such as videos and quizzes. CK-12 content is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported Licence.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> To see an example of localised content, visit this page to see CK-12 content made available in Georgian through the joint initiative and efforts of the CK-12 Foundation, the Education Coalition and the United Nations Children's Fund. <https://www.ck12.org/pages/georgia/>

<sup>14</sup> For more information on Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported licence, see: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

## 2.1.4. Siyavula

**Table 4. Siyavula: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✗ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Openly licensed <sup>15</sup>
<b>Format</b>	Content available online and can be downloaded and printed
<b>Access</b>	Textbooks can be read online and downloaded
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Available from</b>	Siyavula. Open Textbooks: <a href="https://www.siyavulaeducation.com/work-oer.html#BOOKS">https://www.siyavulaeducation.com/work-oer.html#BOOKS</a>

Siyavula Education aims to help South African learners improve their performance in mathematics and science. It uses digital textbooks to provide adaptive and targeted practice for mathematics, physics, and chemistry for primary and high school levels. The programme is aligned to the South African curriculum.

Siyavula provides learners with open, curriculum-aligned content that can be accessed via multiple modalities, such as basic-feature phones or internet-enabled devices. There is also a specific offline access focus; thus, content is also downloadable and made available to print. The software is developed in line with open web standards, maximising innovation potential while minimising the risk of platforms becoming defunct. Siyavula can be

<sup>15</sup> For more information on Siyavula's licensing, see:  
<https://www.siyavulaeducation.com/technology-licensing.html>

adapted by teachers based on learners' progress. While much of Siyavula's content is made freely available, some content sits behind a paywall.<sup>16</sup>

We note that there are several other open textbook initiatives, such as OpenUpResources<sup>17</sup> and African Storybook,<sup>18</sup> which may also be of interest.

## 2.1.5. Commonwealth of Learning — Open / Innovative Schooling

**Table 5. Commonwealth of Learning: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Various Creative Commons Licenses
<b>Format</b>	PDF
<b>Access</b>	Learning materials can be downloaded for offline access and read or viewed online
<b>Accessibility</b>	CoL's website has assistive technology to support enhanced reading accessibility (↑CoL, no date); though operational in several countries, the language of instruction employed in each country is not clear
<b>Available from</b>	CoL: <a href="https://www.col.org/programmes/open-schooling">https://www.col.org/programmes/open-schooling</a> OER for Open Schooling (OER4OS): <a href="https://www.col.org/programmes/open-schooling/oer-open-schooling-oer4os">https://www.col.org/programmes/open-schooling/oer-open-schooling-oer4os</a> OAsis Home: <a href="http://oasis.col.org/">http://oasis.col.org/</a>

The Commonwealth of Learning (CoL) focuses on enhancing learning as a means to foster economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental conservation. Its Open / Innovative Schools Initiative targets out-of-school primary and secondary learners. The model focuses on a variety of areas, such as teacher professional development in eLearning courses and in the use of

<sup>16</sup> For more information on Siyavula pricing, see: <https://www.siyavula.com/pricing>

<sup>17</sup> <https://openupresources.org/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.africanstorybook.org/>



OER, improving administration of open schools, and supporting the use of appropriate technologies in teaching and learning. The OER for Open Schooling (OER4OS) project, launched in 2012, aimed to provide materials under the Creative Commons licence agreement to support learning in 17 secondary school subjects. These materials have been made accessible for use in six countries: Botswana, India, Lesotho, Namibia, Seychelles, and Trinidad and Tobago. Teachers' guides were also provided to support educators in using OER effectively.

Open Schooling can be integrated within government ministries, universities or through standalone, independent distance education institutions. The Open Schooling initiative's model<sup>19</sup> can be tailored by individual countries. Open schooling resources are developed with Creative Commons licences and the focus on upskilling educators around OER is clear. The initiative also includes an open access repository for reusable and adaptable learning resources and publications.<sup>20</sup> Materials are freely available, but — as with all resources — some contextual adaptation might be needed to maximise benefits.

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<sup>19</sup> For more information on the Open Schooling model, see: <http://oasis.col.org/handle/11599/2721>

<sup>20</sup> For the open access repository, see: <http://oasis.col.org/>

## 2.1.6. Rumie

**Table 6. Rumie: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✗ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Proprietarily licensed, free to access
<b>Format</b>	Video, App, PDF
<b>Access</b>	Materials can be downloaded and read or viewed online
<b>Accessibility</b>	The LearnCloud tool has an accessibility widget which has a variety of features, including a screen reader, a keyboard navigation tool, functionality to highlight links, a feature to enlarge text, and a 'dyslexia friendly' setting. Language content can be localised.
<b>Language</b>	Materials are available in multiple languages, including Algonquian, Arabic, Cree, English, Farsi, French, German, Hindi, Italian, Khmer, Mandarin, Mohawk, Nepali, Pashto, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Turkish.
<b>Available from</b>	Rumie LearnCloud: <a href="http://learncloud.rumie.org/">http://learncloud.rumie.org/</a>

Rumie aims to remove barriers to learning by using technology to freely share educational resources. Rumie has a LearnCloud software tool which contains customisable educational content accessible for all. Rumie's LearnCloud is a proprietary online content curation portal (†Kim & Migdal, 2016). Rumie has been rolled out in a number of countries.

Rumie's content is customisable and can be aligned to a specific curriculum through the LearnCloud tool. It is also possible to access Rumie materials

offline. Users can configure their device settings to 'offline' mode where they do not have a reliable internet connection; this enables downloads as .zip files when users do have connectivity ([Janzen & Chugh, 2019](#)). This offline mode extends access to those without reliable internet access and allows individuals to work autonomously and asynchronously. The learning content is free to access. Rumie's content largely targets young people and adults with themes such as career skills, business acumen, and digital literacies.

## 2.1.7. GeoGebra

**Table 7. GeoGebra: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Multiple licenses, providing free non-commercial use of software and curriculum materials, subject to Free Software Foundation (FSF), <sup>21</sup> Creative Commons, with the Source Code under GNU General Public License, in addition to GeoGebra Non-commercial license terms.
<b>Format</b>	Web-based platform, with the addition of native iOS and Android apps supporting mobile phones
<b>Access</b>	Software and learning can be downloaded and read online and offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	GeoGebra adheres to WCAG 2.0 AA compliance for its software and curriculum authoring tools <sup>22</sup>
<b>Language</b>	Materials are available in 64 languages (from Albanian, Arabic and Armenian to Welsh, Xhosa and Yiddish) supported by an active volunteer translation team responsible for updating and providing new translations of the software.
<b>Available from</b>	<a href="https://www.geogebra.org/">https://www.geogebra.org/</a> including the App and Play stores

<sup>21</sup> For more information on FSF, visit: <https://www.fsf.org/>

<sup>22</sup>WCAG is linked to below in 2.4.1., for further questions regarding GeoGebra's accessibility email [support@geogebra.org](mailto:support@geogebra.org)

GeoGebra is an open-source dynamic mathematics software and curriculum service for all levels of mathematics education, bringing together geometry, algebra, spreadsheets, graphing, statistics and advanced calculus in one platform and set of apps.

Supporting K-12 and Higher Education, GeoGebra is perhaps more often considered in the context of its role in supporting a rapidly expanding community of millions of teachers and students located worldwide, including all countries within the African continent.

African students and teachers can use GeoGebra on their phones, through the iOS and Android apps as well as on any desktop, laptop and tablet. GeoGebra can be downloaded for free from [geogebra.org](http://geogebra.org) and runs completely offline and in the same way as the online apps. When working offline, students and teachers can save their GeoGebra mathematics (also referred to as constructions) on their devices. These same, saved constructions can then be searched at a later time, retrieved, used, revised and shared with others. When an internet connection is available, students and teachers can use the same app that is installed on their own devices to search millions of GeoGebra constructions on topics related to their own learning needs. These files can be saved and used offline. GeoGebra also provides a free platform for anyone to create and share their GeoGebra constructions from a personal profile page. More than 10 million students and teachers have GeoGebra profiles, where they save and share their constructions with others regionally and worldwide.

GeoGebra.org is a not-for-profit organisation with the vision to ensure every student and teacher has access to the same powerful software that leading researchers and mathematicians also use. At the same time, GeoGebra strives to put its user community at the heart of its activities supporting mathematics education by providing free web services for students and teachers, where they can create, share, use, and copy any of the millions of curriculum materials shared on the platform.

## 2.2. OER for teacher education

OER can be used to raise the standard of pedagogy by reaching teachers at scale. 'Teacher education' refers to learning for both pre-service and in-service teachers. For more information on effective teacher education in low-connectivity settings, inclusive of more detail on the OER examples listed below, please see this [↑EdTech Hub resource list \(Koomar, et al., 2020\)](#).

### 2.2.1. Transforming Teacher Education and Learning (T-TEL)

**Table 8. T-TEL: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Materials for students</li> <li>✘ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International
<b>Format</b>	PDF and Word
<b>Access</b>	Materials can be downloaded for offline access
<b>Accessibility</b>	T-TEL has a communications guide ( <a href="#">↑T-TEL Professional Development Programme, 2016</a> ); there is no clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Available from</b>	T-TEL: <a href="https://www.t-tel.org/home">https://www.t-tel.org/home</a> T-TEL's Learning Hub: <a href="https://www.t-tel.org/learning-hub">https://www.t-tel.org/learning-hub</a>

T-TEL supports innovation, inclusion, good practice, and results to produce high-quality teachers. It is a six-year programme supported by UK aid which aims to strengthen pre-service teacher education in Ghana and to support the implementation of the Bachelor in Education (B.Ed) degree.

T-TEL has downloadable content openly available on the Learning Hub on its website. T-TEL professional development resources were developed to support teaching in 46 of Ghana's Public Colleges of Education and improve the competency of student teachers. The resources can also be used within schools and communities of practice by in-service teachers. The set of resources are organised into twelve pedagogical themes including questioning, group work, and assessment for learning.

All T-TEL resources are OER, available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike licence. Users are free to use and adapt the resources as long as T-TEL is attributed and the same licence is retained ([↑T-TEL Professional Development Programme, 2016](#)).

## 2.2.2. OER4Schools

**Table 9. OER4Schools: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike or Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial
<b>Format</b>	Netbooks, e-book readers, PDF.
<b>Access</b>	Materials can be downloaded for offline access
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	English
<b>Available from</b>	OER4Schools Professional Learning Resource: <a href="http://oer.educ.cam.ac.uk/wiki/OER4Schools">http://oer.educ.cam.ac.uk/wiki/OER4Schools</a>

OER4Schools is an open-access, multimedia programme for school-based teacher professional development. The project aims to develop teachers'

capabilities in interactive pedagogy, integrating technology in teaching and learning where appropriate technology is available (e.g., tablets, netbooks, e-book readers, OER and open-source software). OER4Schools-based TPD programmes have taken place in Zambia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone.

OER4Schools uses open content: resources can be adapted and are customisable. The content is hosted on a wiki<sup>23</sup> and can be collaboratively edited; they are available under a Creative Commons licence. Materials can also be downloaded as a PDF.

A range of research publications is available on OER4Schools,<sup>24</sup> including several peer-reviewed journal publications. For example, ↑[Hennessy, et al. \(2016\)](#), conducted in Zambian primary schools. The study found that participating teachers increasingly adapted lessons to the skill level of students and incorporated more practical group work into their classes. Furthermore, the study also found that the programme supported students to actively engage in activities and develop a deeper subject knowledge (↑[ibid.](#)). A follow-up study 18-months after the initial pilot demonstrated that certain teachers sustained these positive changes to their pedagogical practice. In fact, a 'large proportion of the teachers developed a broader range of teaching strategies to draw on, namely dialogue, questioning and group work' (↑[Haßler, et al., 2020](#)). These strategies were all promoted by the programme.

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<sup>23</sup> The software used is Mediawiki: <https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/MediaWiki> the same software that runs Wikipedia: <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

<sup>24</sup> See <https://docs.opendeved.net/lib/LJWIPFRA#cites>



### 2.2.3. Teacher education through school-based support, TESS-India

**Table 10. TESS-India: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	CC BY-SA 4.0
<b>Format</b>	PDF; Video; Word; e-book; e-reader; Zip file; RSS
<b>Access</b>	Materials can be downloaded for offline access
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	Materials are available in multiple languages, including English, Hindi, Assamese, Kannada, Odia, Bengali
<b>Available from</b>	TESS-India (Teacher Education through School-based Support): <a href="https://www.open.edu/openlearncreate/course/index.php?categoryid=45">https://www.open.edu/openlearncreate/course/index.php?categoryid=45</a>

TESS-India aims to strengthen and transform professional development and classroom practice in India. The programme particularly focuses on inclusive and participatory child-centred pedagogy. It includes pre- and in-service teacher education reaching more than one million teachers and teacher educators.

Though TESS-India is not a programme which has been implemented on the African continent, there are several lessons that can be learned from this example. For example, TESS-India offers a toolkit of almost 200 freely available OER in multiple languages. The toolkit comprises 105 teacher development units, 20 school leadership units, 10 principles of practice, 55 videos of classroom teaching and a compendium offering sample teaching-learning

pathways through the OER. Teacher educators are supported by a free Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) available in English and Hindi. Users are free to use, adapt and re-use this material as long as the source is credited under the CC BY-SA 4.0 licence.<sup>25</sup> The localisation of the resources into multiple languages working across diverse contexts is a significant aspect of TESS-India. The following example follows TESS-India, and focuses on the African context.

## 2.2.4. Teacher education in sub-Saharan Africa, TESSA

**Table 11. TESSA: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✘ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported (CC BY-SA 3.0)
<b>Format</b>	PDF; Word; Video
<b>Access</b>	Materials can be downloaded for offline access
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	Materials are available in multiple languages such as English, French, Arabic, and Swahili
<b>Available from</b>	TESSA: <a href="http://www.tessafrica.net/about-us">http://www.tessafrica.net/about-us</a>

<sup>25</sup> For more information on CC BY-SA 4.0, see: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

TESSA is a network of teachers and teacher educators stretching across sub-Saharan Africa. It provides OER, linked to the school curricula, and is designed to support teachers and teacher educators in developing active approaches to learning. It was created to improve the quality of, and access to, school-based education for teachers.

At the core of the network is a bank of OER, produced in partnership with local African educational experts. These resources are designed to help teachers and teacher educators develop an active approach to learning and to make their teaching more interactive. The resources are available in four languages with ten different country versions. The content ranges from curriculum frameworks, learning modules for both primary and secondary levels, handbooks and toolkits, and more.

The large bank of materials is made available to enhance and improve the quality of, and access to, local, school-based education and training for teachers. The OER are being used by communities located in individual schools and by institutions with a national reach. TESSA content is licensed under a Creative Commons licence.

### **2.3. OER modes of delivery: digital, radio, and television**

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While digital media — available via the internet — are often identified as the primary source of OER, radio and television remain important modalities for reaching households in countries where power, internet and mobile connectivity are not universally available or reliable.

For example, in Ghana, approximately 35% of adults own a smartphone ([↑Silver & Johnson, 2018](#)). This is compared to the penetration of radio, reported to be 91 % by [↑Media Ownership Monitor: Ghana \(no date\)](#). According to [↑Watson \(2019\)](#), around 700,000 households own a pay- or subscription-based television in Ghana. This equates to around 10% of the total households, judging from [↑Ghana Statistical Service \(2014\)](#) data. It is expected that this figure will have increased in recent years, following trends of increasing television ownership shown by [↑Watson \(2019\)](#). For more information on radio and television as EdTech modalities, please consult the following EdTech Hub reports: a rapid evidence review on educational television by [↑Watson & McIntyre \(2020\)](#); a rapid evidence review on educational radio by [↑Damani & Mitchell \(2020\)](#); and two Helpdesk responses on radio-based education ([↑McBurnie, 2020a](#); [↑McBurnie, 2020b](#)).

Thus, broadcast media are important media for ensuring equity in access to remote learning. Given the potential of broadcast media as modes of delivery

for remote learning across sub-Saharan Africa, the following section highlights several examples of how OER and broadcast media can be used in tandem (↑Haßler, et al., 2020).

### 2.3.1. Using television to support out-of-school learning: Ubongo Kids

**Table 12. Ubongo Kids: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	✓ Materials for students
	✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation
	✗ Materials for teacher education
<b>Licence</b>	MIT License
<b>Format</b>	Video / TV; Audio / Radio; App; Paper-based
<b>Access</b>	Certain materials can be downloaded offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	The multi-modal approach supports diverse learners' needs (↑Ubongo, 2016)
<b>Language</b>	Content is available in several languages, including Kiswahili, English, French, and Kinyarwanda
<b>Available from</b>	Ubongo Kids: <a href="https://ubongokids.com/">https://ubongokids.com/</a> Akili and Me: <a href="http://akiliandme.com/">http://akiliandme.com/</a>

Ubongo Kids, run by the NGO Ubongo, has reached more than 17 million viewers in 31 countries through its 'edutainment' programming. Ubongo Kids delivers programming on traditional subjects such as mathematics and science as well as covering broader issues including gender rights and financial literacy. Ubongo Kids is offered through multiple modalities with radio, app-based and paper-based materials supporting the televised and internet-streamed video content. Ubongo Kids has also been translated into five other languages, alongside its original Swahili content.

Impact data from ↑[Borzekowski, et al.'s \(2019\)](#) intervention suggests that children who watched Akili and Me<sup>26</sup> (the Rwandan adaptation of Ubongo Kids) had significantly higher scores for counting, number recognition, shape knowledge, letter identification, colour identification, body-part recognition, health knowledge and vocabulary, relative to a comparison group. Experience broadcasting Ubongo Kids in Tanzania suggests per-person, per-year costs are approximately one cent. However, these figures are based solely on developing the content, with costs affiliated with purchasing technology, power or connectivity not included in this estimate (↑[Rapid Evidence Review — TV: Watson & McIntyre, 2020](#)).

Ubongo has worked to develop its own multi-modal approach with resources also developed for radio, mobile use and print in order to reach communities with infrastructural constraints. Future plans include the creation of toolkits for parents, caregivers, and practitioners to support home-based learning during mass school closures. Ubongo Kids is licensed under the MIT Licence which preserves copyright. Licensed works, modifications, and larger works can be distributed under different terms.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> To see the Akili and Me website, go to: <http://akiliandme.com/>

<sup>27</sup> For more information on the MIT licence, see: <https://github.com/learningequality/sushi-chef-ubongokids/blob/master/LICENSE>

## 2.3.2. Using radio to support out-of-school learning: Rising Academies

**Table 13. Rising Academies: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✗ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0
<b>Format</b>	Audio / Radio; SMS
<b>Access</b>	Scripts can be downloaded.
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	Scripts are made available to translate into local languages. Rising's scripts have currently been translated from English into French and Arabic.
<b>Available from</b>	Rising Academies: <a href="https://www.risingacademies.com/">https://www.risingacademies.com/</a> Rising On Air: <a href="https://www.risingacademies.com/onair">https://www.risingacademies.com/onair</a>

Rising Academies runs a network of 160 schools that serve 50,000 students in Liberia and Sierra Leone. In March 2020, Rising Academies partnered with the governments in these two countries to create an interactive radio instruction (IRI) programme for out-of-school learners. This programme specifically targets students in remote rural areas who cannot access the internet and is estimated to reach 1.4 million children. Rising Academies has also developed Rising On Air, a web portal which enables international partners to download freely available, standardised scripts for IRI lessons. Rising on Air content is available for early years, primary, and secondary-level learners.

When analysing the Liberia Education Advancement Program (LEAP) ↑[Romero & Sandefur \(2019\)](#), found that students in Rising schools progressed

more than twice as fast as children in comparable government control schools.

Rising On Air content allows users to adapt, record and deliver content to students in other contexts. It is licensed under the Creative Commons and is curriculum-aligned. Scripts are available to download for free and can be edited by users. If scripts are edited, audio can be re-recorded by educators.

## 2.4. OER libraries and search engines

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The Google search 'open education resources' returns 3.5 billion results. A clear understanding of the resources required helps to refine the search. However, it still requires scrutiny and discussion to ascertain the quality and goodness-of-fit for given teaching and learning settings. For example, the search 'Ghana open education resources for grade 5 maths' returns this [↑EdTech Hub \(2020\)](#) blog post which includes OLE Ghana (see 2.1.1. above).<sup>28</sup>

Between OER resource libraries and search engines, the ecosystem of OER is both available and expansive, providing a solid foundation upon which to build a curriculum and deliver learning. Below we provide information on some commonly-used OER resource libraries and search engines that offer useful starting points for searching for OER appropriate for sub-Saharan African contexts.

Resource libraries are vital facets of OER, acting as freely accessible content repositories. Some of the resources listed in Section 2 of this curated list could also be considered resource libraries, such as CK-12 Foundation and Rumie, for example. The following libraries are but a few of the many hundreds, indeed, thousands of OER libraries that have been assembled and shared.

Search engines are useful tools which help to seek out OER in a targeted manner. The following search engines have been included due to the volume of open resources available and the ease with which users can access these tools. 2.4.1. OER Africa

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<sup>28</sup> See the blog post here for the link and further information on this: <https://edtechhub.org/2020/01/22/18-large-scale-edtech-initiatives-on-our-radar-in-2020/>

**Table 14. OER Africa: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence and courseware is also licensed under various CC licences
<b>Format</b>	Word and PDF
<b>Access</b>	Resources can be downloaded and read offline. Downloads can be compressed.
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy
<b>Language</b>	Resources are available in English
<b>Available from</b>	OER Africa: <a href="https://www.oerafrica.org/oer-courseware-research-and-policies">https://www.oerafrica.org/oer-courseware-research-and-policies</a>

OER Africa aims to raise the profile of OER across the continent, connecting educators, policymakers and academics to promote collaboration. There is a particular focus on teacher education and professional development, where ‘coursewares’ are available, inclusive of teachers’ guides and other units related to educational technology and more. A further focus relates to foundational skills, with courseware on English language and literacy, etc., OER Africa’s final two thematic focuses are agriculture and health. It has established various links with higher education institutions and academics.

OER Africa also provides various toolkits which comprise relevant information, guides, and templates pertaining to OERs. These include guidance on copyright and licensing, course design, and materials to support distance learners. OER Africa courseware is openly licensed and free to download.



## 2.4.2. Kolibri

**Table 15. Kolibri: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	✓ Materials for students
	✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation
	✗ Materials for teacher education
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence and further open licenses cover the specific content hosted
<b>Format</b>	Various content is provided through the learning platform such as videos, quizzes, and revision materials
<b>Access</b>	Kolibri is designed for offline access
<b>Accessibility</b>	Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) followed during platform design ( <a href="#">↑Kirkpatrick, et al., 2018</a> ; <a href="#">↑Matic, 2018</a> )
<b>Language</b>	Available in multiple languages, including, English, Chinyanja, German, Spanish, French, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Yoruba, Arabic, and more
<b>Available from</b>	Kolibri: <a href="https://learningequality.org/kolibri/">https://learningequality.org/kolibri/</a>

Kolibri is an offline learning platform that works in communities with limited access to power and connectivity. While Kolibri licensing is CC BY, the license type defines the use of the Kolibri platform itself, not necessarily the curriculum content it delivers or hosts online and offline. As a platform, Kolibri can host content which may be subject to any variation on the CC licence model as described in this document.

Kolibri is available in 23 countries, in dozens of languages for over 6 million users. It is adapted to reach the most remote communities. When exported onto a device, the device can be transported to access local networks to share

installers, updates, and content with other devices. It has been used in non-formal school systems and refugee camps.

Kolibri is designed to provide offline access to a curated and openly licensed educational content library with multiple channels. The focus on offline functionality means that Kolibri has developed processes to extract and compress data, such as videos, for offline use on a device with limited storage capacity. It is hardware-agnostic and runs on numerous devices and operating systems, including Windows, Linux, and OSX. This allows Kolibri to use whatever hardware or devices already exist. The customisable digital curriculum means it can be adapted and tailored where necessary with a content curation system that ensures users have full control over the organisation of educational materials. Co-dependent software components include a targeted tool for curriculum specialists at Ministry-level, school-level, or for NGOs. There is also a tool for school administrators and coaches or educators at the classroom-level.

Kolibri's site has documentation, guidance and demos; the Kolibri toolkit can also be accessed in English, French, Arabic, and Spanish.<sup>29</sup>

Furthermore, ↑Matic (2018) states that accessibility was a focus for the Kolibri team. Kolibri ensured that proper foreground and background colours provide adequate contrast; all informative graphic elements have alternative textual representation; e-keyboard access is enabled for all interactive page elements; screen-reader use is supported; appropriate captions are provided for video content whenever available.

Unless otherwise stated, Kolibri's content is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> To access the Kolibri toolkit, see:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TNCjAOk24NKZFdK-GYzXSbUhksZ4wu0r>

<sup>30</sup> For more information on Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license, see: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

### 2.4.3. Kiwix

**Table 16. Kiwix: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Multi-licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Licence (CC-BY-SA) and the GNU Free Documentation Licence (GFDL)
<b>Format</b>	Offline reader
<b>Access</b>	Offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	No clear accessibility statement or policy; however Kiwix draws on Wikipedia's accessibility features ( <a href="#">↑Wikipedia, 2020</a> )
<b>Language</b>	Available in multiple languages, including English, Catalan, Danish, Turkish, Italian, Bahasa Indonesia, Polish, Arabic, Russian, and many more
<b>Available from</b>	Kiwix: <a href="https://www.kiwix.org/en/">https://www.kiwix.org/en/</a>

Kiwix is an offline reader which can house highly compressed yet integral copies of Wikipedia, MOOCs, Youtube videos, etc.. The platform focuses on making any educational material available in areas with poor to no connectivity. Kiwix has more than 4 millions users worldwide and runs on mobile phones, desktop computers, as well as inexpensive nano servers (Raspberry Pi) hotspots that can connect up to 25 users at a time.

Kiwix's software is open source and available under the GNU Free Documentation Licence (GFDL3), making it free to use and redistribute.

Wikipedia, TED and every single resource available on the platform are also freely licensed (Creative Commons<sup>32</sup> or Public Domain<sup>33</sup>).

#### 2.4.4. Global Digital Library (GDL)

**Table 17. GDL: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Various Creative Commons licences
<b>Format</b>	E-reader; PDF; EPUB; Audio / Radio
<b>Access</b>	Online and Offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	Multi-modal to support learners' needs and has recently launched two sign languages on the Global Digital Library, to support deaf students' access to GDL resources: <a href="#">Kenyan Sign Language</a> , <a href="#">Cambodian Sign Language</a> (↑Global Digital Library, 2020).
<b>Language</b>	There is a focus on minority languages, including readers available in Afaan Oromoo, Afrikaans, Dotyali, Gusii, Hausa, Kinyarwanda, Lingala, Somali, Tigrinya, and many more
<b>Available from</b>	Global Book Alliance.: <a href="https://www.globalbookalliance.org">https://www.globalbookalliance.org</a> Global Digital Library: <a href="https://home.digitallibrary.io/about/">https://home.digitallibrary.io/about/</a> African Storybook: <a href="https://www.africanstorybook.org/">https://www.africanstorybook.org/</a> GDL Radio: <a href="https://gdlradio.org/">https://gdlradio.org/</a>

A flagship project of the Global Book Alliance is the Global Digital Library, developed to increase the availability of high-quality reading resources in 'underserved' languages worldwide. The phrase 'underserved' refers to languages where there is a lack of quality, early grade reading resources

(↑[Global Digital Library](#), no date). The GDL currently offers resources in 43 languages, with a goal to offer resources in 100 languages by the end of 2020.

An example of a GDL project is the African Storybook initiative. It aims to develop, publish, and use contextually-appropriate storybooks that can be read online or offline, downloaded and printed. The African Storybook has been rolled out in 15 African countries to date, reaching 48,303 educators and 1,145,226 children. African Storybooks promotes linguistic appropriateness, preserving mother tongue languages alongside the promotion of bi- and multilingualism.

GDL Radio also offers a library of resources related to IRI and interactive audio instruction (IAI).

The GDL is underpinned by openly-licensed, publicly-available materials published through the Creative Commons. It facilitates translation and localisation into more than 300 languages and opens up its usership to anyone in the education system, from ministries of education to teachers and learners. All the storybooks from the African Storybook initiative are also openly-licensed and free to use.

## 2.4.5. OER Commons

**Table 18. OER Commons: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 Licence
<b>Format</b>	Varied
<b>Access</b>	Online and Offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	A commitment to accessible content (↑ <a href="#">Wolfe, 2020</a> )
<b>Available from</b>	OER Commons.: <a href="https://www.oercommons.org/about">https://www.oercommons.org/about</a>

OER Commons is a public digital library of OER. It allows users to explore and create educational content. OER Commons also has a 'groups' function which enables users to collaborate when working on resources. The library allows users to search, browse, and evaluate over 50,000 OER, such as university courses, open textbooks, and K-12 materials.

OER Commons follows the open principles of OER; resources are freely available to use and reuse at no cost, without needing to ask permission.

## 2.4.6. OER World Map

**Table 19. OER World Map: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Licence <sup>31</sup>
<b>Format</b>	Varied
<b>Access</b>	Online and Offline
<b>Accessibility</b>	The development of the OER World Map ensured a commitment to accessibility (↑ <a href="#">North Rhine-Westphalian Library Service Centre, no date</a> ; ↑ <a href="#">Neumann, 2016</a> )
<b>Language</b>	Available in multiple languages, including English, French, Greek, Swedish, Russian, Afrikaans, Persian, Hindi, Kyrgyz, and more
<b>Available from</b>	OER World Map: <a href="https://oerworldmap.org/">https://oerworldmap.org/</a> Search for resources here: <a href="https://oerworldmap.org/resource/">https://oerworldmap.org/resource/</a> .

The OER World Map allows educators to share information, experiences and ideas related to OER. It aims to facilitate the effective exchange of data, experiences and ideas between different people involved in OER. The OER World Map allows anyone to contribute and / or access the information on the World Map. It is licensed under a Creative Commons Licence.

<sup>31</sup> For more information regarding OER World Map licensing, see: <https://oerworldmap.org/resource/urn:uuid:1540d063-1a49-4ffd-9bed-0fe0d7b5ebd5?language=de>.

## 2.4.7. Creative Commons (CC) search

**Table 20. CC search: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Licences
<b>Format</b>	Images, open texts, audio content
<b>Access</b>	Online
<b>Accessibility</b>	A commitment to accessible content (↑Choudhary, 2020)
<b>Language</b>	English, but with plans to expand access to other languages
<b>Available from</b>	CC Search: <a href="https://search.creativecommons.org/">https://search.creativecommons.org/</a>

CC search is a tool that allows openly licensed and public domain works to be discovered and used by everyone (↑Creative Commons, no date). Creative Commons, the nonprofit behind CC Search, is the maker of the CC licences, used over 1.4 billion times to help creators share knowledge and creativity online. CC search aggregates results across multiple public repositories into a single catalogue. It also facilitates reuse through features like machine-generated tags and one-click attribution. Currently, CC Search only searches images; but there are plans to add additional media types such as open texts and audio. The ultimate goal is to provide access to all 1.4 billion CC-licensed and public domain works on the web.

CC Search is free to use and is built on openness. Its search function allows users to find content that can either be used commercially or following modification.



## 2.4.8. Google Search (Creative Commons)

**Table 21. Google Search: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	✓ Materials for students
	✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation
	✓ Materials for teacher education
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Licences
<b>Format</b>	Multimedia
<b>Access</b>	Online
<b>Accessibility</b>	Good practice to make Google Images accessible is listed ( <a href="#">↑Google, no date</a> )
<b>Language</b>	Available in almost 200 languages.
<b>Available from</b>	Google Images: <a href="https://www.google.co.uk/imghp">https://www.google.co.uk/imghp</a> , then follow the instructions listed below

Google offers a function for users who want to filter their results by content which is openly-licensed. To do so, a user can visit the Google Image search (linked above), type in a search term and hit 'enter'. Once the results appear, users can then click on 'Tools' below the search bar, choose 'Usage Rights', and then select 'Creative Commons Licences'.

## 2.4.9. Flickr (Creative Commons)

**Table 22. Flickr: At a glance**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Materials for students</li> <li>✓ Materials for lessons and lesson preparation</li> <li>✓ Materials for teacher education</li> </ul>
<b>Licence</b>	Creative Commons Licences
<b>Format</b>	Images
<b>Access</b>	Online
<b>Accessibility</b>	Flickr has a focus on improving the accessibility of its content (↑Nuh, 2016)
<b>Language</b>	Available in multiple languages, including English, Italian, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia, and more
<b>Available from</b>	Flickr: Creative Commons: <a href="https://www.flickr.com/creativecommons/">https://www.flickr.com/creativecommons/</a>

Flickr offers a function for users to filter images by openly-licensed content. The linked website above offers users the chance to browse Flickr by Creative Commons licenses and by each specific Creative Commons licence.

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