KENYA LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES CONSORTIUM

17th Berlin Open Access Conference



Kenya's Open Access Transition: Local Strategies Supporting a Global Vision

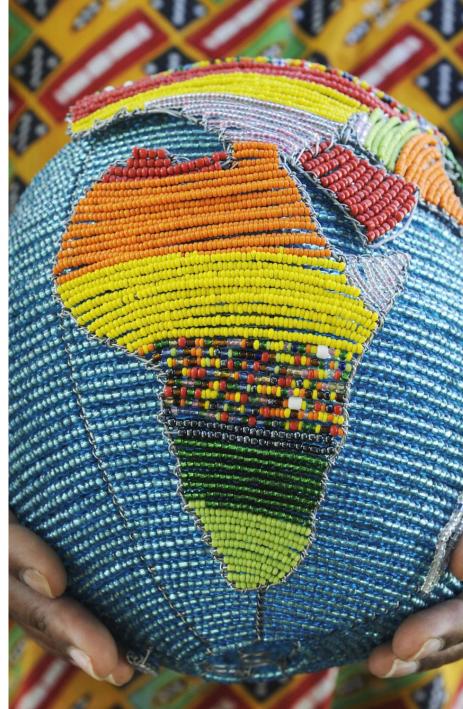
Prof. Arnold Mwanzu Chairman, Governing Board

Regional Librarian, East Africa, Aga Khan University

Progress Through Partnerships

Introduction & Context

- Kenya is advancing Open Access (OA) through diverse strategies.
- KLISC plays a key role in transformative agreements.
- Goal: Align Kenya's OA efforts with OA2020 and Diamond OA Summit resolutions.





Unique Characteristics of Open Access in Kenya



Government
commitment via Kenya
Open Data Initiative.



- Limited institutional funding for APCs.

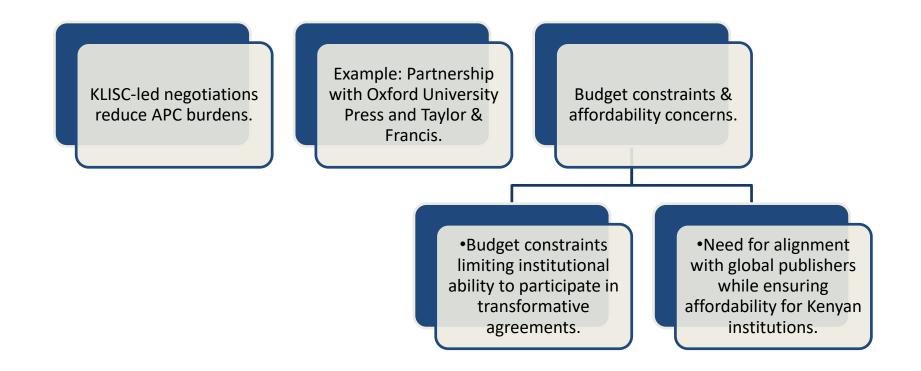


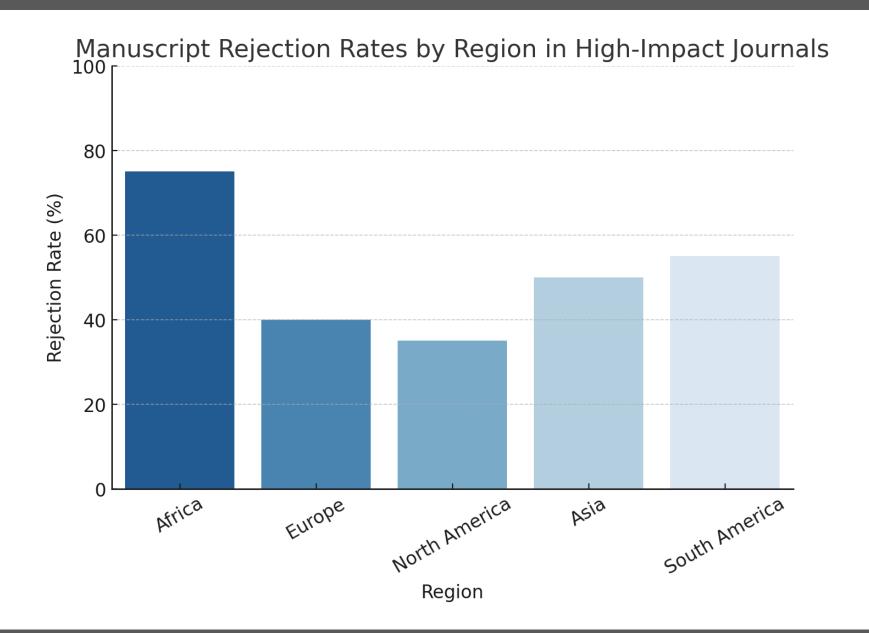
 Growth in digital infrastructure supporting OA.



- Copyright policies evolving to support OA.

Transformative Agreements – Local Priorities & Challenges





Faced hallenges 60 P 60

High Rejection Rates & Perceived Discrimination

Many African researchers face rejection due to implicit biases.

Lack of institutional prestige and funding constraints hinder acceptance.

African researchers often face **high rejection rates** when submitting manuscripts to high-impact factor journals and globally indexed databases.

Many believe **implicit biases** exist, leading to the undervaluation of research from Africa despite its scientific merit.

Hindrance to Objective Open Access

- Paywalls limit access to African research.
- Editorial biases slow knowledge sharing.
- High-impact journals often operate
 behind paywalls, making African research
 less accessible to local and global
 audiences.
- Limited representation of African researchers in editorial boards and peer review panels contributes to systemic
 challenges.

Shift to Local Publishing & Journal Development



Universities in Africa are investing in homegrown publishing platforms.

 Open access is increasing through regional journals. African scholars and institutions are establishing their own local journals to enhance regional knowledge dissemination. Universities, research bodies, and governments are investing in homegrown publishing platforms that prioritize open access and inclusivity. The move fosters ownership of research narratives, cultural relevance, and increased visibility of African scholarship

Complementary Approaches to Open Access



- Growth of Diamond OA (no APCs).



- Institutional & national repositories.

+

0



- Donor/Grant requirements with OA funding via APC budgets.



- Community-led OA training programs.



Kenya's Contribution to the Global OA Transition

- Aligning with UNESCO OA recommendations.
- Participation in global networks and forums e.g. EIFL and OA2020 meetings.
- South-South collaborations with African nations – ACOLC initiative on Diamond Open Access

KLISC's Work with EIFL



- Negotiating affordable access to e-resources and Discounts and waivers on APCs.



- Capacity building & training.

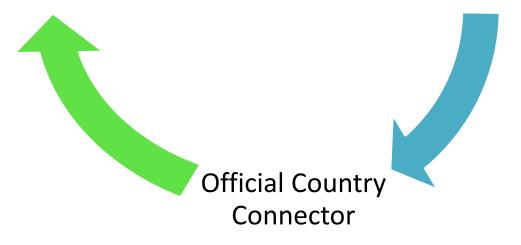
- Supporting digital repository development.



Supporting local journals development via OJS

KLISC's Engagement with Research4Life

 Strengthening literature access & OA publishing avenues. Facilitating institutional access to research content.



KLISC's Collaboration with INASP







- Enhancing research visibility & accessibility.

- Supporting institutional repository development.

- Advocating for OA policy changes.

The Africa Coalition of Library Consortia (ACOLC)

- Championing African journals.
- Promoting Diamond OA (no-fee publishing).
- Strengthening regional collaboration for OA policies.

Conclusion



Kenya making strides in OA.



Collaboration remains key.



We advocate for policies aligning national research priorities with OA principles.

Contact Details KLISC SECRETARIAT P.O. Box 45996 - 00100 Nairobi

Thayk

arnold.mwanzu@aku.edu +254722116735