

10 questions about open access to increase visibility and use of Southern perspectives for addressing global challenges

South-South comparative research workshops

- *Dakar, Senegal, 24-25 July 2014*
- *Bangkok, Thailand, 3-8 November 2014*



1. What is open access?



**Open access (OA)
literature is digital,
online, free
of charge, and free of
most copyright and
licensing
restrictions**

2. Where to search and publish open access scholarly resources

In open access journals

scholarly journals that are available online to the reader without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

70% of open access journals are subsidized, and some require payment on behalf of the author/institution

In open access digital repositories

- **institutional repository:** online archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution
- **disciplinary repository (or subject repository):** online archive containing works or data associated with these works of scholars in a particular subject area, from any institution.

3. Which are the benefits of open access?

- Increases readers' ability to find/use relevant literature
- Increases the visibility, readership and impact of author's works
- Creates new avenues for discovery in digital environment
- Enhances interdisciplinary research
- Accelerates the pace of research, discovery and innovation

4. where to search and publish in open access journals with no fees?

peer-review journals:

- Directory of Open Access Journals, www.doaj.org
 - Includes 5.465 OA journals that do not charge to publish (article processing charges-APC)
- Journals Online (INASP):
<http://www.inasp.info/en/work/journals-online/current-jols/>

+ Latin America: scielo.org, redalyc.org, latindex.org
(2.662 peer-review journals in open access with no APC's)

+ Africa: ajol.info

+ Asia: <http://www.inasp.info/en/work/journals-online/current-jols/>

+ open access journal collections in university digital repositories

5. where to search and publish in open access digital repositories with no fees?

- Does your institution have an open access institutional repository?
- Does your subject have open access digital repositories?
 - Find repositories: DOAR-Directory of Open Access Repositories (opendoar.org)
 - Self-archive your research output in digital repositories so your production will be visible and harvested by academic and commercial search engines

6. What kind of content can be found in open access digital repositories?

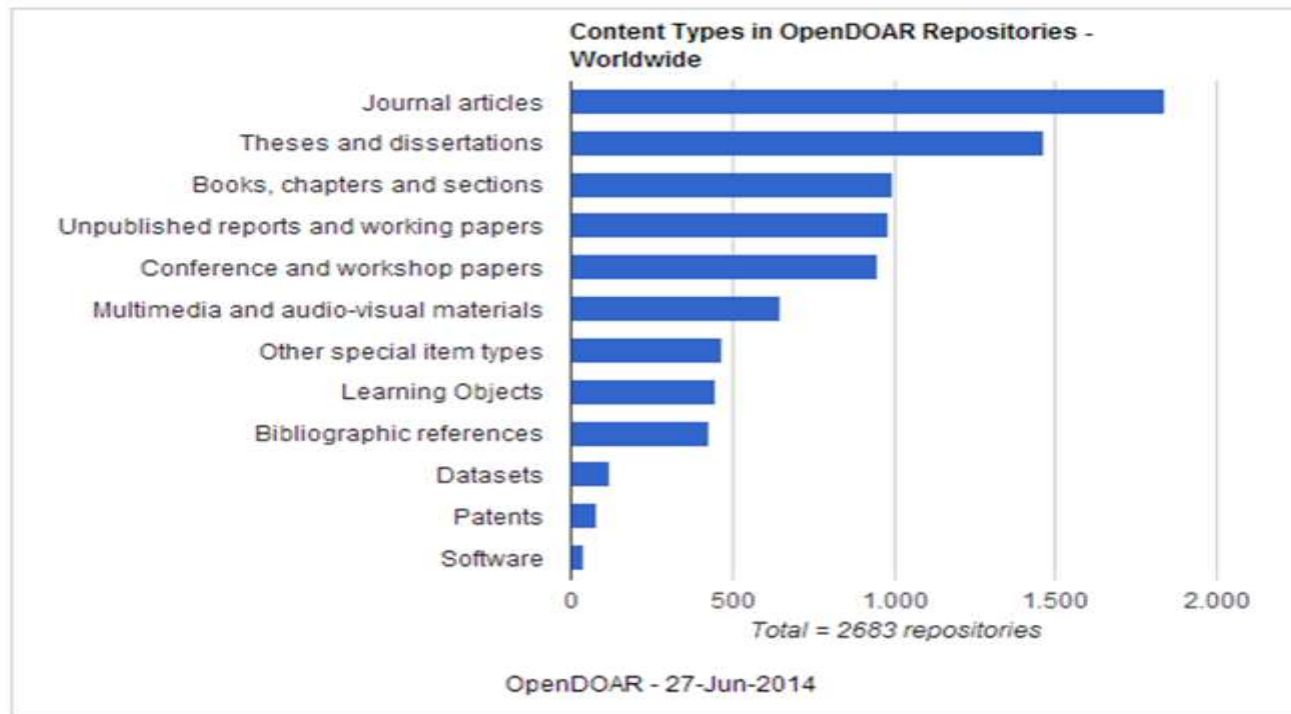
OpenDOAR

Directory of Open Access
Repositories

OpenDOAR Development Blog >

[Home](#) | [Find](#) | [Suggest](#) | [Tools](#)
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Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories - Worldwide



N.b. Most repositories hold several Content Types.

7. Which are my rights to publish in open access?

1. Use open licences when publishing in open access journals and digital repositories

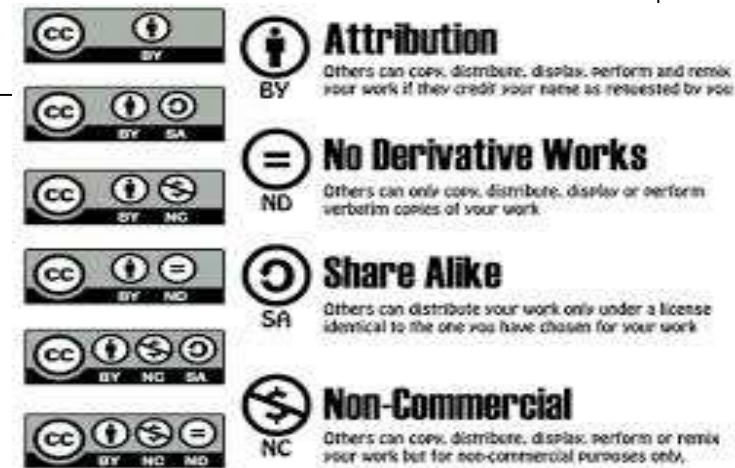
e.g. Creative Commons licences CC

2. Use your rights when publishing in subscription journals:

72% journals allow authors to self-archive their peer-review articles in open access

digital repositories

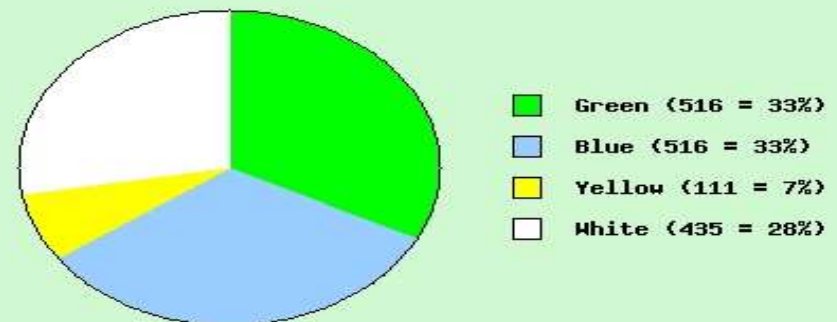
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>



RoMEO Colours by Journal

Green	Can archive post-prints & pre-prints
Blue	Can archive post-prints only
Yellow	Can archive pre-prints only
White	Cannot archive anything

SHERPA/RoMEO Colours, excluding provisional policies



SHERPA/RoMEO 28-Jun-2014

Total = 1578 publishers

8. what can I do?

- Get educated on open access
- Adopt open behaviors:
 - publish in open access
 - review for open access journals
- Educate your co-authors and your advisors on open access options
- Advocate: on campus, in your state, in your country and online

9. Can you advocate and support knowledge as a commons?



**ELINOR
OSTROM**
(1933 – 2012)

Nobel Prize in
Economics
2009

“The rapidly expanding world of distributed digital information has infinite possibilities as well as incalculable threats and pitfalls. The parallel, yet contradictory trends, where, on the one hand, there is unprecedented access to information through the Internet but where, on the other, there are ever-greater restrictions on access through intellectual property legislation, overpatenting, licensing, overpricing, withdrawal, and lack of preservation, indicate the deep and perplexing characteristics of this resource”

Charlotte Hess and Elinor Ostrom (eds.). “Understanding knowledge as a commons”. Introduction. MIT Press, 2007

10. Can you promote a developing region approach to open access?

- Access to knowledge is a human right
- Developing regions need **non-commercial** open access:
 - Open access journals that do not charge to publish
 - Open access institutional repositories
 - National and regional networks of open access digital repositories
- Support institutional open access policy **mandating** self-archive of research output in institutional repositories
- Funding agencies/national agencies open access policy/legislation: **require** that all government-funded research be in open access digital repositories



Thank you !!!!



source image: http://comunidad.iebschool.com/iamabeginner/files/2013/11/5009661706_8310d84d8d.jpg