



# Open Access in the global South: Perspectives from the Open and Collaborative Science in Development Network

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- What is the Open and Collaborative Science in Development Network?
- Goals of the Network
- Motivations – from OA to OS
- Some lessons learned
- Towards inclusive open scholarly Infrastructure



# Open and Collaborative Science in Development Network (2014-2017)

<http://www.ocsdnet.org> @ocsdnet

## Funding:



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
RESEARCH CENTRE

Canada



## Coordination



Centre for Critical  
Development Studies



# Aim of the Research Network

To understand whether, and the conditions under which, a converging set of open practices based on networked collaboration, collectively called “Open and Collaborative Science” (OCS), could lead to development outcomes in the Global South.

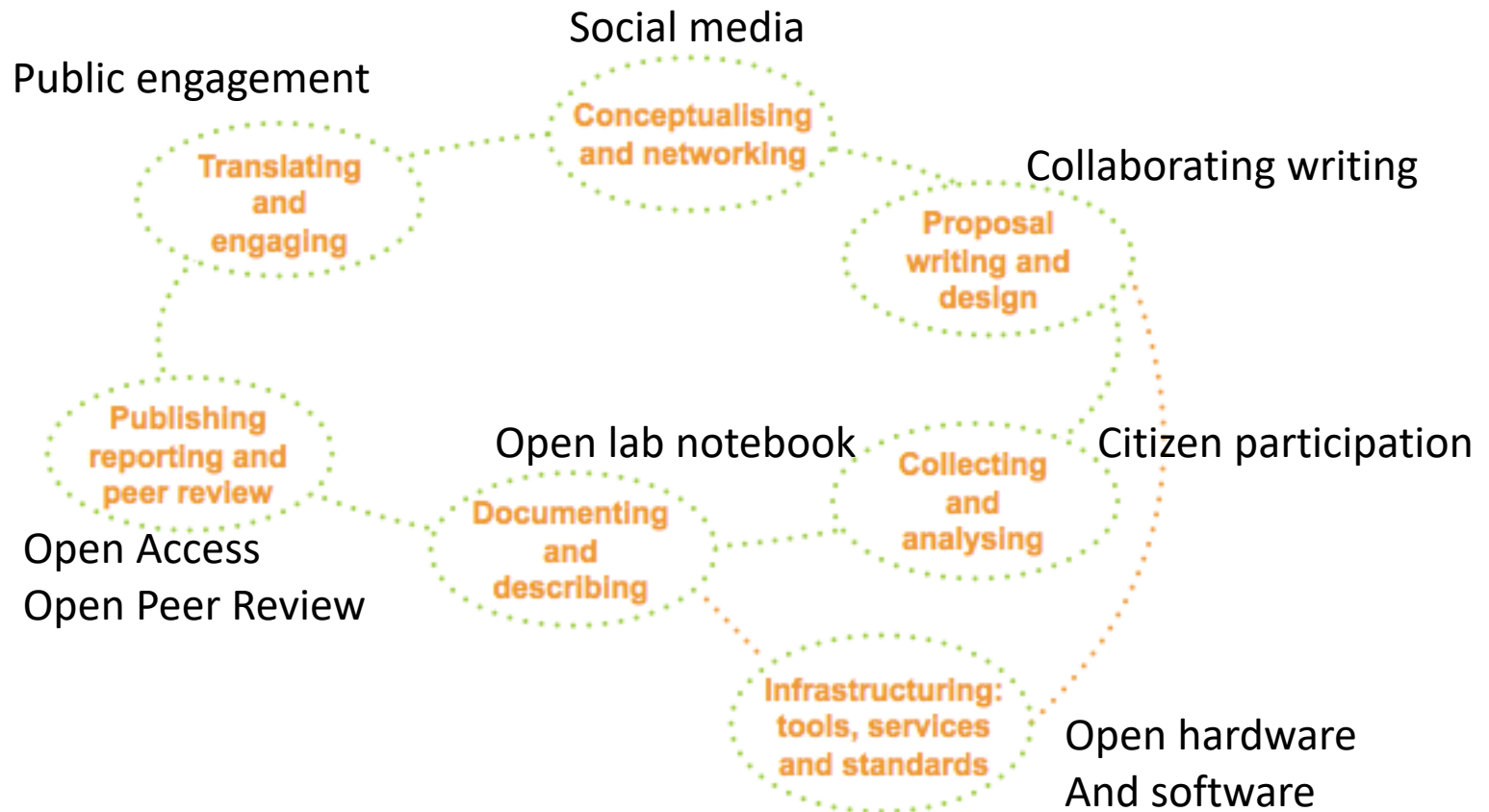


# What is “Open Science”

“Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods.”




<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/>



The RIN / NESTA report Open to All? Case Studies of Openness in Research (2010)

<http://www.rin.ac.uk/our-work/data-management-and-curation/open-science-case-studies>

Could OCS lead to innovative models of redistribution of access to social justice, knowledge, wealth, individual freedom and well-being?

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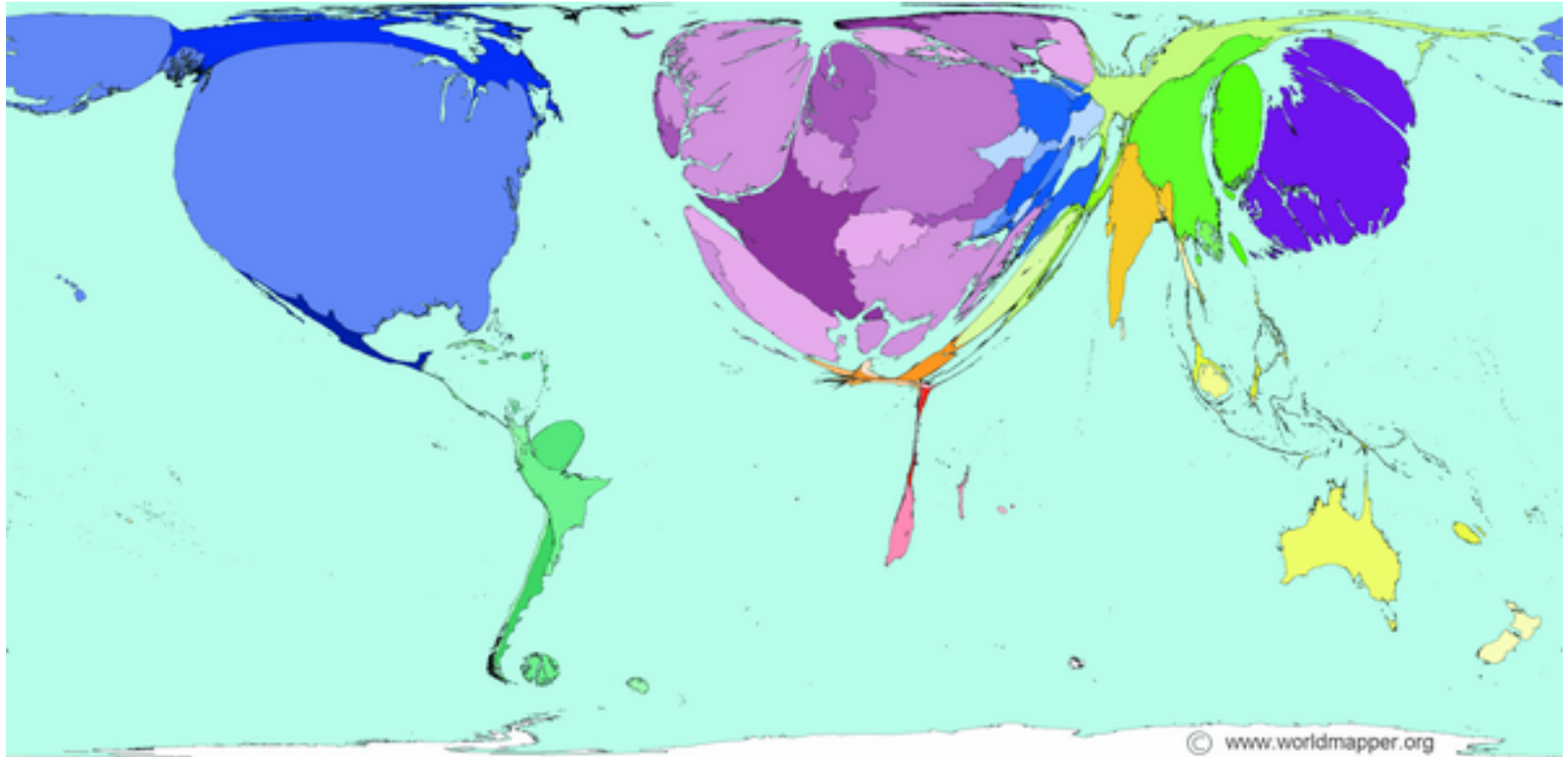




# Motivations

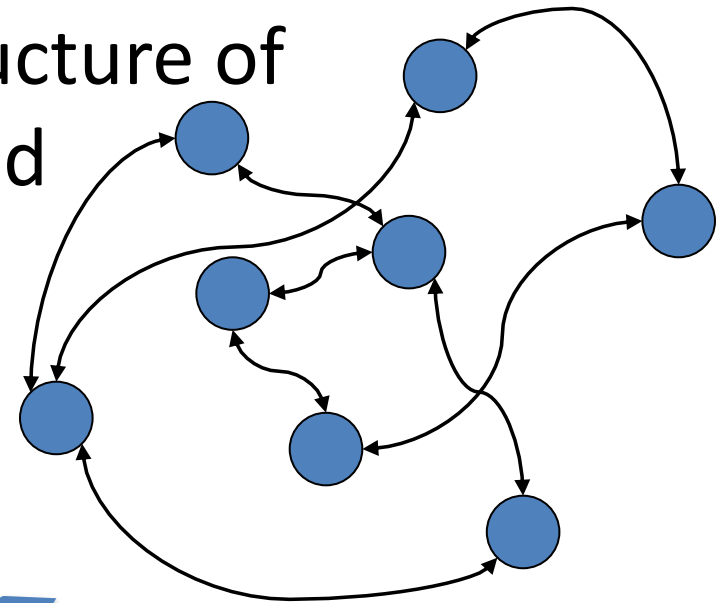
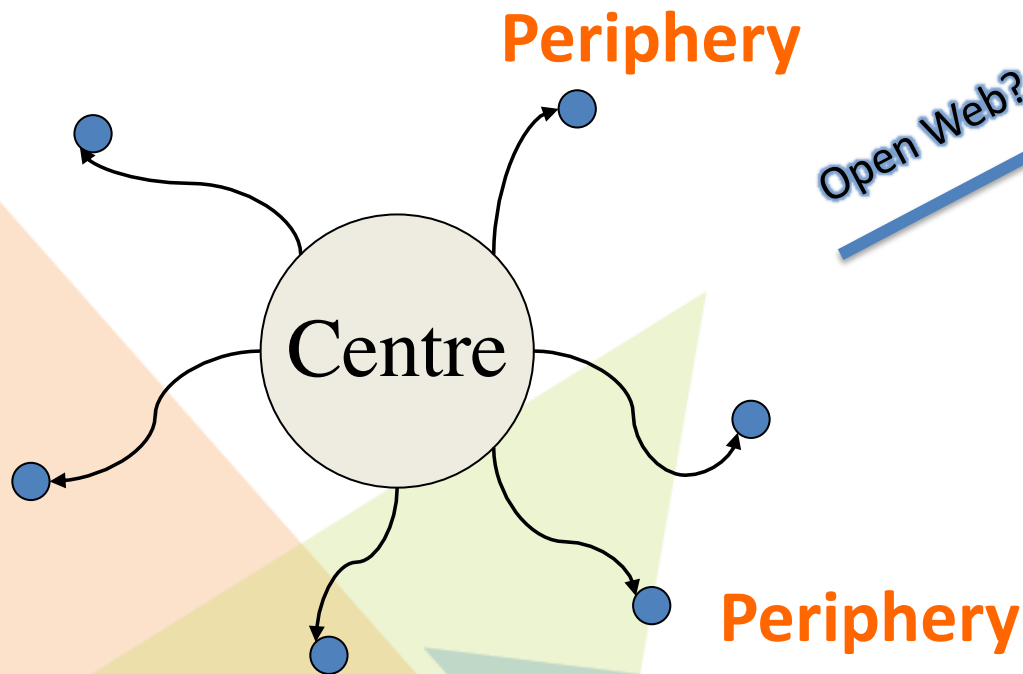


## Unequal contribution and participation in science.



Chan L, Kirsop B, Arunachalam S (2011) Towards Open and Equitable Access to Research and Knowledge for Development. PLoS Med 8(3): e1001016. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016  
<http://127.0.0.1:8081/plosmedicine/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016>

Could Open Access/Open Science change the current power structure of global scientific production and dissemination?



Could openness creates the potential for new spaces for collaboration and co-creation of knowledge?



# Openness as a means to development

What are the normative value of open science as a means to transform power relations?

What is the nature of “openness” and its linkage to innovations for public goods and how can this understanding help formulate and support enabling policies?

- Why open science?
  - OA has been too narrowly focused on journal articles
- Lessons learned from OCSDNet
  - Open Access is not enough

# Open Access


- Focus on codified and formal knowledge
- But much knowledge reside in the communities in multiple forms
- If research is to address social needs, then we need to think beyond the current system of knowledge legitimation
- Whose knowledge matters?

# Meanings of Openness

- Free of cost barriers
- Free of permission barriers
- Free to share and re-use
- **Rights to Research, meaning the rights to participate in knowledge production and meaning making**
  - **Inclusive Participation (beyond expertise)**
  - **Equitable Collaboration**
  - **Promote Cognitive justice and Epistemic Diversity**

# Some Emerging Lessons

Openness has not disrupted the current power structure because it has been subsumed and coopted by the dominant market ideology that sees knowledge as a **commodity** rather than a **public good**

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**Dominique Babini**

@dominiquebabini

Following



In Latin America we have no predatory journals because journal editing is not a business: Dr. Ana María Cetto [@UNAM\\_MX](#) [@Latindex](#) at ISSN2018 Conference. Video



**From Open Access to Open Science in the Latin American ecosystem**

Session 5: Open Access: A Global Trend? / L'Open Access : une tendance globale ?  
From Open Access to Open Science in

[webcast.in2p3.fr](http://webcast.in2p3.fr)

2:31 PM - 2 May 2018



**Dominique Babini**

@dominiquebabini

Following



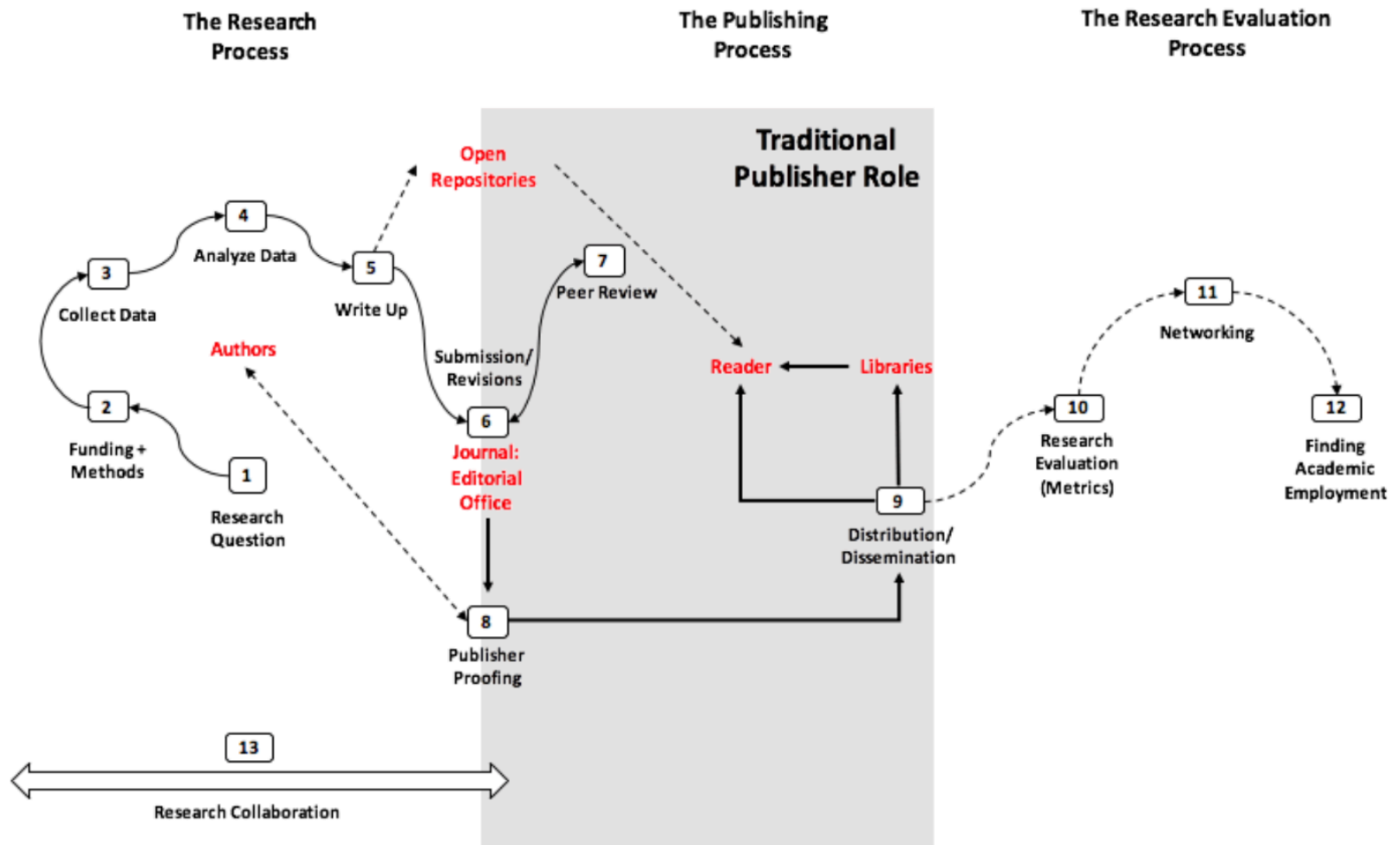
10.000 journals in 100 countries (3.000 from Latin America) use @pkp OJS free and open software. @\_CLACSO, member of the advisory board of @pkp review process, would like you to share with PKP your views on the results [pkp.sfu.ca/reflections-an ...](http://pkp.sfu.ca/reflections-an...)



11:30 AM - 21 Mar 2018



# The Academic Knowledge Production Process



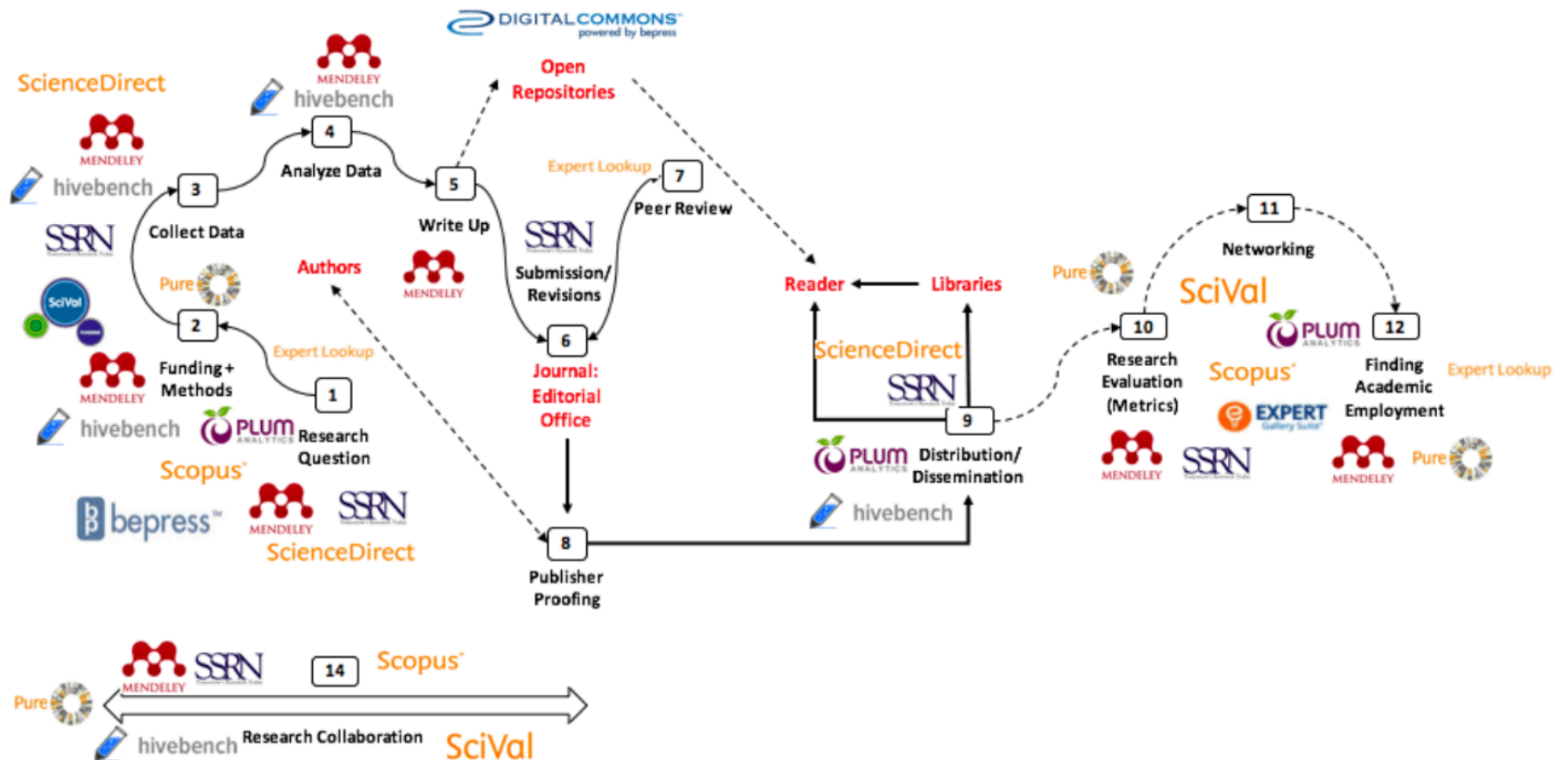
<https://goo.gl/tkpc9g>

# The Academic Knowledge Production Process

## The Research Process

## The Publishing Process

## The Research Evaluation Process




<https://goo.gl/tkpc9g>

# Thinking beyond the Academies...

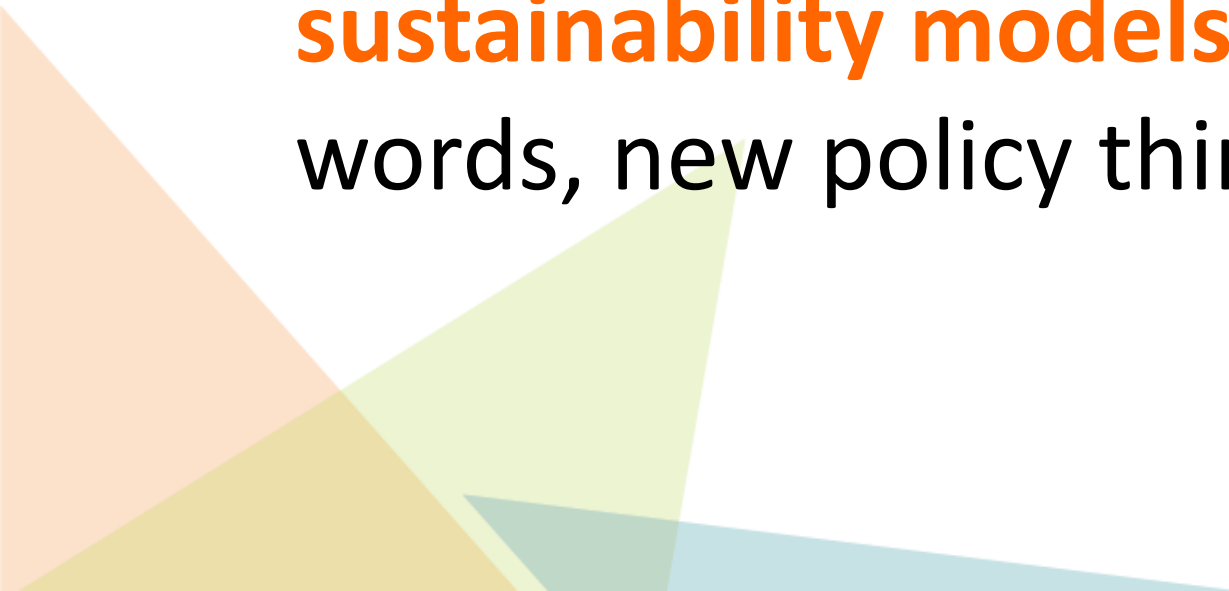
Open Science should be seen as a **commitment** to opening up the knowledge production and legitimization process to include those who have **been traditionally excluded, under-represented and marginalized.**

- “Openness” is **situated** and is highly dependent on historical, political, social, and economic **contexts**
- Openness is about the **right to participate** in the knowledge production process, driven by issues that are of **local relevance**, rather than agendas imposed from the outside or from the top down.

Open Science not only calls for rethinking about the incentive and reward structure of research funding, but about who gets to set the **“standards”** for the tools and for the **quality** of research.

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This calls for understanding new forms of **governance, institutions, infrastructure and sustainability models**. In other words, new policy thinking

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## Practice

## Principles

## Policy

Open Access

Open Data

Doing Science  
Openly  
& Collaboratively

**Knowledge as a  
Public Good**

**Rights to Research  
for Social Justice**

**Different ways of  
knowing:  
Cognitive inclusion**

Inclusion

Innovation

Funding

Infrastructure

Intellectual  
Property

Incentive


Open  
Science

**Overarching Framework:  
Governance and Sustainability ?**

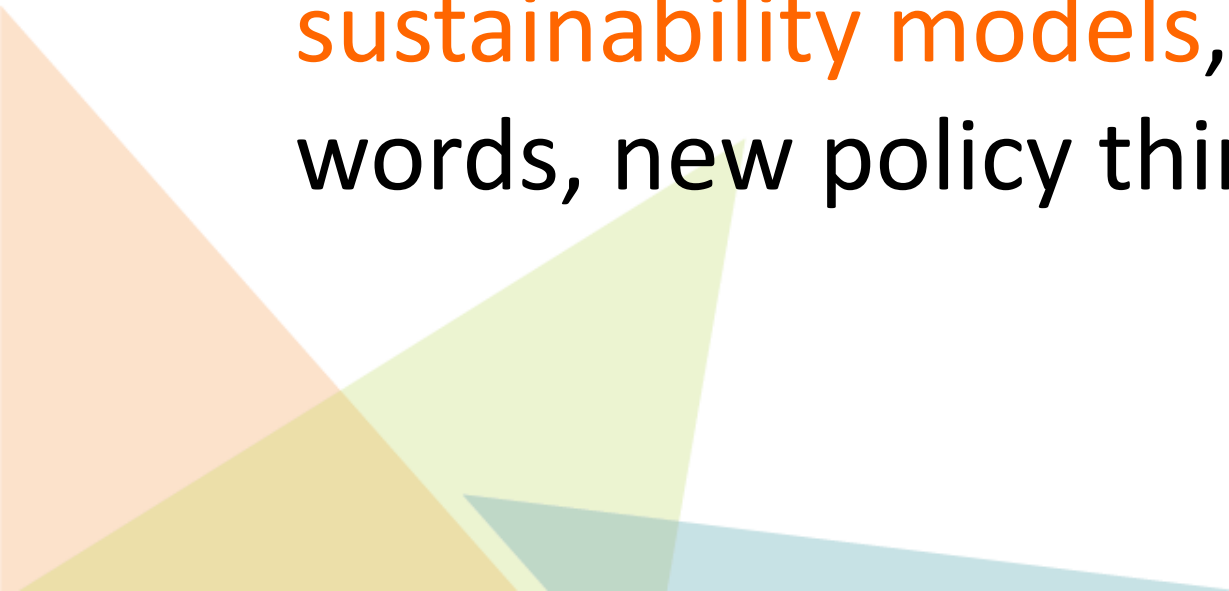


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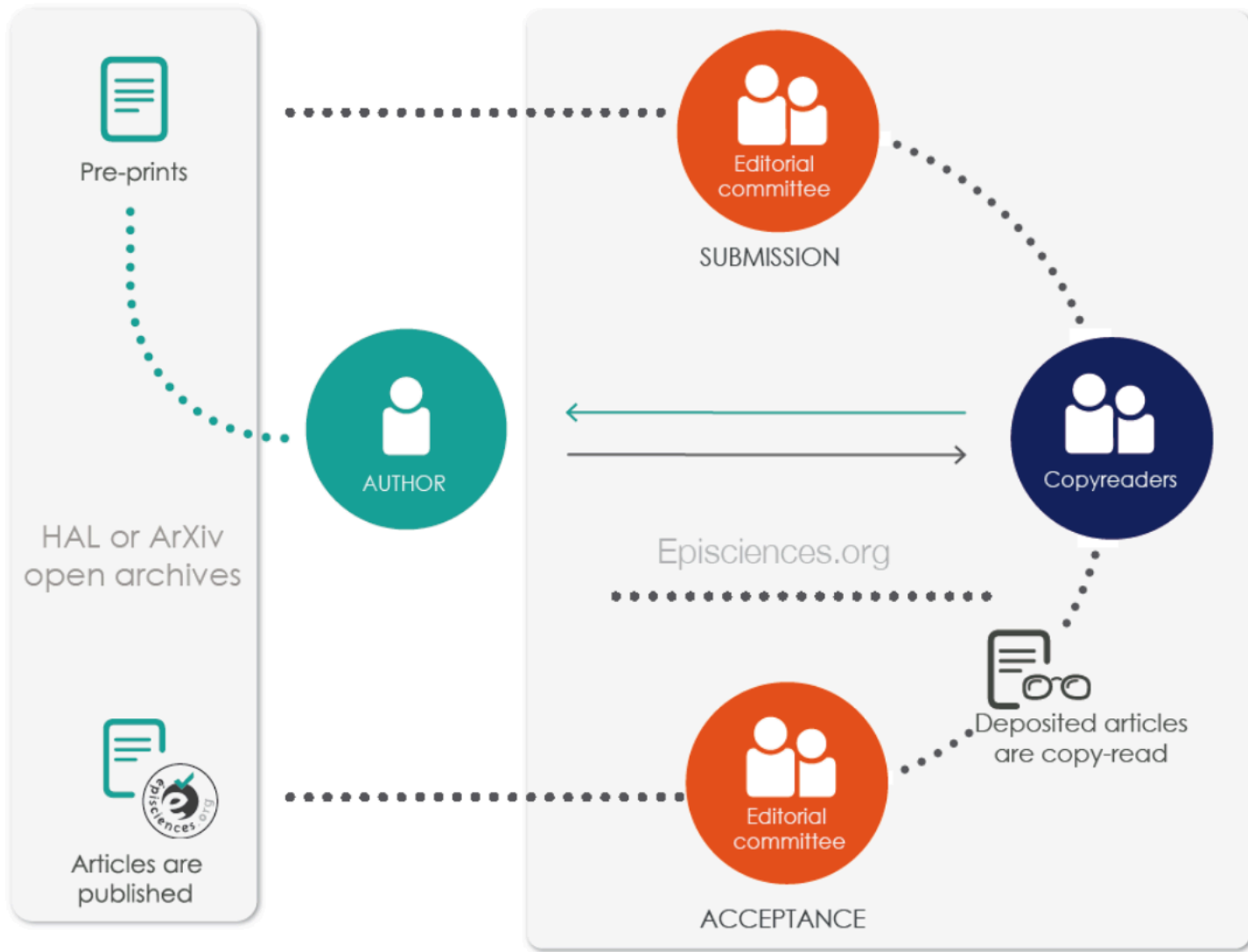
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The need to understand new forms of **governance, institutions, infrastructure & sustainability models**, in other words, new policy thinking

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# Beyond the Gold and the Green...





<http://www.episciences.org>

# Public European Open Access Platform

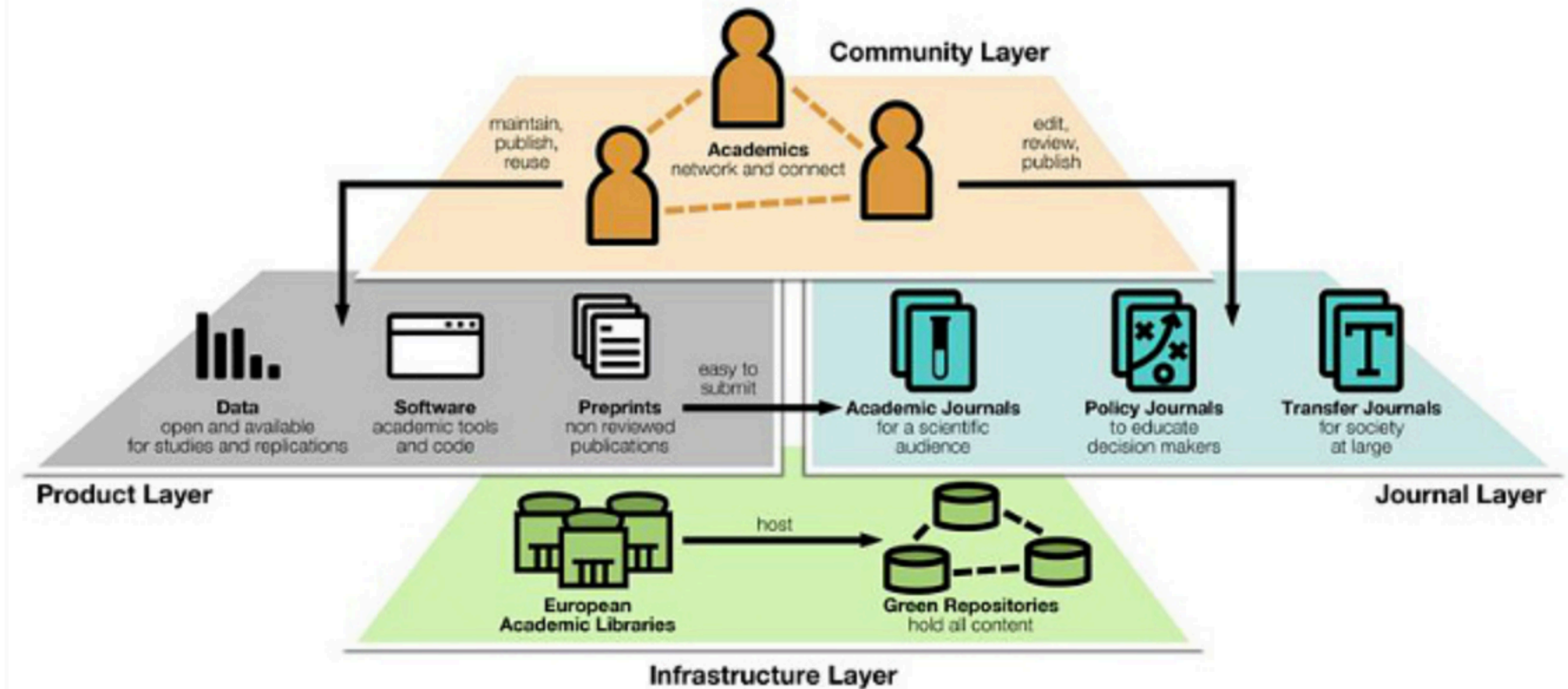
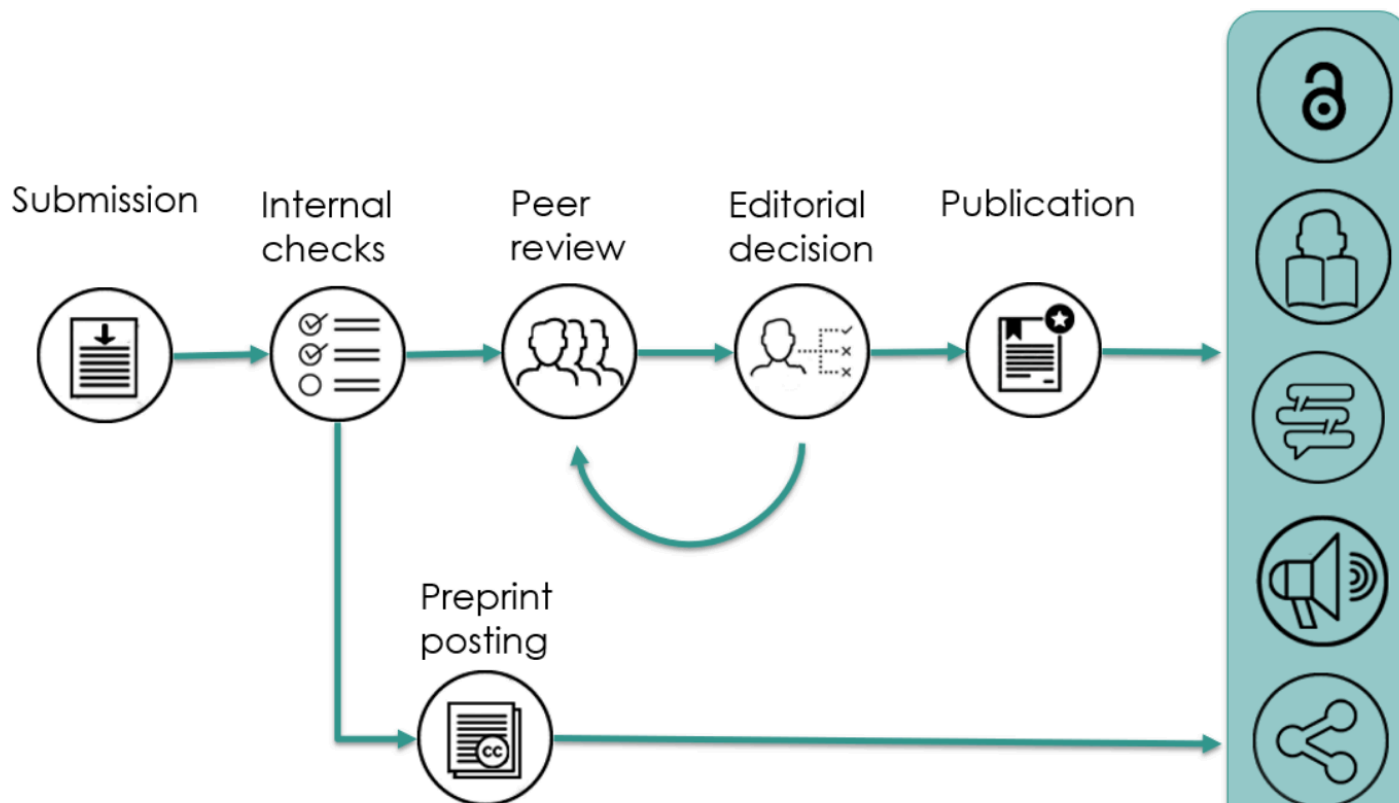


Figure 1: European Open Access Platform using a diamond open access model

***Benedikt Fecher, Sascha Friesike, Isabella Peters and Gert G. Wagner (2017)***

<http://goo.gl/JFTDui>



## Power to the Preprint

Posted May 1, 2018 by PLOS in In the News, Innovation, Open Access, Open Science, Publishing

<https://goo.gl/9AYP6h>



[Vision & Objectives](#)

[Principles](#)

[Design Assumptions](#)

[Behaviours](#)

[Technologies](#)

[About](#)

[How to contribute](#)

## Guiding Principles

The next generation repositories work is based on the following principles:

### Distribution of control

Distributed control, or governance, of scholarly resources (pre-prints, post-prints, research data, supporting software, etc.) and scholarly infrastructures is an important principle which underpins this work. Without this, a small number of actors can gain too much control and can establish a quasi-monopolistic position. Distributed networks are more sustainable and at less risk to buy-out or failure.

### Inclusiveness and diversity

Different institutions and regions have unique and particular needs and contexts (e.g diverse language, policies and priorities). A distributed network of repositories will aim to reflect and be responsive to the different needs and contexts of different regions, disciplines and countries.

### Public good

The technologies, architectures and protocols adopted in the context of the global network for repositories will be available to everyone, using global standards when they are available.

### Intelligent openness and accessibility

Scholarly resources will be made openly available and in accessible formats, whenever possible, in order increase their value and maximize their re-use for the benefit for scholarship and society.

### Sustainability

Institutions and research organizations will be major participants in the global network, contributing to the long term sustainability of resources.

### Interoperability

Repositories will adopt common behaviours, functionalities and standards ensuring interoperability across institutions and enabling them to engage in a common way with external service providers

<http://ngr.coar-repositories.org/principles/>



# Five prerequisites for a sustainable knowledge commons

1

Strengthen local institution-based services that preserve and provide access to diverse and valuable research products

Connect local services to national, regional and global networks through the adoption of interoperable standards and practices

2

3

Begin to redistribute funds towards services that add value to the networks, such as peer review

Improve the processes used to evaluate research contributions to include a wider range of qualitative and quantitative metrics and indicators

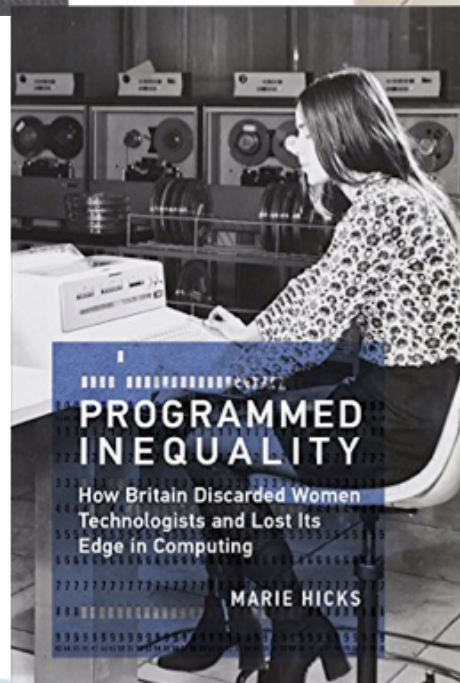
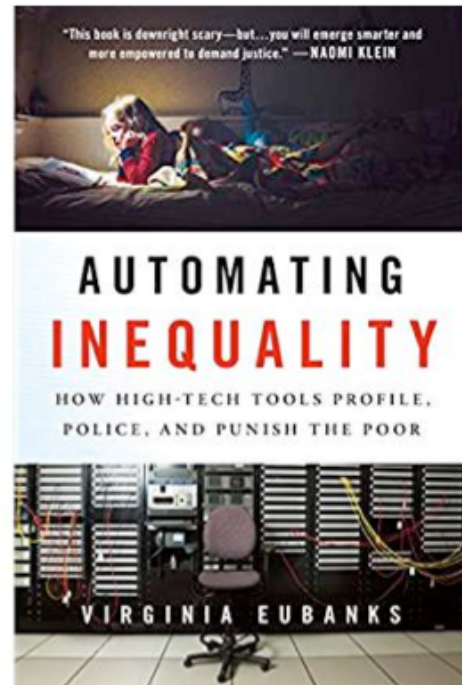
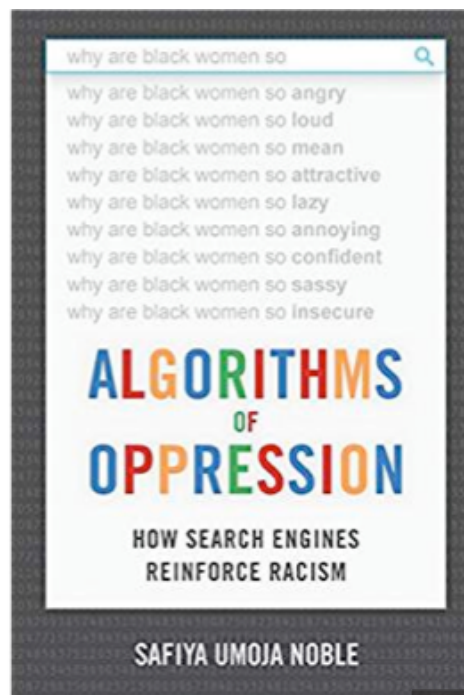
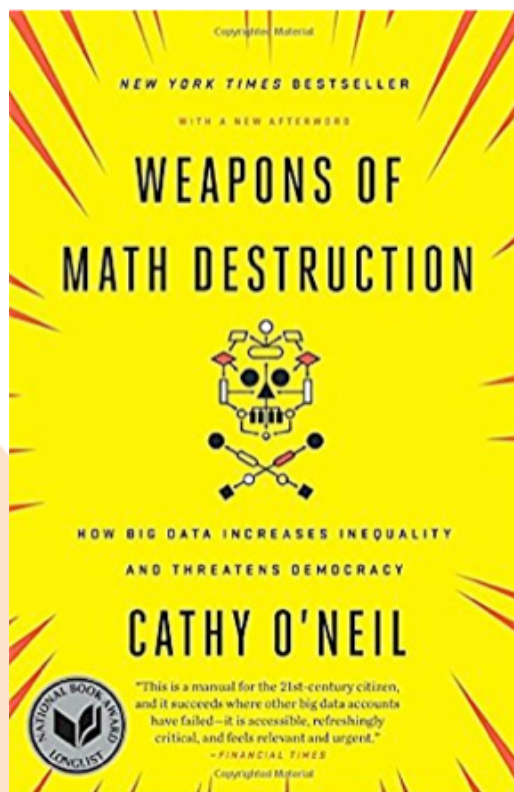
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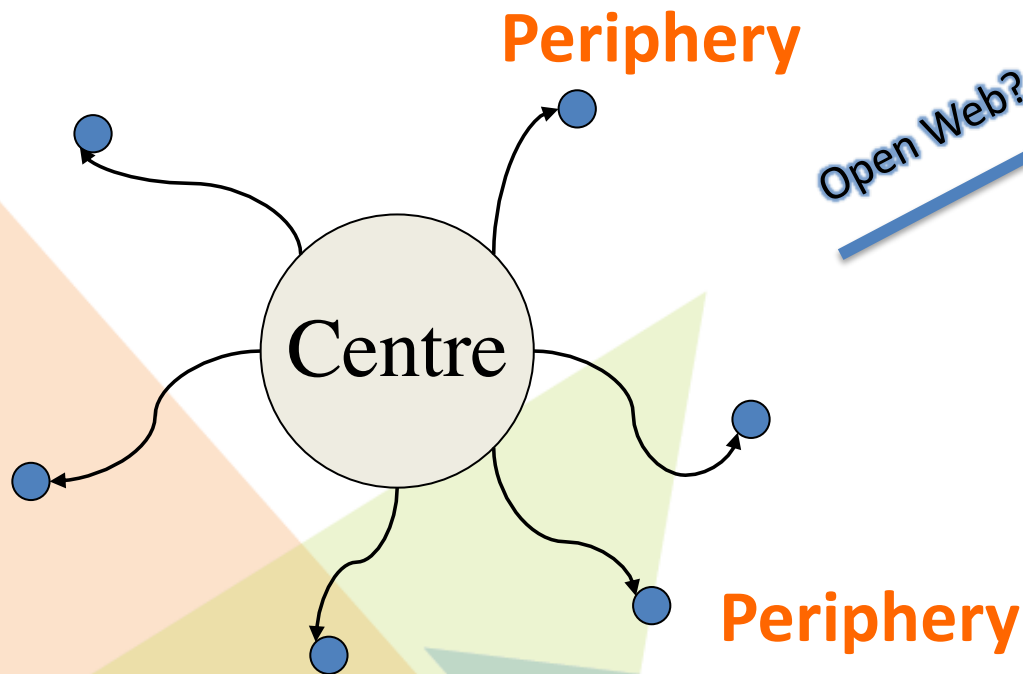
Adopt the principles and governance that will ensure the commons reflects the needs of the global research community



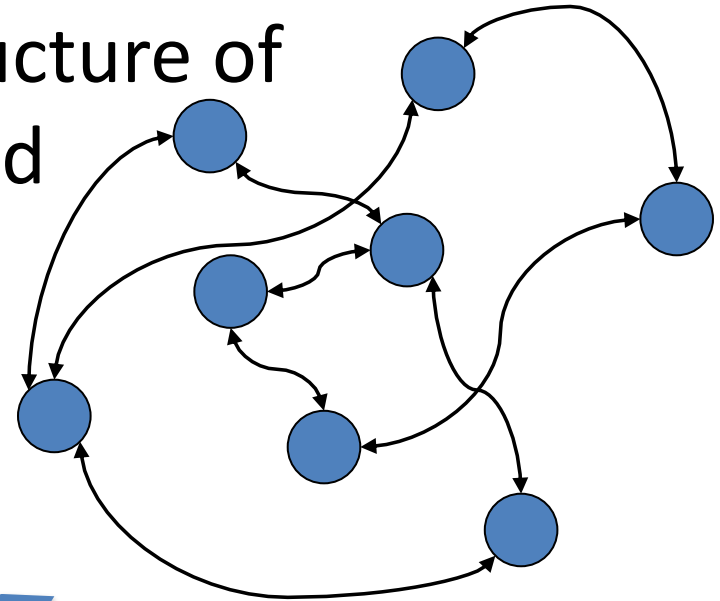
<https://www.coar-repositories.org/activities/advocacy-leadership/open-science-and-sustainable-development/>



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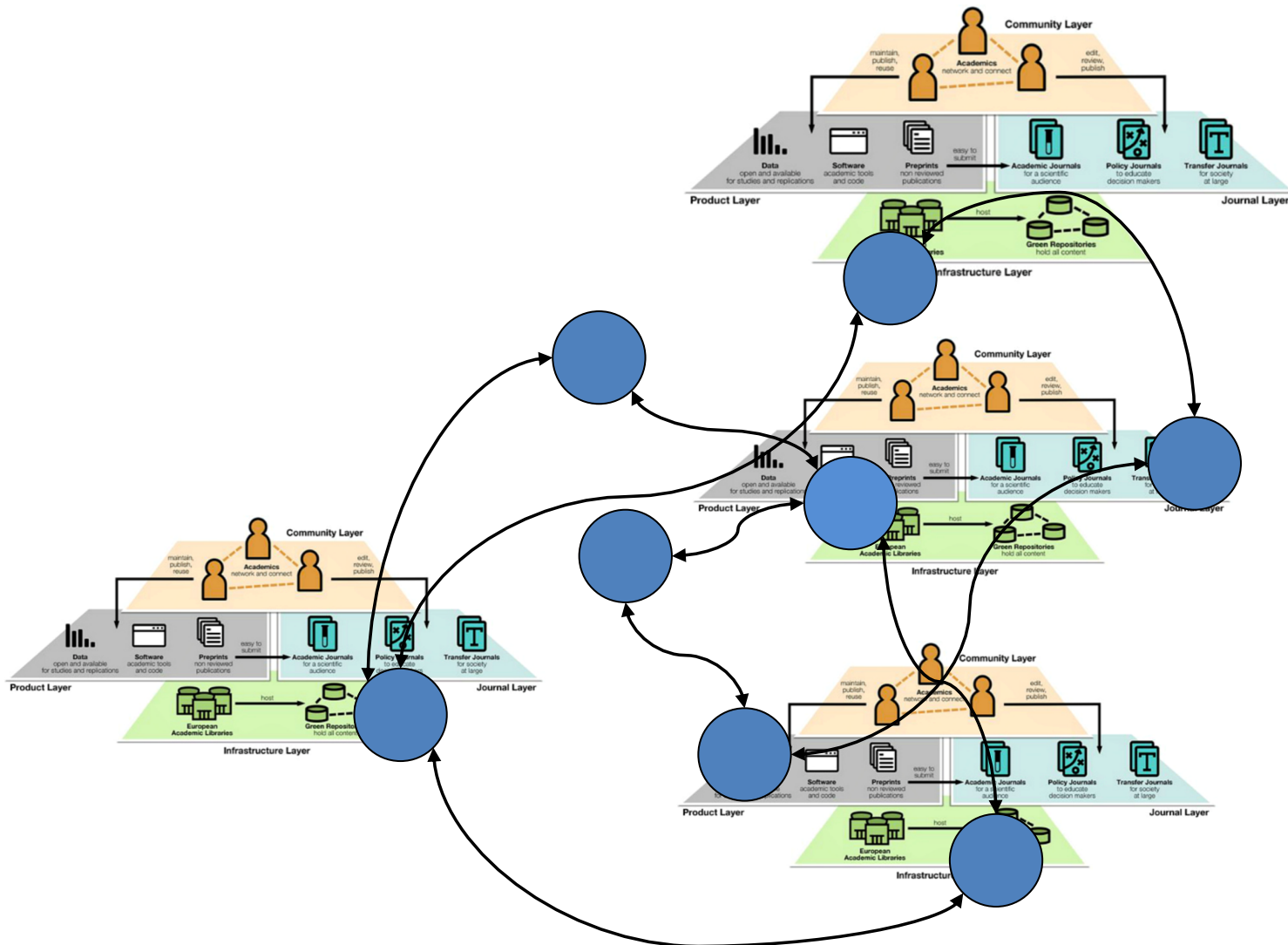


Open Web?

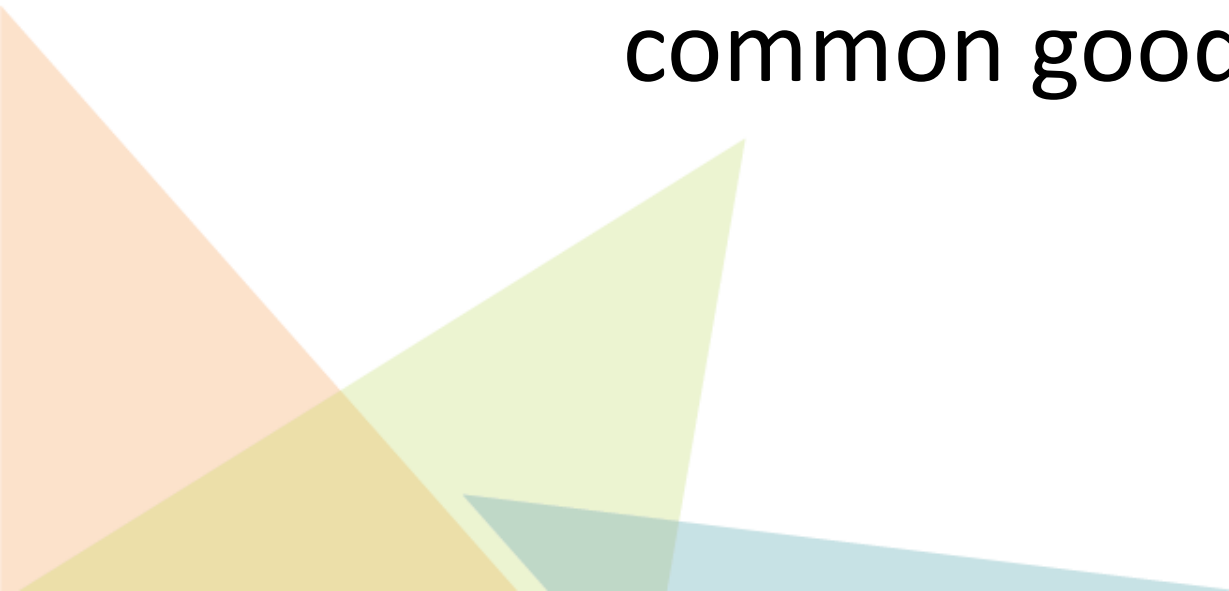


Could openness creates the potential for new spaces for collaboration and co-creation of knowledge?

# The Local is Global



So how do we collaborate on building  
an open, sustainable, inclusive, global  
knowledge infrastructure for the  
common good?

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Gracias!

Obrigado!

Thank you!

謝謝！

Questions?