Berlin5
OA: from practice to impact

Before OA

After OA

The size of the problem

WHO study in 2003 showed:

Of 75 countries with GNP/per capita/yr < $1000, 56% of medical institutions had NO subscriptions to journals over the last 5 years

Of countries with GNP/capita/yr of $1-3000, 34% had NO subscriptions and a further 34% had an average of 2 subscriptions/yr

(from Barbara Aronson presentation, Paris, 2003)

Two strategies to solve the problem

Donor initiatives

- Free donations by publishers
- Free access for selected users
- Subsidised access
- .....

Open Access developments

Donor initatives

1. UN – HINARI, OARE, AGORA

- free access to selected low-income countries
- journals selected by publishers
- Access through registered libraries, id and pwd required

2. Society/organisation fee exemptions to members or networked institutions -

3. Subsidised access (grants, projects, national/ institutional support) – Ptolomy project

After OA

OA JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Bioline International – distributes 60 journals from 17 developing countries (Brazil/Canada/UK initiative)

SciELO – >200 journals from Brazil and other LAC countries and non-LAC lusaphone countries

MedKnow (India) [next presentation] and other scholarly journals in India

Others - China (4), Africa (10), Sth Korea (13) ……. Society journals,

OA Journals listed in Directory of Open Access Journals

Total number of OA journals in DOAJ (August 10th 2007)

2802 (884 searchable at article level)

Total number of OA journals in DOAJ published in developing countries

537 (all searchable at article level)

19 % OA journals published in developing countries.

[DC figures provided by DOAJ]

How can institutes from poorer countries pay document management charges?

Most OA journals make NO charge make a charge to authors or their institutions

Journals that make charges often waive charges for disadvantaged organisations/authors

No OA journals published in developing countries make charges

After OA

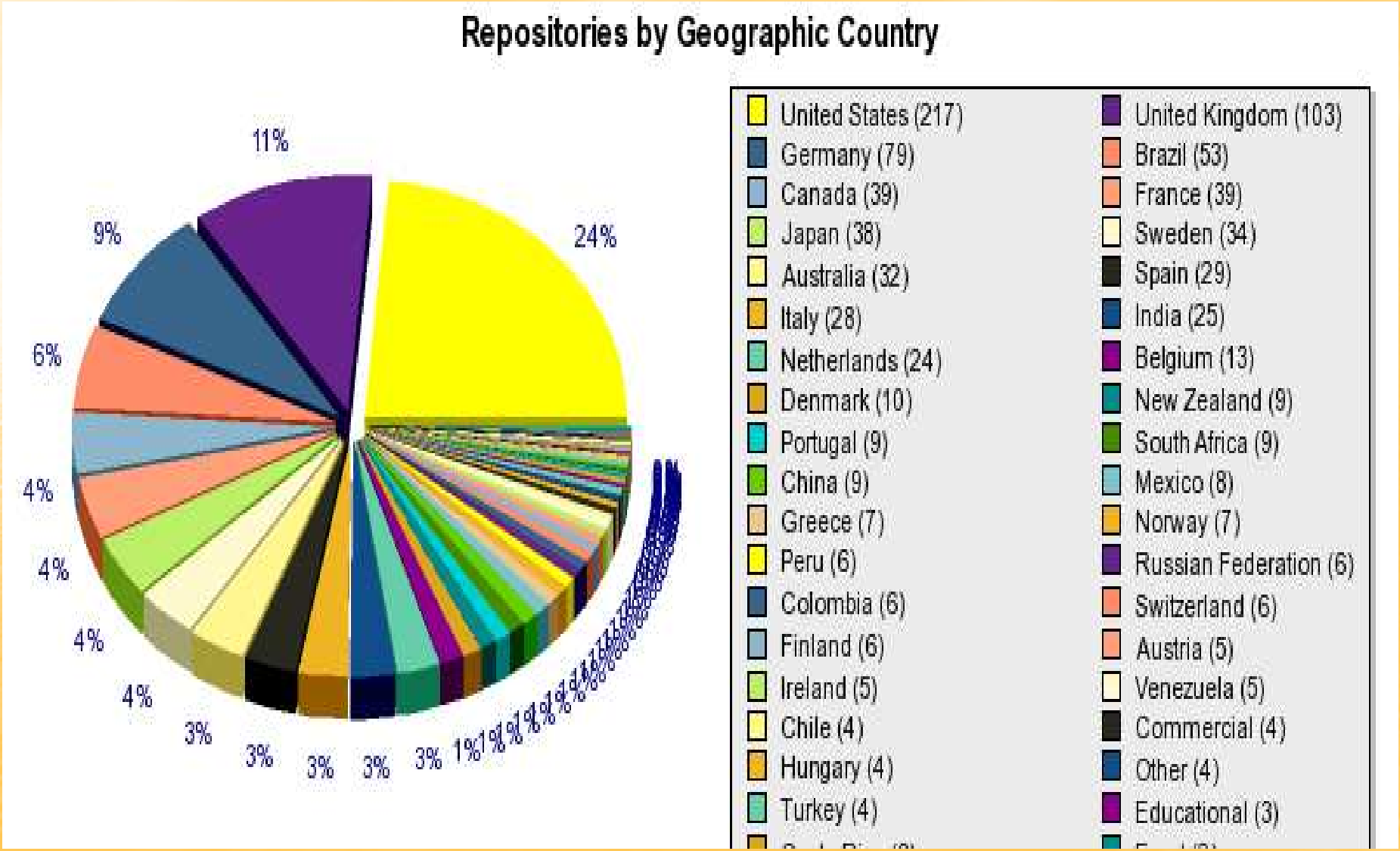
Numbers of **Institutional Repositories** in developing countries, August 2007

- Latin America and Caribbean – 90 (Brazil 53)
- Asia – 41 (India 25)
- Africa – 12 (South Africa 9)

- Worldwide – ~915
- Developing countries – ~143 (16%)

Statistics from Registry of OA repositories http://roar.eprints.org/)

Repositories by Geographic Country from ROAR, Southampton



And in Africa

- South Africa Academy of Science supporting OA journals programme; academy also supporting harvesting of national IRs
- eIFL(Soros Foundation) supporting promotion of IRs and has held workshops in Pretoria, Lesotho and Ghana; collaboration with SURF to support repositories in member countries under consideration
- University of Western Cape supporting OS learning, repository established for African Higher Education Research. Shuttleworth Foundation supporting coordinated strategy for educational resources
- IDRC supporting IPR research and OA on various fronts, looking at IPR law reform, flexible open licenses . . .
- Codesria, working with journals and monographs and plans African citation index

A raft of OA projects expected to impact in 2008
Source, Eve Gray, UCT and OSI

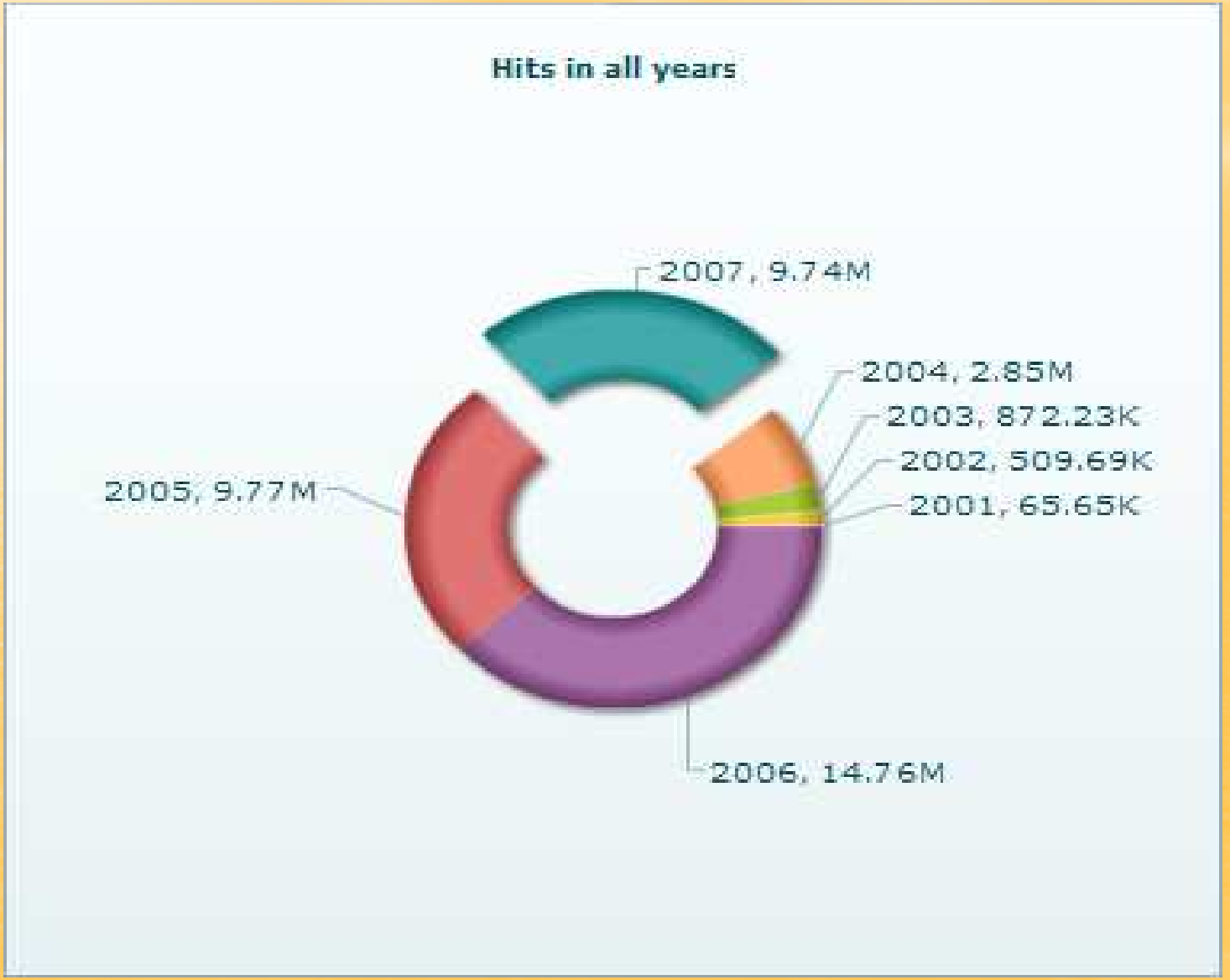
But is OA making a difference?

from practice to impact . . . .

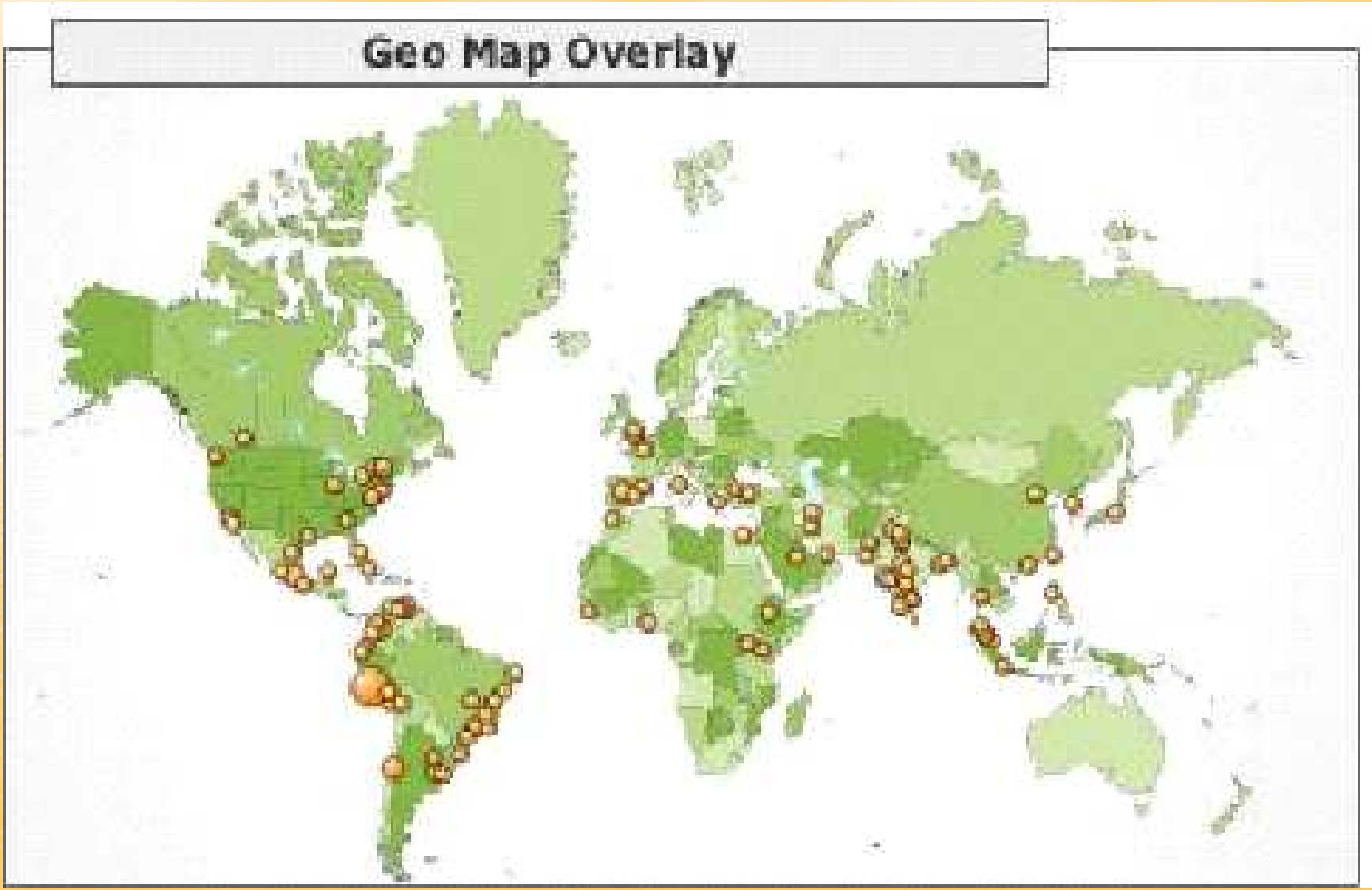
Bioline International full text requests in 2006 reached 2.5 million

Bioline site total hits by year with Breakdown							
Total hits (adjusted)	TOC	Article titles	Abstract requests	Full-text requests	Journal info requests	Search results	year
224137		44548	105189	26961	7682		2002
445679		116364	149211	45944	26315		2003
854467		121546	288548	157809	33895		2004
2723472	46859	86097	434935	1100615	34204	33637	2005
5749149	75537	162622	1097370	2496511	79334	66318	2006

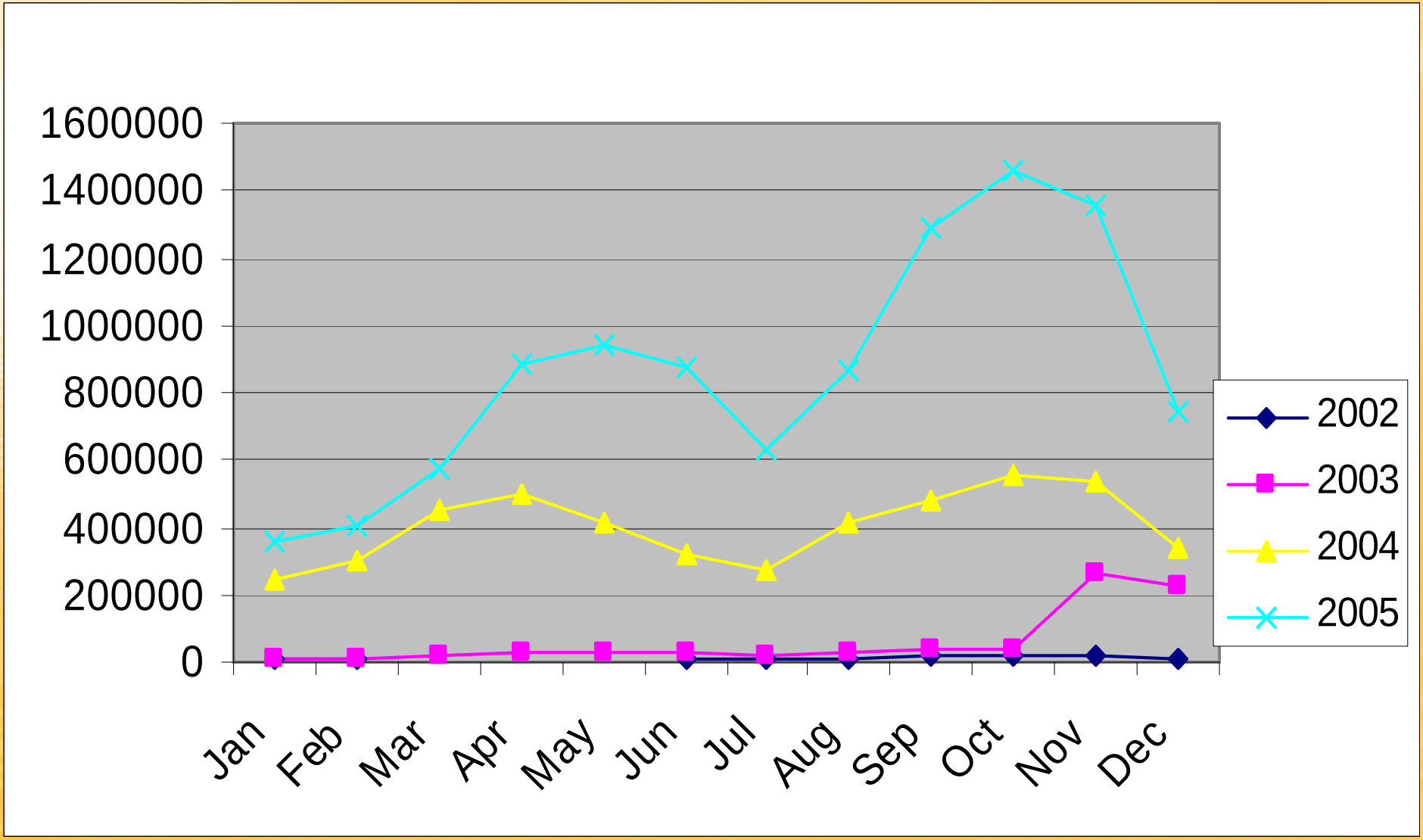
Usage statistics from Bioline International
Hits 2001-2007 (August)



Geo Map of Bioline users



SciELO Chile – articles downloaded 2002-2005



meanwhile . . . .

OA infrastructure developments in support of institutional repositories underway

- New repositories
- Technical support
- Liaison
- Visibilty, search programs
- Language support
- Policies

Examples of OA infrastructure programmes in developed regions

DRIVER – EU-supported programme, linking and supporting IRs in Europe

DEPOT – JISC-supported IR for authors without their own institutional repository

ORCA – Australian partnership for sustainable repositories

Examples of infrastructure programmes in the developing regions

IBICT (Brazil)– 'toolkit' for institutions setting up IRs

redCLARA – EU-supported project to use ICT technology to link EU/LAC research (Colombia/Brazil/Uruguay/Chile . . . .)

CODESRIA, eIFL – OA support for African regions

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Salvador Declaration on Open Access for Developing Countries, 2005, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

- requiring that publicly funded research is made available through Open Access;
- considering the cost of publication as part of the cost of research, strengthening the local OA journals, repositories and other relevant initiatives;
- promoting integration of developing countries scientific information in the worldwide body of knowledge.

Model National OA Policy for Developing Countries, agreed at the Bangalore OA Workshop, November, 2006

- The [*country-name*] Government expects the authors of papers reporting publicly-funded research to maximise the accessibility, usage and applications of their findings. To this end:

As a condition for research funding, the [*country-name*] **Government:**

- **(1) requires** electronic copies of any research papers that have been accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, and are supported in whole or in part by Government funding, to be deposited into an institutional digital repository [IR] immediately upon acceptance for publication;
- **(2) encourages** Government Grant Holders to provide access to their deposited papers by Open Access immediately upon deposit;
- **(3) encourages** Government Grant Holders to publish in a suitable Open Access Journal where one exists.

WHERE NEXT?

- Raise awareness
- Transfer technology
- Develop institutional policies
- Develop national policies
- Develop mandates (why mandates?)

Policies need mandates!

Authors need sticks and carrots to take the final step to deposit in IRs

Carrots – visibility and research impact

finances for departments . . .

Sticks – no travel support (India)!

(Key Perspective studies)

Mandates

Funder Mandates – 18
(Australia 2, Belgium 1, Canada 1, EU 1, UK 12)

Institute Mandates – 12
(Australia 2, Belgium 1, India 2, Portugal 1, Russia 1, Switzerland 2, Turkey 1, UK 1)

Departmental Mandates - 3
(Australia 1, France 1, UK 1)

Proposed Mandates – 7 (including NIH mandate, approved by House of Representatives, still to be ratified by Senate)

Data from ROARMAP web site
http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/

WSIS recommendations:

- Encourage initiatives to facilitate access, including free and affordable access to open access journals and books, and open archives for scientific information.

- Promote electronic publishing, differential pricing and open access initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible in all countries on an equitable basis.

4 of the MDG Goals cannot be achieved without access to research and a strong national science base

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger – how?
- Improve maternal health and reduce child mortality – how?
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases – how?
- Ensure environmental stability – how?

Electronic Publishing Trust for Development – Berlin 5

Thanks for listening

'Access to scientific knowledge for sustainable development: options for developing countries',

ARIADNE, Issue 52, August 2007,
Kirsop, Arunachalam, Chan

http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue52/kirsop-et-al/