Open Science South Asia Network

CLACSO
Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales

"Importance of Open Science for the Global South - Perspectives from Latin America"

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September 5, 2022
#OSSAN2022
https://ossan2022.net/

CLACSO

“The biggest global network of social sciences and humanities with a Latin American and Caribbean perspective"

Latin American Council of Social Sciences

CLACSO is an international non-governmental institution with associative status in UNESCO, created in 1967.

Currently, it brings together 856 research and postgraduate centers in the field of social sciences and humanities in 55 countries in Latin American and other continents.

CLACSO is based on the principles of ***open science and knowledge as a public good and a human right***.

CLACSO´s path towards democratizing open science

CLACSO

Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales
Conselho Latino-americano de Ciências Sociais

CLACSO
856 research centers in 55 countries

CLACSO´s path towards democratizing open science

- Grant calls require a description of how and where research outputs will be available in open access
- CLACSO´s network publishes approx. 400 journals in OA and more than 3.000 books in open access (no APCs)
- CLACSO´s repository: 100.000 full texts from member institutes (articles, journals, books, book chapters, research reports, opinions papers, multimedia)
- Campaign promoting non-commercial open access in Latin America, together with other OA initiatives in the region, and in the world
- Alliances: with Redalyc-AmeliCA: a joint collection of 1.025 SSH quality journals in open access
- Latin American Forum on Research Assessment (FOLEC): reorienting research assessment mechanisms to foster open science. Undertakes research (also with DST-IIS in India), advocacy, and consensus on changes

CLACSO´s path towards open science - participative science

- **CLACSO´s Regional Working Groups** (90 WG at present, 4.000 members)

  Objective: the creation of interdisciplinary networks of researchers, articulated with public policy decision-makers and referents of social organizations, research on relevant social issues and problems for Latin America and the Caribbean

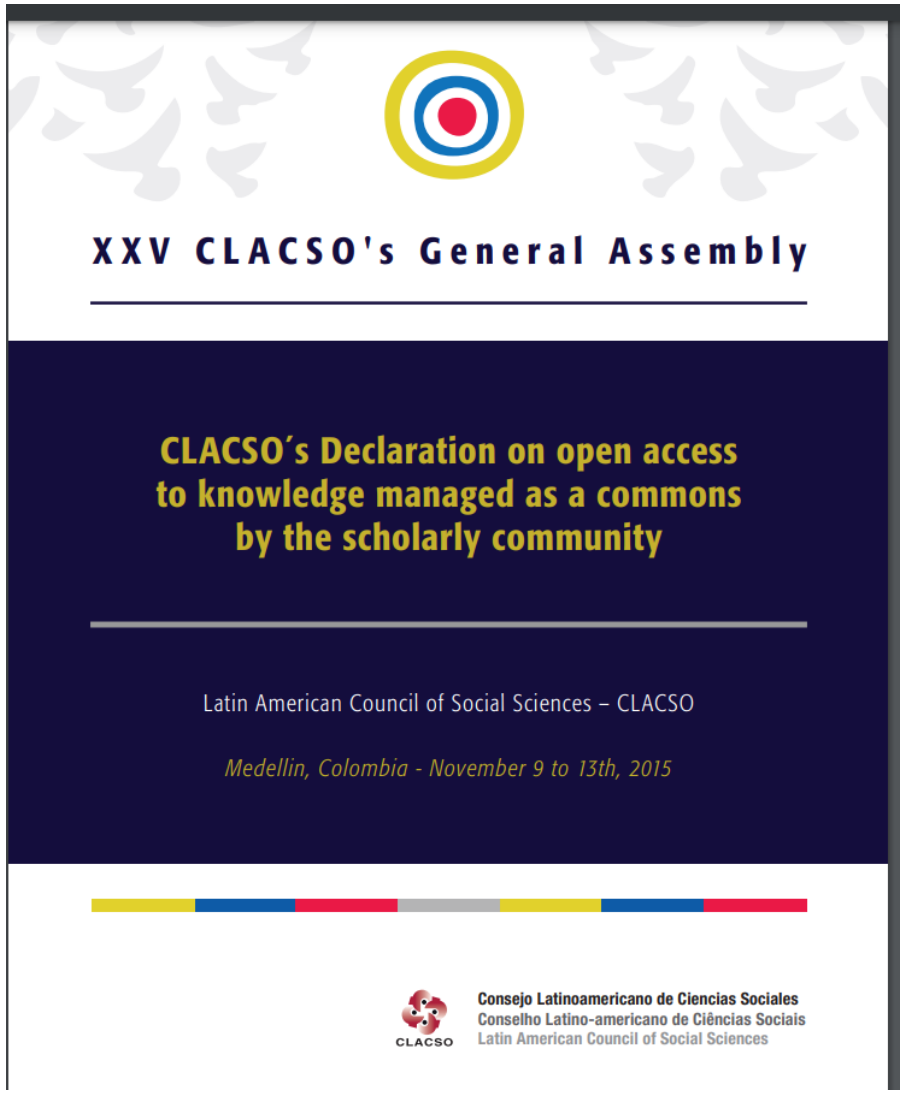
  – It is recommended that 70% of members of WG are researchers and 30% other participants (social movements, policymakers, activists, and other social actors). Equal gender representation. Stimulate participation of young researchers.
  – Minimum of 15 members from at least 6 countries (ensure participation of members from countries with less developed research capacities).
  – Incorporate South-South and North-South dialogues.
  – All collaborative activities and outputs from the WG should be open to the public and/or open access

Towards knowledge creation processes to make it more inclusive ***and*** *collectively governed by society*

CLACSO-FOLEC Declaration on Research Assessment

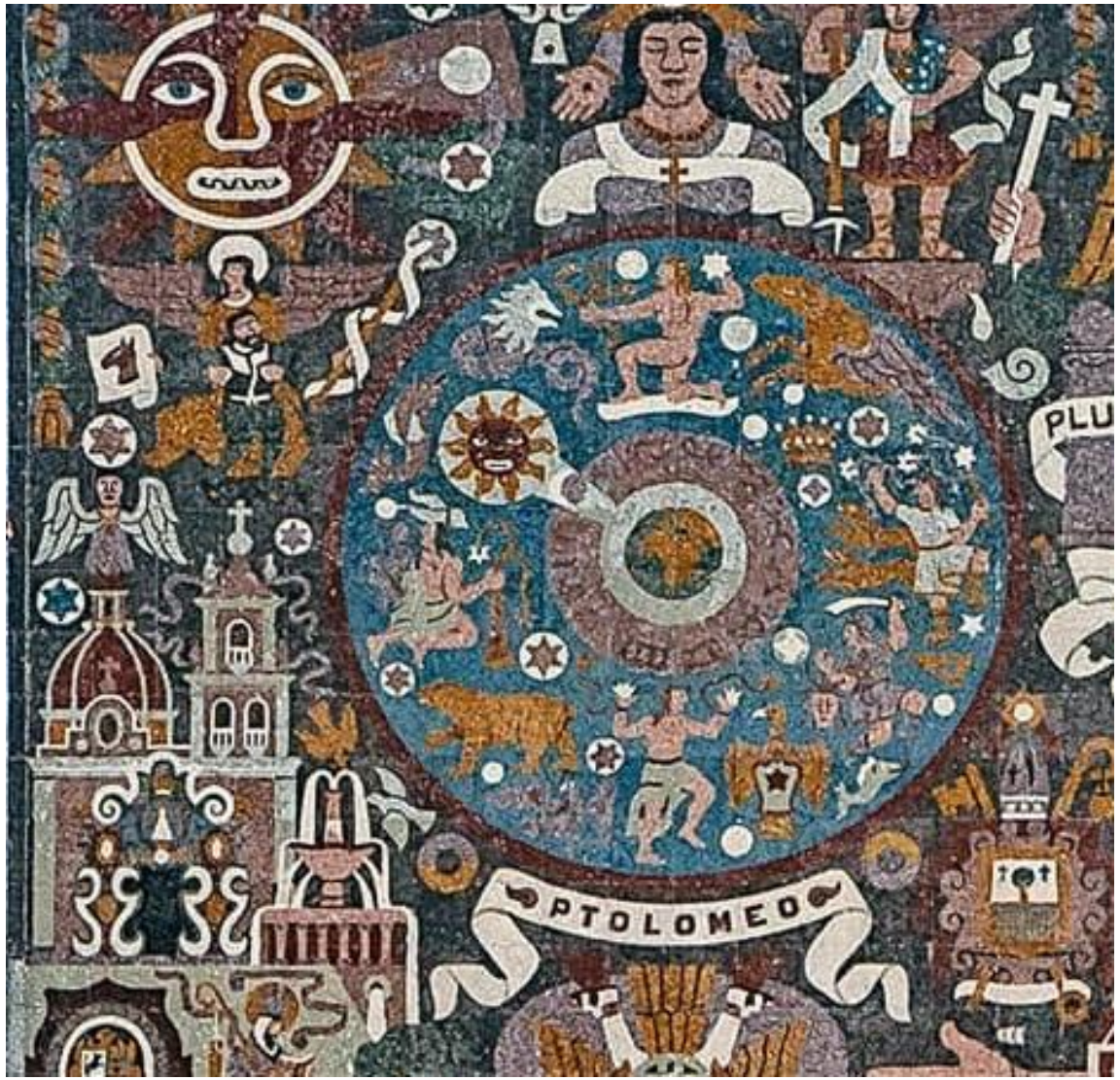
https://biblioteca-repositorio.clacso.edu.ar/bitstream/CLACSO/169747/1/Declaration-of-Principes.pdf

CLACSO´s Declaration on Open Access as a Commons



Latin America´s path towards open science

Latin America has created and maintains a non-commercial infrastructure where **scientific publishing belongs to academic institutions** and not to large publishers



Arianna Becerril (REDALYC-AMELICA)- https://bit.ly/2YTr2hk

Declaration of Salvador - Commitment to Equity (2005): developing world perspective

(promoted by SciELO)

We urge governments to make open access a high priority in science policy, including:

- **require that publicly funded research be made openly available;**
- **consider the cost of publication as part of the cost of the research;**
- **strengthen local "open access" journals, repositories, and other relevant initiatives**
- **promote the integration of scientific information from developing countries into the world knowledge base.**

http://www.icml9.org/channel.php?lang=es&channel=87&content=437

Latin America: schorlar-led, publicly funded, non-profit, open access infrastructures

LATIN AMERICA

- community owned and governed open access: bibliodiversity + multilingualism

- region with highest % of open access adoption in scholarly journals published in the region, with no APCs and no outsourcing to commercial publishers

- university leadership of open access
  * open access journal platforms (university and national -OJS + regional Latindex, Redalyc-AmeliCA, SciELO)
  * institutional repositories (La Referencia-COAR)

- national and institutional open access policies prioritize open access repositories for publications and data

- more recently, open science is promoted in the region
  * research data platforms (institutional, national)
  * co-production of knowledge with other societal actors

community governance contributes to equity, inclusion, bibliodiversity and multilingualism

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD

Who is using those articles published in peer-reviewed open access journals from regional indexing services in Latin America?

Contribution to education, research, professional practice and citizens needs

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Type of Reach	Approximate Proportion		
	SciELO	RedALyC	
Students	50%	55%	} academic
University Staff	25%	22%	
Professional Practice	20%	17%	} public
Personal Use	9%	6%	

* This table represents a composite of the results derived from my interpretations of all the responses and data collected in my dissertation study. As such, the numbers should be treated only as approximations, and the percentages should not be expected to add to 100%.

@juancommander

Source: https://figshare.com/articles/presentation/Research_is_also_for_non_scholars_Lessons_from_Latin_America/3187551

Lessons learned

Open Science needs to be community-led and supported by non-profit public open infrastructures

@_CLACSO

The international context in support of democratizing open science

These sustainable development global challenges need as much local as international research outputs

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From the principles and actions established in the **UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science**, CLACSO-FOLEC wishes to highlight some concepts of the Recommendations that strengthen science as a public good

- Provide **opportunities to access, contribute to and benefit** from open science, regardless of discipline, geographic location, gender, ethnicity, language or socio-economic circumstances;
- Build on collaborative practices, services and infrastructures and long-term funding models that ensure the **equitable participation** of science producers from less advantaged institutions and countries;
- **Integrate community knowledge** into the solution of problems of societal importance;
- Promoting **bibliodiversity** and encouraging **multilingualism** in the practice of science, in scientific publications and in scholarly communications;
- Support **collaborative, non-commercial** publishing models that do not involve article or book processing charges;
- Harmonise **incentives and evaluation systems** in favour of open science, taking into account the wide range of missions that form the knowledge production environment, and the different forms of knowledge creation and communication that are not limited to publication in international peer-reviewed journals.

The 8 principles endorsed by the International Science Council (ISC, “the global voice for science”)

1. **There should be universal open access to the record of science, both for authors and readers, with no barriers to participation, in particular those based on ability to pay, institutional privilege, language or geography.**
2. Scientific publications should carry open licenses that permit reuse and text and data mining.
3. Rigorous and ongoing peer review must continue to play a key role in creating and maintaining the public record of science.
4. The data and observations on which a published truth claim is based should be concurrently accessible to scrutiny and supported by necessary metadata.
5. The record of science should be maintained in such a way as to ensure open access by future generations.
6. Publication traditions of different disciplines should be respected, while at the same time recognizing the importance of inter-relating their contributions in the shared enterprise of knowledge.
7. Publication systems should be designed so that they continually adapt to new opportunities for beneficial change rather than embedding inflexible systems that inhibit change.
8. **Governance of the processes of dissemination of scientific knowledge should be accountable to the scientific community.**

http://www.icsu.org/general-assembly/news/ICSU%20Report%20on%20Open%20Access.pdf

Recommendation 1:

Host OA research on open infrastructure. Host and publish OA texts, data, metadata, code, and other digital research outputs on open, community-controlled infrastructure. Use infrastructure that minimizes the risk of future access restrictions or control by commercial organizations. Where open infrastructure is not yet adequate for current needs, develop it further.

Recommendation 2:

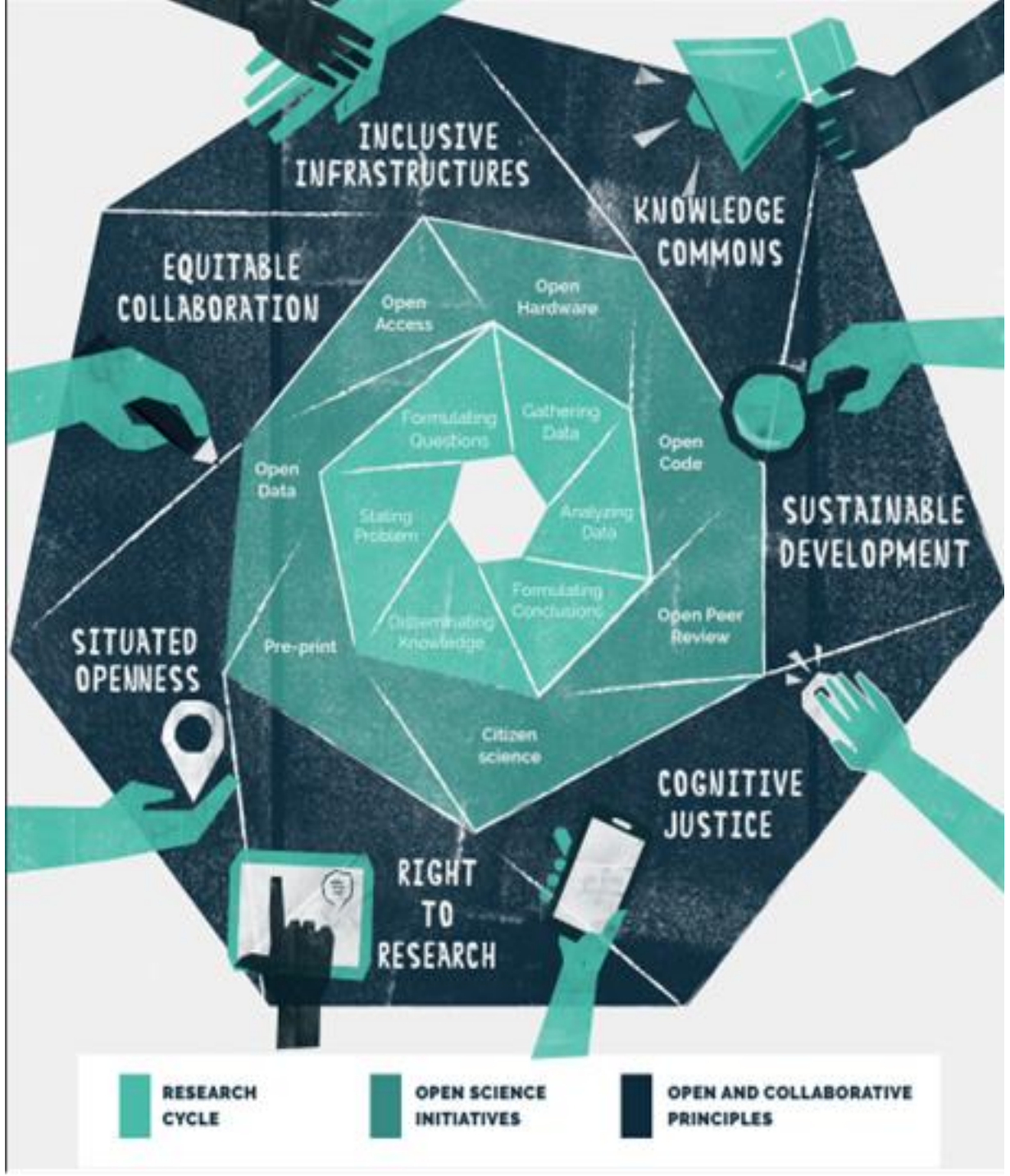
Reform research assessment and rewards to improve incentives. Adjust research assessment practices for funding decisions and university hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions. Eliminate disincentives for OA and create positive new incentives for OA.

Recommendation 3:

Favor inclusive publishing and distribution channels that never exclude authors on economic grounds. Take full advantage of OA repositories and no-APC journals (“green” and “diamond” OA). Move away from article processing charges (APCs).

Recommendation 4:

When we spend money to publish OA research, remember the goals to which OA is the means. Favor models which benefit all regions of the world, which are controlled by academic-led and nonprofit organizations, which **avoid concentrating new OA literature in commercially dominant journals**, and which avoid entrenching models in conflict with these goals. **Move away from read-and-publish agreements.**



Open Science Manifesto

Towards an Inclusive Open Science for Social and Environmental Well-being

OCSD net | OPEN AND COLLABORATIVE SCIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

https://ocsdnet.org/

Inter-regional open science cooperation

Sharing three of our main concerns from a developing region perspective and ways forward

- Underfunding of community-owned infrastructures because scarce funds directed to APCs
  - Prioritize funding and resources dedicated to non-APC/BPC community-based infrastructures/initiatives and quality certification of its contents
- Weak international dialogue, cooperation and interoperability among community-owned infrastructures
  - Call for more international collective action, have a stronger and collective voice
  - South-South cooperation for international non-commercial open access/open science
- Researchers rewarded only when publishing in “mainstream” journals with “prestige industry” indicators, making invisible other contributions
  - Reward quality and relevance independent of publication venue
  - Reward doing peer-review of contents from community-based infrastructures (eg.: repositories)

Ways to advance South-South cooperation on open science issues

- Sharing news, experiences, challenges and opinions (in international mailing lists, social and academic networks, publications, events)
- Alert the other regions about issues that require debates/joint actions
- Join in groups drafting/reviewing documents on issues of open science, and ask your organization to support and share them
- Invite presentations from other regions in your events about open science

Ways to advance South-South cooperation on open science issues (cont.)

- Colaborative research projects on open science issues
  - E.g.: IDRC-CLACSO/FOLEC-DST/IIS research Inform, debate, and influence policy-making
  - Promote international declarations that support equitable scholarly communications, eg.: BOAI20
- Participate in international working groups on open science issues
- Share your open contents and infrastructures in
  - DOAJ
  - COAR
  - Re3data.org
  - BASE
  - CORE, among others
- Technical support and training
  - Eg. Redalyc (LAC) with the Journal of Horticultural Science (India)

Engage in international discussions and actions for a scholar-led non-profit global future for open science

- Contribute to the implementation of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science in your country/region
  - Global Open Science Partnership
  - Mapping open and internationally relevant open science capacity building and training modules: multi-nationally relevant training courses on open science, in different languages and for different audiences.

- Promote the international declarations in your country/region
  - International Science Council
    - The scientific record must be:
      - free of financial barriers for any researcher to contribute;
      - free of financial barriers so that any user can access it immediately after publication
  - BOAI20
    - No need of APC
    - No need for “transformative agreements”

we have to make an ongoing series of decisions all of the time…

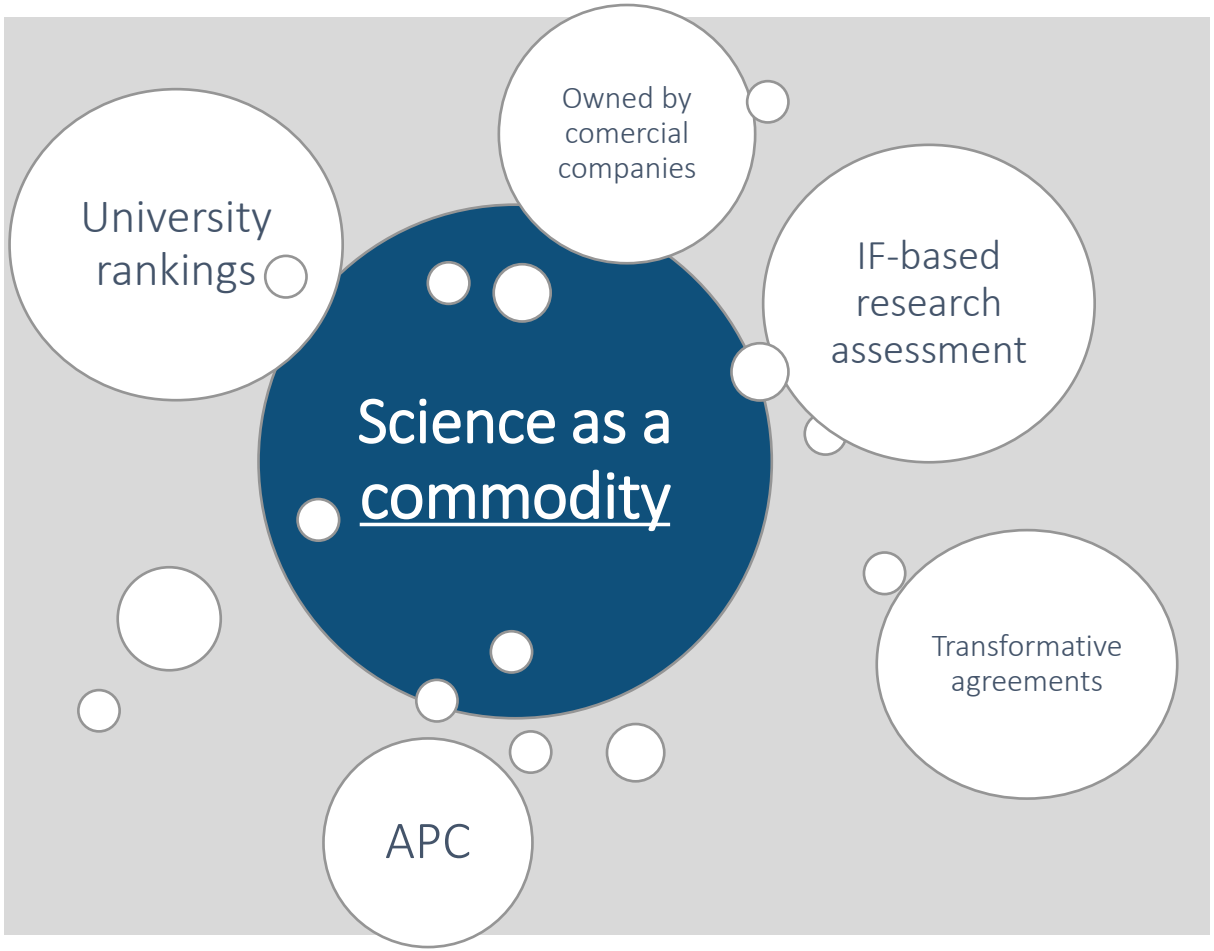
we have to think about who is being included and who is being excluded…….

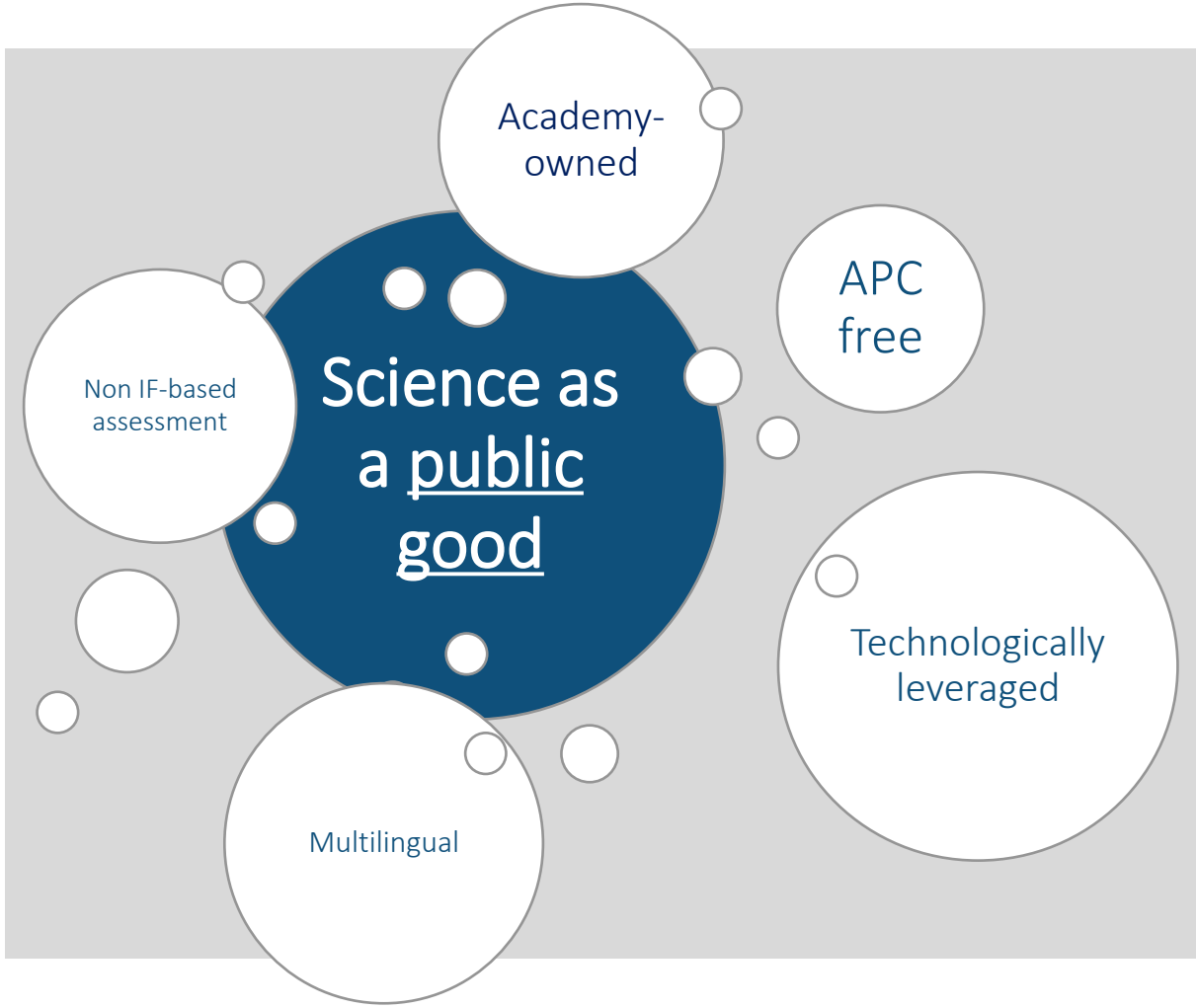
….. what seems open to us today, we have to ask ourselves …will this seem open tomorrow?

John Willinsky

Opening Science to Meet Future Challenges, 11 March 2014, Warsaw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jODzw_5q7EU





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Thank you !!!

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