Demystifying Open Access Publishing

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Why Publish

• The need to publish is embedded in the general principle of willingness to share and communicate scientific endeavor's with others
SIZE OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT COMPARED TO OTHER LAND MASSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Square Kilometers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,300,161</td>
<td>8,547,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>377,727</td>
<td>978,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,966,189</td>
<td>7,682,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,905,731</td>
<td>4,935,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A. (Continental)</td>
<td>3,120,066</td>
<td>8,080,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,669,874</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,224,835</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (including Madagascar)</td>
<td><strong>11,715,721</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,343,578</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This map was produced by the Map Design Unit of The World Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations and any other information shown on this map do not imply, on the part of The World Bank Group, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
Why Publish?

“Unpublished data is like a candle under a bed”

Common good

If research is publicly or charity funded then there is a moral obligation to return the findings to the public

- To inform others and increase the global knowledge pool
- To help avoid duplication
- To allow others critique of our work
- To allow others build on what you have done
Why Publish

Personal good “Publish or Perish”

Publishing establishes his/her scientific credentials

⇒ Citation index & Impact factor

- Funding
- Collaboration
- Advocacy
- Promotion
- Mentoring
Traditional publishing model

Scientist generates data

Sends Manuscript to journal and surrender copyrights

Journal processes the manuscript And distribute for a fees

Reader pays for publication either through individual or institutional subscription
Challenges of traditional publishing

• Limited access to publications due to cost of subscription particularly in resource poor settings

• Copyright surrender and market control by publisher
  ➢ Cost of subscription not consistent with cost of publishing given free content and free review services
  ➢ Publishing houses make large profit

* Murphy’s law
1. Basically, scientists give us their work for free...

2. ...then we have volunteer scientists review it for us for free...

3. ...then we bundle it all up and sell it back to them for a profit.
Open Acess Publishing Model

• All scientists agree that there is need to make publications accessible to as many people as possible

• And hence the need for publishing models that tries to address this need

• Development of the internet facilities the use of new models
Open Access Publishing

• Gained momentum in the 90’s

• 2000- NIH Harold Vamous and others formed the Public Library of Science (PLoS )

• 2001,2003 – Budapest, Bethesda and Berlin call for self archiving

• 2010 onwards – many research funders started requiring the work they fund be published in OA journals
OA Growing by 20% annually
NOA by 3.5% annually

PLoS One now the largest journal
Gold

• A modified form of the traditional model
• Author pays for the publication
• Publication freely available

• Challenges
  ➢ Cost – has to be met by author/institution hence eats into research funding
Green & Gold Open Access

Green

• Author uploads to own website / institutional or central repository: self-archives
• Controls the timing and format of the publication
• Very cheap – no processing fees

• Challenges - copyright rules and embargo
• Accessibility depends on institution’s technological capacity
Open Access Repositories

• Digital collection of the universities output
• Adhere to a standard international protocol
• Enhance visibility and impact of the Institution
• Increase access for use within and without the institution
Databases of Open Access Repositories

• *OpenDOAR* - Directory of Open Access Repositories
  – SHERPA, University of Nottingham

• *ROAR* - Registry of Open Access Repositories
  – EPrints.org, University of Southampton

• Other OA Repository lists
  – OAIster
  – OAI Registered Data Providers
  – DOAJ - Directory of Open Access Journals
- 9897 journals
- 5579 journals searchable at article level
- 122 Countries
- 1514971 articles
• An authoritative directory of academic open access repositories

• **Housed at the Centre for Research Communications** at the **University of Nottingham**.

• Since 2003 has grown to Over 2400 repositories

• Let you search for repositories and for repository content

http://www.opendoar.org/index.html
Growth of repositories since 1991
Africa = 3.3%
Results 1 - 2 of 2.  RSS: Feed for this Query

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JCUAT), Kenya

Organisation: Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JCUAT), Kenya
Description: This is a new institutional repository for the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agr is in English and there are RSS feeds for user updates.
Software: DSpace
Size: 323 items (2013-10-15)
Subjects: Multidisciplinary; Agriculture, Food and Veterinary; Biology and Biochemistry; Architecture; Civil Engineering; Computers and IT; Geography and Regional
Content: Articles; Theses
Languages: English
Policies: Metadata re-use permitted for not-for-profit purposes; Re-use of full data ife Preservation policies defined
OpenDOAR ID: 2730, Suggest an update for this record, Missing data is needed for: OAI-P
Link to this record: http://opendoor.org/id/2730/

Kenyatta University Institutional Repository

Organisation: Kenyatta University Library, Kenyatta University, Kenya
Description: This site provides access to the output of the institution. Some content is no
Software: DSpace
Size: 5698 items (2013-10-15)
Subjects: Multidisciplinary
Content: Articles; References; Conferences; Theses; Books; Special
Languages: English
Policies: Metadata re-use policy explicitly undefined; Full data item policies explicitly undefined
Preservation policies explicitly undefined
Remarks: Special items includes Speeches
OpenDOAR ID: 2460, Suggest an update for this record, Missing data is needed for: OAI-P
Link to this record: http://opendoor.org/id/2460/
Addressing Challenges of Open access

Cost

• Many funders now allow budgeting for publishing cost in grants
• Some of the money saved from reduced subscription may used to pay for OA
• Some journals allow negotiations on cost for authors from developing countries
Copyright

- Some journals allow archiving of pre and post-print materials in IOAR

- Other journals have time delayed open access – a subscription article become open access after a number of months

- Bilateral negotiations between Journals and institutions

- Use SPARC addendum to control what right you surrender
Quality Control

• Author-pays-model risks having many low quality /low impact for-pay journals

• However many OA journals have respectable impact factors

• Increased citation index due to increased accessibility may outweigh Impact Factor

• Technology combined with accessibility facilitates new approaches to OA publication review
Guide to good quality open access publishers

**DOAJ** attempt to provide a list of good quality open access journals

**Beall’s** list of predatory scholarly open publishers
John Contreas - Confronting the crisis in scientific publishing: Latency, License and Access -
http://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1035&context=research

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition - http://www.sparc.arl.org/theme/author-rights

http://openscience.com/green-oa-vs-gold-oa-which-one-to-choose/

http://www.researchgate.net/post/Is_submitting_a_paper_for_open_access_journal_a_good_idea11

OpenDOAR  - http://www.opendoar.org/index.html

Beall’s List  - http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/

ROAR  - http://roar.eprints.org/

Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook (OASIS)  - http://www.openoasis.org/

John Houghton  - Economic impact of enhanced access to research findings -