



Open Access for Journal Articles and ORCID

Knowledge Resources Center - Library



Outline

1

**Open Access in
CIP (Workflow)**

2

Legal Issues

3

Predatory
Journals

4

Scientific
Profiles with
ORCID

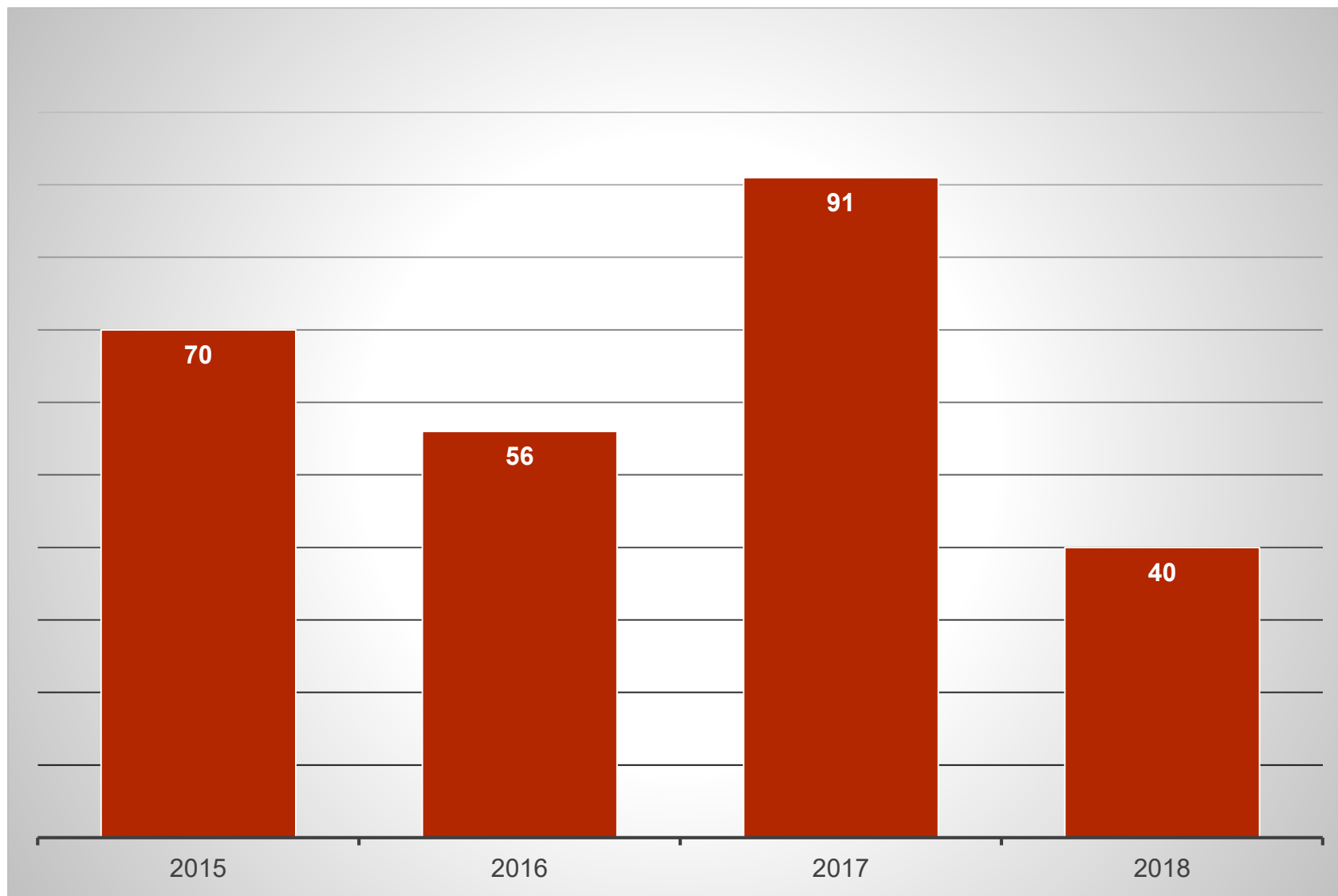


Open Access for Journal Articles

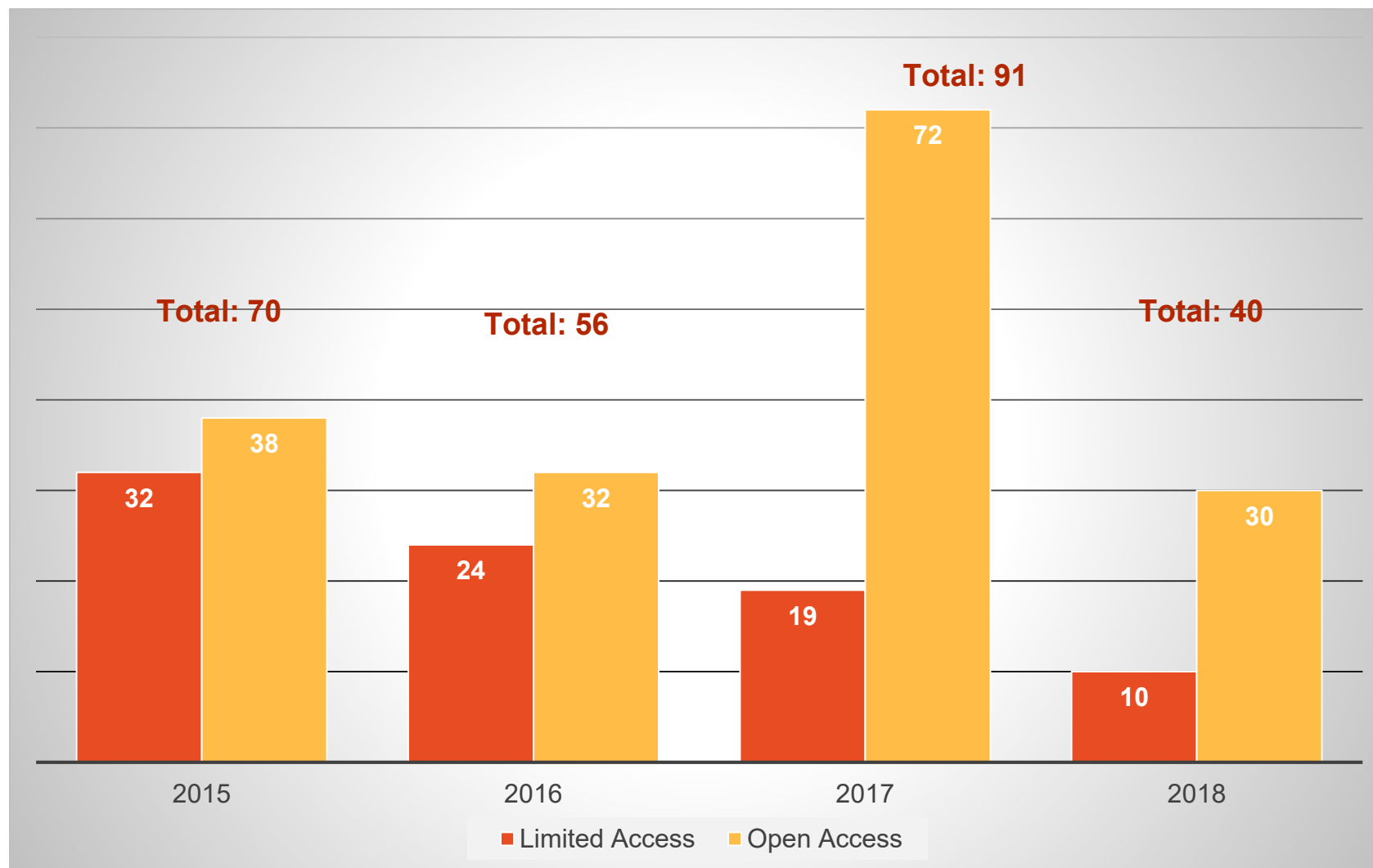
- Journal Articles have become one of the most important outputs to be planned as Open Access
- Articles publishing require a list of *protocols* to make sure they comply with CGIAR Open Access policy
- 2018 is the last year of the transition period; CIP should be publishing from now on Open Access



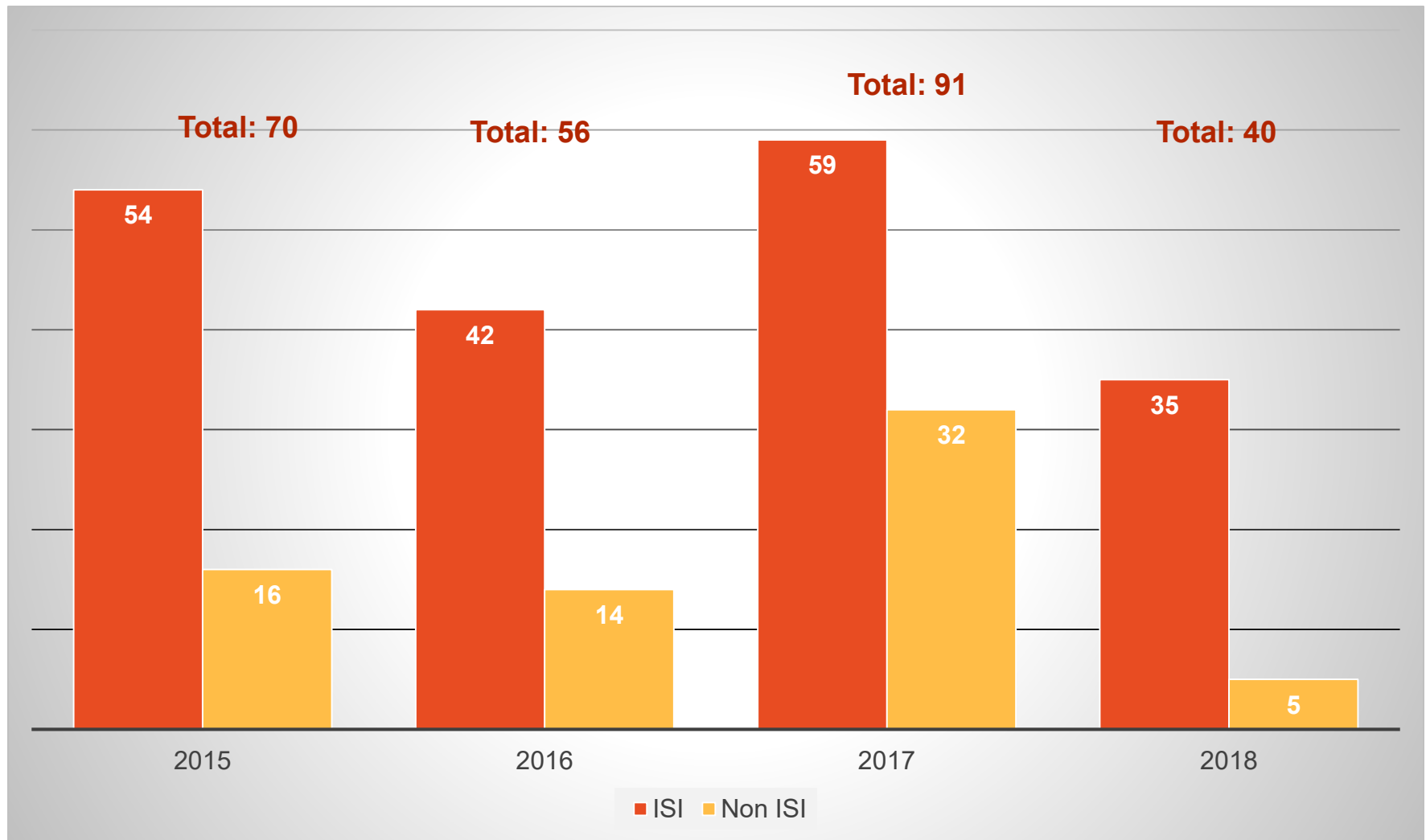
Total of Journal Articles (2015 - 2018)



Progress of Open Access (2015-2018)



Articles in ISI / Non ISI Journals (2015-2018)



Open Access at CIP

Immediate, irrevocable, unrestricted and
free online access

Information Products

Articles, books, book chapters, data
Training materials, extension
materials

Databases, photos, videos, reports



Findable

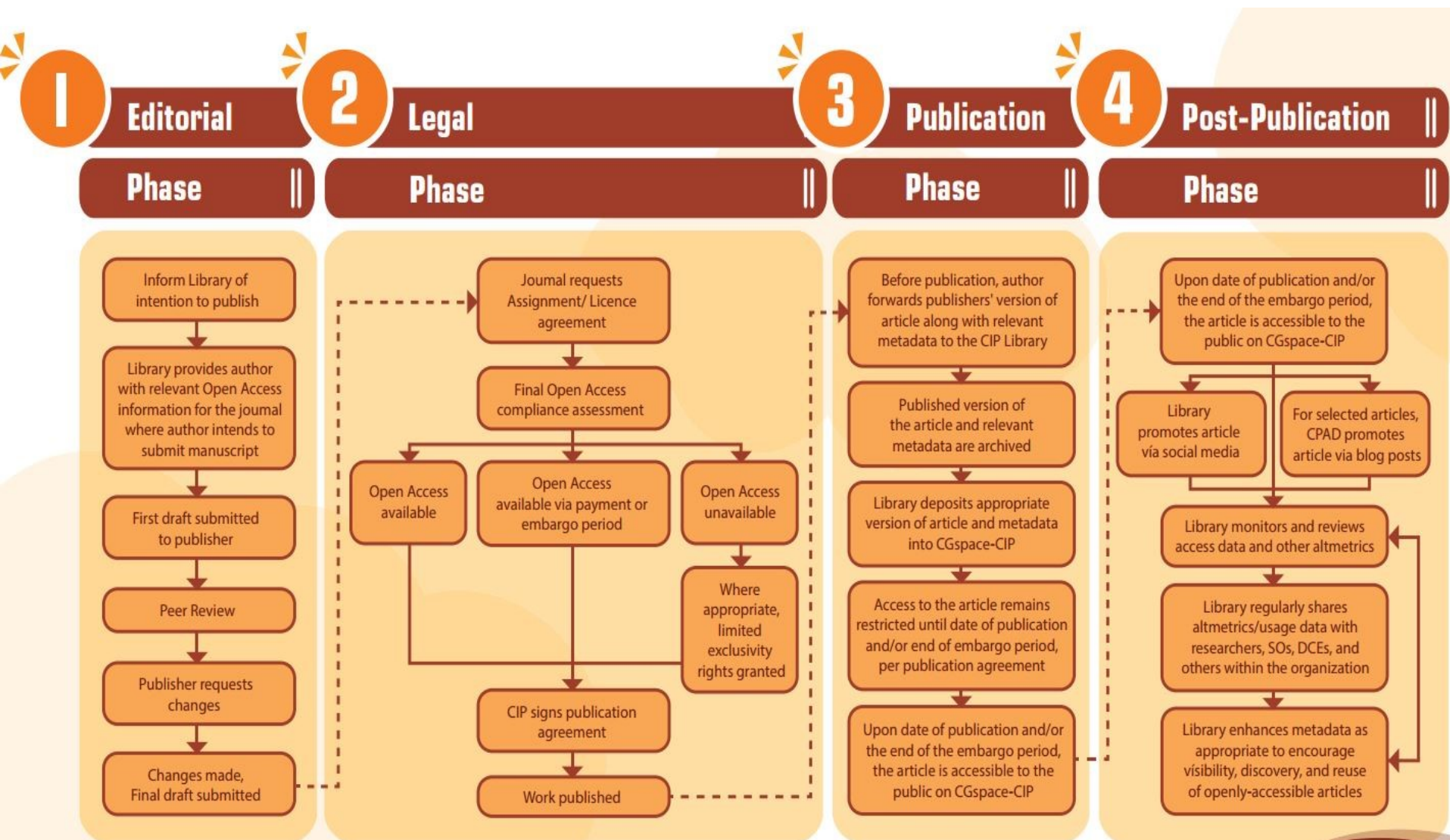
Accessible

Interoperable

Re-usable



Workflow for Publications



Workflow for Publications: Phase I



- Pre-publication Phase
- Library (KRC) assists providing information about the journals and/or editors
- Make sure Open Access policies and guidelines are followed



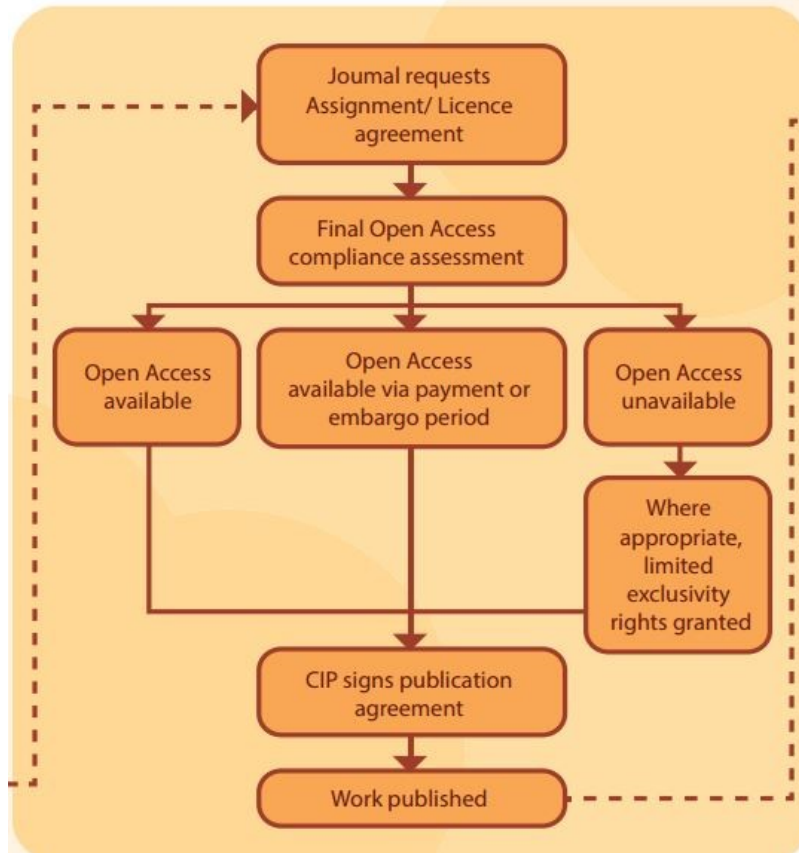
Workflow for Publications: Phase II

2

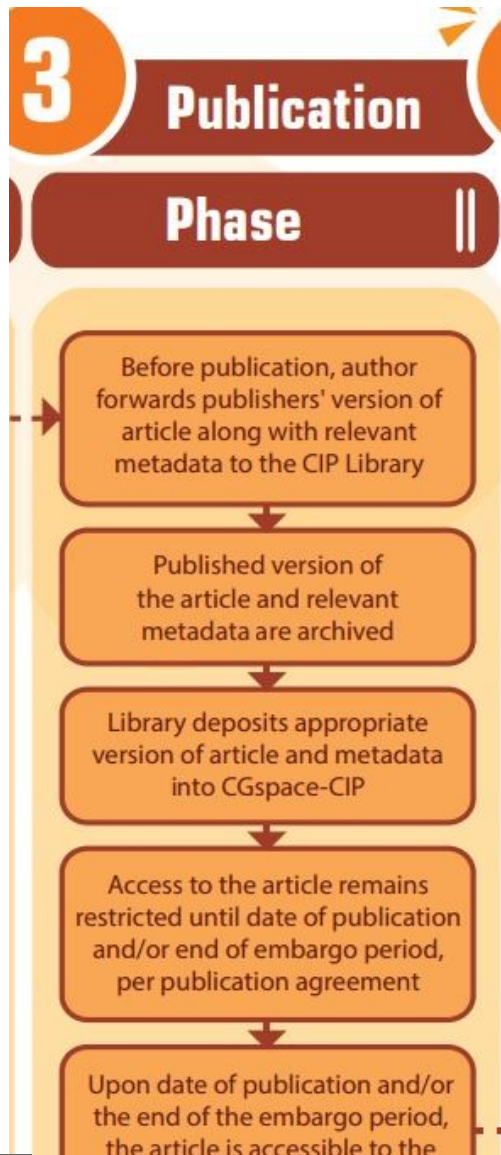
Legal

Phase

- Legal issues
- Make sure that the Journal's Open Access policy complies with CIP y CGIAR
- Agreements, contract signing, all must be made by CIP, not individual authors



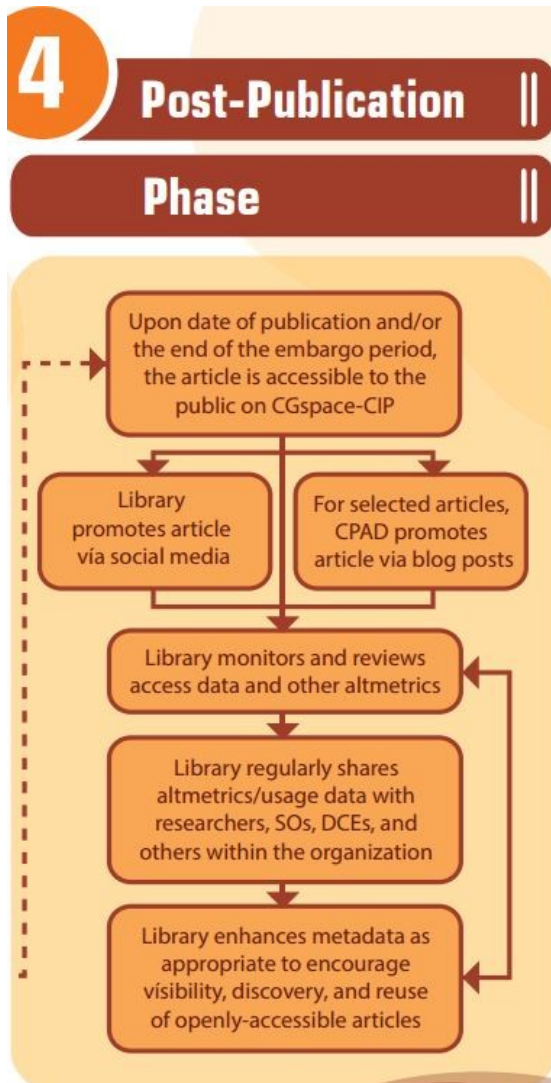
Workflow for Publications: Phase III



- Publication Phase
- Library should receive the digital version
- Publication is entered in CGSpace Repository



Workflow for Publications: Phase IV



- Post-publication
- Dissemination through social networks, website, email, etc.
- Usage monitoring and statistical information



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Legal Issues: Copyright vs. Licenses

- Depends on the copyright: who “owns” the materials
- Publications created/edited by CIP can ALL be shared, downloaded, etc.
- Publications in the context of projects must consider the funder’s branding guidelines
- Materials published externally depend on the **Publisher’s copyright**



Legal Issues: Copyright vs. Licenses

COPYRIGHT

- A Copyright gives you the ownership of an intellectual property.
- You have several rights on that property, and you can give or even sell some or all rights to others.

LICENSE:

- A License, on the contrary, allows someone to use your intellectual property.
- You authorize other to share your materials.



Legal Issues: Copyright vs. Licenses



Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

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Wait: What kind of information can I share?

If the publication is not Open Access:

- The copyright is owned by the journal or publisher
- Authors cannot upload the publication
- They can provide the link (DOI, CGSpace)
- Manuscript versions can be Shared

Editorial Manager (EM) for Agriculture and Human Values
Manuscript Draft

Manuscript Number: AHUM119R1

Title: Organizational learning through participatory research: CIP and CARE in Peru

Article Type: Article, Theoretical and Empirical

Section/Category:

Keywords: Impact assessment; Institutional learning; Interactive learning; participatory research; participatory agricultural extension; Peru

Corresponding Author: Dr. Oscar Ernesto Ortiz, Ph.D.

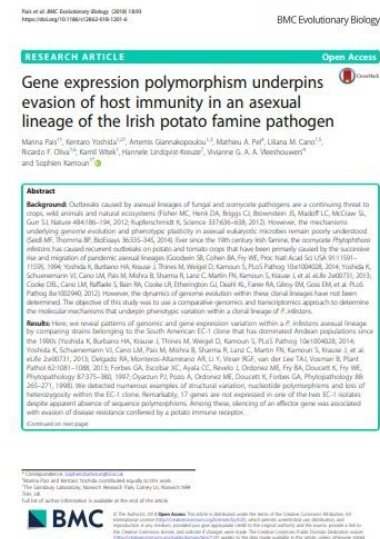
Corresponding Author's Institution: International Potato Center

First Author: Oscar Ortiz, PhD

Order of Authors: Oscar Ortiz, PhD; Guillermo Flores, MSc.; Raúl Ho, MSc.; Hector Cisneros, Ph.D.; Rolo Nelson, Ph.D.; Renee Castillo, B.Sc.; Ricardo Orrego, MSc.; Willy Padua, M.Sc.; Jesus Alvarado, M.Sc.; Mario Becan, B.Sc.

Manuscript Region of Origin:

Abstract: Participatory research (PR) has been analyzed and documented from different points of view, a emphasis on the benefits generated for farmers. The effect of PR on organizational learning has, however, received little attention. This paper analyzes the interaction between a research and a development institution, the International Potato Center (CIP) and CARE in Peru respectively, and make the case that PR can contribute to creating a collaborative learning environment among organizations. The paper describes the evolution of the inter-institutional collaborative environment between the two institutions for more than a decade, including an information-transfer period (1993–1996), an action-learning period (1997–2002), and a social-learning period (2003–2007). Several lessons learned from each period are described as are changes in institutional contexts and individual perceptions. The cases illustrate that research and development-oriented organizations can interact fruitfully using PR as a mechanism to promote learning.



Wait: What kind of information can I share in my profile?

If the publication is not Open Access:

Examples:

RNAi-based gene silencing through dsRNA injection or ingestion against the African sweet potato weevil *Cylas puncticollis* (2017)

<https://doi.org/10.1002/ps.4337>

Organizational learning through participatory research: CIP and CARE in Peru (2008)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-007-9108-7>



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Predatory Journals:

- Endanger the quality of scientific publications and compromise the reputation of authors and editors of legitimate journals.
- Their main goal is to profit from the scientific knowledge they can capture and appropriate.
- Agressively reach scientists and usually offer Open Access options, but without the basic academic standards.
- The concept was first used by Jeffrey Beall (librarian from the University of Colorado, USA), who made a list of both Journals or publishers of questionable reputation.



Predatory Journals: How can we detect and avoid them?

- Check the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) (DOAJ)
- Publishers' full contact details (email, postal address, working telephone number) – no web forms or contact pages.
- Peer review processes are clear and detailed.
- Editorial Board show members' resume and contact info, also show expertise in the field of the journal.
- Journal is indexed in [Web of Science](#) (WoS).
- Costs are associated with publishing; for example, some legit OA journals do not ask for a submission fee, but a publication charge is required after acceptance.



Predatory Journals:

How can we detect and avoid them?

Some useful links:

[List of Predatory Journals](#)

[Beall's list of predatory journals and publishers](#)

[Predatory publishers: the journals that churn out fake science](#)

[What are “predatory” academic journals?](#)



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Scientific Profiles with ORCID



ORCID

Connecting Research
and Researchers



ResearchGate



Scientific Profiles with ORCID

- ORCID: **O**pen **R**esearcher and **C**ontributor **ID**
- Provides a unique and permanent digital identifier
- Avoids ambiguity and duplicity in researchers names and last names
- Integrates with different online tools and profiles
- Offers more visibility for researchers



Scientific Profiles: ORCID and CGIAR

MEL:

- Researchers can sync their profile through “Your ORCID” tab
- Soon it will incorporate ORCID publications, to reduce manual reporting

CGSPACE & DATAVERSE

- ORCID profiles are being incorporated for current publications
- Soon they will be sync with old publications

GOOGLE SCHOLAR & RESEARCH GATE:

- ORCID can import data extracted from them



Scientific Profiles: ORCID

DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. [Find out more](#)

1

REGISTER

Get your unique ORCID identifier [Register now!](#)
Registration takes 30 seconds.

2

ADD YOUR INFO

Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

3

USE YOUR ORCID ID

Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.



Scientific Profiles: ORCID

Visibility settings

Your ORCID iD connects with your ORCID record that can contain links to your research activities, affiliations, awards, other versions of your name, and more. You control this content and who can see it.

By default, who should be able to see information added to your ORCID Record?

- ☐  **Everyone** (87% of users choose this)
- ☐  **Trusted parties** (5% of users choose this)
- ☐  **Only me** (8% of users choose this)



Scientific Profiles: ORCID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6125-5259>

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6523-8824>

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9078-8847>

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/97105>

<https://mel.cgiar.org/user/profile>





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