



# Navigating Open Access and FAIR data principles and tips for reporting compliant knowledge products

Sara Jani • Valentina De Col, MEL Knowledge Management sub-team

International Open Access Week 2023

# Presentation outline

- Open Access (OA) & International OA Week. Why OA is important?
- FAIR principles: definition & significance
- Policy framework: CGIAR & ICARDA guidelines
- Enhancing knowledge products: tips for OA and FAIR, with examples
- Suggested resources on OA & publishers' policies
- Discussion

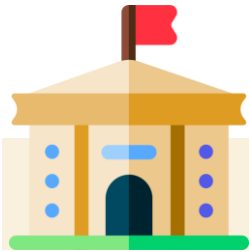
# Open Access (OA) & International OA Week

Open Access (OA) is the practice of providing immediate, irrevocable, unrestricted, and free online access to research outputs



OA Week  
[www.openaccessweek.org/](http://www.openaccessweek.org/)

# Why OA is important?



## Institutional level

- Maximizes **public access to research**, including low- and middle-income countries
- Enhances **scientific knowledge** sharing
- Increases **recognition and visibility**
- Generates **more impact** to fulfill institutional mission



## Personal level

- More **exposure** to your work
- Higher **citation rates**
- Practitioners can **apply your findings**
- Compliant with **grant rules**
- Your research can **influence policy**

# What Open Access means to you?

Photo from @unsplash

# FAIR: what is it and why it is important



Findable



Accessible



Interoperable



Reusable

FAIR is a set of guiding principles to:

- **advance scientific research** by promoting openness, collaboration, and the efficient use of digital resources
- contribute to a **more dynamic and interconnected research ecosystem**



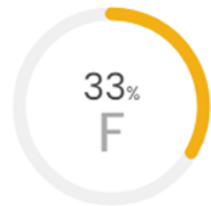
GO FAIR

[www.go-fair.org](http://www.go-fair.org)

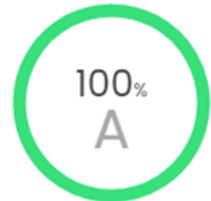
# A tip for initiatives reporting: FAIR scores in the PRMS

FAIR score for this knowledge product:

*Description: FAIR (findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability) scores are calculated based on the presence or absence of metadata in the CGSpace repository. If you wish to improve these scores, please liaise with your Center librarian.*



- F1 - The knowledge product is retrievable through the **handle**
- F2 - The knowledge product is described by **rich metadata** such as title, authors, abstract, and date
- F3 - At least one author is linked through their **ORCID**



- A1 - Metadata is retrievable through the **handle**



- I1 - Metadata contains **AGROVOC** keywords
- I2 - Metadata include **qualified reference** to other metadata



- R1 - The knowledge product is **Open Access (OA)** and has a clear and accessible usage **license**



## CGIAR Open Access & Open Data Policy

Recognizing the need to make outputs FAIR, CGIAR has strongly committed to **Open Access and Open Data**, with all 15 Centers signing on to the **Open Access and Data Management Policy** in 2013.

Implementing **Open Access and Open Data** harmoniously across CGIAR ensures compliance with donor policies and empowers researchers to enhance innovation and impact in the era of big data.



CGIAR Open and FAIR Data Assets Policy  
<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/113623>



Photo from @CGIAR Flickr



# ICARDA Open Access & Open Data Policy



## Immediate free **online access**

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## Unrestricted **re-use** of the content

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## Proper **attribution**

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## CGIAR Open Access and Data Management Implementation Guideline



<https://hdl.handle.net/10947/4489>



## CGIAR Open Access and Data Management Policy



<https://hdl.handle.net/10947/4488>



## Guidelines on Production and Dissemination of Information Products









<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11766/7815>









<https://www.icarda.org/about-us/open-access>

## Example 1: A Report

-  ✓ Upload to **MEL**.  
✓ Fill in the **Metadata**.  
✓ Have an **ORCID ID**. **F**
-  **A**
-  ✓ Add **AGROVOC** Keywords.  
✓ Reference to other **meta(data)** (e.g., dataset) **I**
-  ✓ Select the **access status**:  
✓ **Open Access**  **R**  
✓ Select the related **license**.  **CC-BY-SA**.



-  ✓ Upload to **MEL**.  
✓ Fill in the **Metadata**.  
✓ Have an **ORCID ID**. **F**
-  ✓ Have a **Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or handle**. **A**
-  ✓ Add **AGROVOC** Keywords.  
✓ Reference to other **meta(data)** (e.g., dataset) **I**
-  ✓ Select the **access status**:  
✓ **Open Access**  **R**  
✓ Select the related **license**.  **CC-BY-SA**.



## Example 1: A Journal Article

- ✓ Upload to **MEL, OA repositories**
- ✓ Fill in the **Metadata**.
- ✓ Have an **ORCID ID**.



- ✓ Have a **Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or handle**.

- ✓ Add **AGROVOC** Keywords.
- ✓ Reference to other **meta(data)** (e.g., dataset)



- ✓ Select the **access status**:
  - ✓ **Open Access** 
- ✓ Select the related **license**. 



- ✓ Upload to **MEL**.
- ✓ Fill in the **Metadata**.
- ✓ Have an **ORCID ID**.

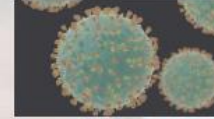
- ✓ Have a **Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or handle**.

- ✓ Add **AGROVOC** Keywords.
- ✓ Reference to other **meta(data)** (e.g., dataset)

- ✓ Select the **access status**:
  - ✓ **Open Access** 
- ✓ Select the related **license**. 



The ICARDA MEL Team Reflects  
on Work-From-Home (WFH)  
[Read the full Story!](#)



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# What are your challenges when reporting a knowledge product in MEL?



## Useful resources to consult for OA & publishers' policies



DOAJ is a unique and extensive index of diverse open access journals from around the world, driven by a growing community, committed to ensuring quality content is freely available online for everyone.

<https://doaj.org/>



Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal-by-journal basis.

<https://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>



Representing a diverse community of organizations engaged in open scholarship, OASPA works to encourage and enable open access as the predominant model of communication for scholarly outputs.

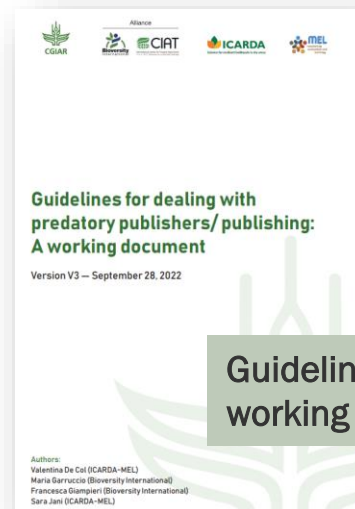
<https://oaspa.org/>

### SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a publicly available portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains

<https://www.scimagojr.com/>



Guidelines for dealing with predatory publishers/publishing: A working document

<https://hdl.handle.net/10568/125158>

# New Improvements: CGCore and MEL

## Information Products

This page provides the description of the information product types recommended by the CG Core metadata schema.

[Return to CG Core main page.](#)

## Types of Information Product

- Abstract
- Audio
- Blog
- Blog Post
- Book
- Book Chapter
- Brief
- Brochure
- Case Study
- Conference Paper
- Conference Proceedings
- Data Paper
- Dataset
- Opinion Piece
- Equation
- Extension Material
- Image
- Infographic
- Journal Article
- Journal Issue
- Journal Item
- Magazine
- Magazine Article
- Manual
- Map
- Model
- News Item
- Newsletter
- Podcast
- Poster
- Presentation
- Press Release
- Proposal
- Questionnaire
- Report
- Social Media Output
- Software
- Source Code
- Template
- Thesis
- Training Material
- Video
- Website
- Working Paper

Abstract		Class
<b>Identifier</b>	<a href="https://purl.org/cg/terms/abstract">https://purl.org/cg/terms/abstract</a>	
<b>Definition</b>	A brief summary of a work on a particular subject, designed to act as the point-of-entry that will help the reader quickly to obtain an overview of the work's contents. The abstract may be an integral part of the work itself, written by the same author(s) and appearing at the beginning of a work such as a research paper, report, review or thesis. Alternatively it may be separate from the published work itself, and written by someone other than the author(s) of the published work, for example by a member of a professional abstracting service such as CAB Abstracts. Conferences often require - and publish - abstracts of presentations or posters. It should be structured to summarize study objectives, background, methods, results, conclusions and recommendations.	
<b>Source</b>	FaBiO	
<b>Example</b>	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/10568/127277">https://hdl.handle.net/10568/127277</a>	
Audio		Class
<b>Identifier</b>	<a href="https://purl.org/cg/terms/audio">https://purl.org/cg/terms/audio</a>	
<b>Definition</b>	Resource primarily intended to be heard. Examples include a music playback file format, an audio compact disc, and recorded speech or sounds. Individual audio files can be brought together and published through, for example, a podcast series.	
<b>Source</b>	COAR	
<b>Guidance</b>	Use this for the individual episodes in a Podcast.	

**Thank you**