



# Science communication and collaboration for Open Science: *Tools and Platforms for Internationalising Nigerian Research*

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Nigeria.

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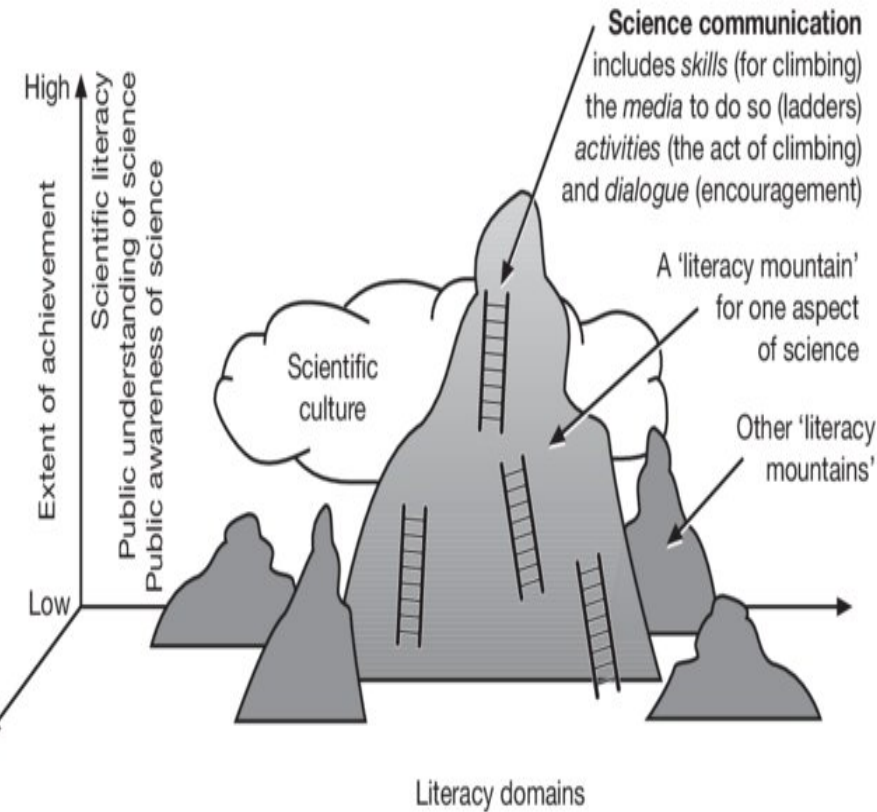
# Presentation outline

- Concepts
  - Science Communication (Science In-reach)
  - Open science
  - Internationalisation and other Issues with African research
- Way Forward for Nigeria
- Platforms and Tools for Collaboration and Visibility
  - Open Journal System
  - Open Science Framework

# Science Communication

- Science communication (SciCom) is defined as the use of appropriate skills, media, activities, and dialogue to produce one or more of the following personal responses to science (the AEIOU vowel analogy): Awareness, Enjoyment, Interest, Opinion-forming, and Understanding.
  - Burns et al (2003)
- “It is the practice of informing, educating, sharing wonderment, and raising awareness of science-related topics”
  - Science Communication (Wikipedia)

# SciCom Illustrated



Carsten Könneker  
(2016)

Burns et al  
(2003)



# Types of SciCom

Two Types:

Science Outreach  
(Scientists to non-  
experts)

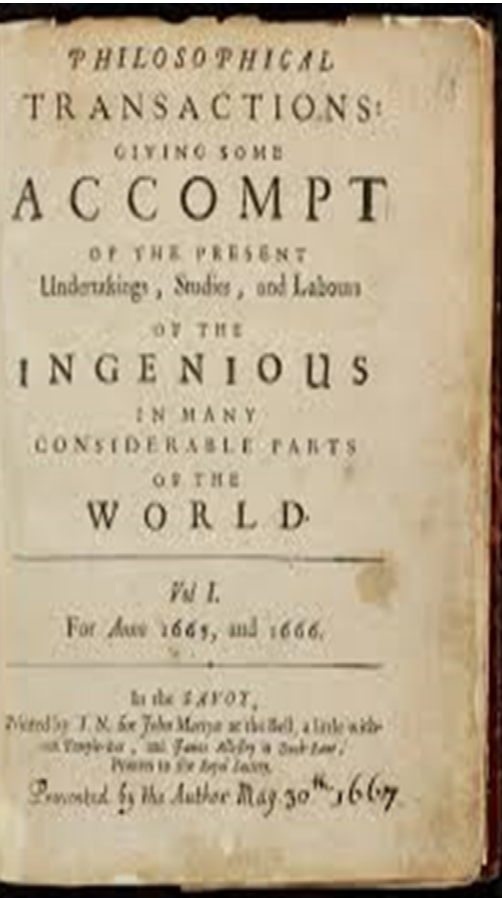
\**Science Inreach*  
(experts to experts  
e.g. Scholcomm)

# Science Inreach (Scholarly Communications)

- Scholcomm is the system through which research and other **scholarly** writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the **scholarly** community, and preserved for future use.
  - It involves the creation, publication, dissemination and discovery of academic research, primarily in \***peer-reviewed journals** and books.

– ACRL

# On Journal: the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Creation



## Four key functions of the Journal:

- **1. registration** (attribution, time-stamping authors' contributions to establish precedence),
- **2. certification** (peer review, "stamps of approval."),
- **3. dissemination** (distribution, access),
- **4. preservation** (scholarly memory and permanent archiving for later use).
- - *Expert Group to the European Commission (2019)*

# Important Dates on the Scholarly Publishing Timeline

- **1323:** Compagnie du Gai Sçavoir, the oldest learned society on record, is founded in Toulouse, France.
- **1660:** The [Royal Society of London](#) is founded.
- **1665:** *Journal des Sçavans* and [Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London](#) are first published. Each journal used some form of peer review, although not exactly like today's version. *Philosophical Transactions* published famous scientists such as Newton, Hooke, van Leeuwenhoek, Faraday, and Darwin.
- **1731:** *Medical Essays and Observations*, the first fully peer-reviewed journal, is launched by the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
- **1743:** The [American Philosophical Society](#), the first scholarly society in what is now the US, is created.
- **1848:** The [American Association for the Advancement of Science](#) is founded. AAAS publishes the journal [Science](#) and is the largest general scientific society in the world.
- **1869:** [Nature](#) publishes its first issue.
- **1880:** [Science](#) publishes its first issue.
- **1947:** [Elsevier](#), the longtime publishing giant, launches its first international journal, [Biochimica et Biophysica Acta](#).

– Ben Mudrak

# Key Dates in Scholcomm

1665-1945

- Paper journals
- Scientific publishing by learned societies
- Publishers were only means of printing and distribution

1945-1970

- Professionalism and rapid growth of science
- Commercial publishers gained dominance as powerful actors in scientific publishing

1970-1995

- Serials Crisis consolidating the financial powers of commercial publishers
- Transition to online journals from 1993

2002

- *Open Access* as a term was coined

# OA and Call for Journal Revolution

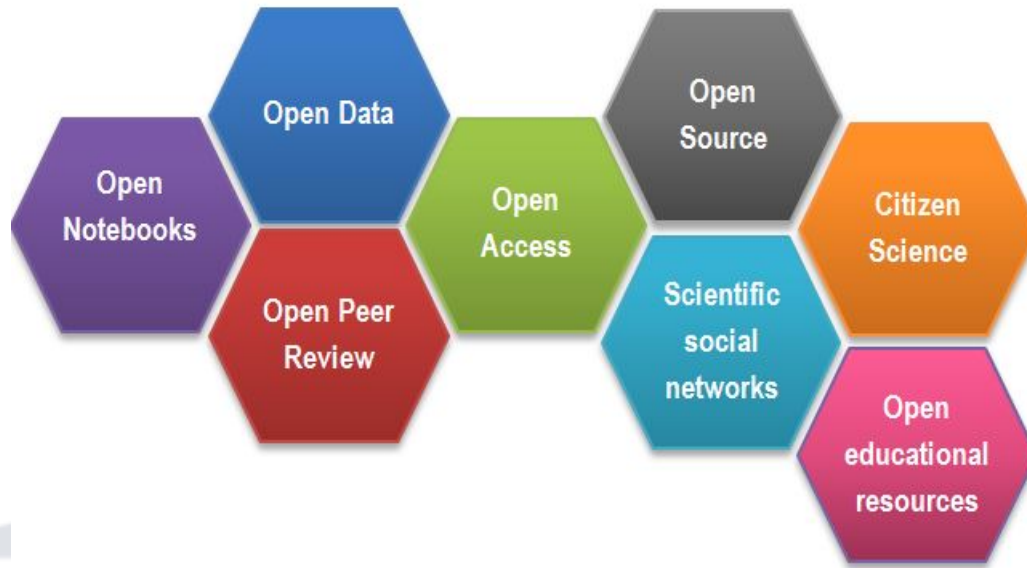
“The journal is built around the delivery of ink and paper by horses and boats. Today, we have better ink and faster horses, but no fundamental change.”

– Priem & Hemminger (2012)

# Beyond Open Access: Open Science

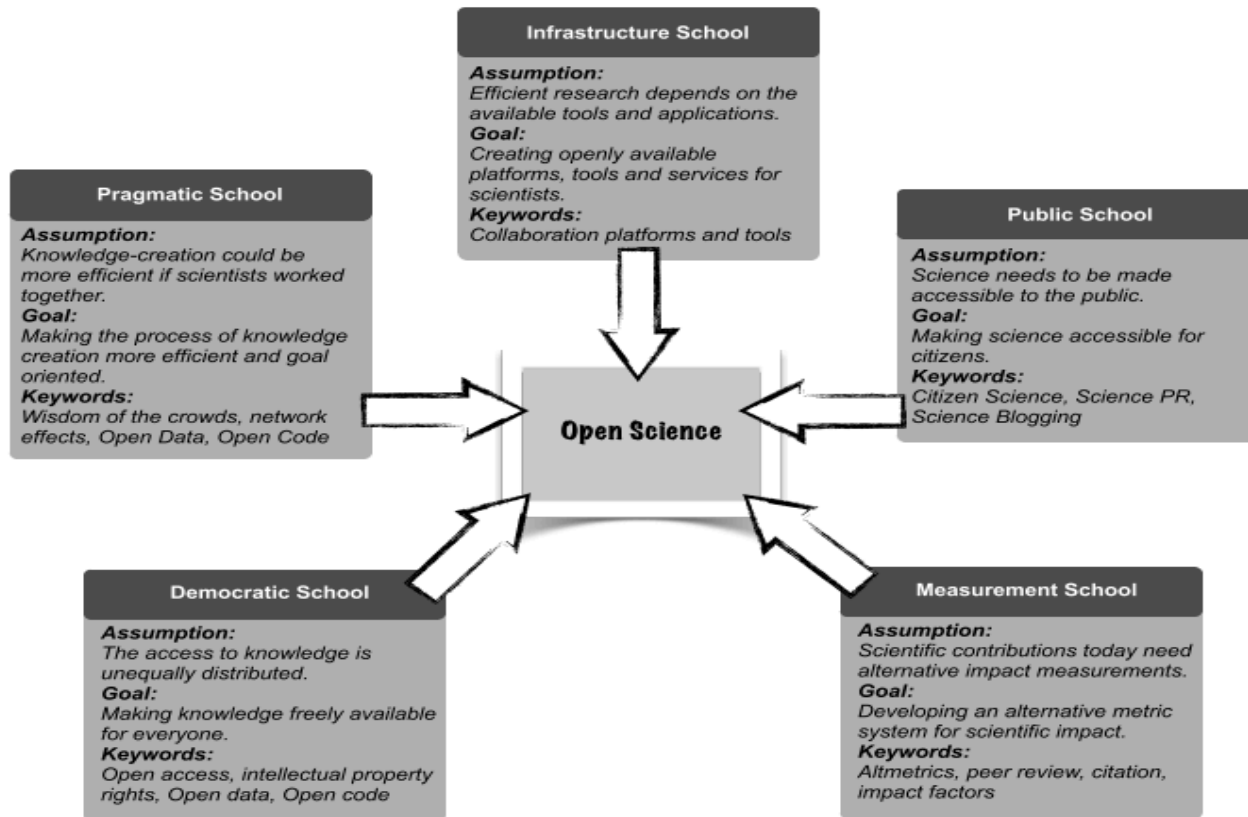
- Open science (OS) encompasses unhindered access to scientific articles, access to data from public research, and collaborative research enabled by ICT tools and incentives.
  - OECD

# OS Components

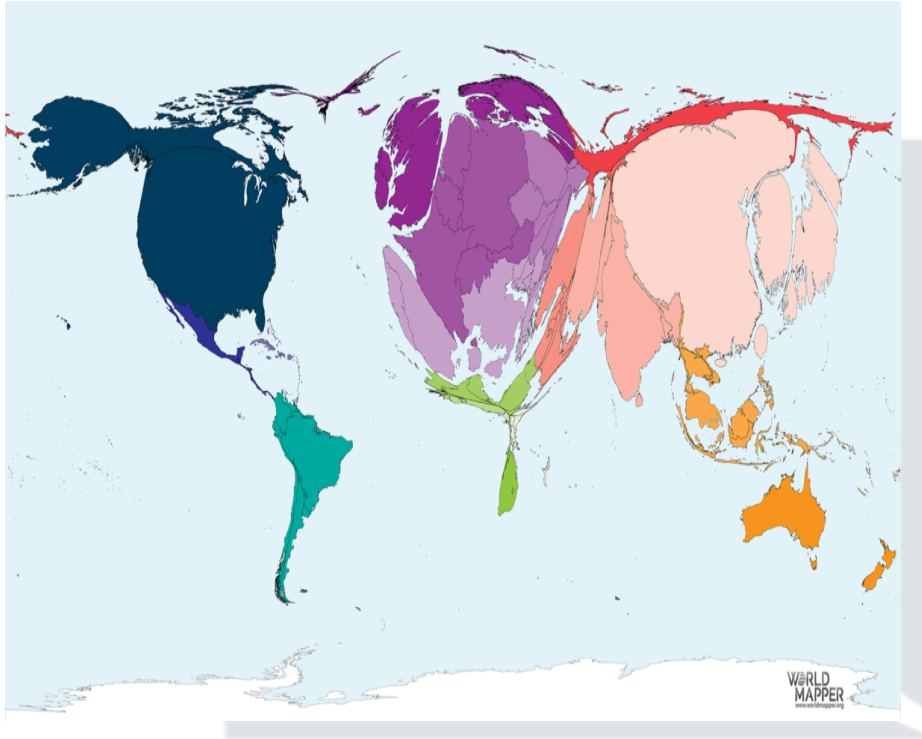




# Open Science Schools of Thought



# African Research in Scholcomm



- *Science Papers Published 2016*  
- *World Mapper*

- “Africa generates less than 1% of the world’s research”- *Duermeijer et al (2018)*
- Causes:
  - self inflicted e.g. “Lack of sustainable local journals”,
  - external factor e.g. high rejection rate by international journals. Mohai (2012).
  - Invisible research due largely to the print nature of local journals and unindexed online journals
  - High cost of publication in Indexed journals

# Common Thoughts on African Research in the Scholcomm Sector

- There has been limited independent scholarly publishing in Africa, given that much of its research output has been the result of foreign aid and foreign agencies with their own agenda and publication and distribution facilities (Mkandawire, 2005: 35) in Collyer 2018.
- “Locally generated research and knowledge is key to addressing local issues in a contextually relevant way. **Thousands of journals are published in the developing world but many are not widely known in their countries or beyond.**”  
– (INASP & AJOL, 2017)

# The Devil Here, the Deep Blue Sea There



## **Baptism of Obligation**

Why Africans feel obliged to publish in foreign journals?

1. the publish abroad/offshore syndrome
2. the publish or perish syndrome
3. high mortality rate of African journals

## **Ubiquitination of Colonialism**

Reasons African researchers find it hard to publish in international peer-reviewed journals according to Tarkang & Bain (2019):

1. high rejection rate for manuscripts from Africa
2. financial constraints
3. Systemic bias
3. turnaround time for peer-review in top quality journals

# Enemy of oneself: A case in Africa

## Practice:

- The South African government, through the Department of Education, pays its universities a substantial subsidy for each journal article published. ✓
- But in journals indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) or Science Citation Index (SCI) ✗

**Outcome:** dominance of international mechanism of evaluation for local research.

*“This system encourages scholars to address issues of ‘international’ rather than local relevance, and seek publication in international rather than locally accredited publications” (Collyer, 2018).*

# Internationalisation and the Horror of its Misconception

668

*Current Sociology* 62(5)

(Omobowale, 2010; Omobowale et al., 2013). The context of ‘international publishing’ in Nigeria is a dimension of peripheral scholarship which seeks to ‘confirm’ the intellectual worth of scholars through publication in journals domiciled in developed countries. The social reality of ‘international publishing’ seemingly ‘justifies’ scholars opting for paid journals as ‘soft’ channels of international dissemination (Omobowale, 2010; Omobowale et al., 2013).

- “The pressure to publish in international journals and the relatively undeveloped nature of a research culture in Africa have meant many African academics have fallen victim to the rise of ‘predatory’ journals, where high costs are charged for publication in ‘fake’ journals that have little or no editorial review and on websites that are generally inaccessible and poorly managed” (Omobowale et al., 2014).

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Omobowale et al, (2013)

# And the resultant consequence?

- Prevalence of Predatory (Deceptive) publishing and/or ***vague notion of Internationalisation***



Credit: [guinlist.wordpress.com](http://guinlist.wordpress.com)

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U N I V E R S I T Y



# 'Publish and Perish'- Impact of Deceptive Publishing

- Publish or perish resulting in publish and perish
- Lots of unsuspecting scholars going this path both wittingly (publish or perish) and unwittingly (ignorance)

## Perishing with your publication:

- Papers screened off at tenure assessment
- Papers not indexed, thus no metric
- Funders doubts, funding denial
- Reputation damage
- Don't cite\*\*new- WAME

*"Institutions need to refrain from raising unrealistic promotion expectations that drive authors into making unwise decisions."*

– Raju, Nyahodza & Claassen (2019)

*"good publishers can publish bad work and bad publishers can publish good work."*

Kravjar and Hladik (2016)



# Renegotiating the Scholcomm compass



**Historically**

North



West

East

South

*Internationalisation (AJOL's) Goal*

North



West

East

South

- International is local
- Local is international
- It is a matter of where you stand to view it



Credit: Amazon.com

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# Redefining Internationalisation

- Internationalisation shouldn't be about publishing in exotic/offshore venues but leveraging technology to circulate/distribute indigenous/local venues.
- With technology, local is global and vice-versa
- ICT should normally level the opportunities



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

# A case of Latindex

- Latin America's equivalent of WoS
- For inclusion, journals must have
  - “been existent for at least one year, at least two-thirds of the editorial body must be external to the publishing institution, and, to limit endogeneity, at least 50% of the papers must be from external authors.”
    - Collyer (2018)
- This is the way to internationalise
- Africa Index???

# Other cases leveraging technology

- Some of the national/regional initiatives are government supported while others are institutionally initiated:
- SciELO- Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology
- SciELO SA- Academy of Science South Africa
- PKP- SFU and Stanford University with the support of Canadian government
- AOSP- South African Ministry of Science
- AJOL- INASP-initiated
- [ScienceAfrique](#) (new for Francophone Africa region)

# Nigeria???

- No initiatives due to what I call government apathy towards scholcomm and lack of collaboration by universities.
- The nearest is journal/book publishing support by TETFund for print books.
- Such support should be articulated towards internationalisation leveraging digital infrastructure for online publications.



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# Way Forward for Nigeria

- Government ministries/agencies e.g. TETFund backed hosting infrastructure for internationalisation
- Government backed Open Science initiatives and policies
- Rejigging the Library structure for scholcomm librarianship



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*“We may never win the war  
against a system that  
renders our achievements  
invisible to Western science,  
but we can make a  
difference by making use of  
the technologies, resources  
and avenues open to us.”*

Professor Tawana Kupe,  
Vice-chancellor and  
Principal, University of  
Pretoria

Internet as the  
Ideal



E L I Z A D E  
U N I V E R S I T Y



# Free and open-source journal management software

- [Ambra](#). Formerly part of Topaz (below), but forked.
- [Annotum](#). A WordPress theme for a JATS-based workflow.
- [CLEO](#) Various tools related to revues.org and Lodel (see Lodel below) can be found in this site. In French.
- [DiVA](#). From the the [Electronic Publishing Centre](#) at Uppsala University Library.
- [DPubS](#). From Cornell University Library and Pennsylvania State University Libraries and Press.
- [E-Journal](#). From [Drupal](#).
- [ePublishing Toolkit](#). From the [Max Planck Gesellschaft](#).
- [GAPworks](#). From [German Academic Publishers](#) (GAP).
- [HyperJournal](#). From the University of Pisa.
- [Janeway](#). Janeway is a journal management system developed by the [Centre for Technology and Publishing](#) and the [Open Library of Humanities](#) at [Birkbeck, University of London](#).
- [Lodel](#). Lodel is the publishing software behind [Revues.org](#).
- [OpenACS](#)
- → [Open Journal Systems](#). From the [Public Knowledge Project](#).
- [PeerLibrary](#). UC Berkeley
- [SOPS](#). From [SciX](#).
- [Topaz](#). From the [Public Library of Science](#). Also see Ambra, above
  - Open Access Directory (2018)

# Open Journal Systems

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is a journal management and publishing system that has been developed by the [Public Knowledge Project](#) through its **federally funded** efforts to expand and improve access to research.



OJS  
OPEN  
JOURNAL  
SYSTEMS

ELIZADE  
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# Features of OJS

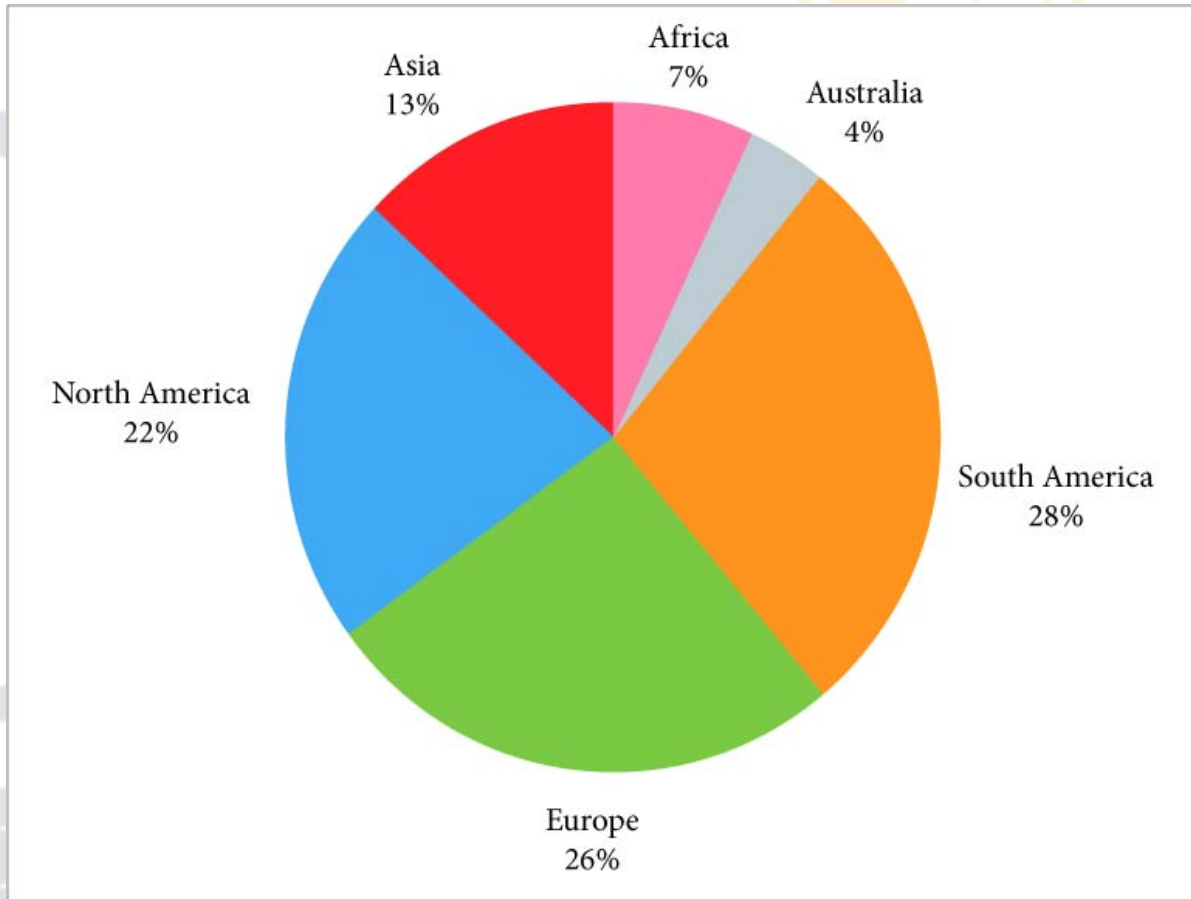
- OJS is installed locally and locally controlled.
- Editors configure requirements, sections, review process, etc.
- Online submission and management of all content.
- Subscription module with delayed open access options.
- Comprehensive indexing of content part of global system.
- Reading Tools for content, based on field and editors' choice.
- Email notification and commenting ability for readers.
- Complete context-sensitive online Help support.

## OJS Growth

The number of journals employing OJS has been growing at a rate of 81% per year on average since the software was launched in 2002

– Edgar & Willinsky (2010).

# Distribution of journals using OJS by continent (N=987)

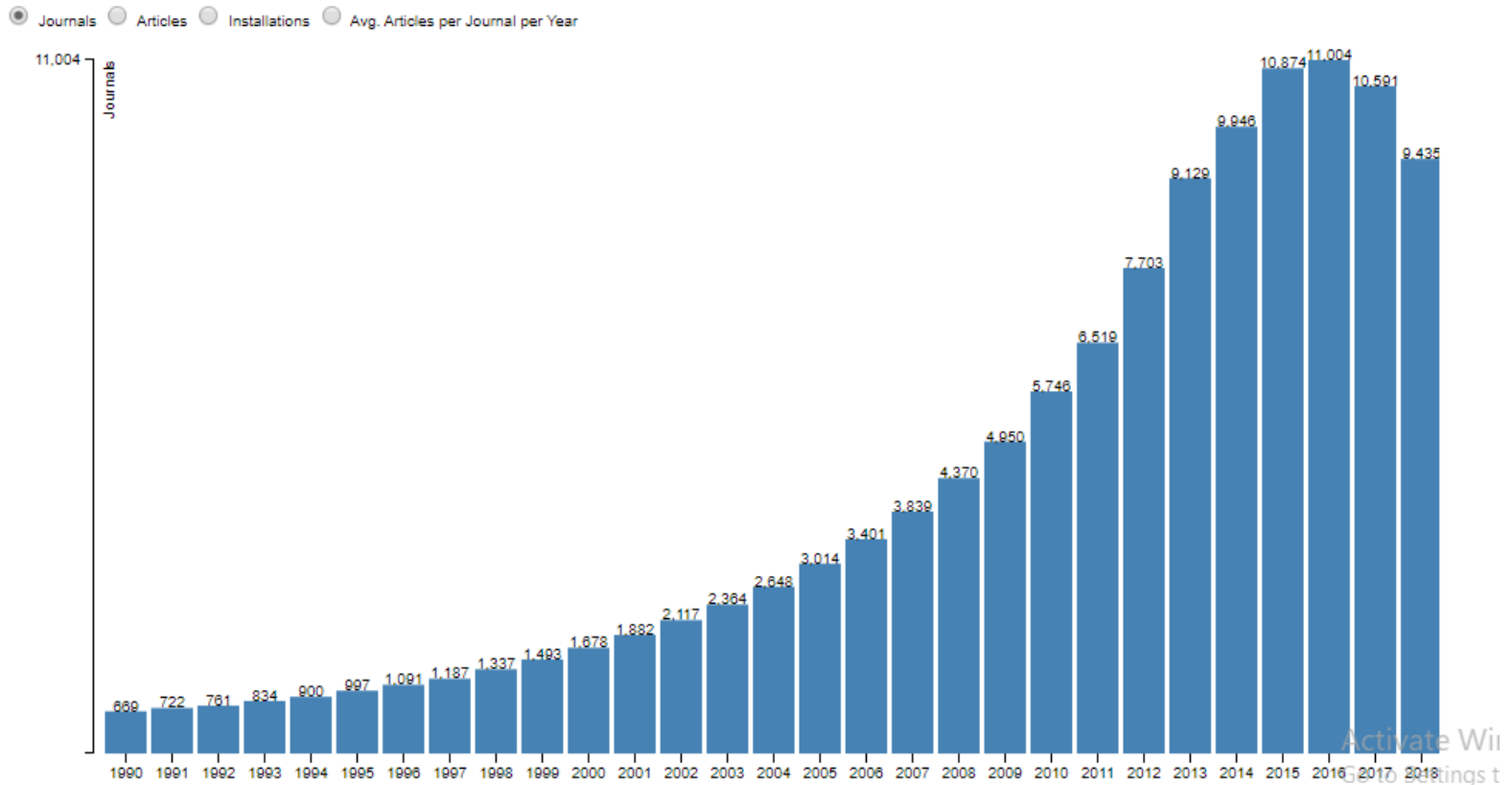


Source: Edgar & Willinsky (2010)

# Usage stats



## Number of journals using Open Journal Systems



Notes: This map shows the journals using [Open Journal Systems](#) (OJS) available online sometime in the last 30 days. Each year **ONLY** shows journals with *content* published in that year. The numbers *do not* represent the rate of adoption of OJS (many journals only upload back issues without publishing ANY current content, skip a year, or go offline).

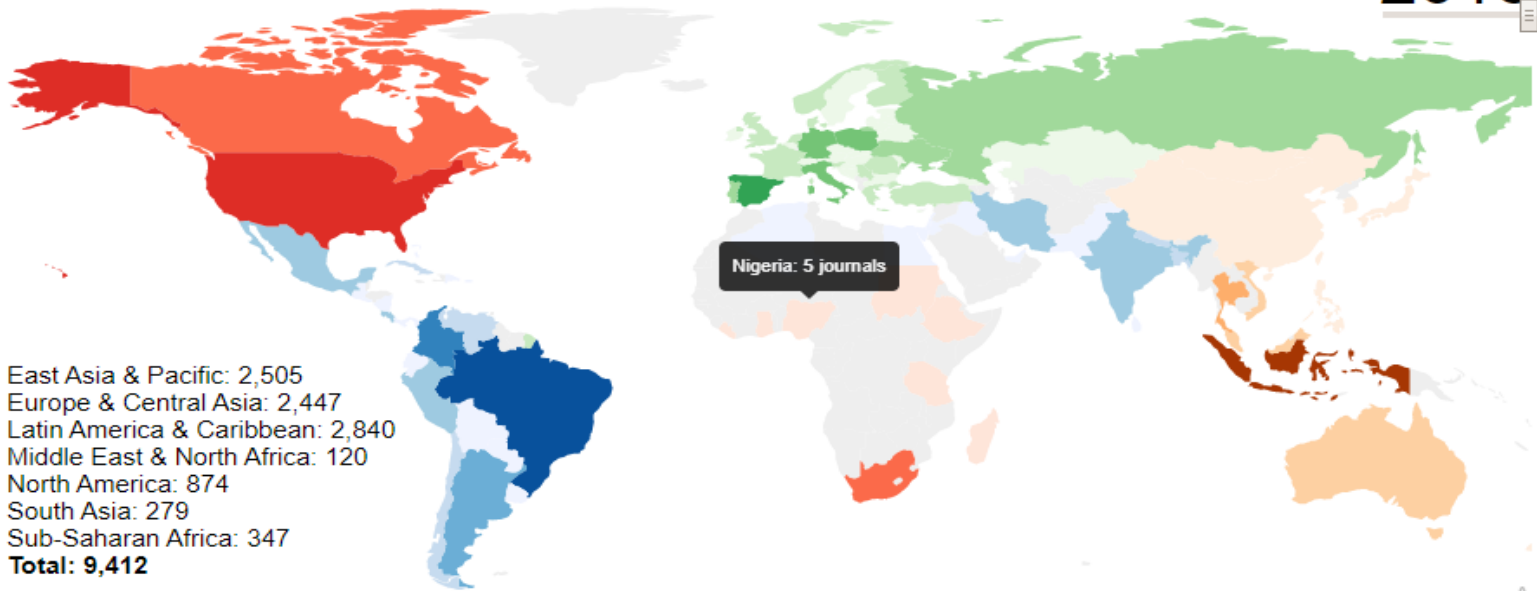
# OJS: Map of growth through the years

- <https://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/ojs-usage/ojs-map/>

OJS Map

Location of journals using Open Journal Systems

2018



East Asia & Pacific: 2,505  
Europe & Central Asia: 2,447  
Latin America & Caribbean: 2,840  
Middle East & North Africa: 120  
North America: 874  
South Asia: 279  
Sub-Saharan Africa: 347  
**Total: 9,412**

Nigeria: 5 journals

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

# Virtual Research Environments/Platforms

- Online systems helping researchers collaborate.
- Features usually include **collaboration support** (Web forums and wikis), **document hosting**, and some discipline-specific tools, such as data analysis, visualisation, or simulation management.



# VREs defined

According to JISC:

- VRE is a set of online tools and other network resources and technologies interoperating with each other to support or enhance the processes of a wide range of research practitioners within and across disciplinary and institutional boundaries.

» UK Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC)

# Examples

- HubZero, developed by Purdue University
- EVER-EST, a VRE for research on Earth-science,
- VRE4EIC, supporting a multi-disciplinary approach to research on climate change and energy sustainability
- \***OSF**, developed and managed by Center for Open Science

# The Open Science Framework

- developed and maintained by the Center for Open Science (COS)
- The core mission of COS is to increase
  - openness,
  - integrity, and
  - reproducibility of research



# The OSF con'td

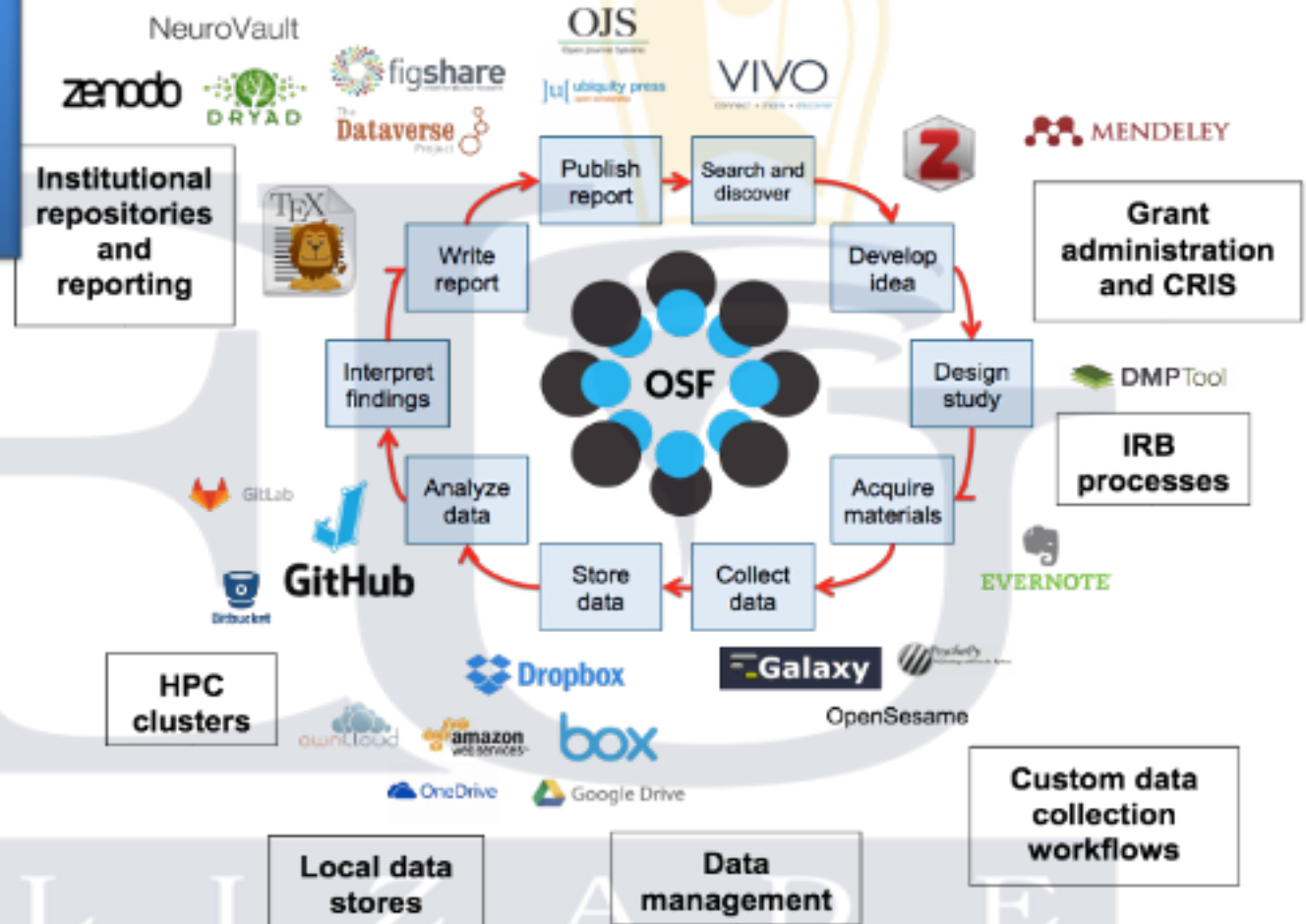
- OSF provides free and open source project management support for researchers across the entire research lifecycle
- It is a collaboration tool
- A workflow system which enables connections to the many services researchers already use to streamline their process and increase efficiency
- A flexible repository that can store and archive research data, protocols, and materials

# The OSF does:

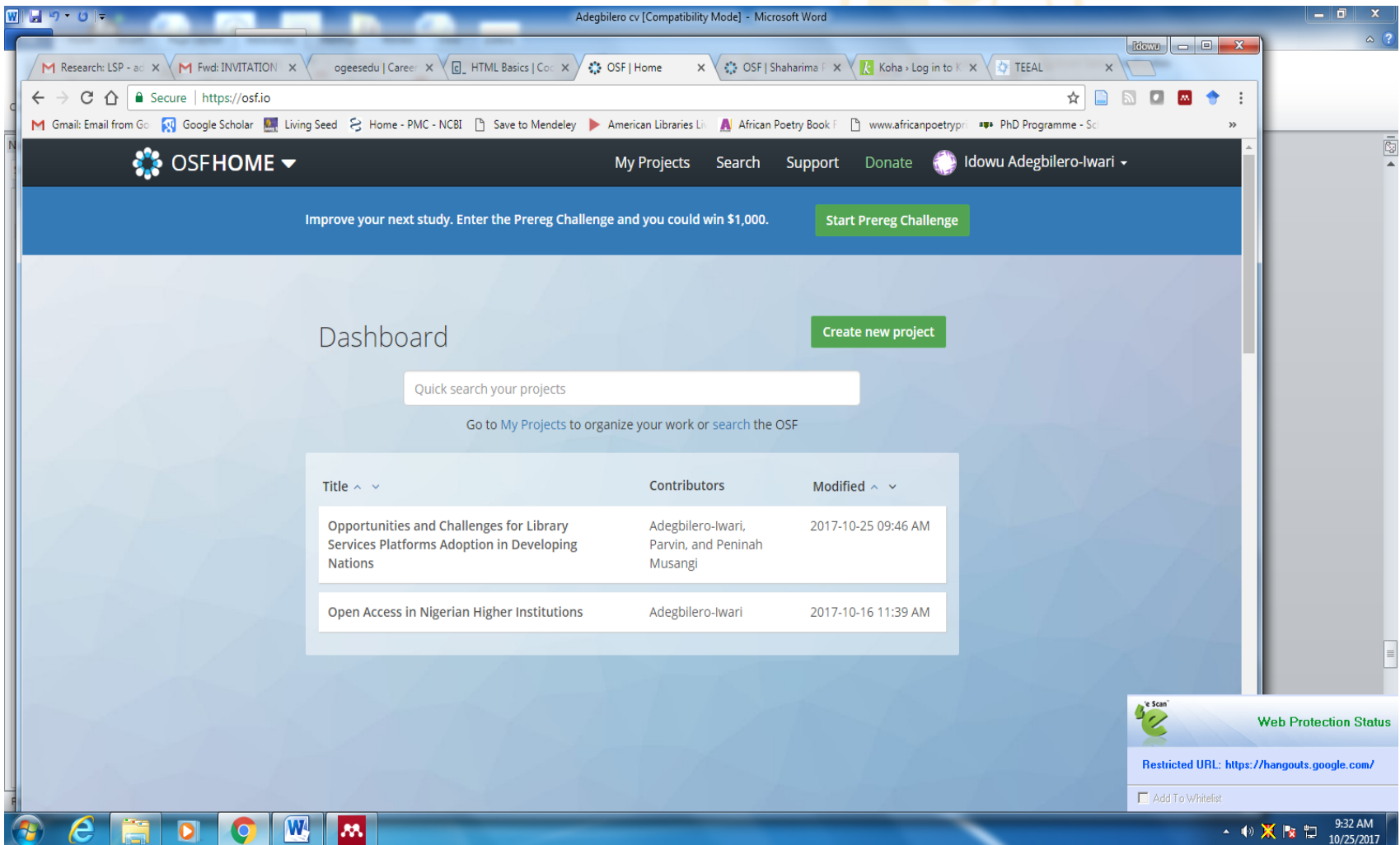
- Organize Your Projects.
- Manage complex projects easily
- Document your process.
- Add components or folders easily.
- Version Control
- Register your work
- Share your work easily
- Connect other tools as Add-ons
- Project analytics

# The OSF, Research Lifecycle and Online tools

OSF supports the entire research lifecycle. Provides opportunity to connect online research tools



# Open Science Framework

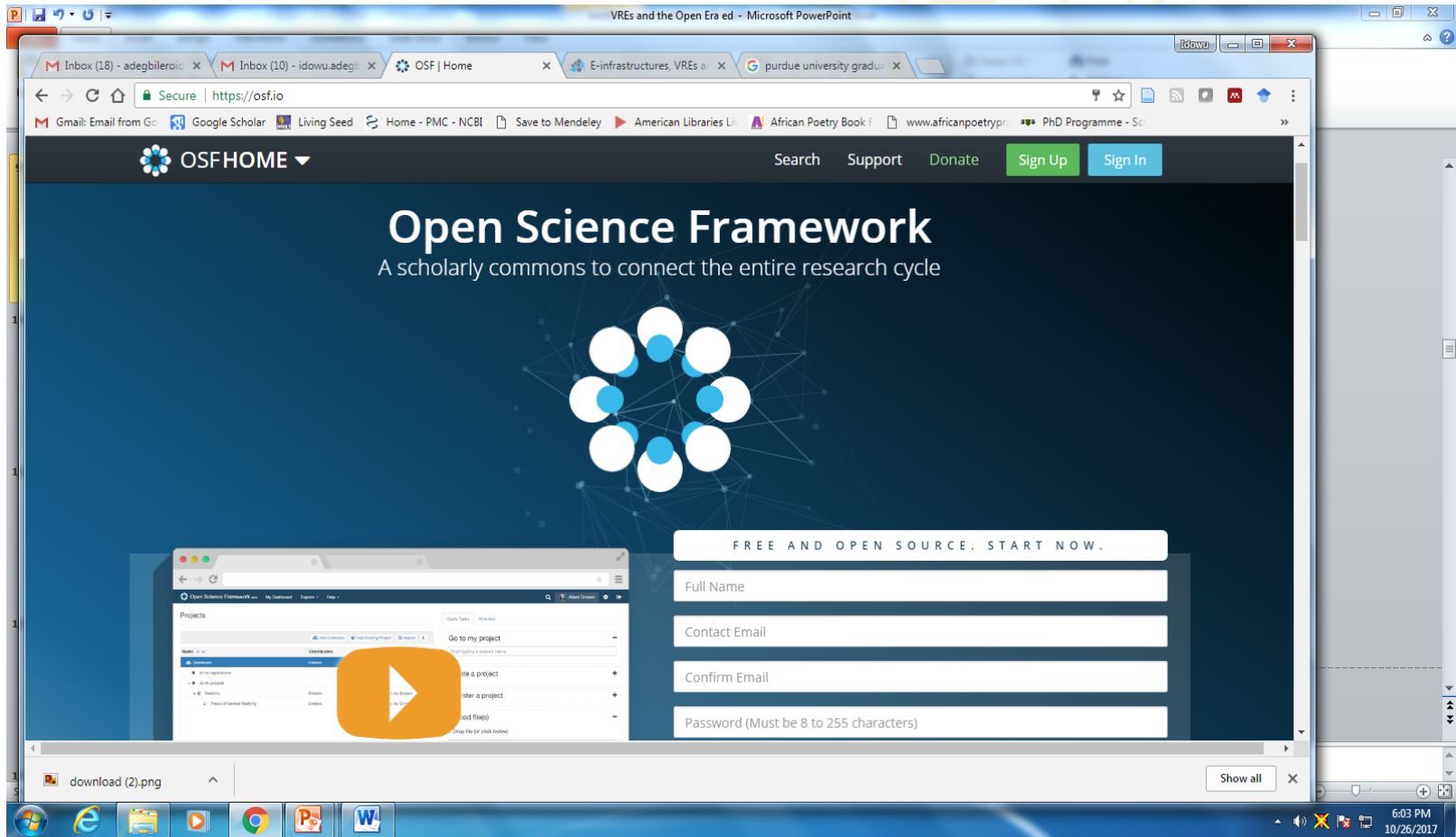


The screenshot shows the OSF dashboard in a browser window. The browser tabs include "Research: LSP - ad", "Fwd: INVITATION", "ogeesedu | Career", "HTML Basics | Co", "OSF | Home", "OSF | Shaharima", "Koha > Log in to K", and "TEAL". The address bar shows "https://osf.io". The OSFHOME logo is in the top left, and navigation links for "My Projects", "Search", "Support", "Donate", and a user profile "Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari" are in the top right. A blue banner promotes a "Prereg Challenge" with a "Start Prereg Challenge" button. Below this is a "Dashboard" section with a "Create new project" button and a search bar. A table lists projects:

Title ^ v	Contributors	Modified ^ v
Opportunities and Challenges for Library Services Platforms Adoption in Developing Nations	Adegbilero-Iwari, Parvin, and Peninah Musangi	2017-10-25 09:46 AM
Open Access in Nigerian Higher Institutions	Adegbilero-Iwari	2017-10-16 11:39 AM

A "Web Protection Status" notification is visible in the bottom right corner, indicating a "Restricted URL: https://hangouts.google.com/" and an "Add To Whitelist" option. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 9:32 AM on 10/25/2017.

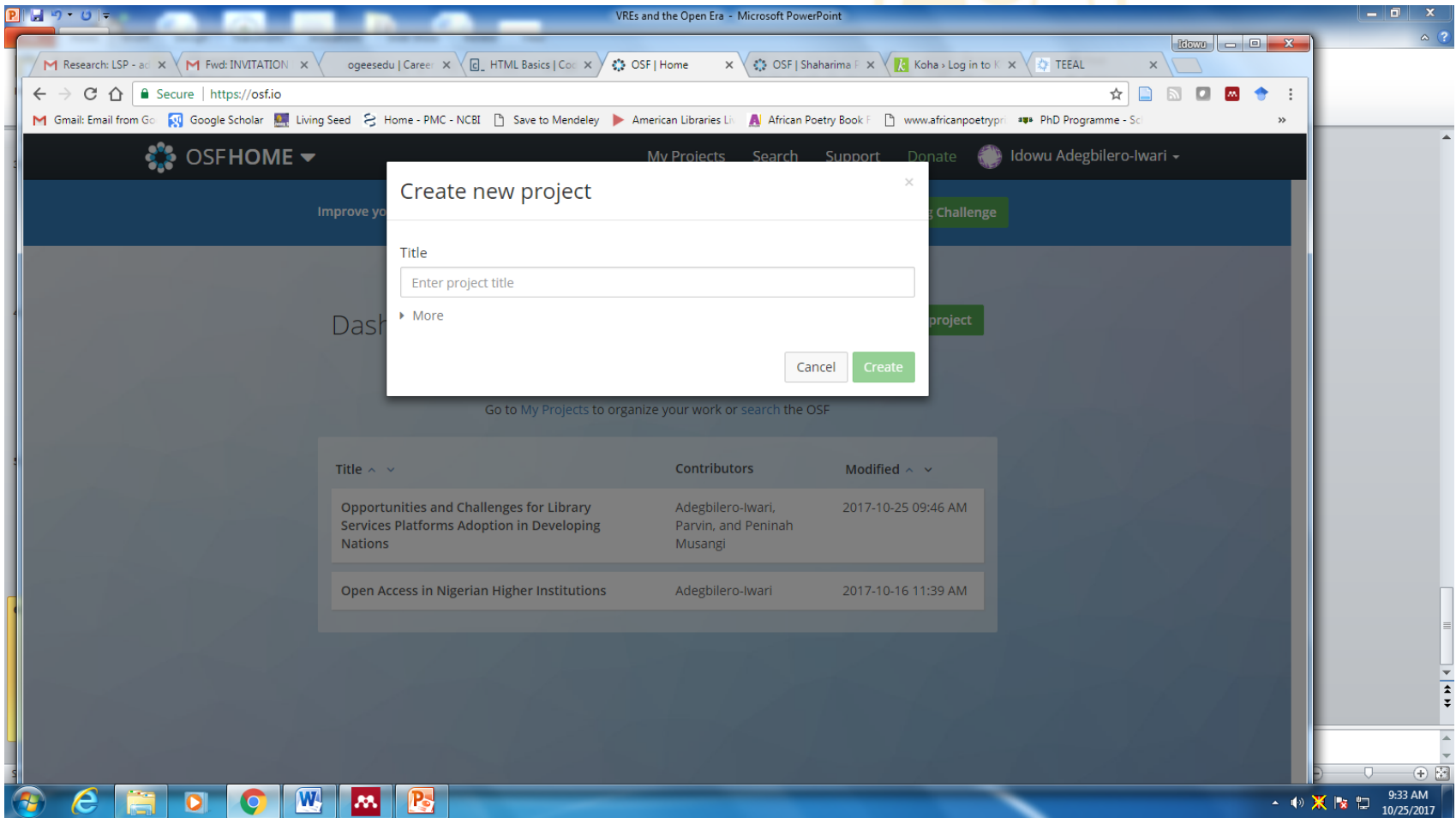
# OSF



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSF (Open Science Framework) homepage. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://osf.io>. The page features a dark blue header with the OSF logo and navigation links for Search, Support, Donate, Sign Up, and Sign In. The main content area has a large heading "Open Science Framework" and a subheading "A scholarly commons to connect the entire research cycle". Below this is a graphic of a network of white and blue nodes. A registration form is visible on the right side, with fields for Full Name, Contact Email, Confirm Email, and Password (Must be 8 to 255 characters). A "FREE AND OPEN SOURCE. START NOW." button is positioned above the form. In the bottom right corner of the browser window, the system tray shows the time as 6:03 PM on 10/26/2017. The Windows taskbar at the bottom includes icons for Internet Explorer, File Explorer, Google Chrome, Photoshop, and Word.



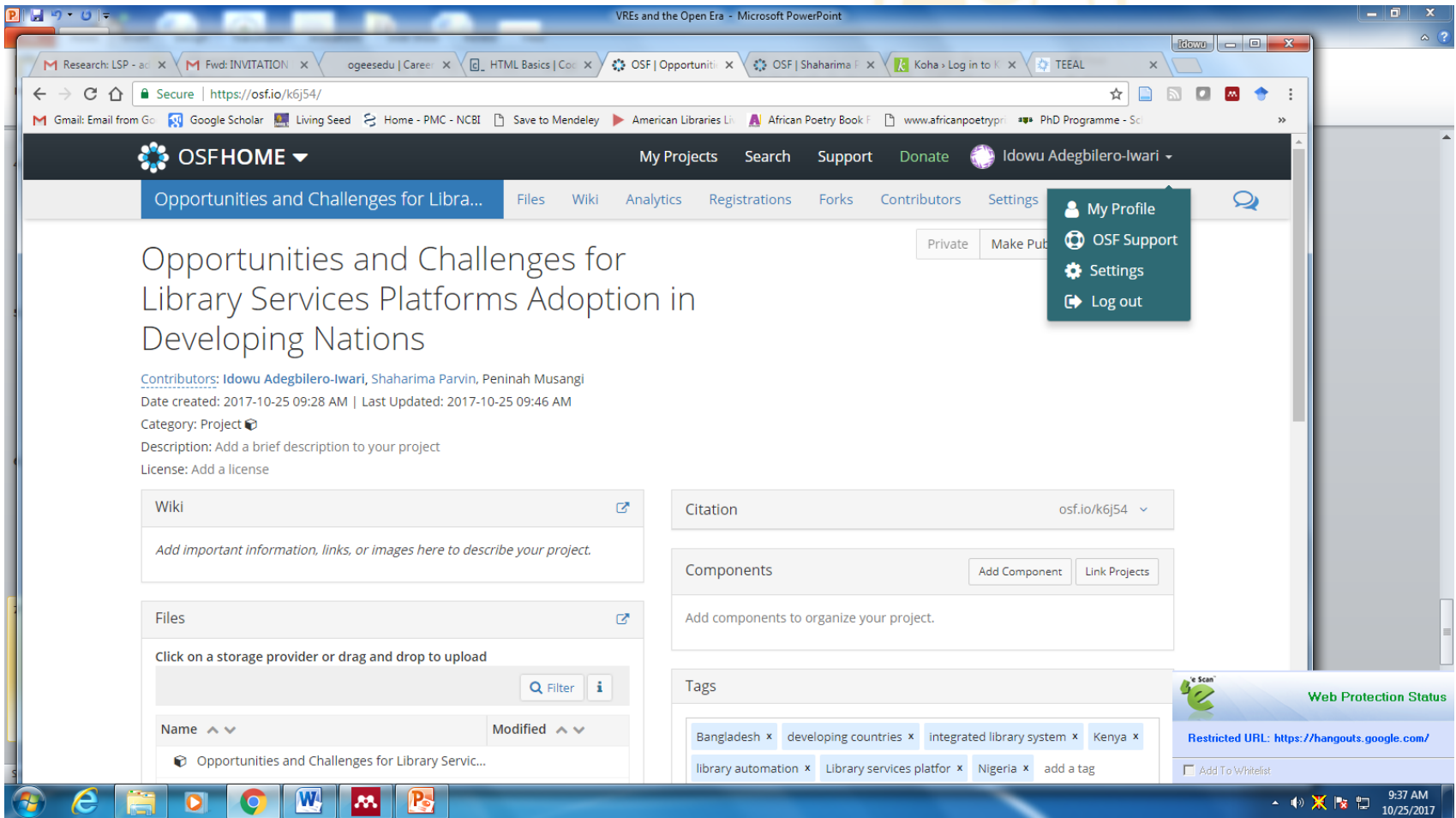
# Starting a project



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSFHOME website. A modal dialog box titled "Create new project" is open, prompting the user to enter a project title. The background shows the OSFHOME dashboard with a table of existing projects.

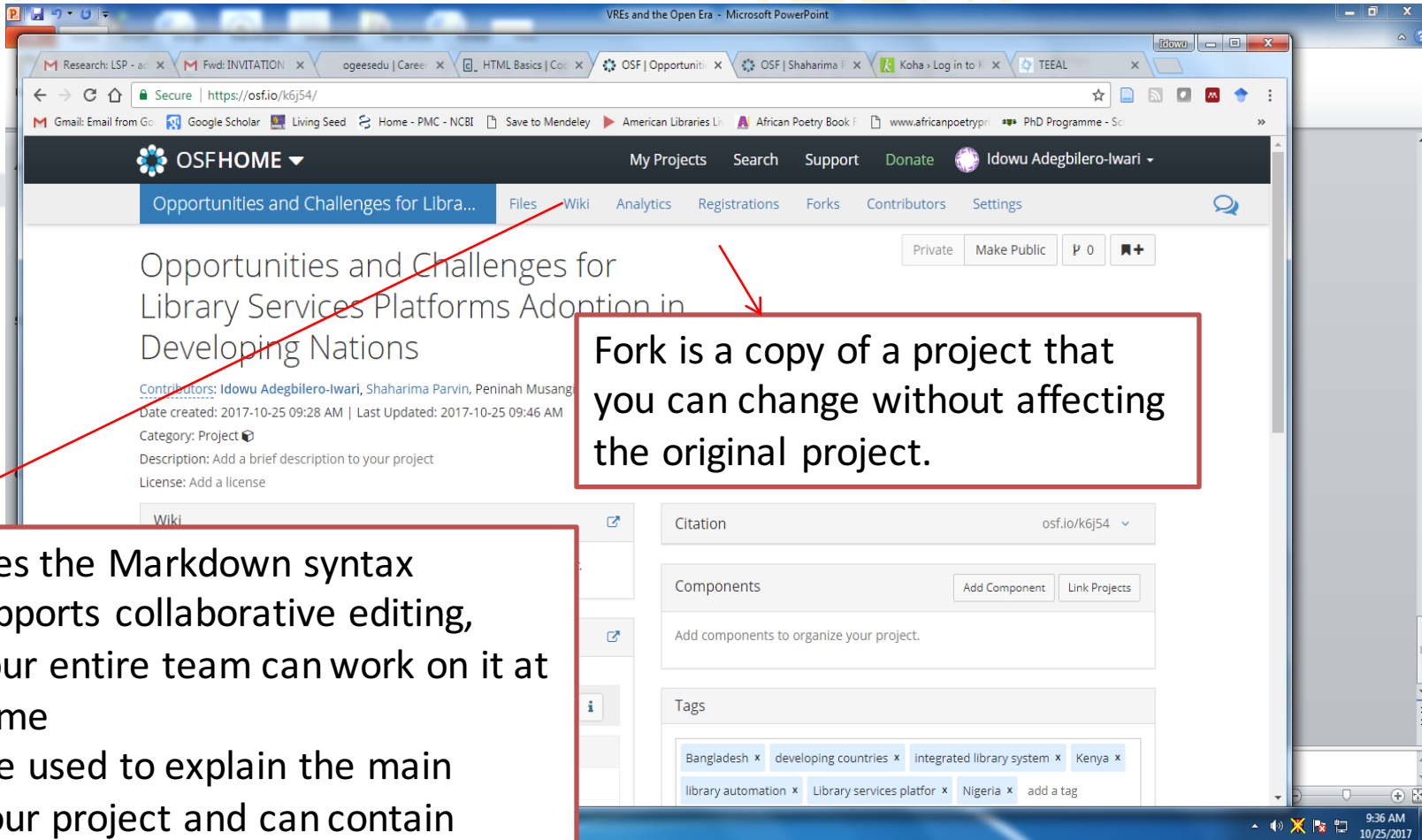
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# A Project sample



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSF (Open Science Framework) project page for "Opportunities and Challenges for Library Services Platforms Adoption in Developing Nations". The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://osf.io/k6j54/>. The OSFHOME navigation bar includes links for "My Projects", "Search", "Support", "Donate", and a user profile for "Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari". A dropdown menu for the user profile is open, showing options for "My Profile", "OSF Support", "Settings", and "Log out". The project title is prominently displayed, followed by the contributors: "Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari, Shaharima Parvin, Peninah Musangi". The page also shows the date created (2017-10-25 09:28 AM) and last updated (2017-10-25 09:46 AM). The description field is empty, with a placeholder text "Add a brief description to your project". The license field is also empty, with a placeholder text "Add a license". The page features several interactive sections: "Wiki" with a placeholder "Add important information, links, or images here to describe your project.", "Files" with a placeholder "Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload", "Citation" with the URL "osf.io/k6j54", "Components" with "Add Component" and "Link Projects" buttons, and "Tags" with a list of tags including "Bangladesh", "developing countries", "integrated library system", "Kenya", "library automation", "Library services platfor", "Nigeria", and "add a tag". A "Web Protection Status" banner at the bottom right indicates a "Restricted URL: https://hangouts.google.com/" and provides an "Add To Whitelist" option. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock displaying 9:37 AM on 10/25/2017.

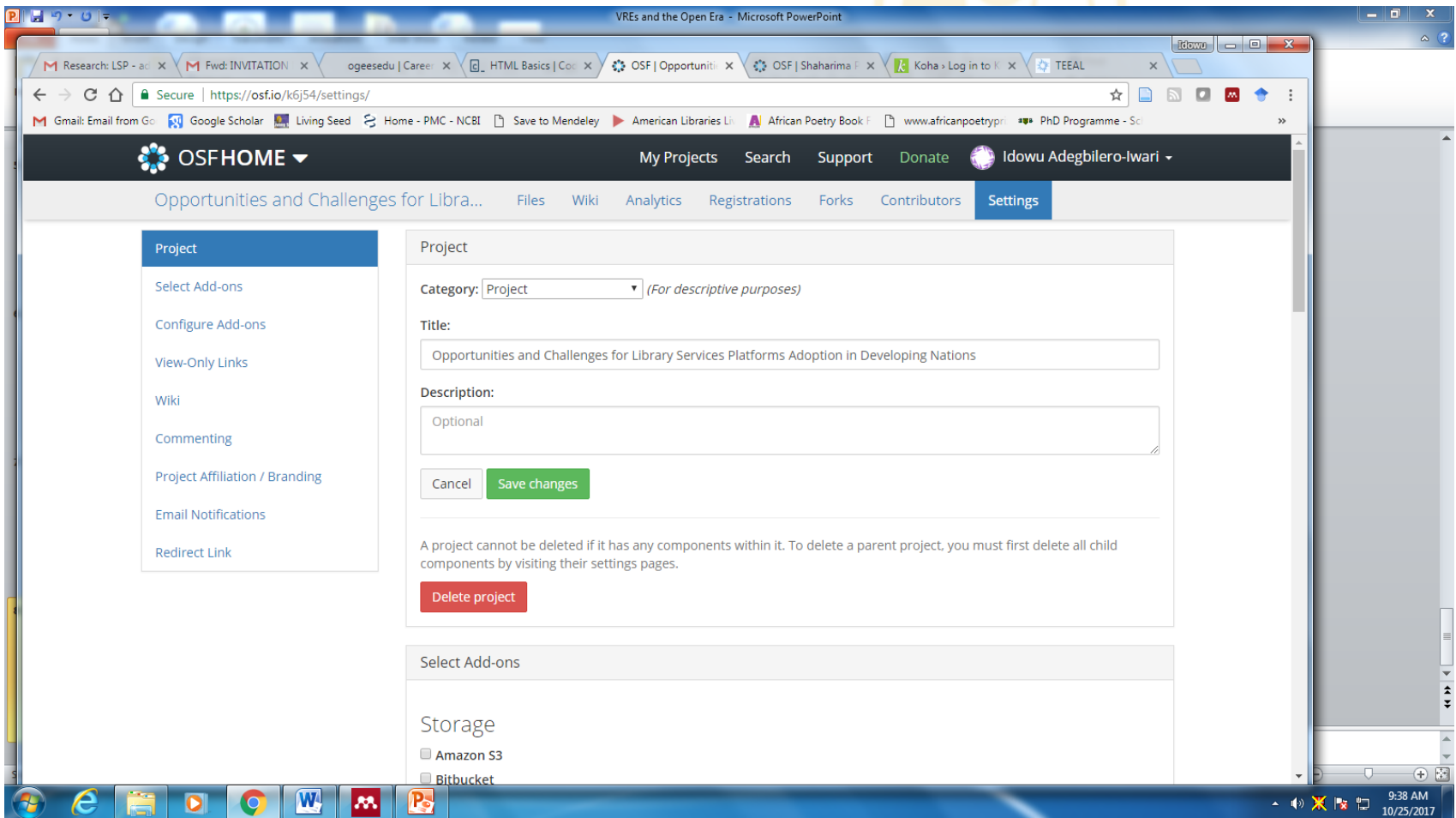
# Parts of an OSF Project



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying an OSF project page. The browser tabs include 'Research: LSP', 'Fwd: INVITATION', 'ogeesedu | Career', 'HTML Basics | Coe', 'OSF | Opportunit...', 'OSF | Shaharima', 'Koha - Log in to K', and 'TEEAL'. The address bar shows 'Secure | https://osf.io/k6j54/'. The OSFHOME navigation bar includes 'My Projects', 'Search', 'Support', 'Donate', and a user profile 'Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari'. The project title is 'Opportunities and Challenges for Library Services Platforms Adoption in Developing Nations'. The page includes a 'Fork' button, a 'Private' status indicator, and a '0' count. A red box highlights the 'Fork' button and the text: 'Fork is a copy of a project that you can change without affecting the original project.' Another red box highlights the 'Wiki' tab in the navigation bar. A third red box highlights the 'Description' field, which contains the text: 'Add a brief description to your project' and 'License: Add a license'. The 'Citation' field shows 'osf.io/k6j54'. The 'Components' section has 'Add Component' and 'Link Projects' buttons. The 'Tags' section includes 'Bangladesh', 'developing countries', 'integrated library system', 'Kenya', 'library automation', 'Library services platfor', 'Nigeria', and 'add a tag'.

The wiki uses the Markdown syntax  
The wiki supports collaborative editing, meaning your entire team can work on it at the same time  
Wikis can be used to explain the main points of your project and can contain information like lab notes, contact information, or more in-depth details about your project

# Settings

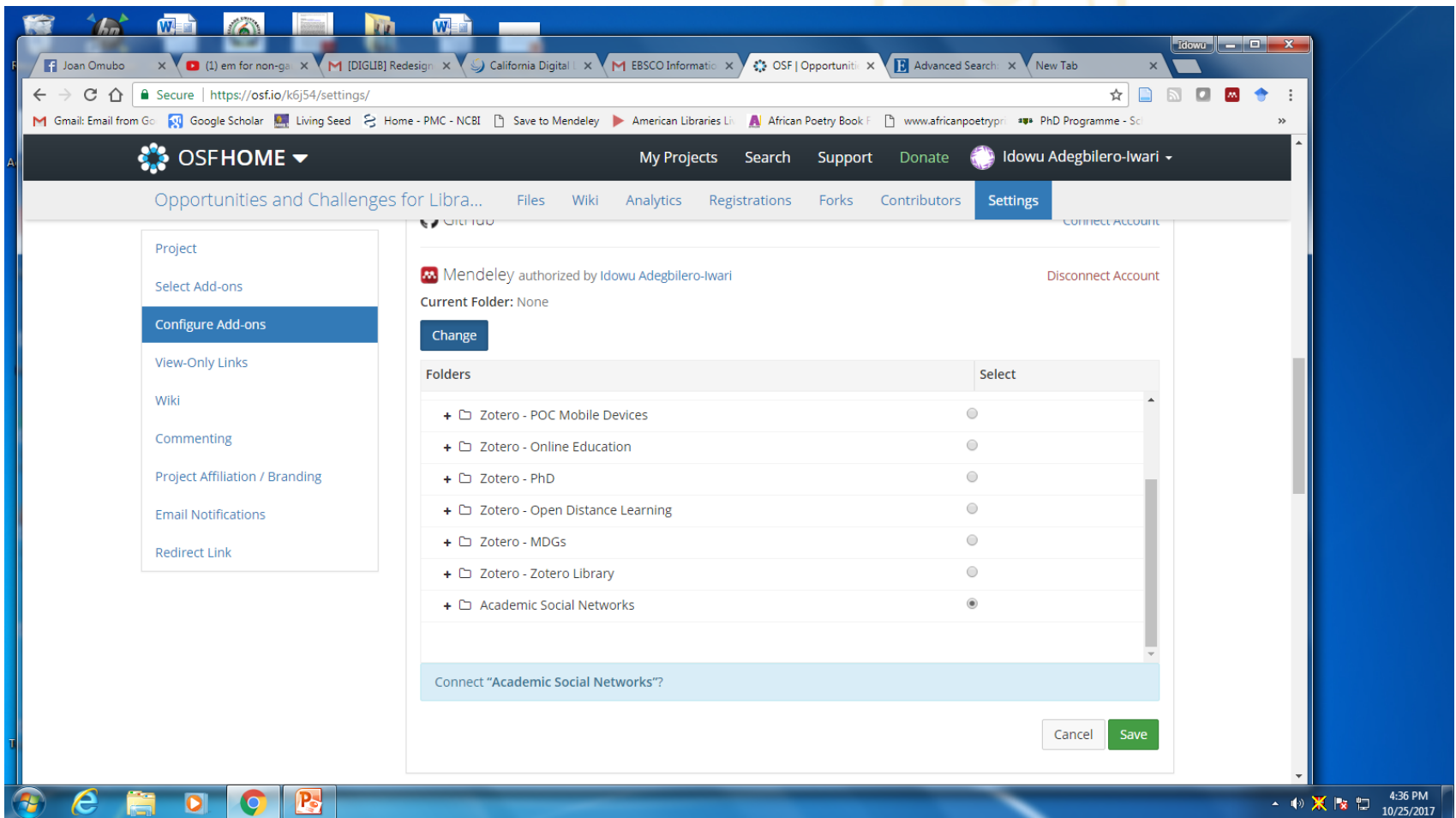


The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSFHOME settings page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://osf.io/k6j54/settings/>. The page header includes the OSFHOME logo and navigation links: My Projects, Search, Support, Donate, and a user profile for Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari. The main navigation bar highlights the 'Settings' tab, with other options like Files, Wiki, Analytics, Registrations, Forks, and Contributors. A left-hand sidebar menu lists various settings options: Project, Select Add-ons, Configure Add-ons, View-Only Links, Wiki, Commenting, Project Affiliation / Branding, Email Notifications, and Redirect Link. The main content area is titled 'Project' and contains the following fields:

- Category:** A dropdown menu set to 'Project' with a note '(For descriptive purposes)'.
- Title:** A text input field containing 'Opportunities and Challenges for Library Services Platforms Adoption in Developing Nations'.
- Description:** A text area with the placeholder text 'Optional'.

Below these fields are 'Cancel' and 'Save changes' buttons. A red 'Delete project' button is located at the bottom of the project settings section. A warning message states: 'A project cannot be deleted if it has any components within it. To delete a parent project, you must first delete all child components by visiting their settings pages.' The 'Select Add-ons' section is currently empty. The 'Storage' section has two options: 'Amazon S3' and 'Bitbucket', both with unchecked checkboxes. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 9:38 AM on 10/25/2017.

# Adding an external service

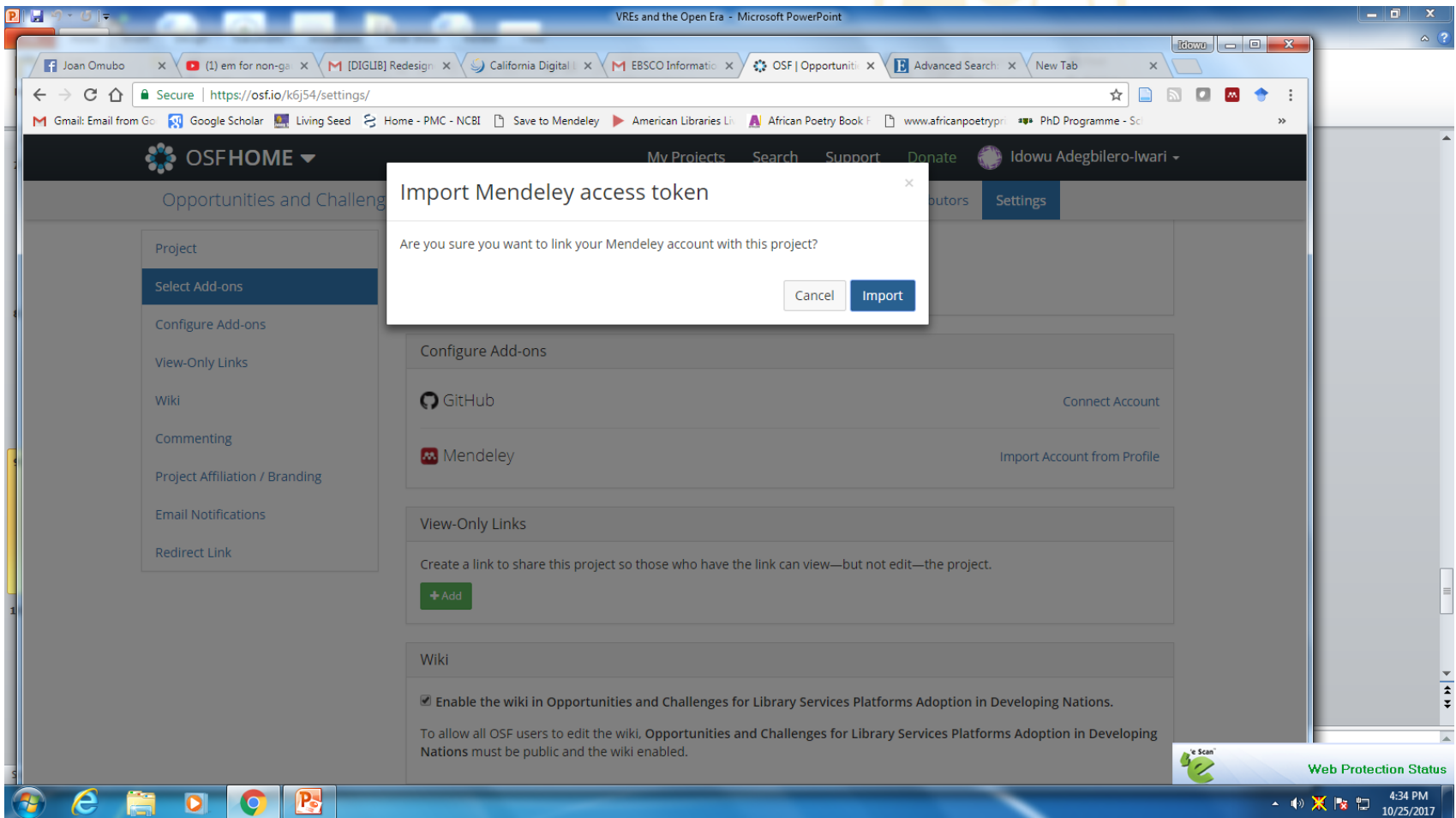


The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSFHOME settings page. The URL is <https://osf.io/k6j54/settings/>. The page is titled "Opportunities and Challenges for Librarians" and has a navigation menu with "Settings" selected. The "Settings" page shows a Mendeley account authorized by Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari. The "Current Folder" is set to "None". A "Change" button is visible. Below this is a table of folders with radio buttons for selection:

Folders	Select
+ Zotero - POC Mobile Devices	<input type="radio"/>
+ Zotero - Online Education	<input type="radio"/>
+ Zotero - PhD	<input type="radio"/>
+ Zotero - Open Distance Learning	<input type="radio"/>
+ Zotero - MDGs	<input type="radio"/>
+ Zotero - Zotero Library	<input type="radio"/>
+ Academic Social Networks	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

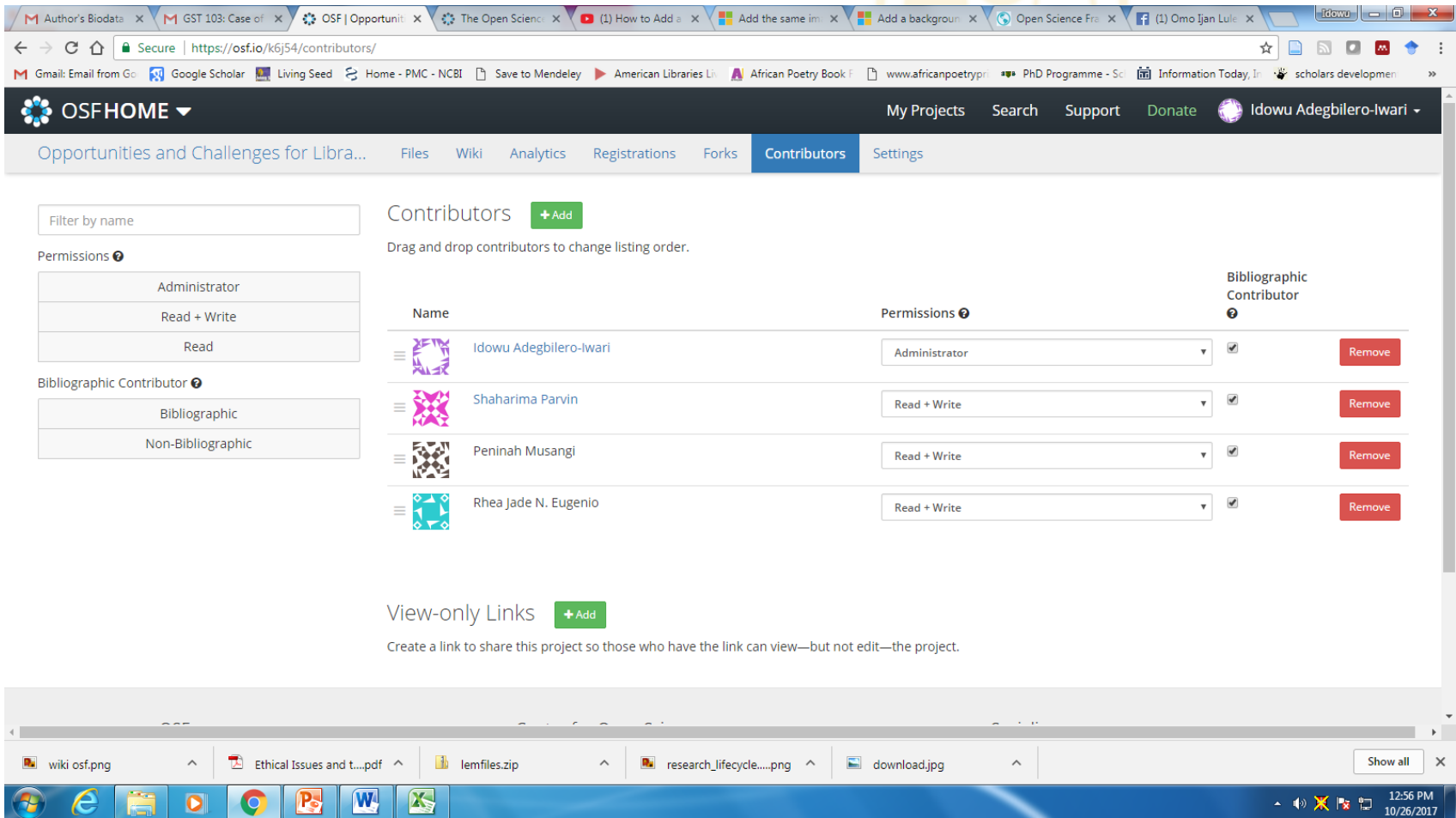
At the bottom of the table, there is a blue bar with the text "Connect 'Academic Social Networks?'" and "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

# Adding an external service



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSFHOME settings page. A modal dialog box titled "Import Mendeley access token" is open, asking "Are you sure you want to link your Mendeley account with this project?" with "Cancel" and "Import" buttons. The background page shows the "Configure Add-ons" section with options for GitHub and Mendeley. The Mendeley option includes a link to "Import Account from Profile". The "View-Only Links" section contains a text area and an "Add" button. The "Wiki" section has a checkbox for "Enable the wiki" which is checked. The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://osf.io/k6j54/settings/". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 4:34 PM on 10/25/2017.





# Contributors



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSFHOME 'Contributors' page. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://osf.io/k6j54/contributors/'. The page header includes 'OSFHOME' and navigation links like 'My Projects', 'Search', 'Support', and 'Donate'. The user 'Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari' is logged in.

The main content area is titled 'Contributors' and includes a '+ Add' button. Below the title, there is a 'Filter by name' input field and a 'Permissions' dropdown menu with options: Administrator, Read + Write, and Read. There is also a 'Bibliographic Contributor' dropdown menu with options: Bibliographic and Non-Bibliographic.

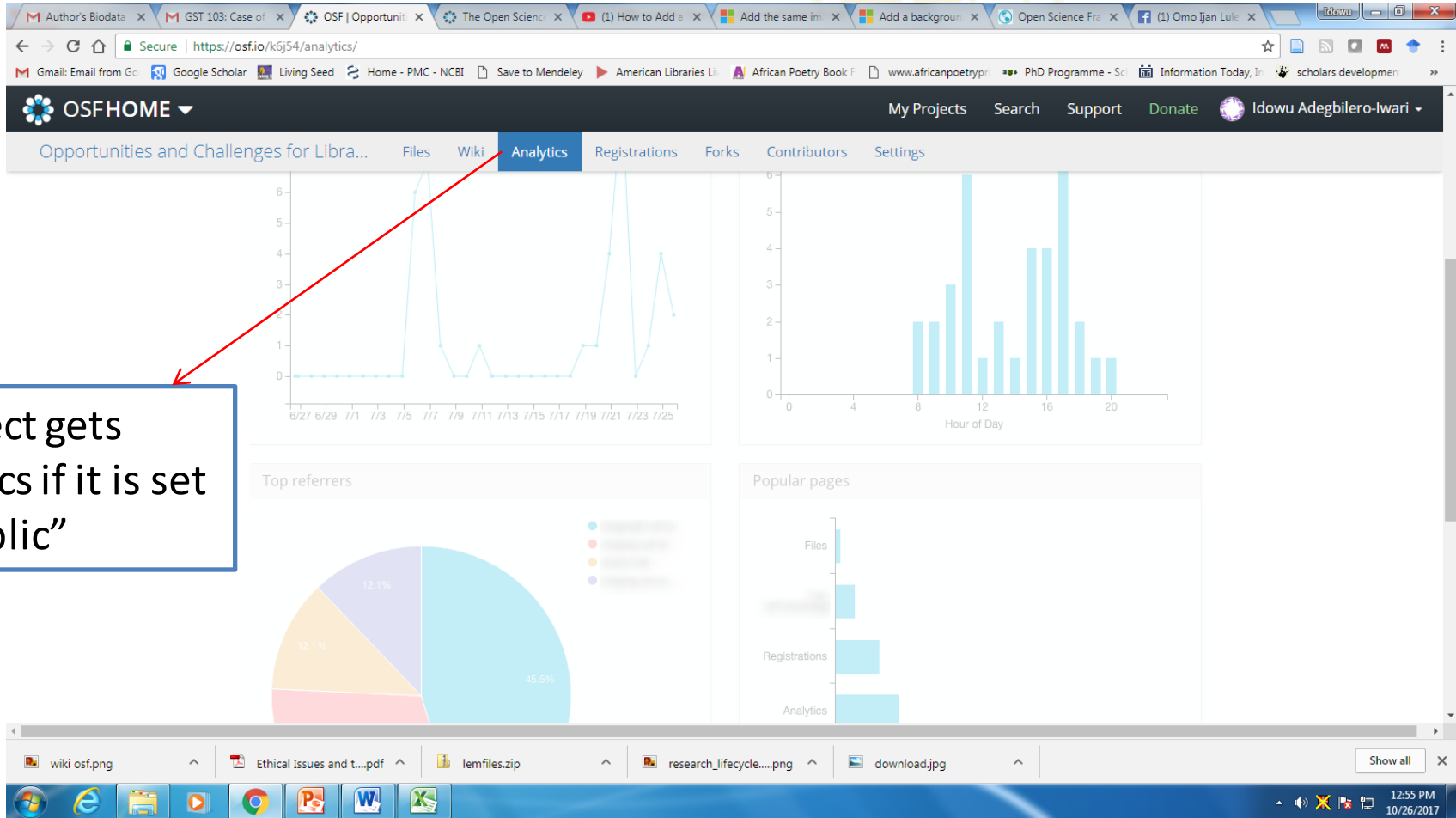
The 'Contributors' section contains a table with the following data:

Name	Permissions	Bibliographic Contributor	
 Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari	Administrator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Remove</a>
 Shaharima Parvin	Read + Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Remove</a>
 Peninah Musangi	Read + Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Remove</a>
 Rhea Jade N. Eugenio	Read + Write	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Remove</a>

Below the table, there is a 'View-only Links' section with a '+ Add' button and the text: 'Create a link to share this project so those who have the link can view—but not edit—the project.'

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open files: 'wiki osf.png', 'Ethical Issues and t....pdf', 'lemfiles.zip', 'research\_lifecycle....png', and 'download.jpg'. The system tray shows the time as 12:56 PM on 10/26/2017.

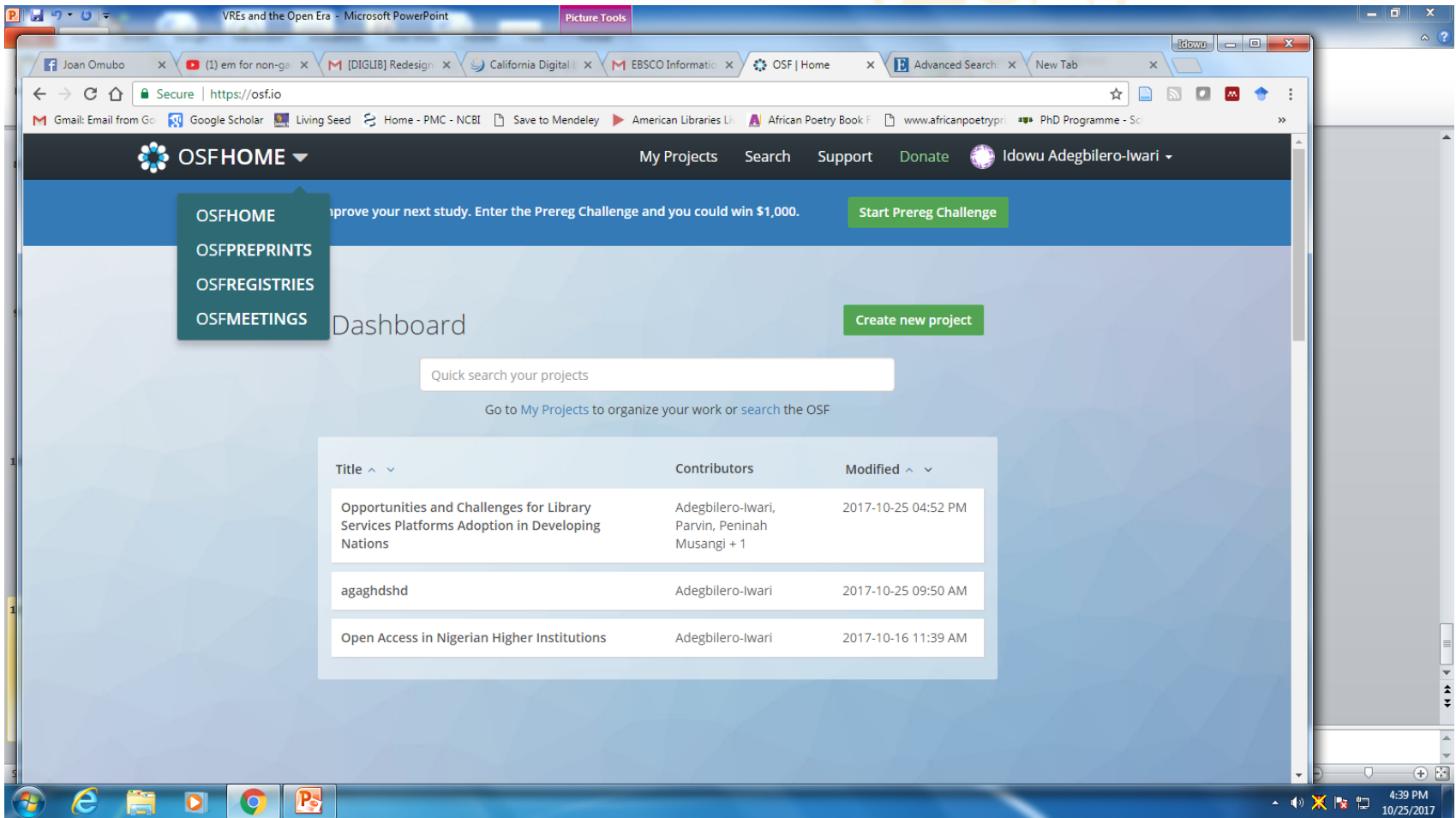
# Analytics



A project gets analytics if it is set as "Public"



# The rest of OSF



OSFHOME

My Projects Search Support Donate Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari

OSFHOME Improve your next study. Enter the Prereg Challenge and you could win \$1,000. [Start Prereg Challenge](#)

OSFPREPRINTS

OSFREGLISTRIES

OSFMEETINGS

Dashboard [Create new project](#)

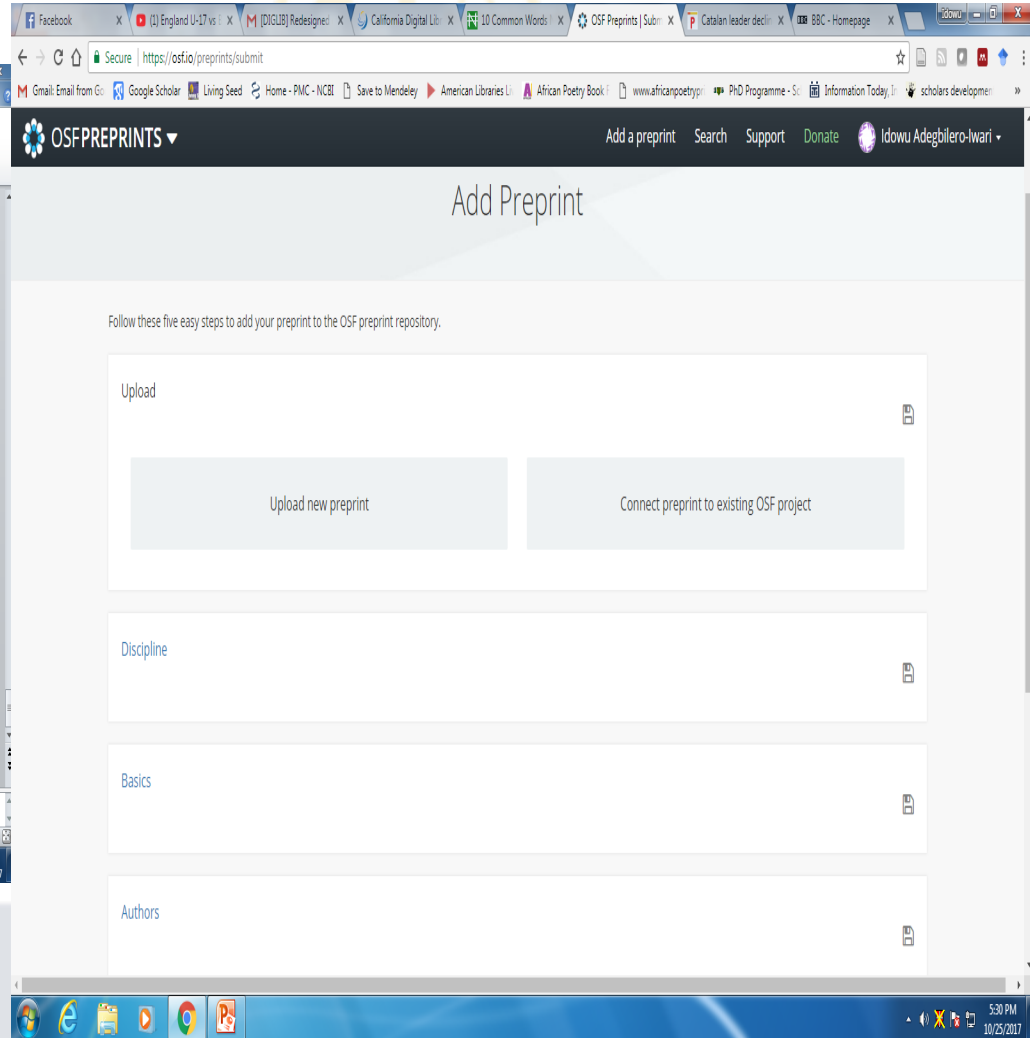
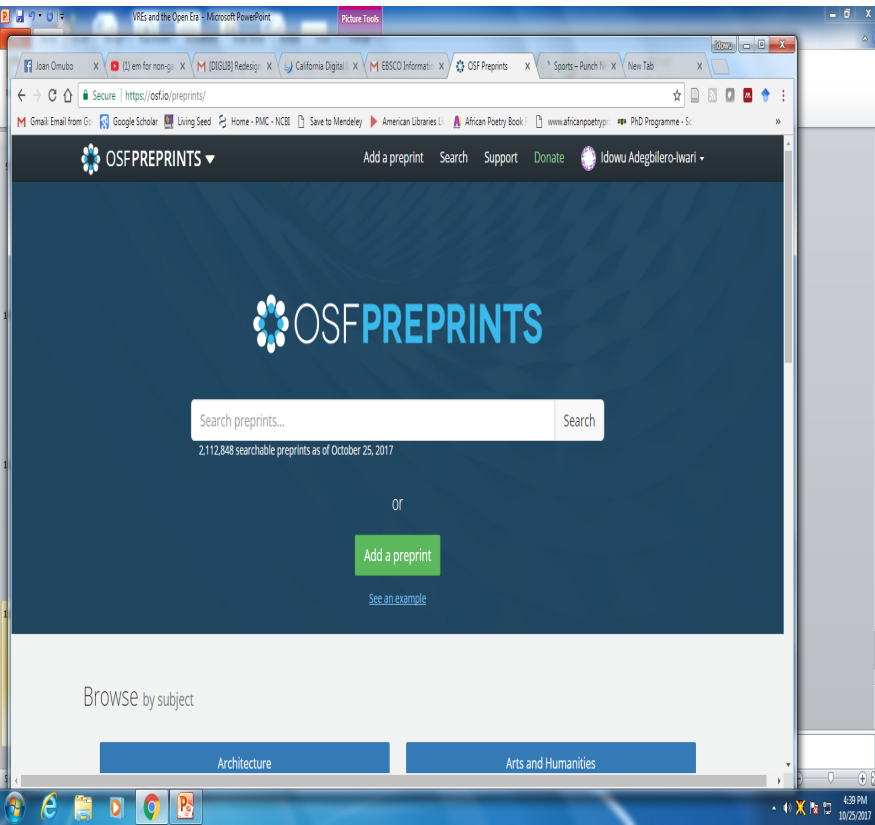
Quick search your projects

Go to My Projects to organize your work or search the OSF

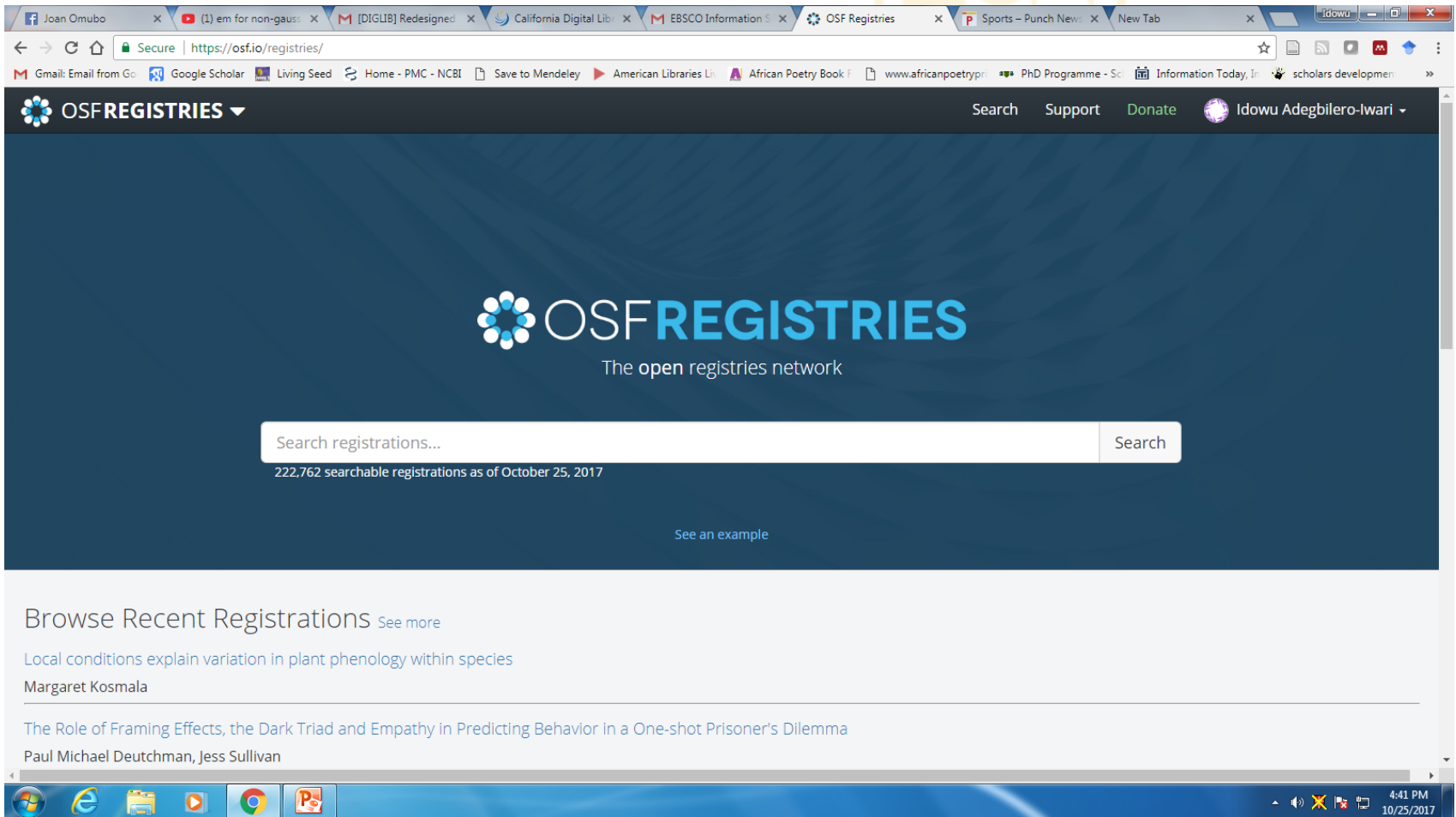
Title ^ v	Contributors	Modified ^ v
Opportunities and Challenges for Library Services Platforms Adoption in Developing Nations	Adegbilero-Iwari, Parvin, Peninah Musangi + 1	2017-10-25 04:52 PM
agaghdsd	Adegbilero-Iwari	2017-10-25 09:50 AM
Open Access in Nigerian Higher Institutions	Adegbilero-Iwari	2017-10-16 11:39 AM

4:39 PM 10/25/2017

# OSF Preprints

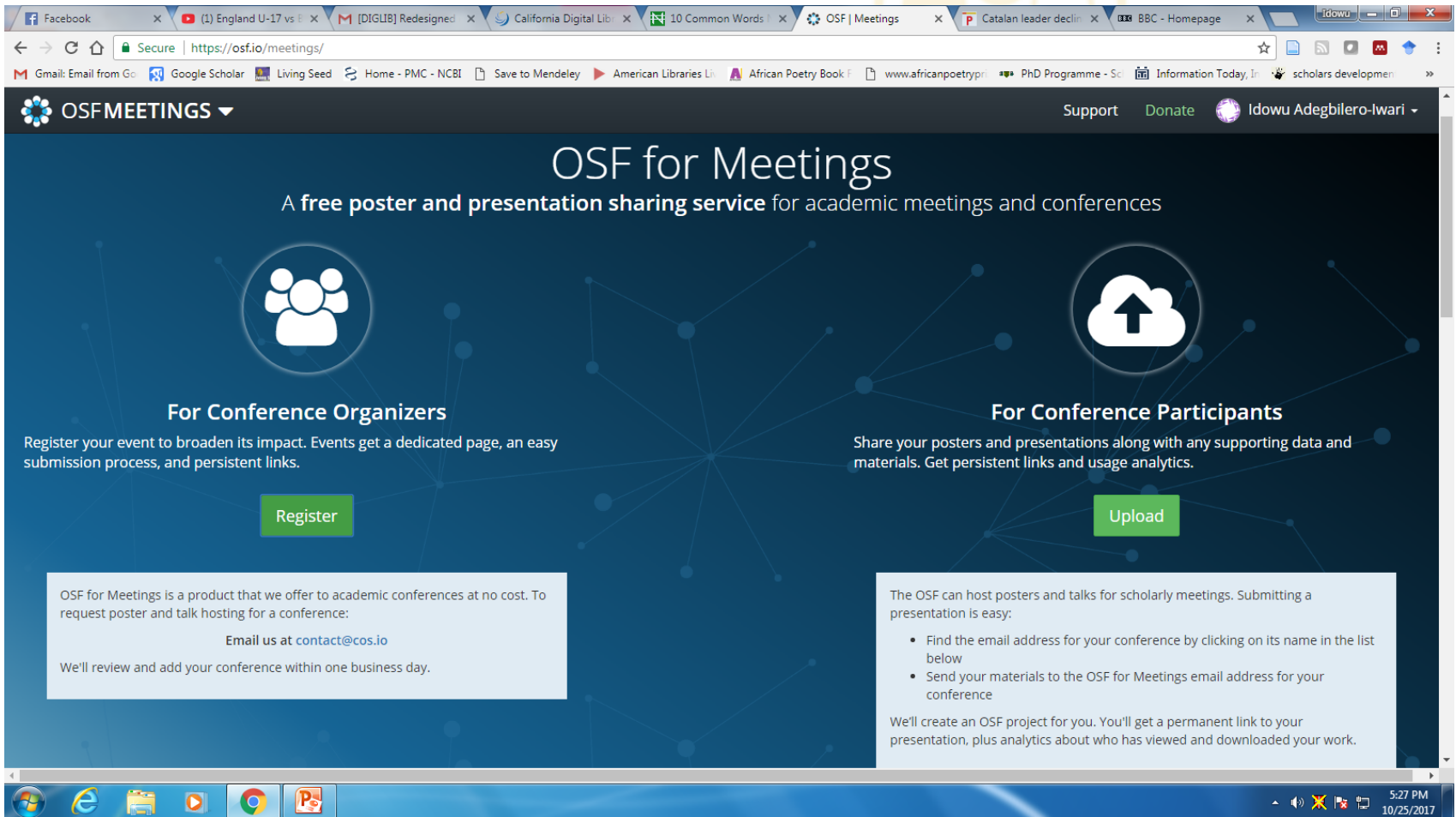


# OSF Registries



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSF Registries homepage. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://osf.io/registries/>. The page features a dark blue header with the OSF Registries logo and navigation links for Search, Support, and Donate. The main content area has a large search bar with the placeholder text "Search registrations..." and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, it indicates "222,762 searchable registrations as of October 25, 2017" and provides a link to "See an example". The page also includes a section for "Browse Recent Registrations" with a "See more" link. Two recent registration entries are visible: "Local conditions explain variation in plant phenology within species" by Margaret Kosmala, and "The Role of Framing Effects, the Dark Triad and Empathy in Predicting Behavior in a One-shot Prisoner's Dilemma" by Paul Michael Deutchman and Jess Sullivan. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 4:41 PM on 10/25/2017.

# OSF for Meetings



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSF for Meetings website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://osf.io/meetings/>. The website has a dark blue background with a network diagram of white nodes and lines. At the top, the OSF logo and 'OSFMEETINGS' are on the left, and 'Support', 'Donate', and a user profile 'Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari' are on the right. The main heading is 'OSF for Meetings' with the subtitle 'A free poster and presentation sharing service for academic meetings and conferences'. Below this, there are two columns. The left column is titled 'For Conference Organizers' and features a circular icon with three people. It contains the text: 'Register your event to broaden its impact. Events get a dedicated page, an easy submission process, and persistent links.' and a green 'Register' button. Below this is a white box with the text: 'OSF for Meetings is a product that we offer to academic conferences at no cost. To request poster and talk hosting for a conference: Email us at [contact@osf.io](mailto:contact@osf.io). We'll review and add your conference within one business day.' The right column is titled 'For Conference Participants' and features a circular icon with a cloud and an upload arrow. It contains the text: 'Share your posters and presentations along with any supporting data and materials. Get persistent links and usage analytics.' and a green 'Upload' button. Below this is a white box with the text: 'The OSF can host posters and talks for scholarly meetings. Submitting a presentation is easy:' followed by a bulleted list: '• Find the email address for your conference by clicking on its name in the list below' and '• Send your materials to the OSF for Meetings email address for your conference'. Below the list, it says: 'We'll create an OSF project for you. You'll get a permanent link to your presentation, plus analytics about who has viewed and downloaded your work.' The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various icons and the system clock indicating 5:27 PM on 10/25/2017.

Go to <https://osf.io> to open an account and start collaborating



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