



# Consultation on the Proposed AANR Knowledge Network with Ms. Alexandra Z. Cabrera

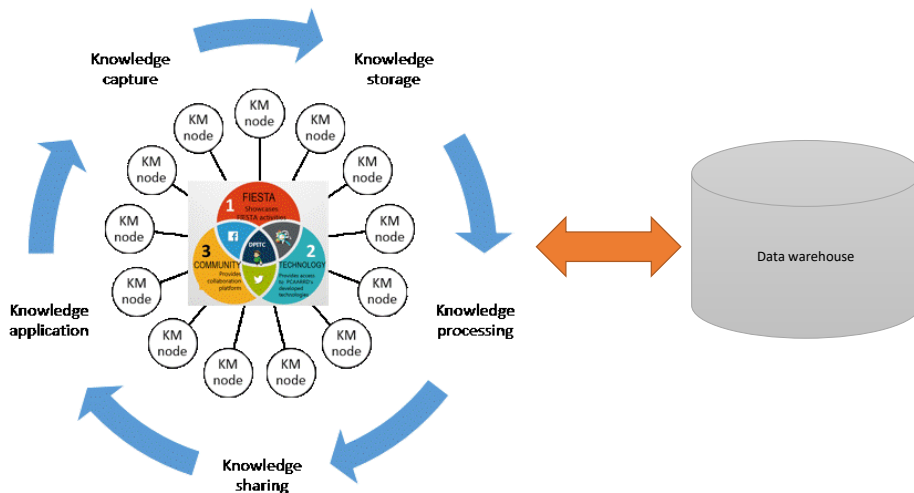
Institute of Computer Science, UP Los Baños, 12 February 2018, 5:30-6:30 PM



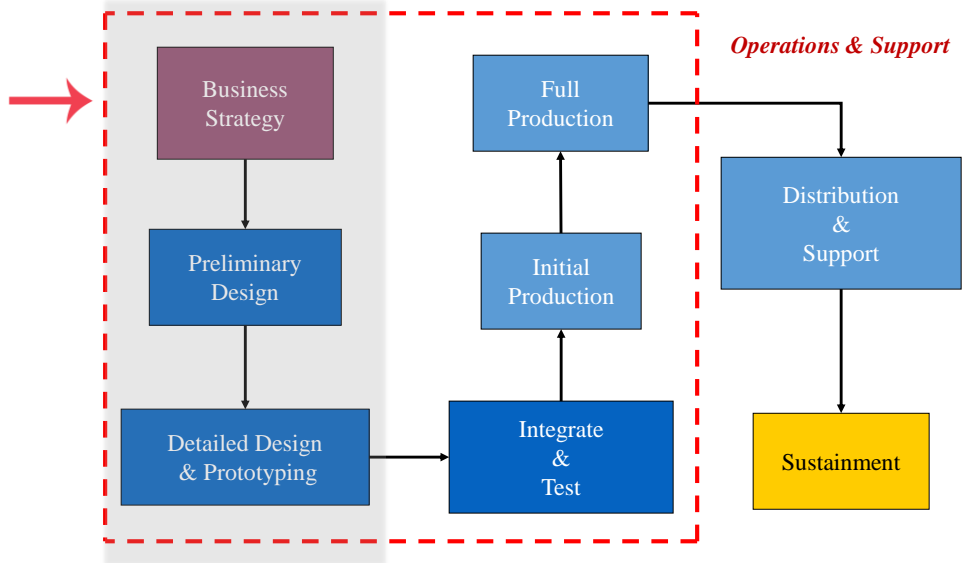
## Team Project & Task Assignment



### Transforming the PCAARRD-KM Portal into the AANR Knowledge Network



# Team Project & Task Assignment



## IS Strategy & Governance



### APAARI Vision 2030

Strengthened research and innovations for sustainable agricultural development in Asia and the Pacific.

### APAARI Mission

Promoting, coordinating and strengthening agriculture and agri-food research and innovation systems through partnerships and collaboration, capacity development and advocacy for sustainable agricultural development in Asia and the Pacific.

# IS Strategy & Governance



APAARI Vision 2030: Strengthened Research and Innovations for Sustainable Agricultural Development

## APAARI Strategic Plan 2017-2022: Programs & Strategies

Key strategies, indicators of success, specific strategies and indicative activities

### 6.1 Knowledge Management

Key Strategy 1.1 AFS made more knowledge intensive to effectively contribute to sustainable agricultural development

Key Strategy 1.2 AFRIS strengthened through more effective knowledge management

Table 1. Knowledge management

<b>Key Strategy 1.1 AFS made more knowledge intensive to effectively contribute to sustainable agricultural development</b>	
<b>Indicators of Success</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased access by primary stakeholders to knowledge on AFS</li> <li>Improved use of tools and processes, including ICTs, within AFS</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific strategies</b>	<b>Indicative activities</b>
1.1.1 Promote processes for knowledge sharing, learning and collaboration between primary stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate face-to-face interactions</li> <li>Facilitate participation of primary stakeholders in regional and global events</li> <li>Share timely information on learning opportunities among primary stakeholders</li> </ul>
1.1.2 Promote tools for enhanced knowledge sharing, learning and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp the APAARI website and social media tools by updating and organizing content</li> <li>Create new tools for knowledge sharing, learning and communication e.g. online discussions</li> <li>Link with knowledge tools of members and partners to enable increased outreach</li> </ul>

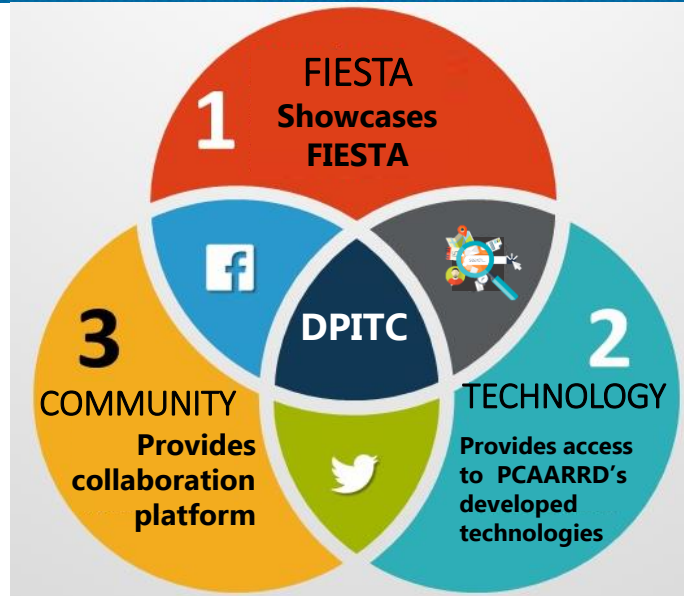
1.1.3 Promote innovative ways to use Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) in AFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share solutions and experiences in using ICTs in agri-food systems for faster scaling up e.g. through workshops, meetings, policy dialogue and online tools</li> <li>• Facilitate participation of primary stakeholders (including the private sector) in ICT-related activities (including e-agriculture)</li> </ul>
<b>Key Strategy 1.2 AFRIS strengthened through more effective knowledge management</b>	
<b>Indicators of success:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased access by primary stakeholders to knowledge on natural resources, risks and uncertainties, integration of value chains, and women/youth involvement in e-agriculture and agro-tourism using innovative tools and processes</li> <li>• Increased application of innovative knowledge-sharing and learning processes amongst APAARI primary stakeholders</li> <li>• Improved capacity in knowledge management to enhance the management of natural resources, risk, agricultural policy and integration of value chains</li> <li>• Improved evidence base for decision making</li> </ul>	

Specific strategies	Indicative activities	
1.2.1 Enhance knowledge sharing and engagement to enable faster technology, innovation and policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate face-to-face and on-line meetings for knowledge sharing and engagement</li> <li>• Make knowledge-sharing and learning processes in face-to-face and online meetings more interactive and learning oriented through innovative methodologies</li> <li>• Facilitate engagement between farmers, scientists and policymakers to enrich policy debate</li> <li>• Host multi-stakeholder consultations on technology and innovation</li> </ul>	
1.2.2 Develop skills and capacity of stakeholders in knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and mentor primary stakeholders on the use of social media</li> <li>• Train and mentor primary stakeholders in generation, processing and packaging of knowledge for different audiences (e.g. policy briefs and fact sheets)</li> </ul>	
1.2.3 Improve scientific data management to make it available for analysis and knowledge creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support projects that improve data collection for research, compilation, management, analysis, evaluation and application, e.g. Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) Project</li> <li>• Collect, compile and manage data on agri-food research and innovation</li> <li>• Disseminate data and analysis through APAARI and websites of members and partners</li> <li>• Improve APAARI publication quality, relevance, packaging and outreach</li> </ul>	

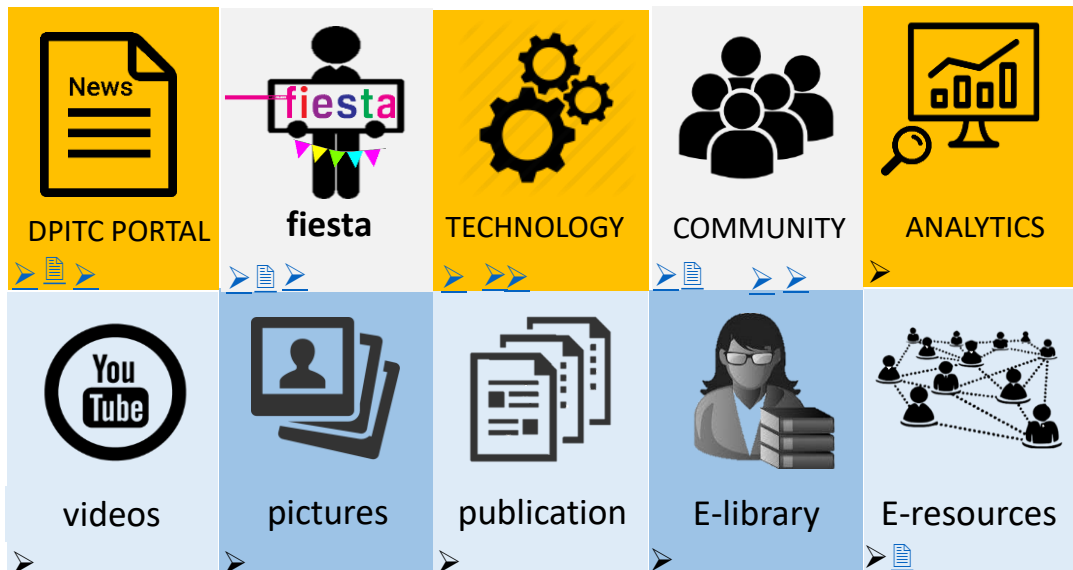
# IS Strategy & Governance



➤ Where are we now?

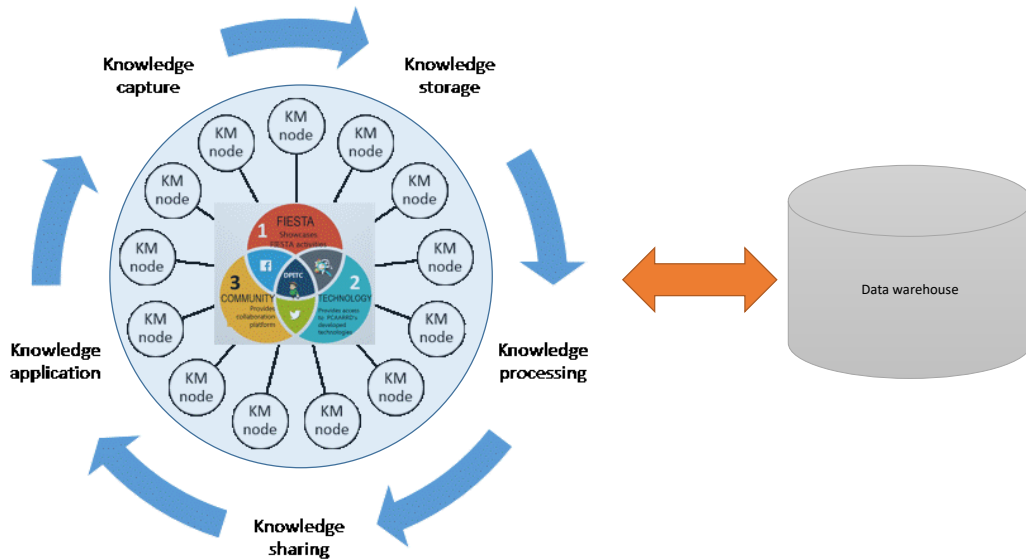


## Components of PCAARRD-KMS



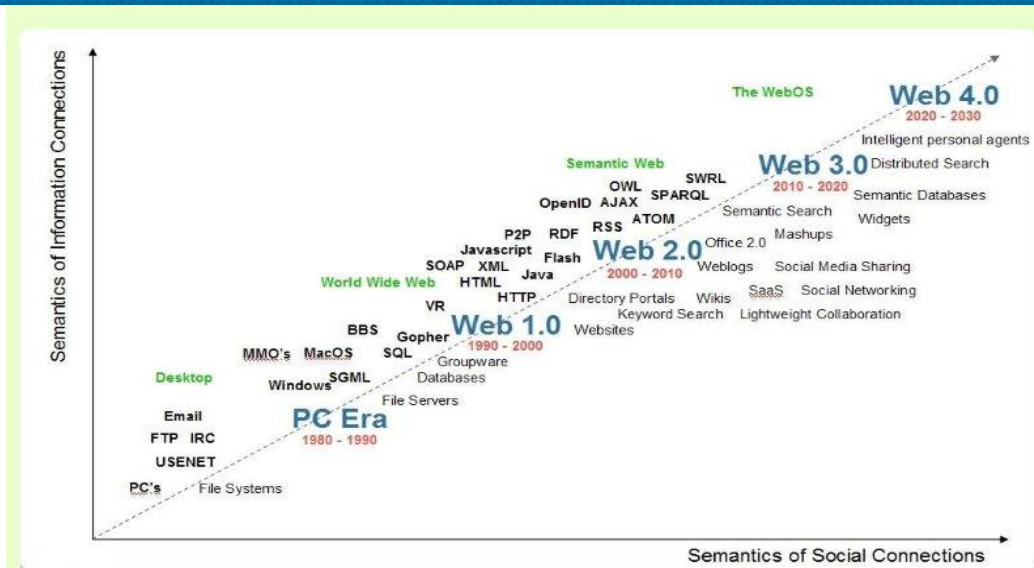


# Distributed Knowledge Network



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# Web Semantics of Information Connections



Source: Radar Networks & Nova Spivack, 2007 – [www.radarnetworks.com](http://www.radarnetworks.com)

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# OPEN SCIENCE FRAMEWORK

<https://osf.io>


The Open Science Framework (OSF) supports the entire research lifecycle: planning, execution, reporting, archiving, and discovery


## Open Science




- Open Science is frequently defined as an **umbrella term**
- open access to publications, open research data, open source software, open collaboration, open peer review, open notebooks, open educational resources, open monographs, citizen science, or research crowdfunding, fall into the boundaries of **Open Science**.
- the focus is usually placed on two of these movements: **Open Research Data** and **Open Access to scientific publications**

# Open Science



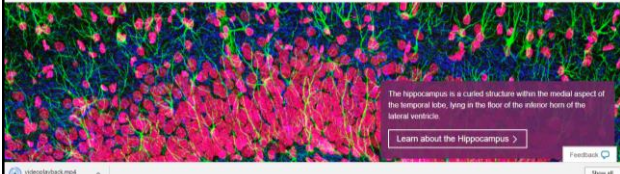


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



## The Dataverse Project

### Open source research data repository software

- 

Enjoy full control over your data. Receive web visibility, academic credit, and increased citation counts. A personal dataverse is easy to set up, allows you to display your data on your personal website, can be branded uniquely as your research program, makes your data more discoverable to the research community, and satisfies data management plans. Want to set up your personal dataverse?
- 

Seamlessly manage the submission, review, and publication of data associated with published articles. Establish an *unbreakable link* between articles in your journal and associated data. Participate in the open data movement by using Dataverse as part of your journal data policy or list of repository recommendations. Want to find out more about journal dataverses?
- 


Establish a research data management solution for your community. Federate with a growing list of Dataverse repositories worldwide for increased discoverability of your community's data. Participate in the drive to set norms for sharing, preserving, citing, exploring, and analyzing research data. Want to install a Dataverse repository?
- 


Participate in a vibrant and growing community that is helping to drive the norms for sharing, preserving, citing, exploring, and analyzing research data. Contribute code extensions, documentation, testing, and/or standards. Integrate research analysis, visualization and exploration tools, or other research and data archival systems with Dataverse. Want to contribute?

DATVERSE REPOSITORIES - A WORLD VIEW

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# Open Science





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**Ex-ante Agricultural Policy/Environmental eXtender Data for Dangishita**  
 Feb 9, 2018 - Texas Data Repository Harvested Dataverse  
 Assefa, Tewodros, 2018, "Ex-ante Agricultural Policy/Environmental eXtender Data for Dangishita", doi:10.18738/T8/V6B9VA, Texas Data Repository Dataverse  
 Agricultural Policy/Environmental eXtender (APEX) data for Ex-ante analysis.  
 This Dataset is harvested from our partners. Clicking the link will take you directly to the archival source of the data.


**Replication Data for: Waking Up the Golden Dawn: Does Exposure to the Refugee Crisis Increase Support for Extreme-right Parties?**  
 Feb 9, 2018  
 Dinas, Elias; Matakos, Konstantinos; Xefteris, Dimitrios; Hangartner, Dominik, 2018, "Replication Data for: Waking Up the Golden Dawn: Does Exposure to the Refugee Crisis Increase Support for Extreme-right Parties?", doi:10.7910/DVN/3IWTGB, Harvard Dataverse, V1, UNF:6:BdS2Di66tpcSgqlqFLgmpA==  
 This repository contains replication materials for the paper, "Waking Up the Golden Dawn: Does Exposure to the Refugee Crisis Increase Support for Extreme-right Parties?", in Political Analysis.

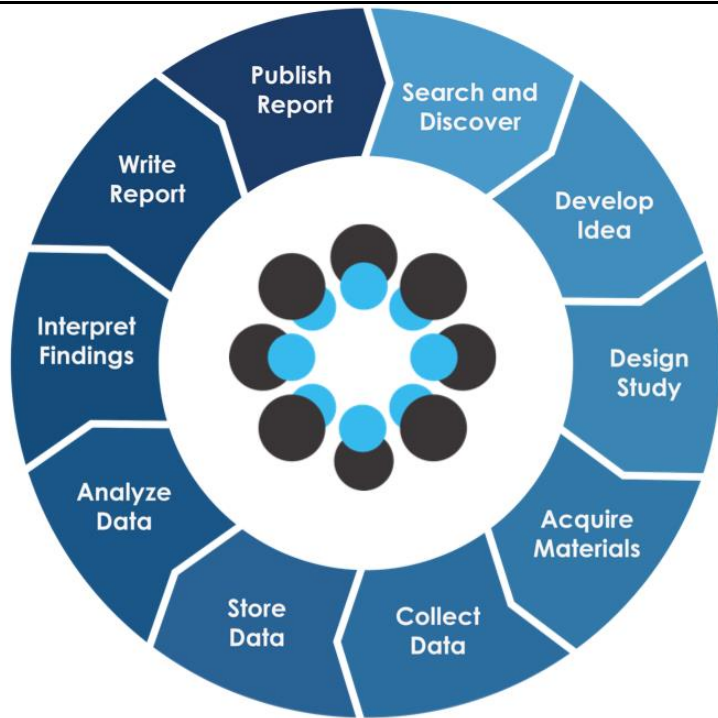

**CARMA-NRO Orion data paper data files**  
 Feb 9, 2018 - CARMA-NRO Orion Dataverse

Feedback

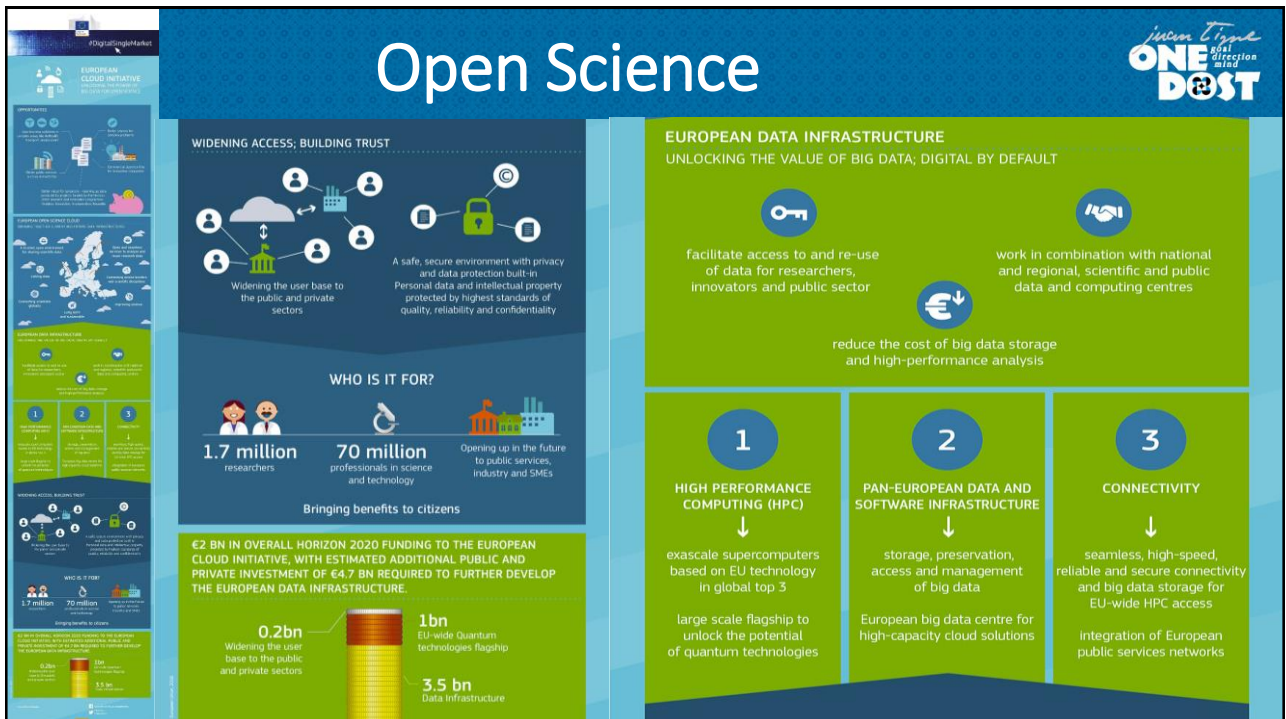
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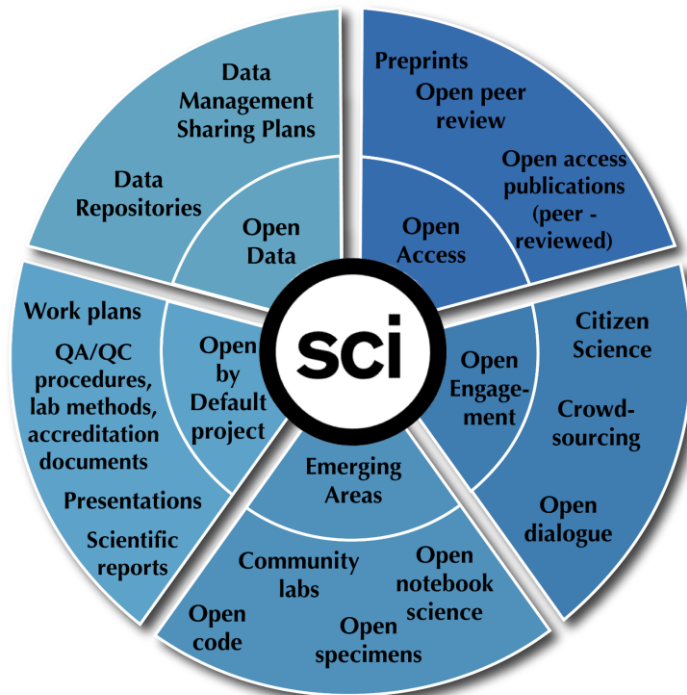
# The Open Science Framework



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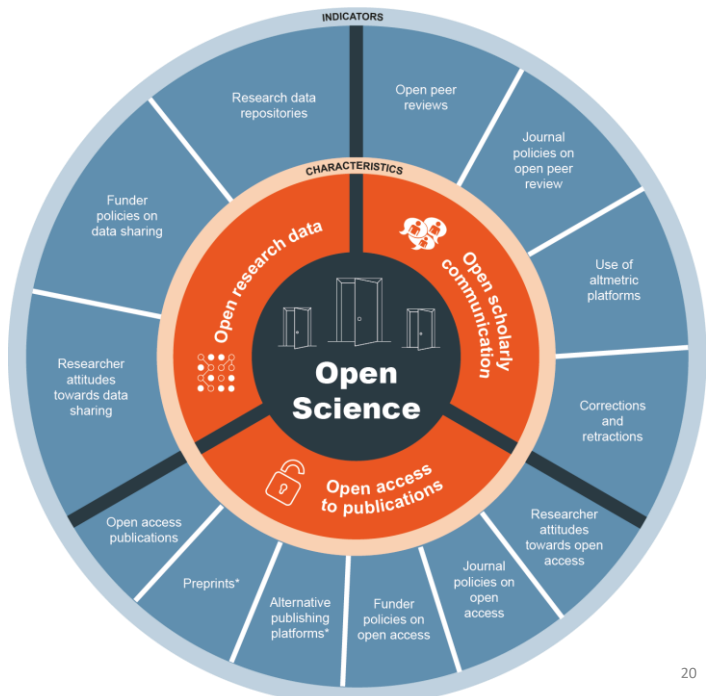


# An Open Science Diagram



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# RAND Europe Open Science Monitor



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United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



GLOBAL OPEN ACCESS PORTAL

# Global Open Access Portal

UNESCO » Communication and Information » GOAP » Open Science Movement
A- A+  

**GOAP**

Access by Region

Funding Mandates

Key Organizations

Thematic Areas

Open Access Community

**Open Science Movement**

Contributors and Disclaimer

Open Science is the movement to make scientific research and data accessible to all. It includes practices such as publishing open scientific research, campaigning for open access and generally making it easier to publish and communicate scientific knowledge. Additionally, it includes other ways to make science more transparent and accessible during the research process. This includes open notebook science, citizen science, and aspects of open source software and crowdfunded research projects.

The many advantages of this movement include:

- Greater availability and accessibility of publicly funded scientific research outputs;
- Possibility for rigorous peer-review processes;
- Greater reproducibility and transparency of scientific works;
- Greater impact of scientific research.

Open Science utilizes the prevalence of the Internet and associated digital tools to enable greater local and global research collaboration. Numerous documents, organizations, and social movements advocate wider adoption of open science and open science data. These initiatives foster the development and implementation of scientific research communication strategies that are inclusive, effective, and conducive to scientific collaboration and discovery across scientific fields.

Historical statements of principles such as the Budapest Open Access Initiative of 2001 and the Panton Principles as well as new statements such as the Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science, presented to the Dutch Presidency of the Council of the European Union in May, are driving forces which are trying to regularize licenses and disclosure for scientific data and scientific literature.

Here, we have highlighted the current situation of the Open Science movement in the regions of

**ROAD** DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS SCHOLARLY RESOURCES

**VIDEO**



Open Access Explained!

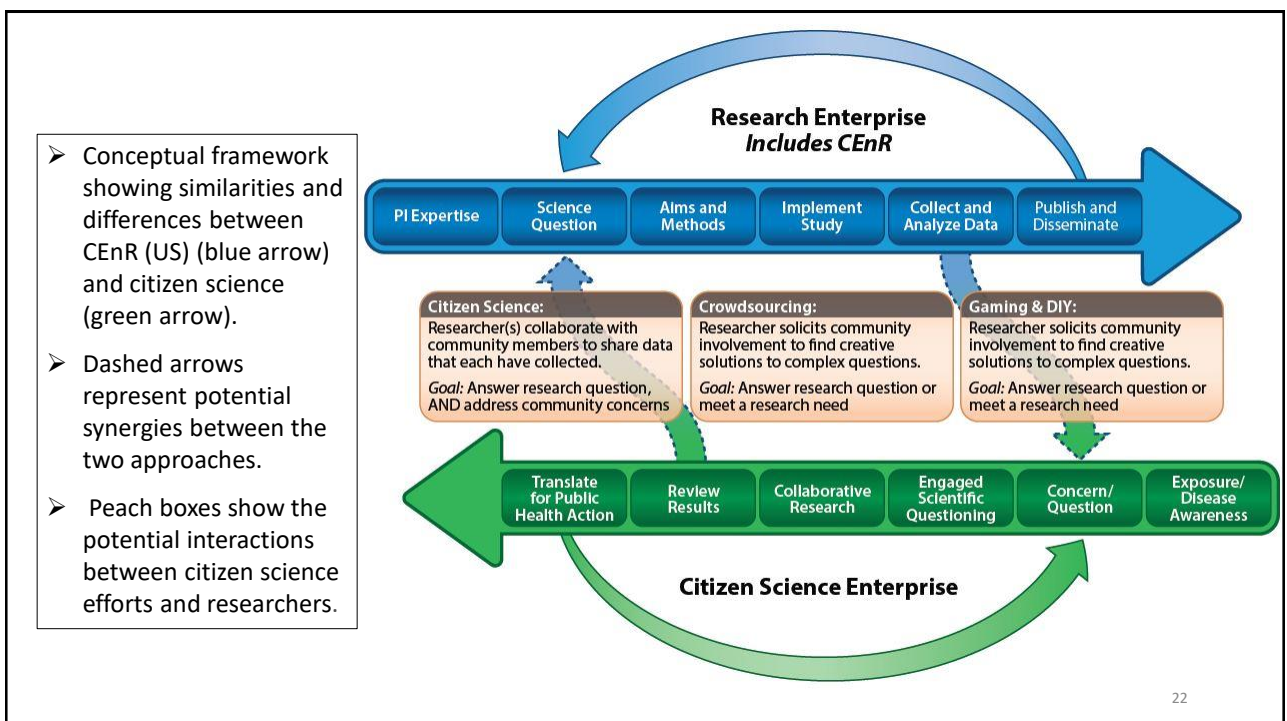
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**RELATED INFORMATION**

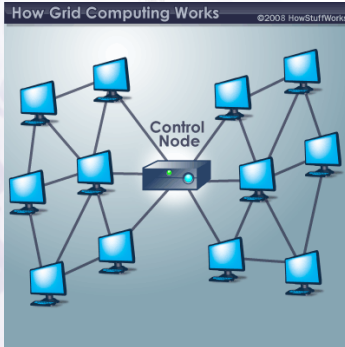
**E-learning Tools**

- Open Access course for Librarians
- Open Access course for Researchers



# Knowledge Grid/Grid Computing



## What is Knowledge Grid

1. Is a **grid** system in which data, resources and services are given well-defined meanings that are understandable at both machine and human levels using **knowledge** technologies such as semantic and ontology. [Learn more in: Taxonomy of Grid Systems](#)
2. A software architecture for geographically distributed PDKD (Parallel and Distributed Knowledge Discovery) applications called **Knowledge Grid**, which is designed on top of computational Grid mechanisms provided by Grid environments. The **Knowledge Grid** uses basic Grid services and they are organized into two layers: Core K-Grid Layer, which is built on top of generic Grid services, and High-Level K-Grid Layer, which is implemented over the core layer. [Learn more in: Ontologies Application to Knowledge Discovery Process in Databases](#)

Find more terms and definitions using our [Dictionary Search](#).

## IT Infrastructure



- Computer Hardware Platform
- Operating System Platforms
- Enterprise and Other Software Applications
- Data Management and Storage
- Networking and Telecommunications Platform
- Internet Platform





## Open Science Framework The Pro's and Cons of Sharing Data

Muriel S. Lawerman & Jacqueline N. Zadelaar  
Department of Psychological Methods, University of Amsterdam



### Introduction

Data sharing; Open Science Framework (OSF) makes it easier. OSF is an online platform for sharing, finding and updating data. This data is open for anyone to see! It supports workflow and helps increase the alignment between scientific values and practices. But is it really a good idea if ALL DATA is open for anyone?

#### Pro



- QRP's prevented more easily
- No more excuses
- Mistakes discovered quickly
- Easy and cheap replication
- Data-sharing across disciplines
- Bringing back the trust

#### Con



- Ethical problems
  - Privacy problems
  - Dangerous research
- Not desirable to share expensive data
- Doesn't prevent data fabrication

### Conclusion

Open Science Framework is an innovative idea that will create an open and safe environment for scientists. Unfortunately it's not applicable to all forms of scientific research. But overall, Open Science Framework will help science progress in an uncertain world.

References: Bakker, M., & Wicherts, J. M. (2011). The (mis) reporting of statistical results in psychology journals. *Behavior Research Methods*, 43(3), 666-678

Contract: M. S. Lawerman: [muriel.lawerman@student.uva.nl](mailto:muriel.lawerman@student.uva.nl); J. N. Zadelaar: [jacqueline.zadelaar@student.uva.nl](mailto:jacqueline.zadelaar@student.uva.nl); Diamantbeurs, Weesperplein 4, Amsterdam

## Ethics and Protocols



JUL 20, 2017 @ 05:02 PM 2,269

2 Free Issues of Forbes

Should Open Access And Open Data Come With Open Ethics? <https://okfn.org/project-participation-guidelines/>

- Code of Conduct
- Nature of collaboration
- IP
- Do's and Don't's



# Ethics and Protocols



## What we expect

<https://okfn.org/project-participation-guidelines/>

The following behaviours are expected from all project participants, including Open Knowledge International staff, project partners, and all other participants.

- Lead by example by being considerate in your actions and decisions.
- Be respectful in speech and action, especially in disagreement.
- Refrain from demeaning, discriminatory, or harassing behaviour and speech.
- We all make mistakes, and when we do, we take responsibility for them.
- Be mindful of your fellow participants. If someone is in distress, or if someone is in violation of the guidelines, reach out.

## What we find unacceptable

The following behaviours are unacceptable from Open Knowledge International staff, project partners, and all other participants.

- Violence and threats of violence.
- Derogatory comments of any form, including related to gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, mental illness, neuro(a)typicality, physical appearance, body size, race, religion, age, or socio-economic status.
- Sexual images or behaviour.
- Posting or threatening to post other people's personally identifying information ("doxing").
- Deliberate misgendering or use of former names, or improper titles.
- Inappropriate photography or recording.
- Physical contact without affirmative consent.
- Unwelcome sexual attention. This includes, sexualized comments or jokes; inappropriate touching, groping, and unwelcomed sexual advances.
- Deliberate intimidation, stalking or following (online or in person).
- Sustained disruption of conference events, including talks and presentations.
- Advocating for, or encouraging, any of the above behaviour.

# Sustainability & Capability Building

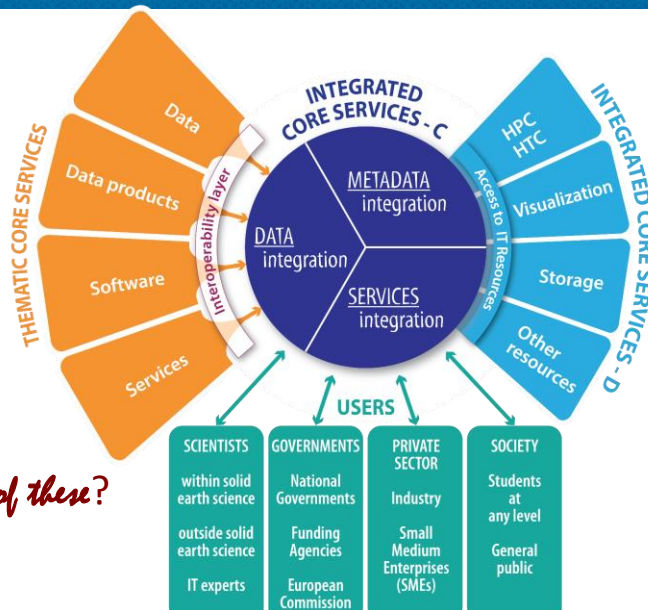


- How to maintain the system?
- How to train the users?
- Online training
- Survey/evaluation form
- helpdesk?

# IS Management & Operations



## Open Science Services



*Who is going to manage all of these?*

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# Thank you!

End of Consultation