
Towards Open and Reproducible Genomic Research: Lessons from OpenScienceKE

Caleb Kibet ^{1,3,*}, Author 2², Author 3¹, Author 4¹, Author 5², Author 6²,
OpenScienceKE³

1 International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology

2 Affiliation B

3 Members of the OpenScienceKE community.

*** ckibet@icipe.org**

Abstract

Open, collaborative and reproducible research – Open Science – has a great potential for advancing science. However, the training in our local universities does not equip students with the tools to practice open science. However, to work in the open and collaborate, your collaborators should be equipped to use the tools that you use. The main barrier to working open, therefore, is the lack of awareness of the collaboration tools and the skills required to utilize these tools. Therefore, to fill the gap through an open science community, funded by a Mozilla Mini-grant – OpenScienceKE, we are promoting open science among bioinformatics students and researchers in the Nairobi area by training using this model: sensitize, train, hack and collaborate. This model first sensitizes on open science practices through seminars, trains on open science tools through workshops, facilitates hands-on application of the tools through hackathons, and finally fosters a community of open science enthusiasts through meetups.

OpenScienceKE sought to address the following problems: the lack of awareness of open science practices and tools within the Bioinformatics community in Kenya; the poor adoption of open science practices in Bioinformatics; and the absence of research to establish the state of affairs in adopting open science in Kenya. From the OpenScienceKE hackathon, we managed to create an open resource that the students could use to figure out where they can cost-effectively publish open access. In addition, through literature search and data mining, we observed a growing interest in open science practices in Kenya but the lack of awareness and skills hinder the adoption. The use of preprints for research dissemination haven't caught up in Kenya; out of the 20,069 papers downloaded from bioRxiv, only 18 have Kenyan authors, a majority of which are as a result of international (16) collaborations. We also observed a lack of incentives and policy in academic and research institutions to support open science. The fear of being scooped and the competitive spirit within the scientific community are also major barriers to working in the open.

The first iteration of the model which focused on academic institutions set the foundation for next phase: promote the open and reproducible science in research institutions. This model provides the framework for the adoption of open science practices within the institution and others in the future. As genomic research data generated in Africa grows, there is a need for the adoption of open science practices in data storage, reproducible pipelines and collaborative research. We propose this approach, which develops the necessary infrastructure within research institutions, and

builds human capacity through the model: sensitize, train, hack and collaborate. Promotion of open science in Africa recognizes the future direction of research and OpenScienceKE is growing the culture and practice in the research active region.

Introduction

Our Core message is to present a clear outlook on the adoption of Open Science practice by African-based scientists, starting with Kenya.

Add an introduction of the Open Science. To cite an article, use [3]. All the bibliographies should be added to `library.bib` in the BibTeX format. See the example in `library.bib`.

Since this will more or less be like a review article, we will need to identify the various subsections based on the topics we need to cover in the review. See this article for some tips [2].

Placeholder Text for the Background WILL UPDATE TO INTRODUCTION

Open, collaborative and reproducible research – Open Science – has a great potential for advancing science. However, the training in our local universities does not equip students with the tools to practice open science. However, to work in the open and collaborate, your collaborators should be equipped to use the tools that you use. The main barrier to working open, therefore, is the lack of awareness of the collaboration tools and the skills required to utilize these tools. Therefore, to fill the gap through an open science community, funded by a Mozilla Mini-grant – OpenScienceKE, we are promoting open science among bioinformatics students and researchers in the Nairobi area by training using this model: sensitize, train, hack and collaborate. This model first sensitizes on open science practices through seminars, trains on open science tools through workshops, facilitates hands-on application of the tools through hackathons, and finally fosters a community of open science enthusiasts through meetups.

OpenScienceKE sought to address the following problems: the lack of awareness of open science practices and tools within the Bioinformatics community in Kenya; the poor adoption of open science practices in Bioinformatics; and the absence of research to establish the state of affairs in adopting open science in Kenya. From the OpenScienceKE hackathon, we managed to create an open resource that the students could use to figure out where they can cost-effectively publish open access. In addition, through literature search and data mining, we observed a growing interest in open science practices in Kenya but the lack of awareness and skills hinder the adoption. The use of preprints for research dissemination haven't caught up in Kenya; out of the 20,069 papers downloaded from bioRxiv, only 18 have Kenyan authors, a majority of which are as a result of international (16) collaborations. We also observed a lack of incentives and policy in academic and research institutions to support open science. The fear of being scooped and the competitive spirit within the scientific community are also major barriers to working in the open.

The first iteration of the model which focused on academic institutions set the foundation for next phase: promote the open and reproducible science in research institutions. This model provides the framework for the adoption of open science practices within the institution and others in the future. As genomic research data generated in Africa grows, there is a need for the adoption of open science practices in data storage, reproducible pipelines and collaborative research. We propose this approach, which develops the necessary infrastructure within research institutions, and builds human capacity through the model: sensitize, train, hack and collaborate. Promotion of open science in Africa recognizes the future direction of research and OpenScienceKE is growing the culture and practice in the research active region.

Status of Open Science in Kenya: Literature search

The report from the above team will be useful for writing the introduction, as well as providing materials to be used in the discussion. In fact, we can use their resource to weave the whole paper together.

In this section, and the introduction, we will conduct a review of the status of open science in the country. - What kind of resources are available to support open science - Are there policies or incentives for open science practices? - What kind of training activities have been conducted to promote and train students and researchers on open science tools and practices? - etc

0.0.1 Proposed subsections and content

The subsections will be based on the findings about the status of open science in Kenya.

1. Resources to support open science are insufficient. The resources include:
 - ICT infrastructure. KENET provides infrastructure for open science training.
 - Institutional repositories. Universities and Research institutes have repositories to store publications. Also repositories to store research data. Do all institutions have these repositories?
2. Lacking policies and incentives from the government, local funders and institutions. These policies and incentives lack in open science practices such as:
 - Research data management. Apart from ILRI's data management policy, do other institutions have these policies?
 - Open access publishing
3. Limited training on Open Science. Awareness on Open Science has previously been through:
 - Open access week in universities. (Do research institutions participate in Open Access week?)
 - Workshops such as OpenScienceKE Workshop in 2018
 - Others?

Data Mining Section

This will be a data analysis section. The title of this section will depend on the results of your analysis. For example, if Kenyan researchers are not publishing open access, we will need to understand why that is the case. The solution may lie in the cost of publishing, and that is how the resource created by Open Access options team is useful.

We address questions like: - What is the publishing trend by Kenyan researchers - Are they publishing open access, and how has this changed over the years? - Are Kenyan researchers embracing pre-prints (BioRxiv, AriRxiv, ResearchGate, F1000Research). Who is driving the adoption of pre-prints? Local researchers or foreign collaborators? - What are the collaboration trends? Are Kenyan researcher collaborating locally or internationally?

0.0.2 Proposed title and content

The title here should indicate whether *Kenyan researchers are embracing open science practices* as per the findings of the Data Mining team. This section's discussion may therefore focus on supporting this claim based on:

1. The publishing trend of Kenyan researchers. The trend indicates that open access publishing is popular. The popular journals where Kenyan researcher publish are open access.
2. Pre-prints. Pre-prints are yet to be widely adopted by Kenyan scientists and foreign collaborators drive the adoption of pre-prints among Kenyan authors
3. Open data and Code. ***This is yet to be completed. We need to find out whether Kenyan authors are making the data and code available and accessible, and whether they are adhering to the FAIR principles***
4. Collaboration trends. Are Kenyan authors collaborating from within or without? (based on pre-prints from bioRxiv, we see that Kenyan authors are mostly collaborating internationally. Is this the case from the rest of literature obtained during data mining?) 5 What else?

But Publishing Open Access is Expensive

The article processing charge is the main barrier to publishing open access, in addition to the obsession with impact factors. However, for early career scientists and students, especially in developing countries, most publishers offer waivers and subsidies but few are aware. In this section, we explore some of the avenues to publishing open access at low cost.

To address this problem, we created a resource that can guide ECR and students on where they publish open access, and at low cost. We also provide information on how they can still be open when they publish in paywalled journals, eg via the green route.

0.0.3 Proposed content of Section

- Low cost open access publishing is available.

Here our discussion will indicate that there are publishers offering waivers and subsidies for developing countries (low income and lower middle income countries). Waiver is either Full or 50% of the APCs. Sometimes, waivers are offered on a case-by-case basis. The resource created will create awareness on where to publish at low cost in an open access way.

0.0.4 Draft text for the section

Access to literature is of paramount importance in the process of scientific inquiry. The free flow of ideas and information are crucial to addressing economic, environmental and social issues facing developing countries especially in Africa. However, contrary to concerted research efforts to foster development, an assessment of Africa's research output between 1999 - 2008 indicated that Africa lagged behind in it's research output when compared to the rest of the world [?]. Poor accessibility of scientific publications has been suggested as one of the reasons for the low research output from Africa [?]. Accessibility of scientific literature by African researchers is mostly hindered by the lack of access to subscription-based journal articles due to their unaffordable cost. However, the main barrier to equitable access and sharing of knowledge in Africa is the cost

publishing, which is unaffordable for most researchers in Low- and Middle-income countries.

The concept of openness in scientific research has long been proposed as a means toward equitable sharing of knowledge [?]. Consequently, most journals have shifted from subscription-based access to research articles and embraced open access publishing. In this case, however, the authors have to pay article publication fees which often run into thousands of dollars - another barrier to publishing especially from authors in Low- and Middle-income countries. In most Kenyan institutions, for example, students have to publish at least one paper at MSc level. With limited funds and the need to publish in a reputable journal, most students usually don't know which journals to publish in due to the high cost of article processing charges (APCs).

In this study, we observed that Kenyan authors are increasingly adopting open access publishing, a trend that has been observed in Low Income countries [1]. To help students and early career scientists adopt this open access publishing trend, we looked into publishers that publish open access and created a resource that acts as a guideline for them to publish open access, and at low cost. We found that most Open Access publishers offer waivers or subsidies to authors from developing countries. The publishers had different criteria for offering waivers. Some publishers, such as Nature Publishing Group, offered a full waiver to authors in low-income countries and 50% discount for authors in low-middle-income countries. Some of the publishers' waiver policies are linked to the corresponding author, source of funds for research or the financial need of the author. For example, PLOS offers waivers of about 50% or more if the research was carried out in low or LMIC countries therefore linking their waiver policy to source of research funds. Publishers such as Oxford University Press and eLIFE offer waivers to authors in low- and middle-income countries who experience financial hardships or have insufficient funds. Waivers are also available on a case-by-case basis for authors in low- and middle-income countries by publishers such as MDPI.

As a low-middle-income country, Kenyan authors are eligible for waivers and subsidies. Although we found no special waiver to students identified so far, students may apply for waivers as authors in financial need in developing countries whom publishers offer waivers on a case-by-case basis. Additionally, students may also place their manuscript on preprint servers, the green route of publishing, where they can receive feedback on their work before publication in an open access journal. Both the use of preprint servers and open access publishing by taking advantage of the waivers offered by publishers will increase the accessibility of research literature in Africa.

Figures

You can add the figures as follows:

Figure 1. Figure 1

And you can have it referenced as a figure

Box 1 To highlight of defining some key concepts in Open science without disrupting the flow of the articles, you can use a quote format.

Discussion

What do the results mean? How does your results fit to the current literature? How do they compare to other similar studies?

Conclusions

What is the take-home message from this article? What are the recommendations? - The need for a framework to guide the adoption of open science practices. Take note of the barriers and provide recommendations. - The need for low-cost publishing - The need for policies on open science that can be implemented by various institutions. For example, we can provide a template that can be adopted by most institutions

1 Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the support from ... and the contribution from Mozilla Science Lab and KENET, and ICIPE.

Use this section to acknowledge funding and resource contributions to the project.

Acknowledgments

We thank KENET for providing us with an ample environment for our hackathon.

References

1. J. Iyandemye and M. P. Thomas. Low income countries have the highest percentages of open access publication: A systematic computational analysis of the biomedical literature. *PLoS ONE*, 14(7), July 2019.
2. B. Mensh and K. Kording. Ten simple rules for structuring papers. *PLOS Computational Biology*, 13(9):1–9, 09 2017.
3. P. Schlegel, M. J. Texada, A. Miroschnikow, M. Peters, C. M. Schneider-Mizell, H. Lacin, F. Li, R. D. Fetter, J. W. Truman, A. Cardona, and M. J. Pankratz. Synaptic transmission parallels neuromodulation in a central food-intake circuit. *bioRxiv*, 2016.