

Use, Re-use and Collaboration: Making open research a reality in the Middle East and North Africa

Carolyn Kirby – *Director of Open Research, Taylor & Francis*

Becky Hill – *Strategic Partnership Manager, F1000*

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Our session today

- Introductions
- Open research in the Middle East & North Africa (MENA)
- F1000: an open research publisher
- Interactive elements – three questions
- Discussion and Q&A

Open Access Publishing Trends

Middle East & North Africa

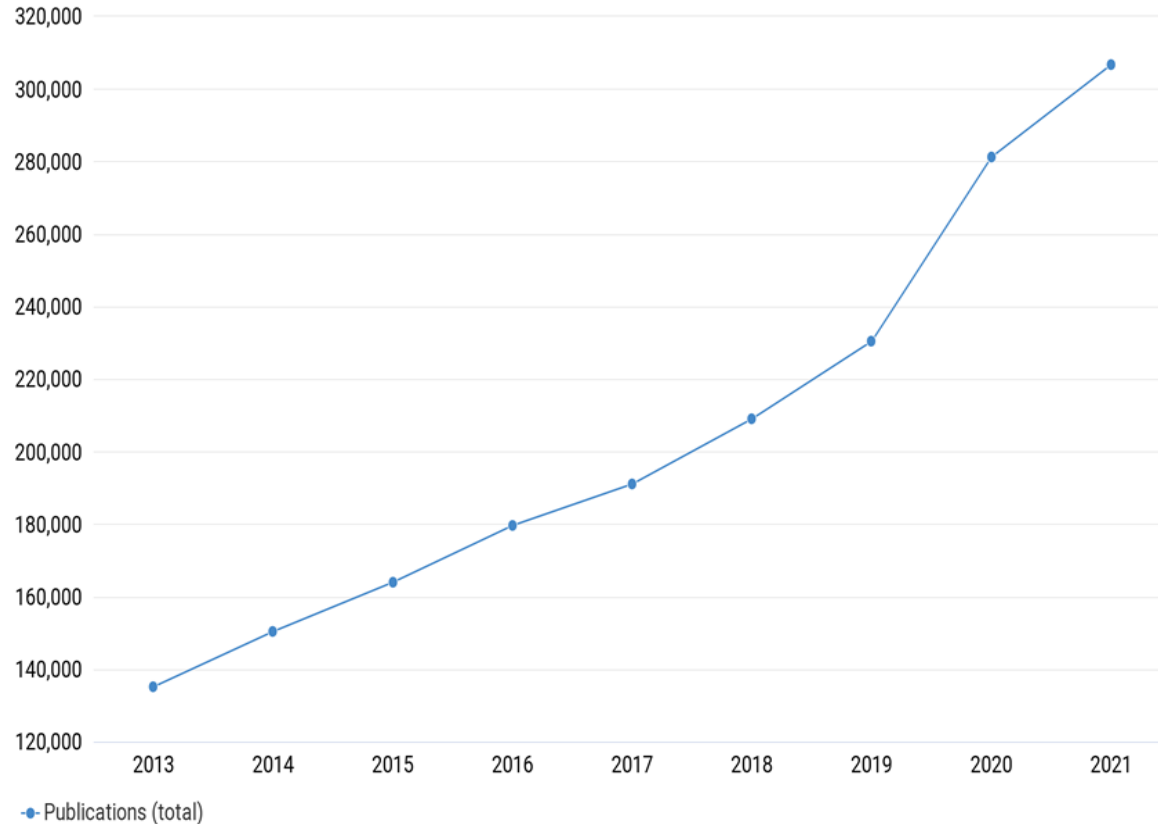
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Research output Middle East & North Africa

Publications in each year. (Criteria: see below)



Source: <https://app.dimensions.ai>

Exported: March 22, 2022

Criteria: Publication Year is 2011 or 2022 or 2021 or 2020 or 2019 or 2018 or 2017 or 2016 or 2015 or 2014 or 2013 or 2012.

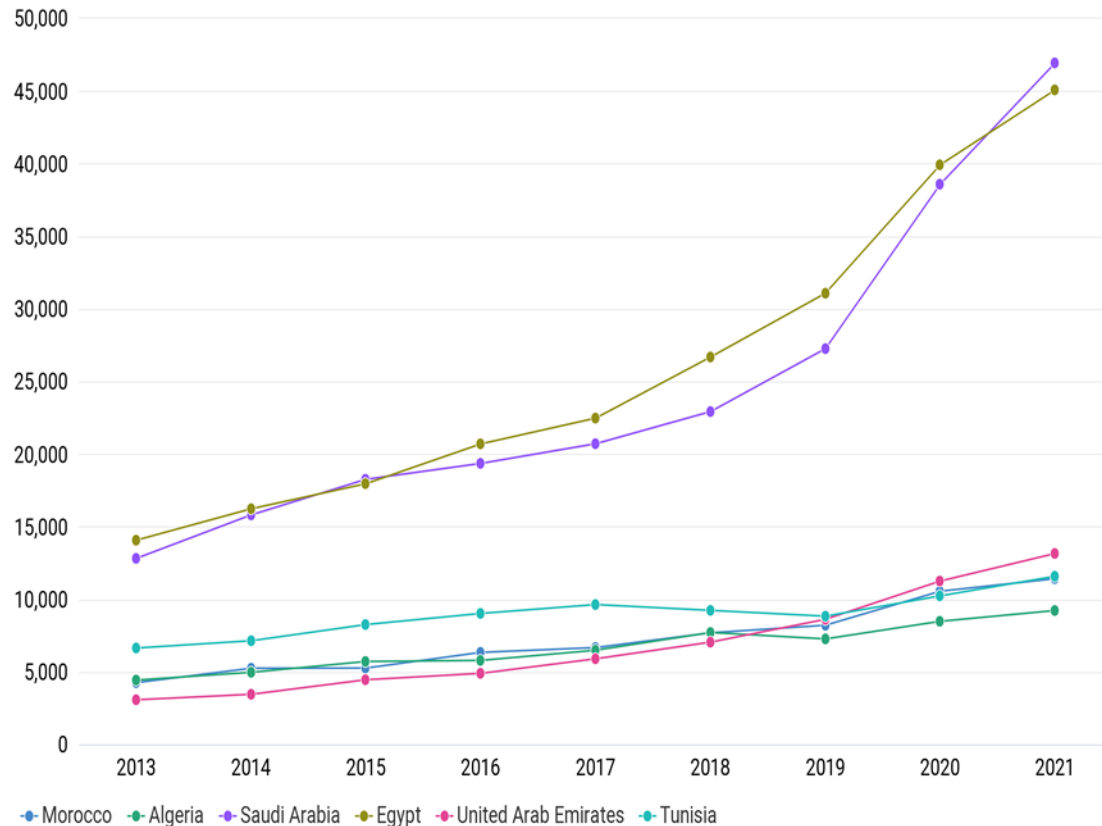
Country/Territory is Morocco or Tunisia or Algeria or Libya or Egypt or Saudi Arabia or Jordan or Kuwait or United Arab Emirates or Bahrain or Yemen or Iraq or Qatar or Oman or Israel or Turkey or Iran.

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- Between 2011 and 2021 MENA countries published over 2M publications with a CAGR 10% compared to the global average 5%
- Average scholarly impact had increased from below the global average 0.87 to above the global average 1.11
- The expansion of research publication in MENA represents a growth from 2% to 8% of global share.

Research output Middle East & North Africa: by country

Publications in each year for the selected country/territories (Criteria: see below)



Source: <https://app.dimensions.ai>

Exported: March 22, 2022

Criteria: Publication Year is 2011 or 2022 or 2021 or 2020 or 2019 or 2018 or 2017 or 2016 or 2015 or 2014 or 2013 or 2012.

Country/Territory is Morocco or Tunisia or Algeria or Libya or Egypt or Saudi Arabia or Jordan or Kuwait or United Arab Emirates or Bahrain or Yemen or Iraq or Qatar or Oman or Israel or Turkey or Iran.

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Rank	Total Number Publication	Rank	CAGR
Egypt	233,335	UAE	17%
Saudi Arabia	222,589	Saudi Arabia	15%
Tunisia	80,655	Egypt	14%
Morocco	65,723	Morocco	12%
UAE	61,917	Algeria	8%
Algeria	60,148	Tunisia	6%

Open access research output MENA: by country

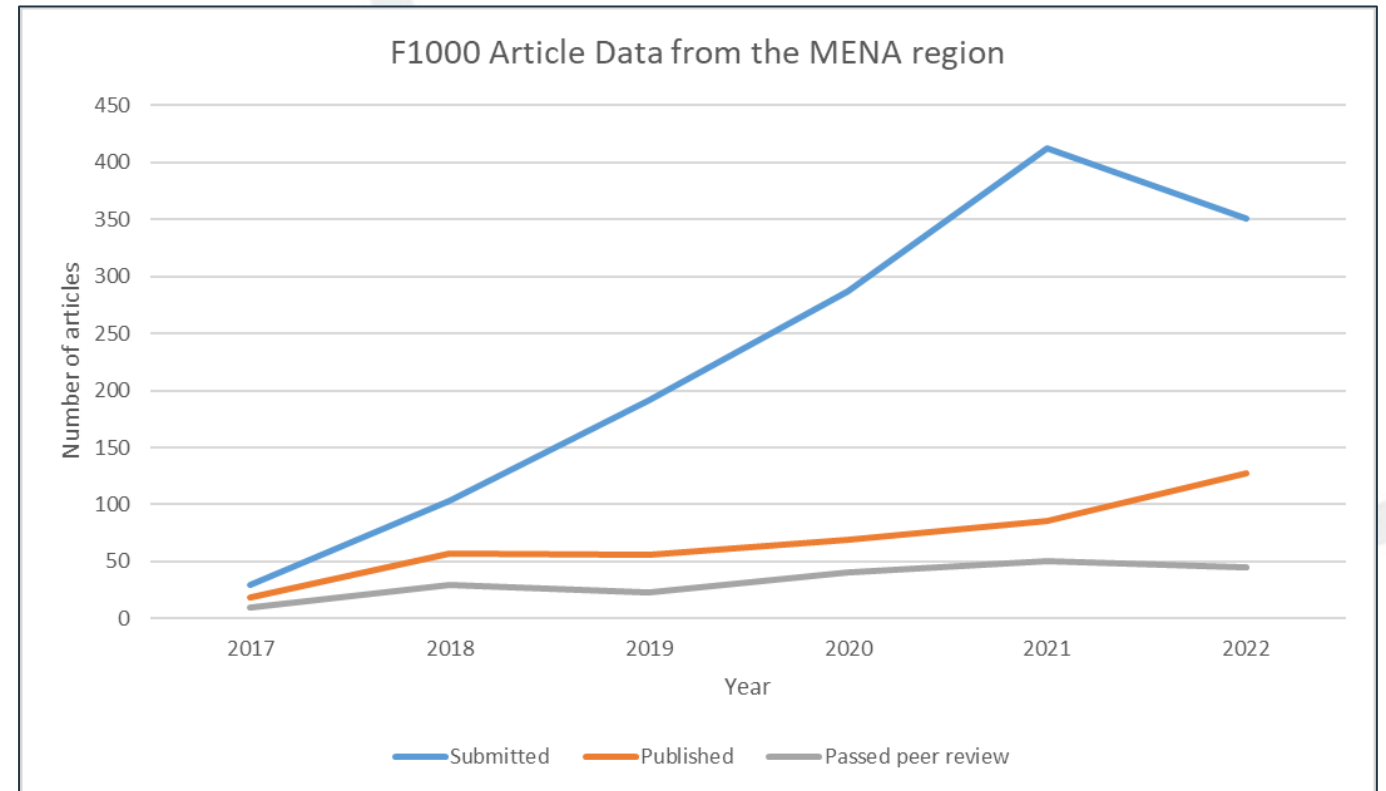
Rank	Size of OA publication	Rank	CAGR
Egypt	98,822	UAE	30%
Saudi Arabia	86,084	Qatar	24%
UAE	18,493	Saudi Arabia	22%
Tunisia	16,717	Egypt	18%
Qatar	13,997	Algeria	15%
Algeria	13,257	Tunisia	14%

Open Access publications have grown from 24% of total research output in 2013, to 37% in 2021 at a CAGR of 15%.

Source: Dimensions <https://app.dimensions.ai> Exported 22 March 2022

F1000 trends in MENA (2017-2022)

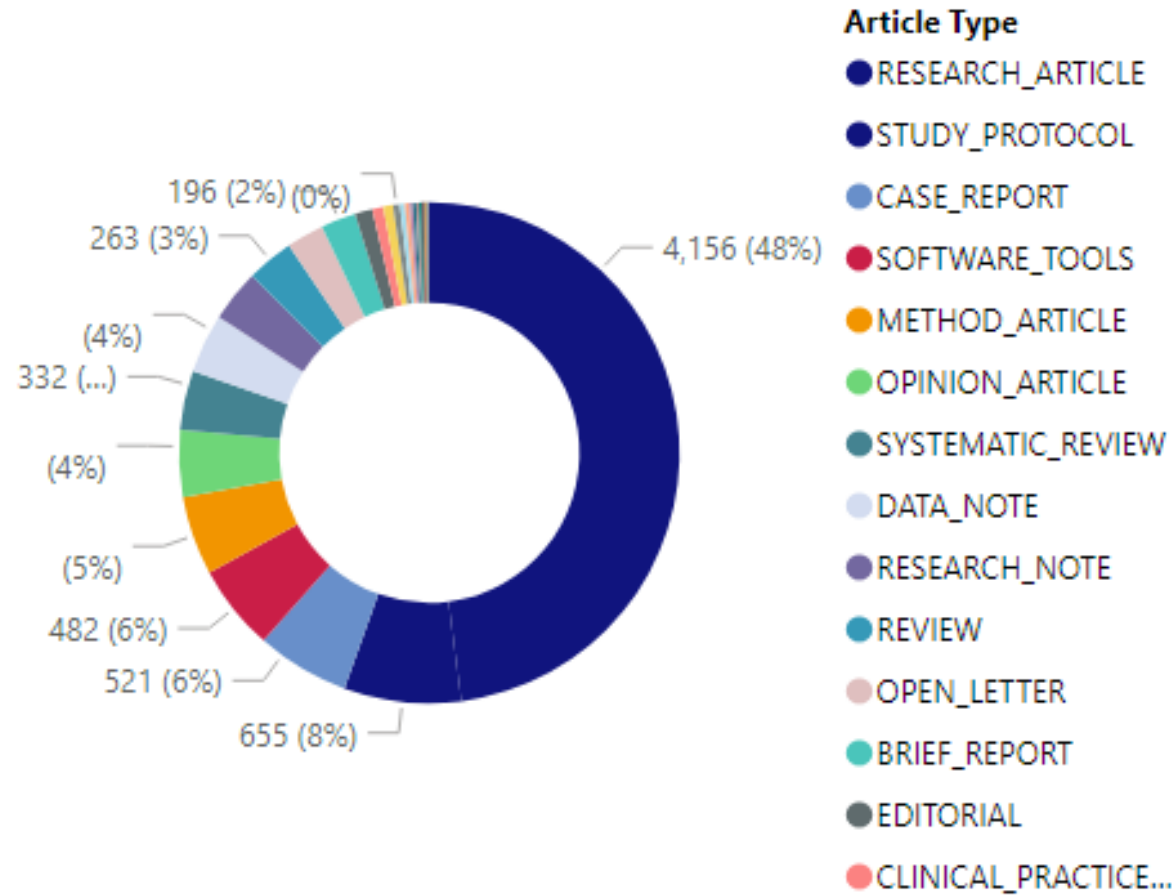
- Significant increase in article numbers submitted, published and passing peer review
- 350% increase in published articles
- Most regional submissions come from Saudi Arabia and Egypt
- 64% of submissions in 2021 were research articles



Source: F1000 - Power BI

Open research MENA: publishing with F1000 by article type

of Accepted Articles by Type



- 48% of MENA outputs published by F1000Research are traditional research articles
- The remaining 52% cover a diverse range of **peer-reviewed** outputs, such as: case reports, method articles, software tools and data notes.

Source: F1000Research - <https://f1000research.com/>

Open research: what is the impact?

Growth in Citations by Subject Area under one Taylor & Francis Transformative Agreement



Source: Web of Science



Title

The impact of Long COVID on the UK workforce

Published in

Applied Economics Letters, July 2022

DOI

[10.1080/13504851.2022.2098239](https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2022.2098239)

Authors

Darja Reuschke, Donald Houston

Source: Altmetric

Open research publishing models

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Open infrastructures

meliCA PKP PUBLISHING SERVICES PubPub Coko

KUDOS THE CONVERSATION Discussion / discoverability tools

Credit beyond articles

CRT CODE OCEAN iD protocols.io publons Resource Identification Portal

Preprints

bioRxiv THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY SOCARXIV open archive of the social sciences Earth ArXiv arXiv.org

How we share, discover & talk about research is evolving fast

Data sharing

zenodo EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD elixir figshare

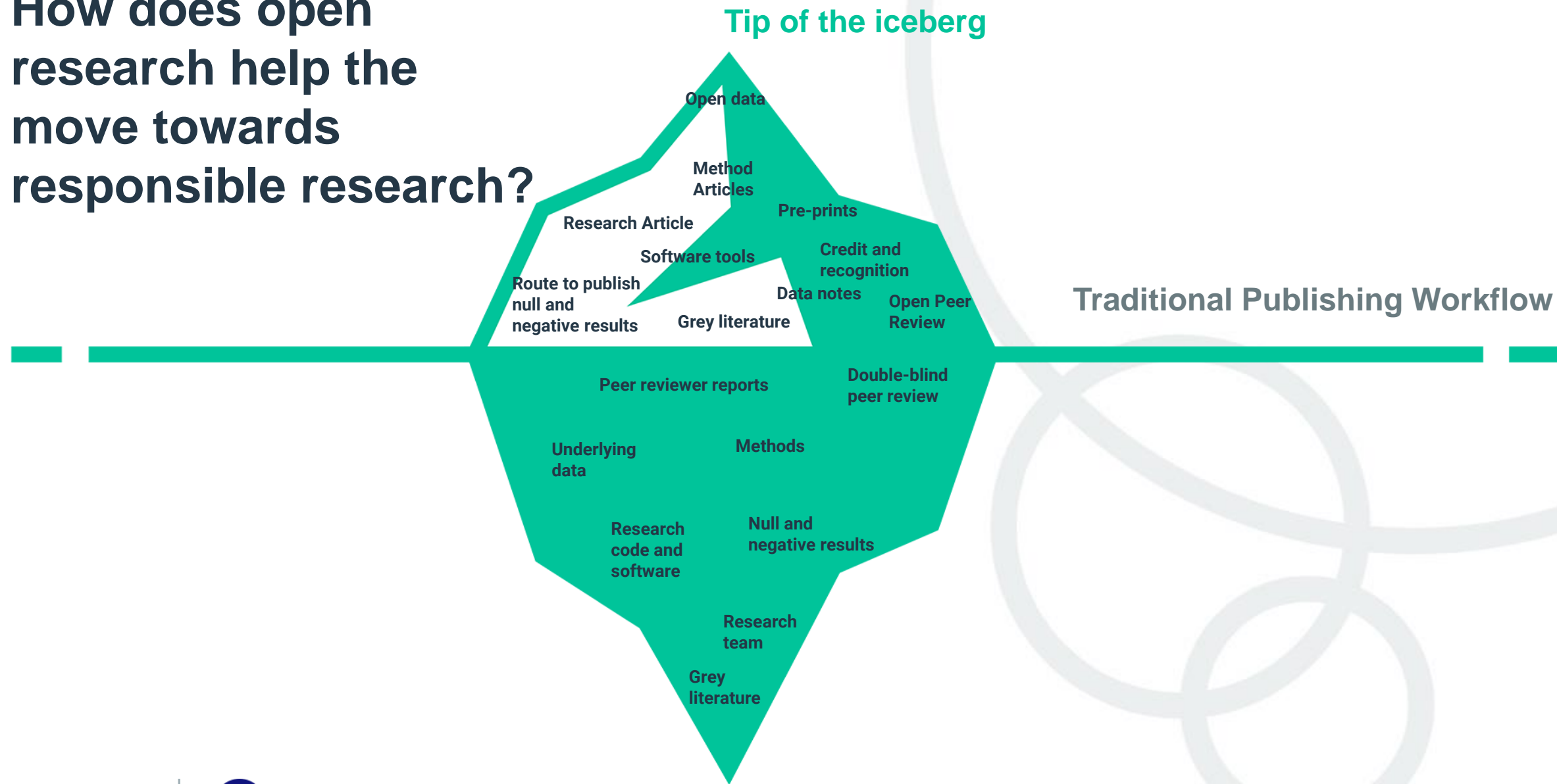
Publishing models

COOS CENTER FOR OPEN SCIENCE F1000 Cureus SPRINGER NATURE In Review PLOS ONE eLIFE PCI Peer Community in SciPost

Indexers / metrics

Crossref DataCite FIND, ACCESS, AND REUSE DATA Europe PubMed Central Altmetric

How does open research help the move towards responsible research?



Case study

F1000 – an open research publisher

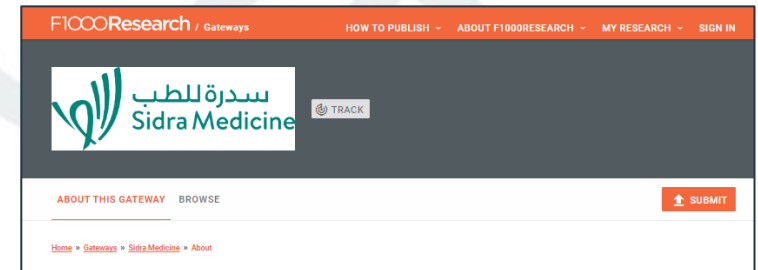
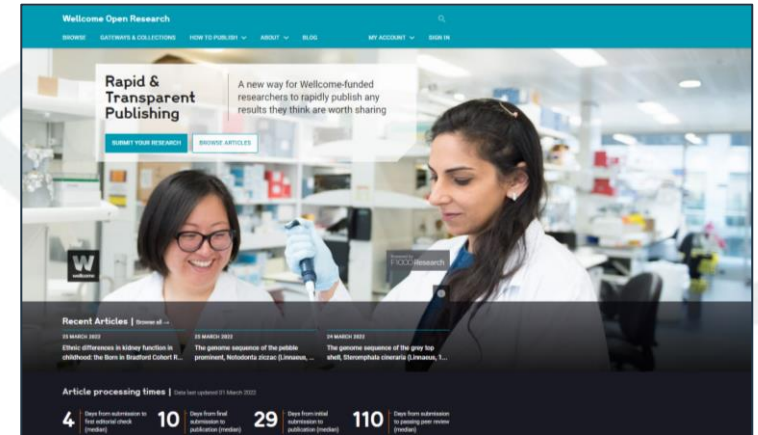
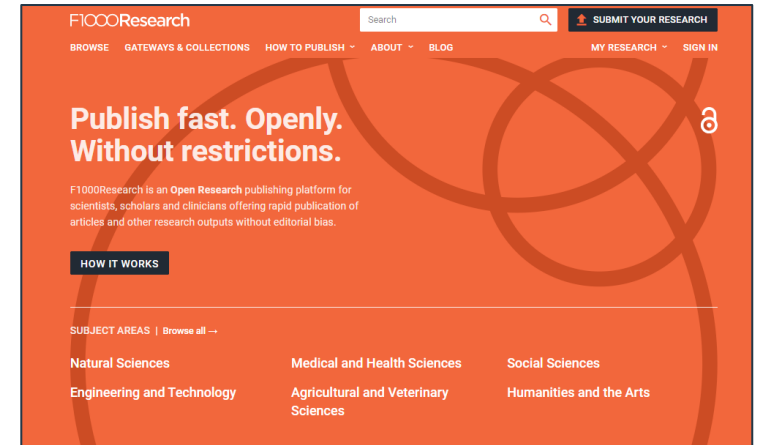
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Introducing F1000

- **F1000Research** - sound science title launched in 2013, showcasing open research publishing model
- Backdrop of **changing landscape** in scholarly publishing
- **Partnered** with research organisations (including research funders) since 2016:
 - Wellcome Open Research
 - Gates Open Research
 - Open Research Europe (*European Commission*)
- Joined the **Taylor & Francis Group** in 2020



Publishing designed to maximize the potential for research to have impact



Rapid and open publication of articles;
post- publication peer review



FAIR data; “*open as possible,
closed as necessary*”



Diverse article options to support all
parts of the research journey



Iterative, **updateable, versioning
options**



Invited **transparent peer review**



Dissemination of **reproducible and
sound research**

Maximizing **discoverability** of research – full metadata descriptors embedded (funding, CRediT, ORCID, Institution)

Open data

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The benefits of transparent, open data



- ✓ **Boost your credibility** – work is replicable and can be validated
- ✓ **Enhance the visibility of your work** – both your article and your dataset can be found by others
- ✓ **Progress your career** – open data sharing is associated with an increase of citations to your published paper of up to 25% *(Colavizza et al., <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230416>)



Five selfish reasons to work reproducibly

[Florian Markowetz](#) 

<https://tinyurl.com/5selfishreasons>

Open data: myth busting

- 1. “I don’t have any data!”** >>>> Research data exists in many different forms: textual, numerical, databases, geospatial, images, audio-visual recordings, data generated by machines or instruments, etc.
- 2. “Data sharing isn’t a thing in my field”** >>>> The practice of data sharing, alongside norms and support, varies considerably with each discipline but the key benefits remain the same: reproducibility, credit, and potential reuse.
- 3. “I am concerned my research will be scooped if I share my data”** >>>> Data sharing establishes and confirms ownership of your data via authorship.
- 4. “Data sharing is too hard”** >>>> It doesn’t have to be!

Data sharing policy features for **replicability**



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Diverse range of article types

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Publishing content from across the research lifecycle

Linked together with funding, institution data, etc.



Wellcome Open Research

Wellcome Open Research F1000



A summary after 5 years of publishing

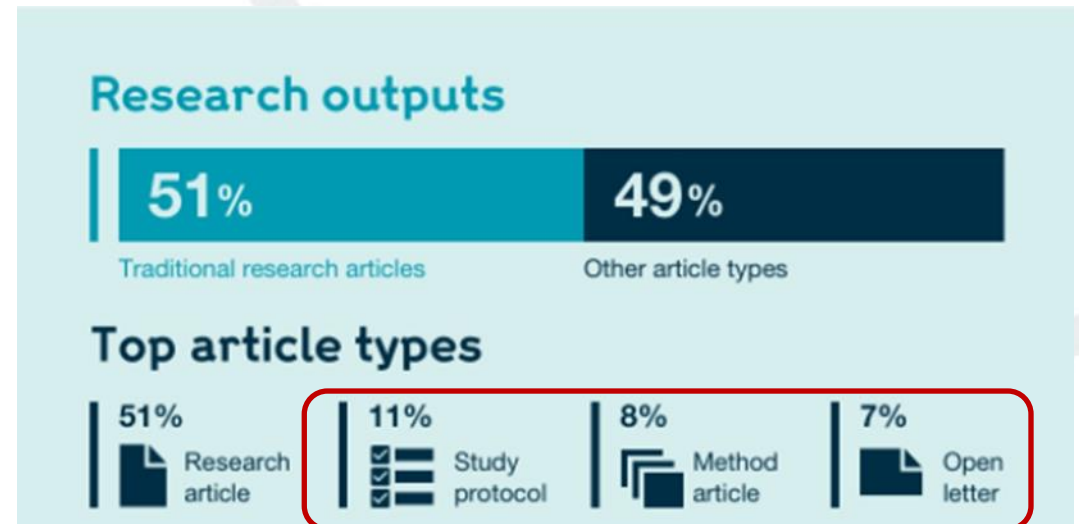
Influence

24%
Increase in published articles over the past 12 months

1st
Most used publication venue for Wellcome funded researchers

What we've seen:

- Launched in 2016 – now #1 publishing venue
- High demand for novel peer reviewed article types



Elevating the status of other research outputs

Supporting publication of non peer reviewed content

DEVELOPMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE AS AN ACADEMIC SPECIALTY IN EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITIES
W. Ibrahim¹, H. Mowafi²
Department of Emergency Medicine, Tanta University- Egypt¹
Department of Emergency Medicine, Yale University, USA²

Introduction
Emergency Medicine first began as an academic specialty in Egypt 30 years ago. Numerous models of EM training exist in Egypt resulting from several approaches to creating EM departments at Egyptian Universities. The diverse approaches are converging in the last decade with a proliferation of academic programs, initiation of Egyptian EM Research and establishment of specialty societies.

Results

Fig. 2 – Degree Programs at Egyptian EM programs

Conclusion
Emergency Medicine has advanced a great deal as an academic specialty in Egypt but additional

Development of emergency medicine as an academic specialty in Egyptian universities

Wesam Ibrahim¹, Hani Mowafi

- **Broad range of output types:** technical reports; policy guidelines; factsheets; impact reports; training materials; posters; slide decks

- **Professional publishing services** applied as for peer reviewed content:

- **Open Access** – default CC-BY
- Content gets a **unique DOI**
- **Usage metrics** – views, downloads etc
- **Commenting functionality** to support engagement

- Subject to editorial checks **BUT: Not peer reviewed**

- Facilitates the shift to a **more holistic view of research outputs** (e.g. DORA) and responsible metrics



Open peer review

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Open, invited peer-reviewed

Open Identities

- Reviewers must provide name and affiliation
- Identify conflicting interests



Open Reports

- Reviewer reports will be published alongside the article
- These are citable and have viewing metrics



Open Review Status

Reviewers assign a status

✓ **APPROVED**

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

? **APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS**

A number of small changes, sometimes more significant revisions are required to address specific details and improve the papers academic merit.

✗ **NOT APPROVED**

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

Visibility & credit for reviewers:

- Co-reviewing
- ORCID ids
- DOIs for reports

The peer review process is open and transparent

Home » Browse » [bwimage: A package to describe image patterns in natural structures](#)

SOFTWARE TOOL ARTICLE

[EDIT VERSION](#)

Check for updates

REVISED bwimage: A package to describe image patterns in natural structures [version 3; peer review: 2 approved]

[Carlos Biagolini-Jr.](#) ¹, [Regina H. Macedo](#)²

[+ Author details](#)

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

Implementation:

- Clarified the arguments surrounding Figure 1 for a new method of calculating log gene expression ratios for scRNAseq data and updated the figure.
- Removed Figure 2 and the related text, as it was erroneously proposing filters that violated assumptions of false discovery rate control.
- Improved methods section for functions implementing differential expression testing methods in scClustViz, including highlighting the option to pass user-defined DE testing results to scClustViz.
- Updated description of underlying data object generated by the setup step of scClustViz to reflect adoption of a formal S4 class.

Operation:

- Added a section explaining scClustViz incorporation into existing clustering pipelines for improved reproducibility.
- Added note concerning Shiny app functionality from remote R sessions in system requirements.

Cell set comparisons:

- Added volcano plots to the set of figures designed to explore individual cluster comparisons. All figures were updated after implementation of a new function designed to reduce label overlap.

See the authors' detailed response to the review by [Michael Steinbaugh](#)

See the authors' detailed response to the review by [Martin Hemberg](#) and [Tallulah Andrews](#)

ALL METRICS

574

VIEWS

78

DOWNLOADS

- Get PDF
- Get XML
- Cite
- Export
- Track
- Email
- Share

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

Reviewer Reports

	Invited Reviewers	
	1	2
Version 3 (revision) 14 Apr 20		
Version 2 (revision) 29 Oct 19	 read	 read
Version 1 23 Jul 19	 read	

1. [Francesco Chianucci](#) , The Council for Agricultural Research and Economics (CREA) - Research Centre for Forestry and Wood, Arezzo, Italy
2. [Roy Francis](#), Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; National Bioinformatics Infrastructure Sweden, Uppsala, Sweden

Alongside their report, reviewers assign a status to the article:

APPROVED

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

Key revisions are required to address specific details and make the paper fully scientifically sound

NOT APPROVED

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

animal, ecology methods, field, image analyses, image processing, vegetation patterns

Open peer review creates a constructive dialogue

Authors response

Reviewers names and affiliations

Reviewer Report

06 Feb 2019 | for Version 1

19 Views

Cite this report

Responses (1)

Matthew H. Todd , School of Pharmacy, University College London (UCL), London, UK
Edwin Tse , University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Marat Korsik, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Mathamsanqa Bhebhe, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

? APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS 

This opinion piece is on a timely, important topic and is clearly and engagingly written. Anecdotally, we find that many of our colleagues in science are unaware that open lab notebooks exist. This article will help.

The authors identify several important advantages and challenges associated with the near-immediate deposition of results into the public domain, online. They use examples from their own research to highlight the possibilities.

The refereeing team behind this review are seasoned users of open lab notebooks, and so are in a good position to judge the piece. We judge it to have cleared peer review from our perspective, once the following comments and suggestions have been acted upon. There are a number, which should be read not as criticism but as testament to our shared enthusiasm for this subject and its importance in the future of research.

- 1) **Secrecy.** In the introduction, reasons are suggested for why scientists may keep results secret. We would suggest that there are two important reasons that are not explicitly mentioned: i) that the scientist may want to patent something, and ii) that the scientist cannot be bothered to work out how to release research using atypical means. The first point is alluded to where mention is made of ownership, and the second point is alluded to by the mention of "paper" but we would argue these two factors are significant enough that they should be made explicit.
- 2) **Careers.** We'd be interested in whether there is a justification for the statement "Many believe that openly sharing work online will limit career opportunities." If there is none, then perhaps rephrase this more as a possibility?

Responses (1)

AUTHOR RESPONSE 02 Apr 2019

Matthieu Schapira, SGC, Toronto, Canada

1) **Secrecy.** In the introduction, reasons are suggested for why scientists may keep results secret. We would suggest that there are two important reasons that are not explicitly mentioned: i) that the scientist may want to patent something, and ii) that the scientist cannot be bothered to work out how to release research using atypical means. The first point is alluded to where mention is made of ownership, and the second point is alluded to by the mention of "paper" but we would argue these two factors are significant enough that they should be made explicit.

Points well taken. The following statement was added to the Introduction "...and can be compounded by constraints associated with patent protection procedures or the absence of clear mechanism to make one's data publicly available."

2) **Careers.** We'd be interested in whether there is a justification for the statement "Many believe that openly sharing work online will limit career opportunities." If there is none, then perhaps rephrase this more as a possibility?

This was not clear. The sentence was replaced as follows:

"Many believe that the chances of getting scooped before one publishes their work in a peer-reviewed journal increase when openly sharing their work online [9]"

3) **Grants.** The statement "Grant applications that highlight the use of open lab notebooks are being viewed positively" may be true (one hopes it is), but the evidence presented doesn't support that statement (the grants may have been funded because the science was so good, regardless of the dissemination plan), so again, this probably needs to be made more aspirational.

This was revised as follows:

Status

Reviewers comments

Interactive Polls

via Menti.com



Code: 6187 9480

Thanks!

Any Questions?

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