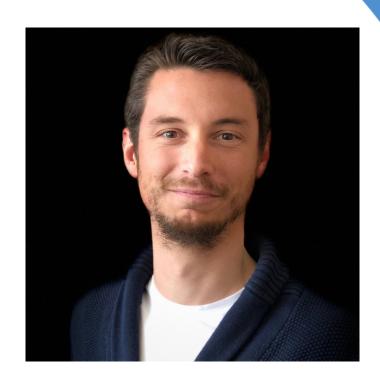


Introducing FAIR Scores in a Global Agricultural Science Reporting Service: An Analysis of the First Reporting Period

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About me: Sebastian S. Feger

- Computer Scientist
- Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) and User Experience Researcher
- Research Consultant at ICARDA/CGIAR
- Postdoc at LMU Munich
- Completed PhD Research on Designing for Reproducibility @CERN



Overview

- ICARDA/CGIAR and PRMS
- Introduction of FAIR Scores in PRMS
- Usage Analysis during the 1st Reporting Period
- Survey on FAIR Scores
- Next User-Centered Steps

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What is CGIAR?

CGIAR (formerly the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research) is a **global research partnership for a food-secure future** dedicated to reducing poverty, enhancing food and nutrition security, and improving natural resources.



CGIAR's Centers Across the World

CGIAR's global research portfolio consists of 15 Centers located around the world





Africa Rice Center



Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)



International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)



International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)



International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)



International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)



International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)



International Potato Center



International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)



International Water Management Institute (IWMI)



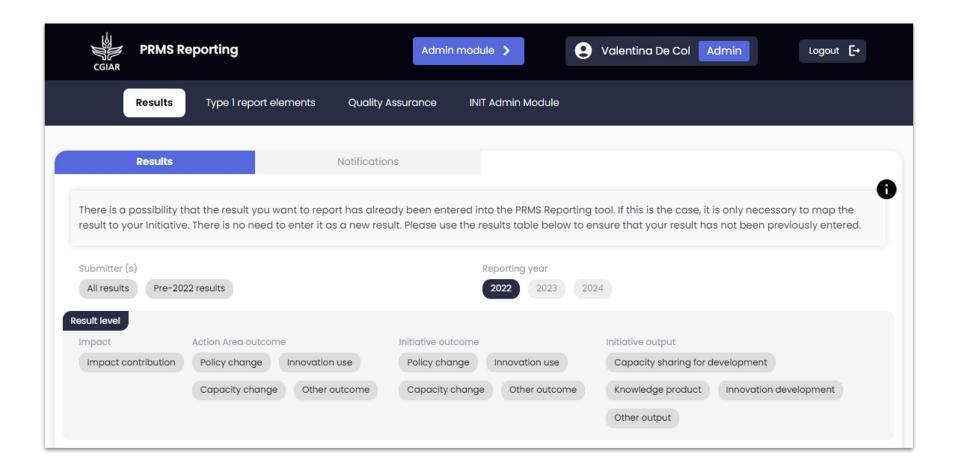
The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)





Performance and Results Management System (PRMS)

- Reporting tool introduced in late 2022
- Captures knowledge products such as journal articles, datasets, reports, and briefs

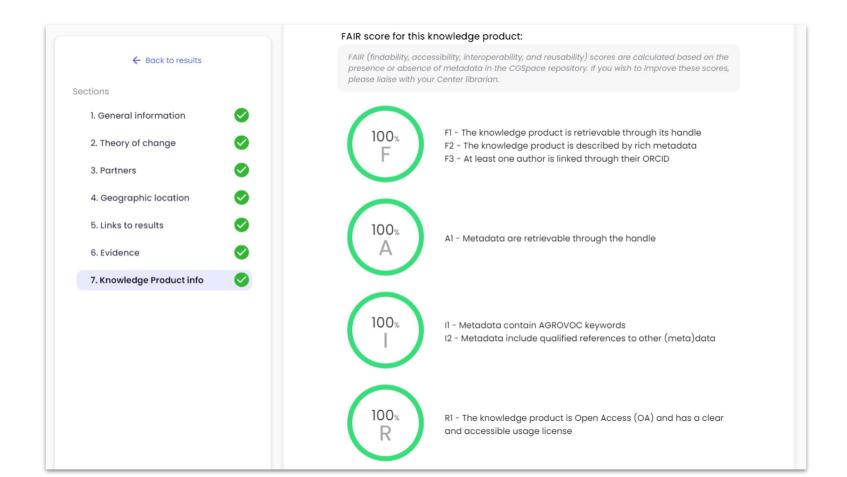


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Key challenge: introduce community-wide scoring that researchers **understand and accept**

- First-time introduction of FAIR scores (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)
- Based on seven criteria considered easy to understand, follow, and review

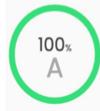




- ♥ F1 The knowledge product is retrievable through its handle
- X F2 The knowledge product is described by rich metadata
- X F3 At least one author is linked through their ORCID



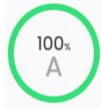
- FI The knowledge product is retrievable through its handle
- X F2 The knowledge product is described by rich metadata
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A1 - Metadata are retrievable through the handle



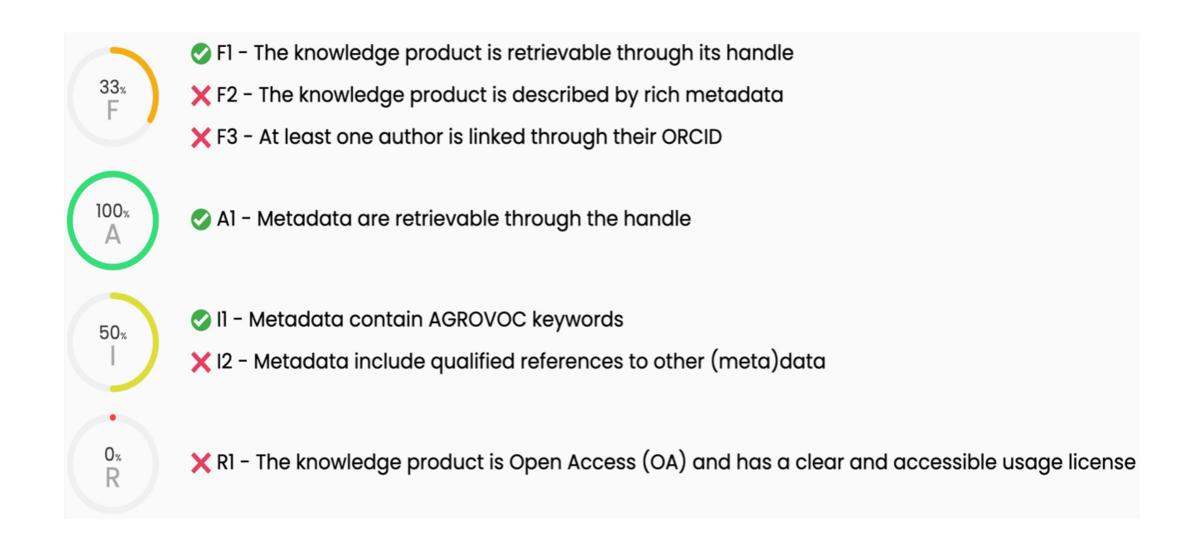
- FI The knowledge product is retrievable through its handle
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Al - Metadata are retrievable through the handle



- II Metadata contain AGROVOC keywords
- × 12 Metadata include qualified references to other (meta)data

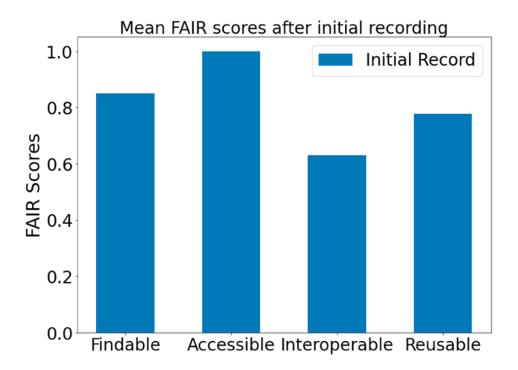


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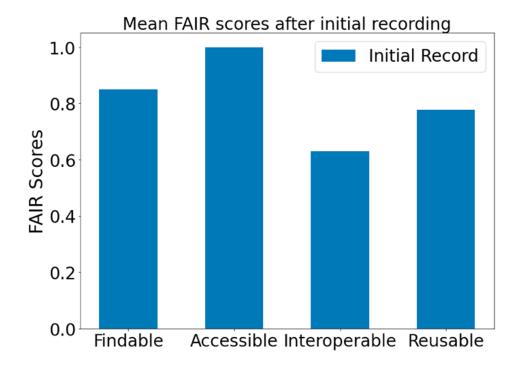
Usage Analysis

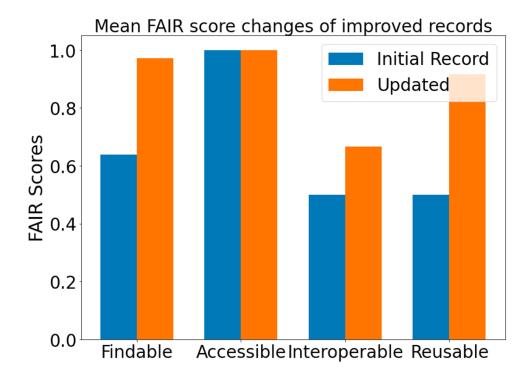
- Based on 418 complete datasets
- 163 records (39%) received at least one update
- 12 (3%) received an improved FAIR score



Usage Analysis

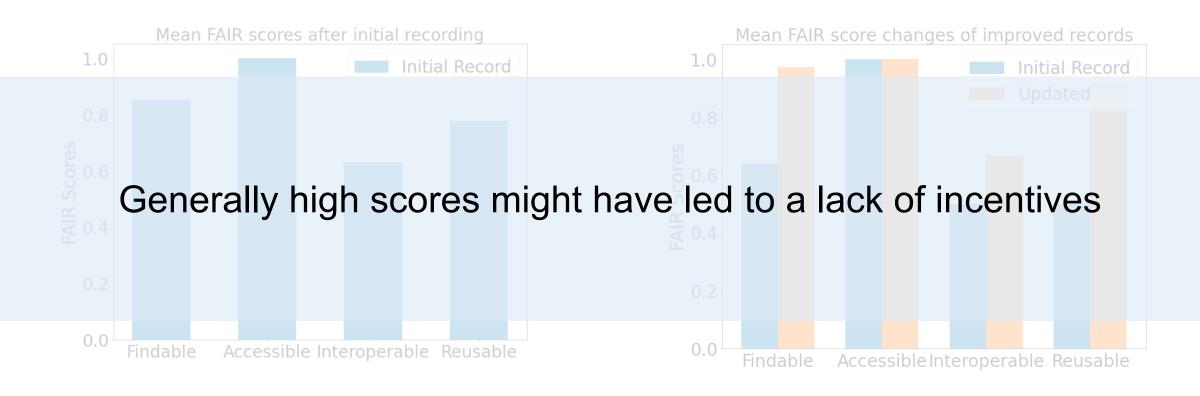
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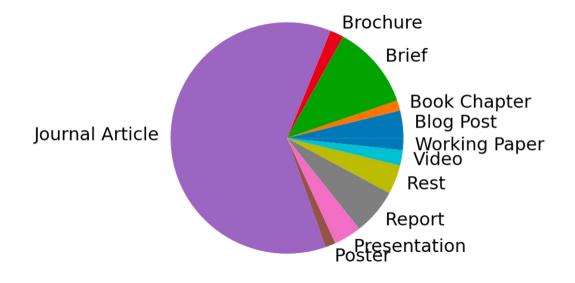


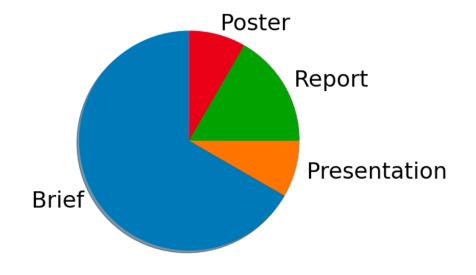
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Knowledge product distribution





All records

Improved records

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Survey Design

- Important tool to understand community perception and impact
- Invitation shared with 200 PRMS contributors
- 15 complete responses received (7,5%)

Survey

How many PRMS knowledge products have you reported/co-authored?	Average	Minimum	Maximum
How many knowledge products have you reported yourself on PRMS?	15.93	3.00	30.00

Survey

How many PRMS knowledge products have you reported/co-authored?	Average	Minimum	Maximum
How many knowledge products have you reported yourself on PRMS?	15.93	3.00	30.00
How many knowledge products reported on PRMS have you co-authored	2.14	0.00	19.00

Survey

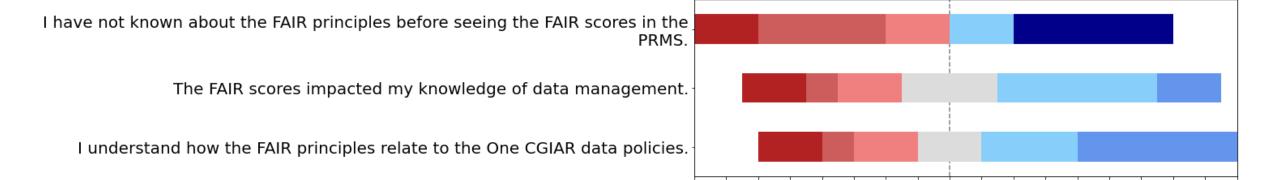
View data: How many knowledge products with FAIR scores have you already viewed in the PRMS?

How many knowledge products with FAIR scores have you already viewed in the	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Count
Please provide a rough estimate	15.33	0.00	90.00	15

FAIR and Data Management Knowledge

Strongly Disagree

Disagree



Neutral

Somewhat Agree

Strongly Agree

Agree

Somewhat Disagree

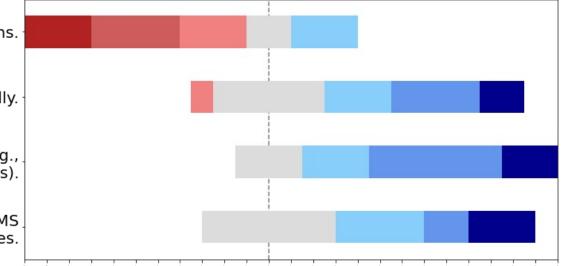
Control over FAIR Scores

The FAIR scoring of my resources is fully dependent on my own actions.

Various external factors impact my FAIR scoring success drastically.

The FAIR quality of my resources can be improved by involving experts (e.g., librarians or data managers).

Collaboration with data experts in my organization is key in improving my PRMS FAIR scores.



FAIR Differences and Complexity

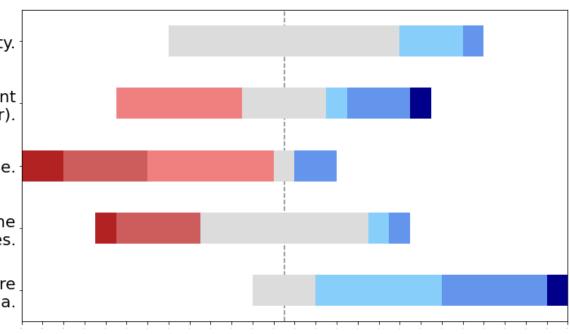
Individual FAIR criteria differ strongly in terms of complexity.

Meeting the FAIR requirements demands the same effort across different information products (e.g., brief, brochure, dataset, or paper).

All PRMS FAIR scores and criteria are equally clear to me.

PRMS should score even more complex FAIR criteria related to the interoperability and reusability of resources.

I am willing to increase my sharing and documentation efforts to match future more sophisticated interoperability and reusability criteria.







Somewhat Disagree

Neutral

Somewhat Agree

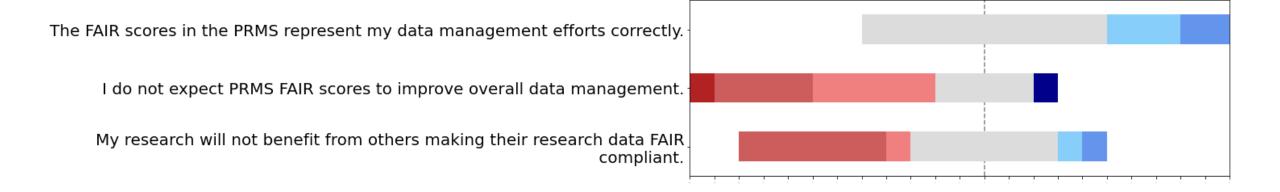
Agree

Strongly Agree

Research Impact

Strongly Disagree

Disagree



Neutral

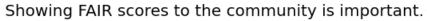
Somewhat Agree

Strongly Agree

Agree

Somewhat Disagree

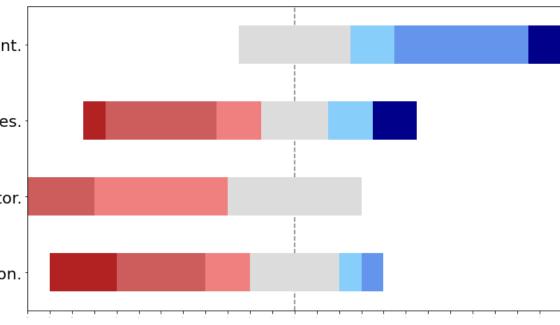
Transparency



I will not change my data or metadata just to improve my PRMS FAIR scores.

The FAIR scores should only be visible to the primary data creator and curator.

PRMS FAIR compliance should be considered in my personal performance evaluation.



Strongly Disagree



Somewhat Disagree



Somewhat Agree

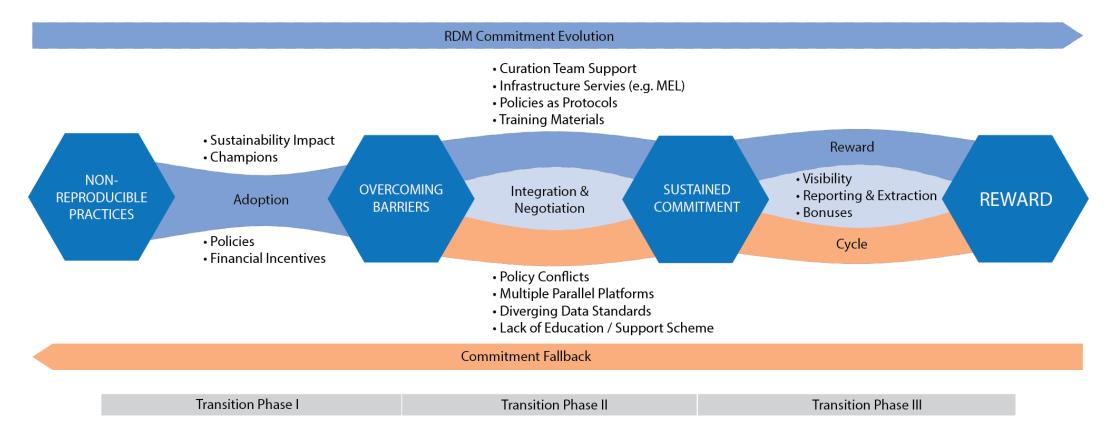


Strongly Agree

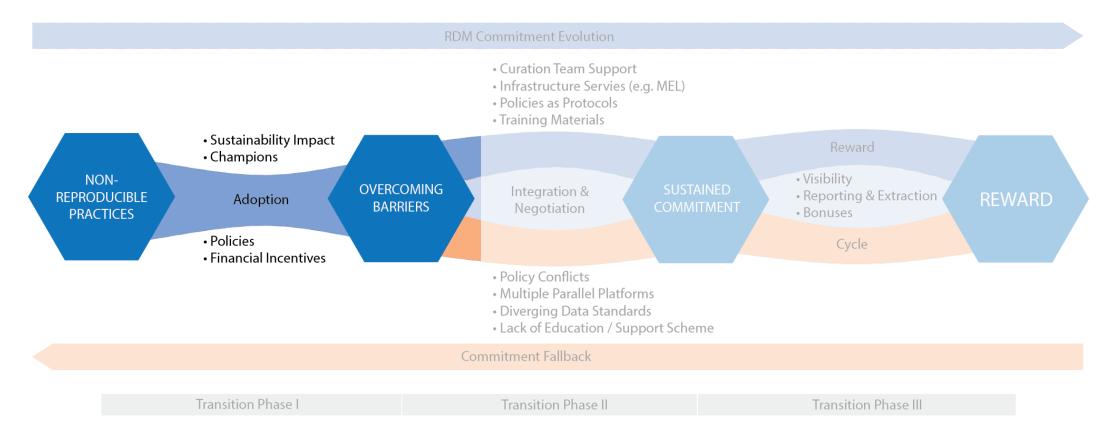
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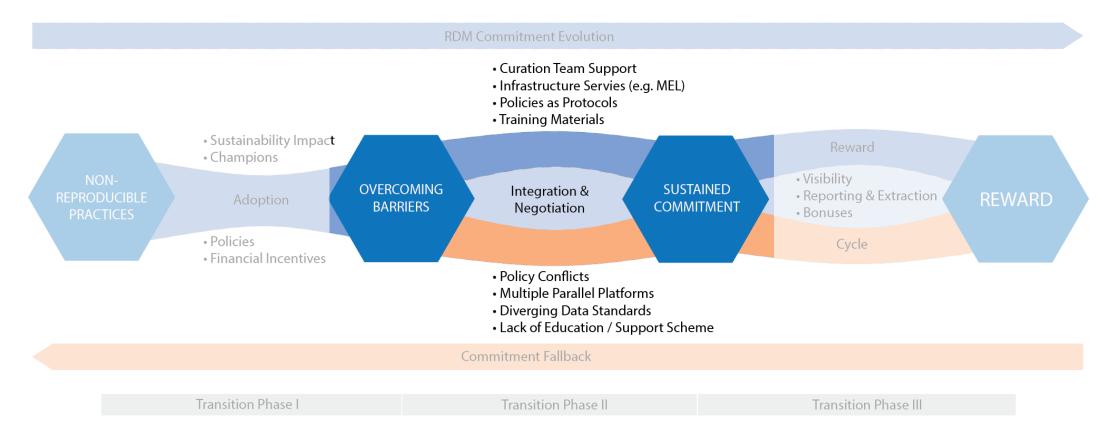
- Further user feedback needed: interviews, focus groups, surveys, ...
- Close monitoring of future reporting periods
- Investigate the impact of lower / higher initial FAIR scores
- Explore mechanisms to address more complex FAIR concepts (in particular IR)



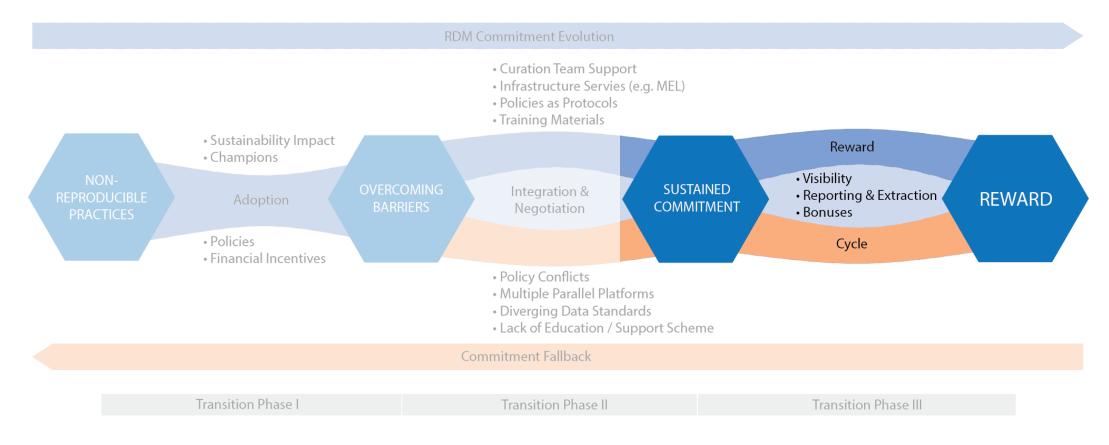
Feger, S. S., Pertiwi, C., & Bonaiuti, E. (2022). Research Data Management Commitment Drivers: An Analysis of Practices, Training, Policies, Infrastructure, and Motivation in Global Agricultural Science. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 6 (CSCW2), 1-36.



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Reason about findings in the context of related work: **General vs. Tailored Rewards**



Center for Open Science: Open Science Badges

Kidwell, Mallory C., et al. "Badges to acknowledge open practices: A simple, low-cost, effective method for increasing transparency." *PLoS biology* 14.5 (2016): e1002456.

Reason about findings in the context of related work: General vs. Tailored Rewards





Fundamental

Refers to work that is fundamental: Analyses published on CAP can be cloned.

Cloned research provides a foundation for future research.

Frequently cloned work receives this award.



Reusable

Award goes to work that is reusable: Analyses which can be re-executed on ReAna receive this award.



Thorough

Awarded to analyses which have more than 90% of the fields documented.

Center for Open Science: Open Science Badges

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Tailored Science Badges

Feger, Sebastian Stefan, et al. "Tailored Science Badges: Enabling New Forms of Research Interaction." *Designing Interactive Systems Conference 2021*. 2021.

Conclusion

- We reported on the 1st PRMS reporting period with FAIR scores
- Usage analysis: 39% of records got updated; 3% of records got better FAIR scores
- Survey: the community is willing to improve, but recognizes grand challenges
- Need for further user feedback, improved FAIR scores, and usage monitoring
- Opportunity to connect to related work, e.g. user-centered models and gamification

Thank you