



Using the toolkit to advise funders

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Advising funders on open policy

Learn

What is open research?

Why does it matter to stakeholders?

What are other actors doing in the space?

Develop

Why are philanthropies enacting open policies?

What types of policy best map to your organization?

How can you develop a working plan ?

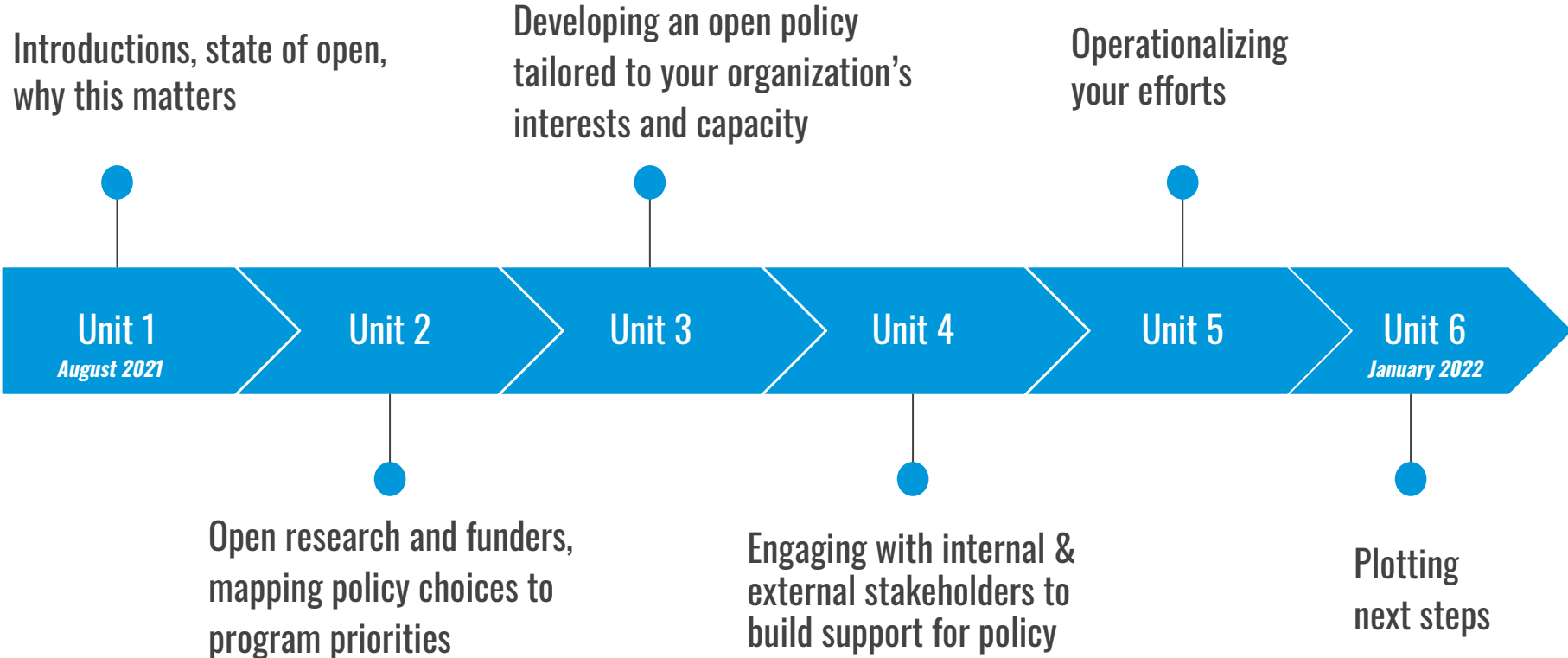
Implement

How can you translate your plan into action?

How can you build internal coalitions?

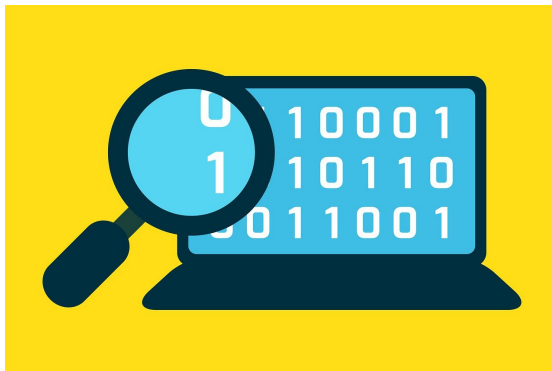
How will you communicate your policy to stakeholders?

Funder Cohort Program



Funder Cohort - research outputs in policy

- What kind of projects do you fund?
- What kind of outputs do they produce? Or not produce?
- Which outputs may be most important, or with potential impact?



Toolkit on Reimagining Outputs - why's and how's

Reimagining Outputs Worksheet Table

Research Output Type	Exemplar Open Practices	Importance to Open Ecosystem	Concerns/Considerations
Articles	All primary research articles should be made immediately available (open access with no embargo period) and reusable via an expansive license such as CC BY.	Unrestricted access to, and reuse of, published articles benefit the research community by facilitating the discovery of new information, thus maximizing opportunities for that work to lead to new insights and discoveries.	• Free to read is often the primary focus of open access policies, but reuse considerations (including, but not limited to, text and data mining) also merit consideration. • Distinctions between versions (version-of-record accepted manuscript) may be more important within certain disciplines.
Code and Software	To the greatest extent allowable by copyright, all software, code, lab notebooks, and executables necessary to independently verify research results should be curated and made freely available in an open repository no later than the publication of the first paper running this code.	The independent confirmation of results and conclusions is critical for understanding scientific soundness and informing future research activities. To extract maximum value from research findings, both the raw data that underpin the results and any code deployed to process these data must be widely and freely available to any interested party. Succinctly, research findings are not fully open unless the tools necessary to understand and test them are also made available.	• Stewardship/ownership of repositories—ensuring these are open and sustainable.

Help funders think about
diverse research outputs

Toolkit - Good Practices Primers

For each output or open research practice, primers include:

- Relevance to open ecosystem - Why?
- Considerations - Strategic questions
- Approaches, with examples - How? and 'You're not alone'
- Resourcing - Operational considerations
- Next steps - More info, guiding resources

ORFG preprint primer

- **Relevance to open ecosystem:** visibility and priority for researchers, early and diverse feedback, accelerated discovery
- **Considerations:** deposit location, quality and impact, incentives and evaluation, sensitive info, discoverability, licensing, publication
- **Approaches, with examples:** encouraging versus requiring, examples from Gates, Wellcome Trust, ASAP
- **Resourcing:** operational considerations, like compliance checking
- **Next steps/more info:** ASAPbio, Sherpa Romeo, ORFG Blueprint