

4. Communication and engagement

Are you undertaking strategic communication activity to engage key stakeholders required to implement recognition and reward for open research, to inform members of the research community of changes to policies and procedures, and to ensure researchers' perspectives and experiences are voiced and heard?

Why is this important?

- A programme of communication and engagement will be integral to any strategic action to develop open research culture and practice in the institution.
- Stakeholders are critical to the approval, promotion and implementation of recognition of open research in research assessment and therefore must be engaged and have the opportunity to contribute where appropriate.
- Employees and recruitment candidates may be unfamiliar with the idea that open research practice can and should be recognised in research assessment, and may not necessarily agree. It will take sustained effort to develop awareness, understanding and active engagement with policy and practice related to recognition and reward for open research.

Maturity scale

| No Action | Emerging | Evolving | Sustained |
|--|---|---|--|
| There is no communication about the recognition of open research in research assessment. | Some information about recognition and reward for open research in research assessment has been communicated, but with little or no guidance, or active engagement. | Strategic communications about recognition and reward for open research are part of an open research communication plan. Key stakeholders have been identified and engaged. Stakeholders have been able to learn about and contribute to changes in policy and procedure. | Well-publicised information about recognition and reward for open research in research assessment policies and procedures is supplemented by strategic, consistent communications targeting key stakeholders and the wider community to raise awareness and promote good practice. |

Progress actions

Here are suggestions for key actions that can be taken to progress from one level of the maturity framework to the next. These can be considered when you develop an institutional action plan.

No Action to Emerging

- Disseminate a range of communications that indicate recognition and reward for open research as an up-coming strategic ambition or aim.
- Facilitate conversations with key stakeholders about the need for greater consideration of open research in recognition and reward practices.

Emerging to Evolving

- Develop an open research communication and engagement plan, which includes communications around recognition and reward for open research, associated with published institutional commitments and strategic plans.
- Ensure regular communications relating to recognition and reward for open research are included as a key theme in research assessment reform communication plan, where this is separately managed.
- Undertake consultation on proposals for inclusion of open research recognition and reward in research assessment reform, engaging key stakeholders to develop buy-in and obtain input.
- Ensure there are established mechanisms and channels for feedback and that there is effective representation of researchers' interests on strategic oversight groups.

Evolving to Sustained

- Ensure information about recognition and reward for open research is integrated into relevant procedures, e.g. recruitment, probation, and promotion, and references relevant guidance and training, and that those supporting implementation understand and apply the policy.
- Include communications relating to recognition and reward for open research as part of open research communications, using research leaders and managers and open research advocates to amplify and target messages.

Main areas of activity

Open research communication and engagement plan

It is imperative that any actions, policies or support specifically relating to reward and recognition of open practices are widely communicated to all relevant stakeholders. Many institutions have already developed communication and engagement activities to support strategic activity related to open research. Examples of such activities include:

- the publication of an open research statement;
- the provision of information, guidance and case studies of open research practice;
- the organisation of conference and workshop events themed around open research topics;
- open research award competitions;
- the appointment of open research champions;
- communications related to significant open research developments, such as the adoption of a rights retention policy for publications by the institution.

These activities may not always sit within a single strategic communications plan; they may be undertaken by different stakeholders within the organisation and may not be explicitly organised around an open research theme. However, to progress through to maturity, institutions would be expected to have a structured plan for communication related to reward and recognition for open research.

By developing an open research communication and engagement plan, the open research stakeholder group can facilitate a strategic and co-ordinated approach to communications, in order to target these effectively and communicate key messages. A stakeholder analysis can help with this. It will largely overlap with the stakeholder analysis for research assessment reform, although there may be those with specific interests and expertise in open research who will need to be engaged, including:

- members of any stakeholder group overseeing strategic action related to open research;



Recognising and rewarding open research

- members of professional services who support open research, such as colleagues supporting open access and research data management and research software engineers, as well as those who may support procedures that will be affected, such as colleagues in HR;
- open research advocates, such as UKRN Local Network Leads or those in other institutionally appointed champion roles, and individuals who have a profile as open research advocates.

Open research recognition and reward communications

Communications related to implementation of recognition and reward for open research are likely to be developed and managed as part of the communications plan for research assessment reform.

Key phases of communication might be:

- signalling intent and engaging key stakeholders: this phase might accompany the making of any institutional commitments, such as signing the Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment;
- consultation or co-development with key stakeholders, for example, in relation to a draft research assessment policy, or proposed changes to academic promotion criteria;
- publication and promotion of policy, guidance and training;
- ongoing communications to consolidate and embed changes, increase awareness, and ensure those affected are informed about expectations, requirements and support, using research leaders and managers, relevant research support functions, such as HR and open research support teams, and open research champions to target and amplify key messages;
- ensuring there is representation of researchers' interests on strategic oversight groups, so that there is a formal channel for feedback about policy and procedures, and providing inclusive mechanisms for review and amendment of policy.

Communications and engagement planning will need to take account of likely resistances and concerns. Not everyone will agree that open research should be recognised and rewarded in research assessment activities. There may be disagreement about how criteria should be articulated in policy, and how they should be applied, given that relevance of open research practices will be a function of both a researcher's discipline and the type of research they have engaged in. There are likely to be concerns about the risks of disadvantaging those who by reason of discipline, type of research, career stage, protected characteristics and professional and cultural background may not have had the same opportunities as others to learn and apply open practices in their research.

This highlights the importance of developing policy through an inclusive process that embraces representatives of relevant stakeholder groups, engaging researchers at all levels and across a relevant range of diversity, as well as formal representatives, such as unions and institutional EDI leads, and ensuring that policy objectives and proposals are communicated within a genuinely collaborative dialogue. A co-development model, such as the [SCOPE Framework for Research Evaluation](#) can provide a robust framework for such an inclusive policy development process.