Abstract
As a public funder of health research, the Health Research Board (HRB) Ireland has an obligation to manage its funds well and to maximise the value of the research that it funds. Ways in which research funding can be wasted have been examined by researchers over the years, and a seminal series on research waste was published in the Lancet in 2014. The series systematically analysed every step of the funding lifecycle in five major stages and made recommendations to various actors including research funders.

Prompted by its participation in the Ensuring Value in Research Funders’ Forum, between June and October 2019 the HRB undertook a self-audit against the 17 recommendations and 35 sub-recommendations identified in the Lancet series. Key HRB staff collated relevant policies and practices regarding each recommendation and sub-recommendation and assessed the HRB’s performance under each heading. The self-assessment reflects the state of HRB policies and practices in October 2019. Of the 17 recommendations, two were found not to apply to the HRB. Of the remaining 15 recommendations covering 33 sub-recommendations, five were found to be areas of strength and six were found to be areas of partial strength. These 11 recommendations encompass 22 sub-recommendations. Areas of strength reflect work over many years such as support for evidence synthesis, strong processes around award selection, driving research integrity and open data including an HRB-funded open publishing platform.

Four recommendations were found to be areas for growth. These mostly revolve around real time reporting of study protocols and of ongoing funded research outside of clinical trials. Work is progressing to address some of these areas.
Keywords
Research funding, funding policy, research standards, research design, self-assessment

Corresponding author: Anne Cody (acody@hrb.ie)

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Introduction

Funders of health research typically receive money from members of the public directly in the case of charitable organisations or via taxation in the case of state agencies. Funders have an obligation to make best use of this income, to maximise its societal benefits. Research waste occurs when the use of money and/or effort is not optimal. Ways in which research waste can occur have been examined by researchers over the years (Chalmers & Glasziou, 2009), leading to the publication in 2014 of a series in the Lancet, put together by Chalmers and Glasziou, (Chalmers et al., 2014), (Ioannidis et al., 2014), (Salman et al., 2014), (Chan et al., 2014) and (Glasziou et al., 2014) that systematically analysed every step of the funding lifecycle in five major stages. These include 1) funding research that is relevant to knowledge users, 2) ensuring appropriate design, methods and analysis, 3) efficient research regulation and management, 4) information about the research being fully accessible, and 5) unbiased and useable research reports. It spelled out recommendations for funders, researchers, research performing institutions, publishers, policy makers, regulators and research ethics committees.

Individual funders across the world have grappled with how best to optimise the use of their funding for a long time. This is a complex and multi-faceted endeavour where best practice shifts over time. In 2017 a group of funders from different countries, including the Health Research Board (HRB), came together under the banner of the ‘Ensuring Value in Research Funders’ Forum’ to work together on approaches to optimising the use of their funding (Chinnery et al., 2018). This is a place where health research funders of all sizes and with different remits can share ideas, learn from each other, collaborate and create impact. In 2019 the HRB undertook a self-assessment of its own practices and policies in a systematic way.

The HRB is the main funder of health research in Ireland, and a statutory agency under the Department of Health. The HRB funds research across a wide spectrum from patient-oriented and clinical research to population health sciences and health services research. Funding is provided for project and programme grants, career development, infrastructures and networks.

The HRB has an annual funding envelope of €45 million and manages 350 active awards with a total value of €240 million. Its funding Directorate includes approximately 27 staff. The HRB sees itself as a learning organisation with a tradition of leading in the development of best and next practice in specific policy areas. The HRB has three other functions: the Evidence Centre develops evidence synthesis products for the Department of Health; the National Health Information Systems provide information for health service planning and makes its data available for research; and the nascent regulatory function of the HRB encompasses the Health Research Consent Declaration Committee and a National Research Ethics Committee.

Methods

For comparability the methods used for the HRB self-audit mirrored those reported previously by the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI, USA) (Whitlock et al., 2019) and are informed by those used by National Institutes of Health Research (NIHR, UK) for a similar exercise (M. Westmore, personal communication). Both PCORI and NIHR are members of the Ensuring Value in Research Funders’ Forum.

In total, four HRB members of staff (all authors) were chosen to participate in this self-audit based on their role in the organisation: Head of Pre-Award, Head of Post-Award and Evaluation, Programme Manager Policy and EU Funding, and Director of Research Strategy and Funding, respectively. All roles include a remit for policy. Jointly they are familiar with the spectrum of HRB funding policies, most of which have been driven personally by these individuals, and the national and international discussions informing these policies. The first author suggested the concept of a self-audit, the composition of the study team, methodology and respective roles at a team meeting. Approval for the project was given by the Director of Research Strategy and Funding. Work was completed as part of the overall work of the study team members for the HRB, without any additional compensation.

The group examined HRB’s existing policies, initiatives and practices against 17 recommendations for funding agencies from the Lancet series. Many of the recommendations contain a number of sub-recommendations to capture multiple dimensions, leading to a total of 35 areas to assess (Table 1).

To ensure that diverse perspectives were captured, initially each author collated relevant HRB materials, policies, or practices of which they were aware in their area of expertise. This material was collated by the first author, shared with the other authors and then added to collectively. The scope of the material to be included under each recommendation was agreed jointly.

On this basis, each author then independently categorised fidelity to the 17 recommendations as: 1) “area of strength” – HRB’s practices reasonably address all sub-recommendations; 2) “area of partial strength” – HRB’s practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations; 3) “area of growth” – HRB’s practices do not address all sub-recommendations, either reasonably or partially; or 4) not applicable. These ratings were used by PCORI in their self-audit. Discrepancies were resolved through discussion and final ratings reflect consensus.

The kick-off meeting took place in the HRB offices in June 2019, with in-depth discussion of the methodology and approach. Two more meetings took place in July to finalise the collation of materials feeding into the self-audit. The individual assessments of HRB performance against the recommendations were completed in October 2019 with good
| Questions are relevant to users of research | Related processes or initiatives at HRB | Self-assessment agreed |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. More investigations into research should be done to identify factors associated with successful replication of basic research and translation to application in health care, and how to achieve the most productive ratio of basic to applied research | The HRB funds basic research only in limited circumstances and as a result has a very small portfolio of basic research awards. | 4. Not applicable |
| 2. Research funders should make information available about how decisions are made about what research to support (2a) and fund investigations into the effects of initiatives to engage potential users of research in research prioritisation (2b) | a) HRB strategy contains a high degree of detail b) HRB website section called ‘before you apply’ setting out the funding process c) Call guidance notes describe in detail the assessment criteria and the details of the assessment process for each call d) Members of the public provide public reviews for some schemes on the Public and Patient Involvement (PPI) aspects of applications e) Members of the public have been part of a small number of selection panels as PPI panel members f) Some external observers attend panel meetings and gain first-hand experience with the process for sharing with the wider community g) HRB schemes are typically open to many types of research. Schemes serving the research needs of the Irish health and social care system require a knowledge user lead applicant and a researcher lead applicant | 2. Area of partial strength – practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations |
| 3. Research funders and regulators should demand that proposals for additional primary research are justified by systematic reviews (3a), showing what is already known (3b) and increase funding for the synthesis of existing evidence (3c) | a) Requirement of systematically gathered evidence (1) systematic identification of previous work, 2) critical appraisal, 3) synthesis of the evidence and 4) interpretation of findings) in growing number of schemes b) Applications for clinical trials requests search of relevant registries c) HRB has covered a national subscription to the Cochrane Library since 2002 (as first jurisdiction in the world jointly with Northern Ireland) d) HRB has funded systematic review training for approx. 90 2-year Cochrane Fellowships and short courses for approx. 1,000 participants 2002–2018 e) Consolidated training for evidence synthesis across various methodologies in Evidence Synthesis Ireland since 2018, also acts as Cochrane Ireland f) HRB Evidence Centre provides evidence synthesis products to Department of Health to inform policy making | 1. Area of strength – practices reasonably address all sub-recommendations |
| 4. Research funders and research regulators should strengthen and develop sources of information about in progress research (4a), ensure that this information is used by researchers (4b), insist on publication of protocols at study inception (4c), and encourage collaboration to reduce waste (4d) | a) Awards published on website and open government data portal. HRB Open Research encourages authors to register their systematic reviews. b) Only clinical trials required to register protocols; HRB provides infrastructure to publish protocols for any study (HRB Open Research). c) HRB is funding some network awards and participating in some relevant policy initiatives at national and EU level. d) HRB active in a number of relevant policy initiatives | 3. Area of growth – practices do not address all sub-recommendations, either reasonably or partially |
| Self-assessment agreed | Related processes or initiatives at HRB |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5. Make publicly available the full protocols (5a) analysis plans or sequence of analytical choices (5b) and raw data (5c) for all designed and undertaken biomedical research | a) HRB led development of National Research Integrity Policy, which stipulates data sharing and open publication as good research practices under the research regulation and management (6) area. |
| 6. Maximise the effect to bias ratio in research through: defensible design and conduct standards (6a), a well-trained methodological research workforce (6b), continuing professional development (6c), involvement of non-conflicted stakeholders (6d) | b) High quality panel composition and call guidance for all HRB led development of National Research Integrity Policy, which stipulates data sharing and open publication as good research practices. |
| 7. Reward (with funding and academic or other recognition) reproducibility practices and encourage an efficient culture for replication research | c) Significant funding support for methodological research, infrastructure, and research c) FAIR data steward training pilot |
| 8. People regulating research should use their influence to reduce other causes of waste and inefficiency in research | d) Conflict of Interest rules |
| Research regulation and management is efficient | 1. Area of strength—practices reasonably address all sub-recommendations |

**Related processes or initiatives at HRB**

- a) **High quality panel composition and call guidance**
  - HRB led development of National Research Integrity Policy, which stipulates data sharing and open publication as good research practices.
  - HRB Data Management and Sharing policy and data management plan template.
  - FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) data steward training pilot.
  - HRB Open Research endorses FAIR Data Principles, alongside an Open Data policy, as a framework to promote the broadest reuse of research data.
  -HRB Data Management and Sharing policy and data management plan template are available on the HRB website.
  -All articles in HRB Open Research include the source data underlying published results.

- b) **High quality panel composition and call guidance**
  - HRB led development of National Research Integrity Policy, which stipulates data sharing and open publication as good research practices.
  - FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) data steward training pilot.
  - HRB Open Research endorses FAIR Data Principles, alongside an Open Data policy, as a framework to promote the broadest reuse of research data.
  - HRB Data Management and Sharing policy and data management plan template are available on the HRB website.
  - All articles in HRB Open Research include the source data underlying published results.

- c) **High quality panel composition and call guidance**
  - HRB led development of National Research Integrity Policy, which stipulates data sharing and open publication as good research practices.
  - FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) data steward training pilot.
  - HRB Open Research endorses FAIR Data Principles, alongside an Open Data policy, as a framework to promote the broadest reuse of research data.
  - HRB Data Management and Sharing policy and data management plan template are available on the HRB website.
  - All articles in HRB Open Research include the source data underlying published results.

- d) **High quality panel composition and call guidance**
  - HRB led development of National Research Integrity Policy, which stipulates data sharing and open publication as good research practices.
  - FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) data steward training pilot.
  - HRB Open Research endorses FAIR Data Principles, alongside an Open Data policy, as a framework to promote the broadest reuse of research data.
  - HRB Data Management and Sharing policy and data management plan template are available on the HRB website.
  - All articles in HRB Open Research include the source data underlying published results.
| Lancet series recommendations | Related processes or initiatives at HRB | Self-assessment agreed |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| **Research regulation and management is efficient** | | |
| 10. Researchers and research managers should increase the efficiency of recruitment and retention of participants, data monitoring, and data sharing in research through the use of research designs known to reduce inefficiencies, (10a), and do additional research to learn how efficiency can be increased (10b) | a) and b) HRB funds Trials Methodology Research Network to carry out research and training in recruitment and retention, good practice in clinical trials etc. Also funding Studies Within A Trial for intervention studies.  
   a) HRB Clinical research governance framework addresses data monitoring  
   a) HRB is a member of the Irish National ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) Consortium  
   a) HRB funding proof of concept for secure sharing and linkage of research data in line with best international practices | 2. Area of partial strength – practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations |
| 11. Everyone, particularly individuals responsible for health-care systems, can help to improve the efficiency of clinical research be promoting integration of research in everyday clinical practice | HRB information systems (Drugs and Alcohol, mental health) used to drive service decisions  
   HRB Evidence Centre provide evidence synthesis products to Department of Health to inform policy decisions  
   HRB funding and dissemination activities  
   Key individuals in health service are involved in Horizon 2020/ FP7 projects, and in EU/ international committees.  
   HRB involved in Department of Health Group preparing Health Information Strategy  
   Health Research Forum to be set up by DOH with national healthcare provider, HRB and other stakeholders | 2. Area of partial strength – practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations |
| **All research is reported and data are accessible** | | |
| 12. Institutions and funders should adopt performance metrics that recognise full dissemination of research (12a) and reuse of original datasets by external researchers (12b) | a) HRB application forms ask for dissemination of previous research across multiple formats (including policy/practice influence and general public)  
   a) HRB applies the Payback framework for collecting a broad range of metrics  
   a) HRB Open Research provides support for full dissemination of research  
   b) HRB National Health Information Systems are accessible to researchers  
   b) Dedicated funding call for Secondary Data Analysis Projects  
   b) Various initiatives to support good management of data created in HRB-funded research to facilitate re-use (member of Science Europe Group that is driving voluntary alignment of Research Data Management planning and its assessment across Europe, Training of FAIR data stewards, FAIR data training) | 2. Area of partial strength – practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations |
| 13. Investigators, sponsors, regulators, research ethics committees, and journals should systematically develop and adopt standards for the content of study protocols (13a) and full study reports (13b), and for data sharing practices (13c) | a) and b) HRB Open Research supports a Registered Reports tool (review of published Study Protocols before data is collected followed by full published study as a Research Article)  
   b) HRB Open Research adheres to various international standards  
   c) HRB Policy on Research Data Management and Sharing in place for all grants issued from 1 January 2020  
   c) Member of Science Europe Working Group driving voluntary alignment of Research Data Management and its assessment across Europe  
   c) HRB subscribes to the FAIR principles (supporting FAIR data steward training and conducting a FAIR data pilot) | 1. Area of strength – practices reasonably address all sub-recommendations |
| Lancet series recommendations | Related processes or initiatives at HRB | Self-assessment agreed |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| **All research is reported and data are accessible** | HRA requires grantees of regulated and non-regulated clinical trials to register awards in publicly accessible register <br> a) and b) HRA Open Research promotes Registered Reports, registration in in appropriate register (e.g. clinicaltrials.gov, PROSPERO)  <br> b) HRA provides grant data to the Government Data portal. HRA posts data on grants on HRA website but not with metadata. | 3. Area of growth - practices do not address all sub-recommendations, either reasonably or partially |
| **Research reports are complete, unbiased and useable** | HRA Clinical Research governance framework requires full reporting  <br> HRA has signed up to DORA and is using a wide range of potential output formats for assessment of applicants’ track record  <br> HRA has been instrumental in shaping the National Open Research Framework which promotes:  <br> - information on open research and associated skill attainment in national level research reporting and evaluation  <br> - support and reward for researchers within the academic career system who participate in a culture of sharing their research results  <br> - adoption of 'responsible metrics' by Funders and institutions and rewarding the full diversity of outputs and of recording the broader social impact of research ('next-generation metrics')  <br> HRA leading various national discussions on cultural shift to better regulations and rewards e.g. GDPR, Ethics, research integrity, promotion of DORA, conference presentations etc. | 2. Area of partial strength - practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations |
| **Research funders should take responsibility for reporting infrastructure that supports good reporting and archiving** | HRA has own publishing platform for various types of articles and datasets (HRA Open Research)  <br> HRA has a suite of policies on Open Access, data management etc and has worked nationally and internationally to determine best way of making data FAIR | 1. Area of strength – practices reasonably address all sub-recommendations |
| **Funders, institutions and publishers should improve for authors and reviewers the capacity for high-quality and complete reporting** | HRA supports general FAIR data training, the development of expert data stewards and a pilot to make data on funded projects FAIR  <br> HRA Open Research provides:  <br> - support for authors for various reporting options;  <br> - provision of Registered Reports tool;  <br> - citation for peer-reviewers;  <br> - advice on how and where to link publications and underlying data.  <br> The National Open Research Framework provides:  <br> - clarity on open access publication issues  <br> - recognition of the need for standardised and accredited skills for open research at all career levels  <br> HRA is working with international partners to deliver online DMP template. | 2. Area of partial strength - practices reasonably or partially address all sub-recommendations |
overlap between authors. Any differences in rating were resolved at a meeting in October 2019. The wording for publication of the HRB related processes or initiatives was finalised and agreed in February 2020.

Results
The self-assessment reflects the state of HRB policies and practices in October 2019. It adopted a whole-of-organisation approach beyond the HRB funding remit.

Table 1 sets out the results across the five key stages of research: (1) relevance of questions; (2) appropriate design, conduct and analysis; (3) efficient regulation and management; (4) full reporting and accessible data; and (5) complete, unbiased and useable reports. Of the 17 recommendations, two were found not to apply to the HRB (1 and 8) due to its remit. Of the remaining 15 recommendations covering 33 sub-recommendations, five were found to be areas of strength (3, 6, 9, 13 and 16) and six were found to be areas of partial strength (2, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 17). These 11 recommendations encompass 22 sub-recommendations.

Four recommendations were found to be areas for growth (4, 5, 7 and 14).

Discussion
By nature, any self-audit has the potential for bias. We aimed to avoid bias by using an external framework that had been published previously, including contributors with different perspectives, and concluding multiple rounds of discussion and feedback on each recommendation and its sub-recommendations.

This self-assessment positively highlighted areas where significant effort has been made over many years. The areas that scored well have been a core part of the HRB work programme for some time: quality of the scientific peer review process in all its aspects, in-house and extramural support for evidence synthesis and methodological support for researchers.

For example, in early 2018 the HRB launched its own open publishing platform, HRB Open Research, that facilitates immediate publication followed by open peer review and combined with an open data policy. This plays an important role in strengthening the assessment around the reporting-related recommendations.

The role of the HRB in the implementation of Irish legislation accompanying general data protection regulation (GDPR) in the context of health research is also reflected positively. Since the self-assessment, the HRB has hosted and managed a national research ethics committee for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)-related research with expedited turnaround times for decisions, and national research ethics committees for clinical trials of regulated medicinal products and of medical devices are in imminent.

As the main funder of health research in a small country, the HRB typically issues funding calls that focus on the type of outcome expected, not on the subject area. We therefore emphasise collaboration between researchers and knowledge users in a variety of funding schemes to ensure the relevance of research findings.

The HRB has been very active in the international and national development of research integrity, FAIR data and open research, including the development of coordinated policy and frameworks. Training in research integrity is mandatory for recipients of funding and their teams, and HRB contributes to a national subscription to an online training platform for research integrity. In Ireland the HRB has played a leading role in the development of PPI capacity with innovative and new system-wide approaches.

Progress has been made in all these areas, but there are still opportunities to further improve the implementation of policies across the spectrum and enhance institutional and researcher capacity to ‘do the right thing’. The authors view the undertaking of self-audits as part of continuous improvement efforts. For example:

- The culture change required for the meaningful inclusion of members of the public across the research endeavour has only started. The HRB introduced public reviews for some funding schemes in 2017 and is providing infrastructure support for institutions to enhance their capacity for PPI, but more researchers and PPI contributors need to gain more direct experience.

- Having a route via HRB Open Research to publish protocols and outcomes quickly and without publication bias is important, but alone does not guarantee that they are published. In a recent call for COVID-19 research the publication of protocols was mandatory, which was fully implemented. We are reflecting on this experience and starting to roll out such a requirement across other schemes. There is a noticeable increase in study protocol publications on HRB Open Research across other funded projects.

- A current area of focus is around data, encompassing the review and publication of data management plans, the further broadening of FAIR data capacity through the training of data stewards in institutions, and a proof of concept initiative facilitating the safe linkage of datasets and secondary use of data. This is an evolving area internationally and capability and capacity are currently limited in Ireland.

Whilst work is ongoing in some of the four areas for growth, it is currently not clear how to address some sub-recommendations. Some areas are challenging for many funders including the HRB. The registration and real time reporting of ongoing funded research (particularly outside of clinical trials), which is captured in recommendations 4, 5 and 14, poses difficulties, with few suitable repositories. In their self-audit PCORI note similar challenges in this space (Whitlock et al., 2019). This is an area that requires more consideration in the future and would benefit from infrastructural solutions beyond the remit of the HRB.
The framework used here included recommendations for all players within the research ecosystem. It is relevant to research funding organisations but not specifically tailored towards them. Based on the experience of their respective self-audits, HRB and PCORI are currently contributing to the development of a new tailored tool for the self-assessment of research funding organisations by the Ensuring Value in Research Funders’ Forum. This will align with the Ensuring Value in Research principles, provide guidance on methodology and areas to consider, and better focus the work associated with a self-audit.

Data availability
All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required.

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PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text
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Mona Nasser
Plymouth Institute of Health and Care Research, Peninsula Dental School, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, UK

In order to be able to reproduce the data, the readers need to know more about, "...initially each author collated relevant HRB materials, policies, or practices of which they were aware in their area of expertise." - Either how they identified/searched them or a list of these documents (if not all of them is possible, at least some examples of them).

In Table 1: It would be useful that in the self-assessment that you would differentiate between transparency around having criteria and process in place on how decisions are made (which a lot of funders do) versus transparency around how those processes are implemented e.g. minutes of meeting or external observants in the room (which less often done by funders).

Table 1, row 3 item (a): For this, "Requirement of systematically gathered evidence ((1) systematic identification of previous work, 2) critical appraisal, 3) synthesis of the evidence and 4) interpretation of findings) in growing number of schemes", is it possible to give a more accurate number than growing number of schemes or at least an estimate of how many schemes or applications that applies to. It will be also useful to highlight whether it is for researcher-driven grants or commission based one too or both?

Table 1, row 3 item (b): "Applications for clinical trials requests search of relevant registries" - Is that part of a systematic review or separate?

Table 1, row 4 item (d): "HRB active in a number of relevant policy initiatives" - can you give example of one initiative?

Table 1, row 6: can you explain what "FAIR data steward training pilot" is? You talk about FAIR data in the text but don't explain what it is.

Table 1, row 11: "...responsible for health-care systems, can help to improve the efficiency of

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clinical research be promoting integration of research in everyday clinical practice" - I assume it is improve the efficiency of clinical research "by" promoting integration?

Consistency in using the abbreviation - In this sentence, "HRB involved in Department of Health Group preparing Health Information Strategy Health Research Forum to be set up by DOH with national healthcare provider, HRB and other stakeholders", if you use DOH as abbreviation might be useful to add after department of health (DOH).

It wasn't clear to me how (HRB funding and dissemination activities) addressed item 11.

You have DMP in the table 1 as abbreviation but not written as full in other parts.

**Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?**
Yes

**Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?**
Yes

**Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?**
Partly

**If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?**
Not applicable

**Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?**
Partly

**Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?**
Yes

**Competing Interests:** I have published a paper on evaluating research funders and research waste a few years ago.

**Reviewer Expertise:** Clinical Epidemiology, Systematic review, Research Waste, Setting priorities for research

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 26 April 2021

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This paper describes a very important self-audit of Ireland's national health research funder. It emphasizes the critical role of funders in reducing waste in research, and provides detailed achievements to date and areas for improvement aligned with the recommendations made by the Lancet series in 2014.

Citations:
To complete the article, please include:
- A reference to the FAIR Guiding Principles\(^1\).
- A reference or link for DORA.
- A link to the 10 Ensuring Value in Research Guiding Principles specifically tailored to funders.
- A reference or link to HRB Strategy detailing information about decision-making (Recommendation 2a).

Methods:
In Recommendation 1, please provide information on how you define basic research (e.g. Health Research Classification System - Research Activities).

What does 'good overlap between authors' mean? Please elaborate on differences in rating to provide a clear sense of the extent of agreement between authors.

Other comments:
In Recommendation 4a, data on awarded HRB research grants should also be submitted to a grant data portal that consolidates grant data from various funding sources. This would greatly facilitate broader research funding analyses. We admit, however, that there is currently a scarcity of available public data repositories.

It would be helpful to provide a timeframe for the next iteration of HRB's self-audit to monitor progress on areas of partial strength and areas for growth.

References
1. Wilkinson MD, Dumontier M, Aalbersberg IJ, Appleton G, et al.: The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship.\textit{Sci Data}. 2016; \textbf{3}: 160018 \texttt{PubMed Abstract} | Publisher Full Text

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?
Partly

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?
Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?
Partly

**If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?**
Not applicable

**Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?**
Partly

**Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?**
Yes

*Competing Interests*: The Health Research Board is a member of the International Alliance of Mental Health Research Funders, an initiative managed by the Graham Boeckh Foundation.

*Reviewer Expertise*: Research funding; research management; research priority setting; health research; grant stewardship; not-for-profit sector; philanthropy

*We confirm that we have read this submission and believe that we have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.*