

Training modules within NECOBELAC project (Network of Collaboration Between Europe and Latin American-Caribbean Countries) based on topic maps



**(Coordination grant number
230583)**



Partners



The University of Nottingham
UK



Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
Spain



BIREME • PAHO • WHO

Centro Latino Americano e
do Caribe de Informação
em Ciências da Saúde
Brazil



**Project coordinator
Istituto Superiore di Sanità
Italy**



Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Instituto de Salud Pública. Colombia

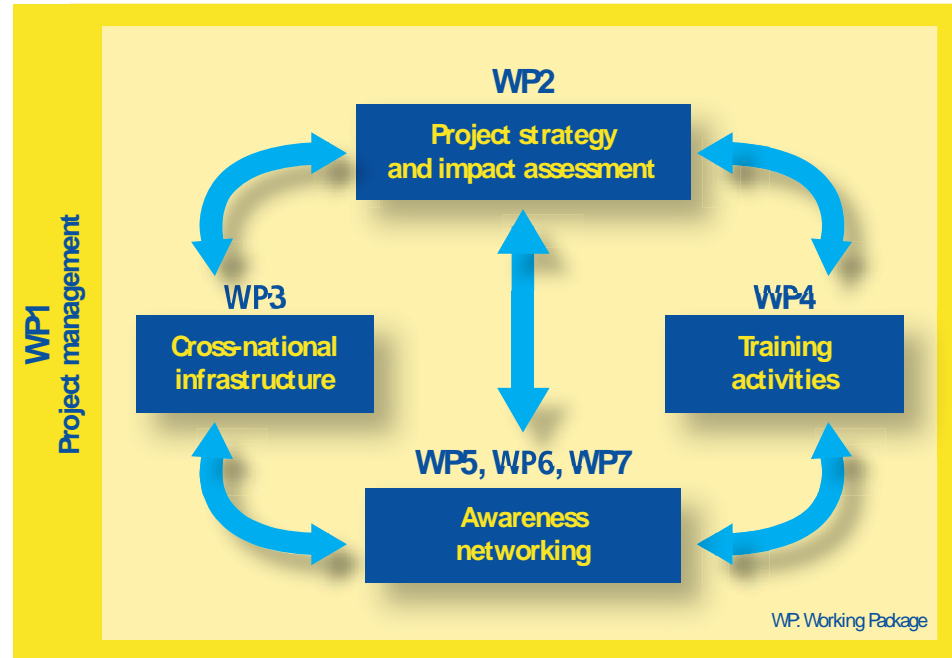


Universidade do Minho

Universidade do Minho
Portugal



NECOBELAC Project



All partners are involved in all WPs, except WP1.

Training activities

WP4, leaded by CSIC + UNED as
third party



NECOBELAC

Project

Training activities

WP4, leaded by CSIC +
UNED as third party

Mission: Organization of training activities for trainers
in Europe-LAC countries

Tasks: Development of a web based modular system
and learning materials addressed to trainers who
participate in the NECOBELAC courses to be held at
national level at different locations

Subjects: Scientific publication and open access in
public health



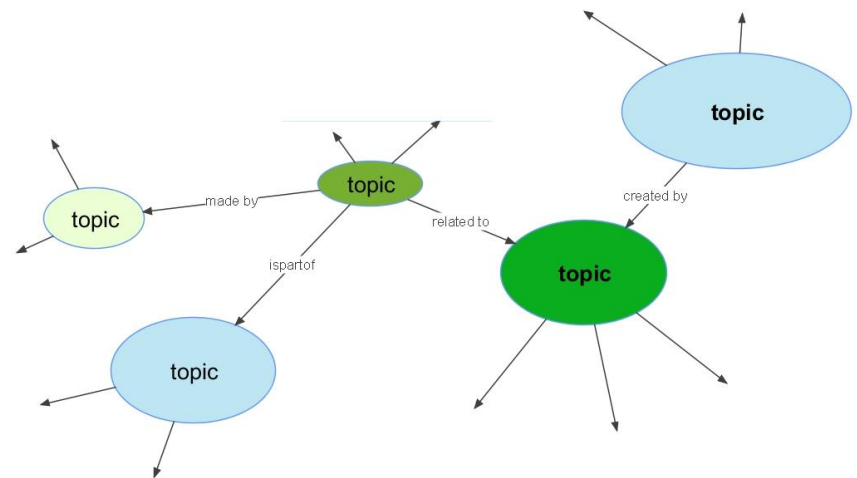
NECOBELAC Project

Training courses

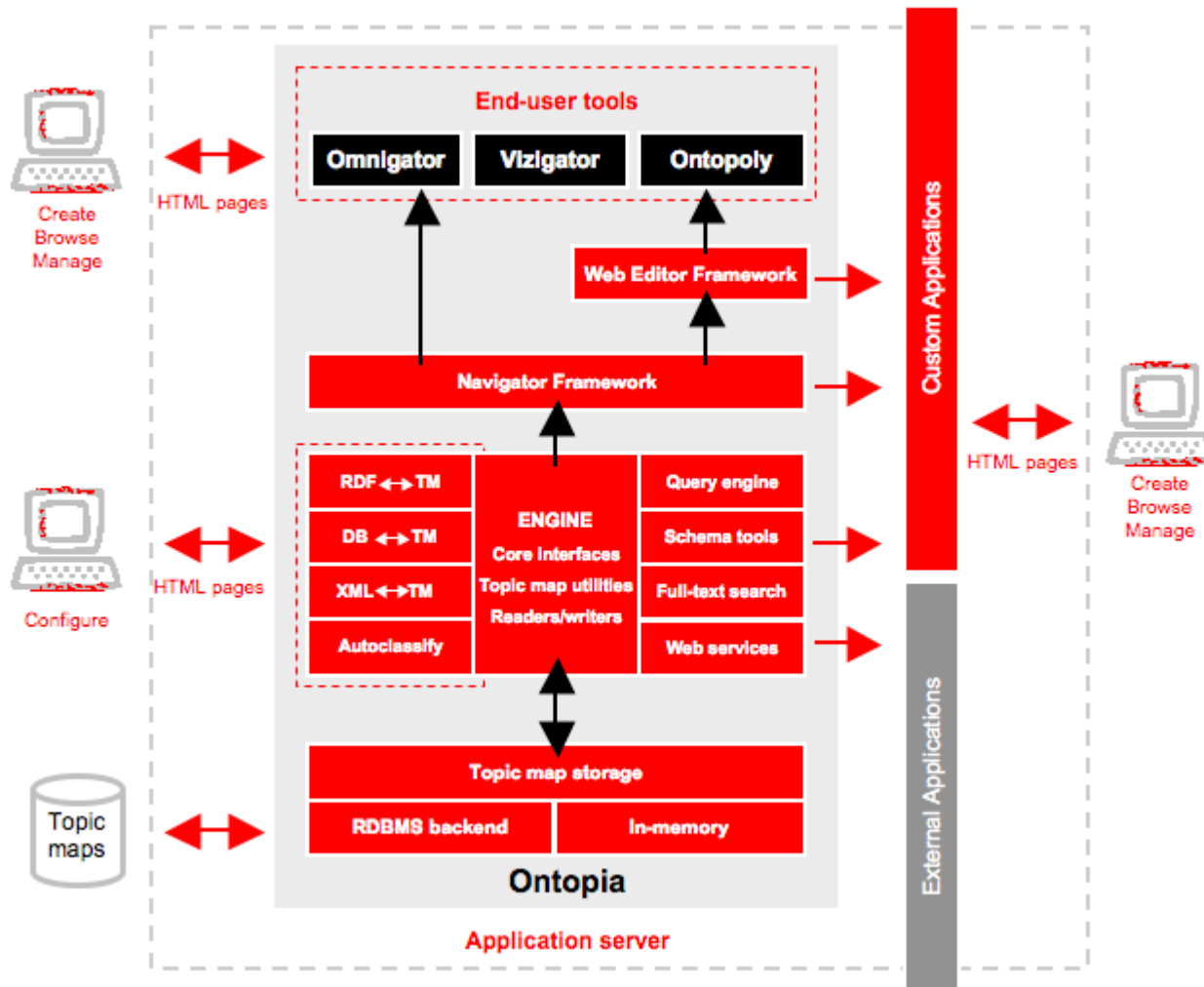
- Modular
- Extensible
- Flexible
- Transportable
- and reusable in different contexts and applications

The **course structure** is supported on the concept of "topic maps" and Ontopia technology (www.Ontopia.net) based on the semantic web.

A **topic map** represents information using topics (concepts, themes, ...), associations (representing the relationships between topics) and occurrences (representing information resources).



Ontopia you can design your ontology, populate the topic map manually and/or automatically, build the user interface, show graphical visualizations of the topic map, ...



<http://www.ontopia.net/section.jsp?id=ontopia-the-product>

Ontopia is open source and released under [the Apache License 2.0](#).

The ontology...

omnigator

Home | Manage | Website | Support | About

Browsing prueba-oa_22-02-10.xtm

Open... Reload Find

NECOBELAC - Open Access | Customize | Filter | Export | Merge | Statistics | Query | No schema | Vizigate | Edit

OA Policies

Type(s): Topic type

Untyped Names (1)

- OA Policies

Subject Identifiers (1)

- <http://www.necobelac.org/EN/policies>

Associations (23)

- **Has cardinality**
 - *Cardinality*: Zero or one
 - *Field definition*: Resumen
 - *Cardinality*: Zero or one
 - *Field definition*: Palabras clave
 - *Cardinality*: Zero or one
 - *Field definition*: Description
 - *Cardinality*: Zero or one
 - *Field definition*: Questions
 - *Cardinality*: Zero or one
 - *Field definition*: Preguntas
 - *Cardinality*: Zero or one
 - *Field definition*: Date
- **Has field**
 - Contenido
 - Content
 - Date
 - Description
 - Has Part
 - Has references
 - Is Part Of
 - Keywords

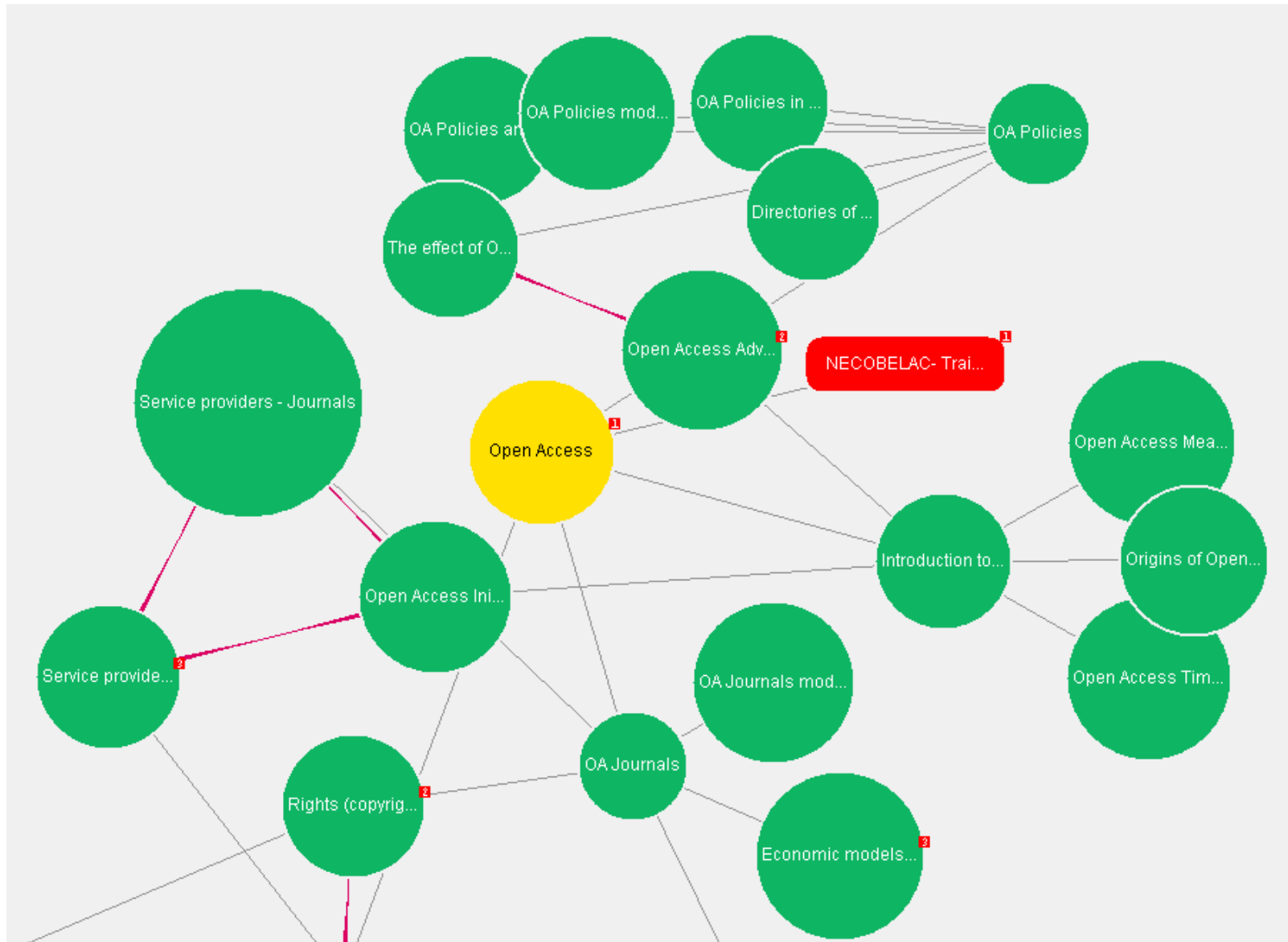
Internal Occurrences (16)

- **Field order**
 - 000000001 - Scope: *Name*
 - 000000002 - Scope: *Nombre*
 - 000000003 - Scope: *Description*
 - 000000004 - Scope: *Resumen*
 - 000000005 - Scope: *Keywords*
 - 000000006 - Scope: *Palabras clave*
 - 000002006 - Scope: *Content*
 - 000003006 - Scope: *Contenido*
 - 000004006 - Scope: *Questions*
 - 000005006 - Scope: *Preguntas*
 - 000007006 - Scope: *Date*
 - 000008006 - Scope: *Is Part Of*
 - 000009006 - Scope: *Related to*
 - 000010006 - Scope: *Has Part*
 - 000010007 - Scope: *Has references*
 - 000011007 - Scope: *Text*

Topics of this Type (1)

- OA Policies

Visual representation...



Dynamic .jsp web pages generated from topic maps. An example

Is part of:

[Introduction to Open Access](#)

Contains the following modules:

[The effect of OA on citations](#)

Literature

[References - OA advocacy](#)

Related to

[The effect of OA policies on authors' behaviour](#)

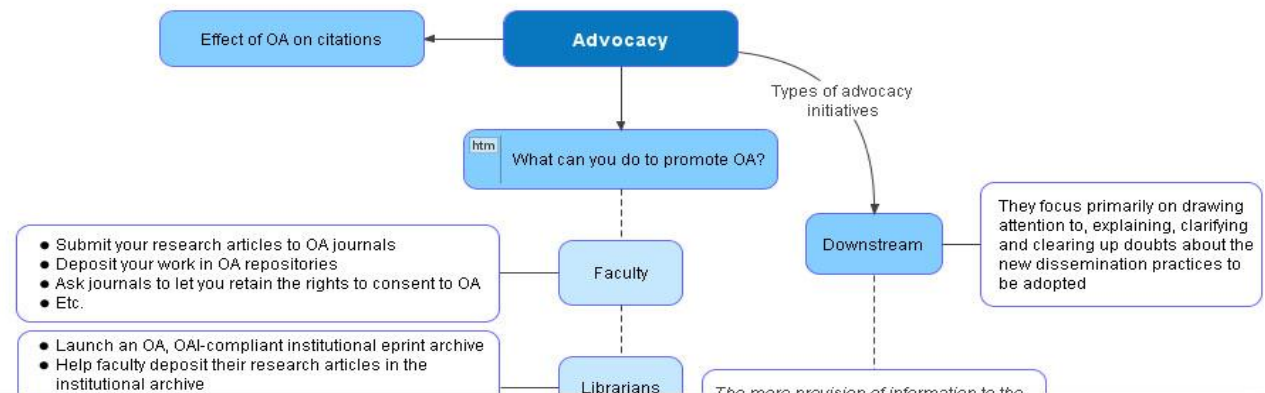
Support Materials

[Open Access Advocacy Materials](#)

Open Access Advocacy

Many of the technological solutions to further Open Access (OA) publishing and dissemination, in OA journals and repositories, have been refined to the point of being effective and economical. On one level, therefore, OA advocacy initiatives can aim to inform and raise awareness of the existence of such OA channels and outlets for the dissemination of research and research primary data. These would be informative campaign-type, "downstream" advocacy initiatives. However, it is now acknowledged that merely informing researchers and other relevant stakeholders of the benefits of OA and of the existence of an OA infrastructure is not sufficient to bring about the desired change in researchers' publishing behaviour. There is a need to develop advocacy initiatives that will effectively contribute to a contextual change in the institutional workflows that can alter the cues and rewards from the institutional environment to encourage researchers to deposit a copy of their research in the institutional repository. Advocacy therefore also needs to have a strong "upstream" component, that focuses on policy making actions that can be translated into effective change at the academic workflow level to facilitate the researchers' choice for OA. Such "upstream" activities might include the "lobbying" of key influential players in the institution or network of institutions.

Full text 





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Thanks!!!

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www.necobelac.eu