

Teaching and learning across national frontiers
to improve dissemination of scientific research output



1

IS THERE A BORDERLINE BETWEEN GREY AND WHITE LITERATURE?

Lessons learned from the NECOBELAC
experience
in Europe and Latin America



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14th International Conference on Grey Literature, Rome - November 29-30, 2012



Grey and white literature today

How many other colours can be used?

2



**GL before
the**



Internet
Limited circulation

Poor editorial
quality

Difficult to retrieve

Addressed to small
circles

Difficult to define

RICH CONTENT

Today

GL and white literature (WL)
freely circulate on the web



**The borderline between them
becomes more and more unclear**

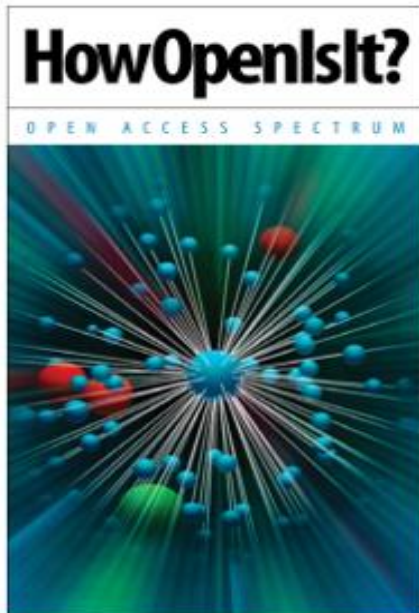
WL is **closer** to GL and viceversa
in their new and often
controversial

vocation of being **open and free**
according to different OA
publishing models



New forms of scientific conversation

3



Old categories are being replaced

- authors are asked to deposit their papers in **repositories** and **link scientific data** (data sets) to their research articles
- **alternative dissemination patterns** (mobile technologies and social networks) are developed and utilized by all age groups at global level.

Open access overlapping routes:
Grey → Green → Gold



e-content, a rainbow of colours

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- Black (reserved)
- E-mail
- Grey
- Green OA
- Gold OA
- Platinum OA

**Scientific
discourse**



Identification (identifiers)

Citation (es biobanks, bioresources,
blogs)

Use



Back to the future

5

- Why do we need to communicate
- Technology helps overcoming some (technical) barriers
- The challenge is to overcome cultural barriers
- Open mind – open access – open data



New levels of responsibility arise for all stakeholders

6



Sharing information and data for public interest

Training is necessary

- to **create awareness** on the ethical and technical implications associated with OA publishing, including both white and grey literature.
- to **provide tools** to cope with the new requirements associated with such new responsibilities

NECOBELAC project



NECOBELAC project in brief

Network of Collaboration Between Europe & Latin American-Caribbean countries

It is a European project (2009-2012)
“Science in Society” working in the field
of PUBLIC HEALTH



www.necobelac.eu

It aims to:

- ✓ improve scientific writing
- ✓ promote open access publishing models
- ✓ foster technical and scientific cooperation between Europe and Latin America



All actors taking part in
scientific communication process



NECOBELAC and GL

8



www.necobelac.eu

- The **training experience** carried out within the **NECOBELAC project (2009-2012)** is reported with special focus on the difference between white and grey literature
- **NECOBELAC** methodology (strongly based on the “**human factor**”) can be usefully applied to **GL community**



NECOBELAC key points



MAIN ACTIONS

1. Two level training activity
2. Innovative training tools
3. Networking & cooperation activity

interrelated

BI-DIRECTIONAL APPROACH

sharing experiences and initiatives
between Europe & Latin America within a common strategy

This approach offers mutual benefits EU-LAC
and supports cultural change in production,
use and dissemination of health information

All project partners contributed to the three main actions
(participating in training, provide contents for training tools, support the network)



The University of
Nottingham



BIREME • PAHO • WHO



UNIVERSIDAD
NACIONAL
DE COLOMBIA
SEDE BOGOTÁ

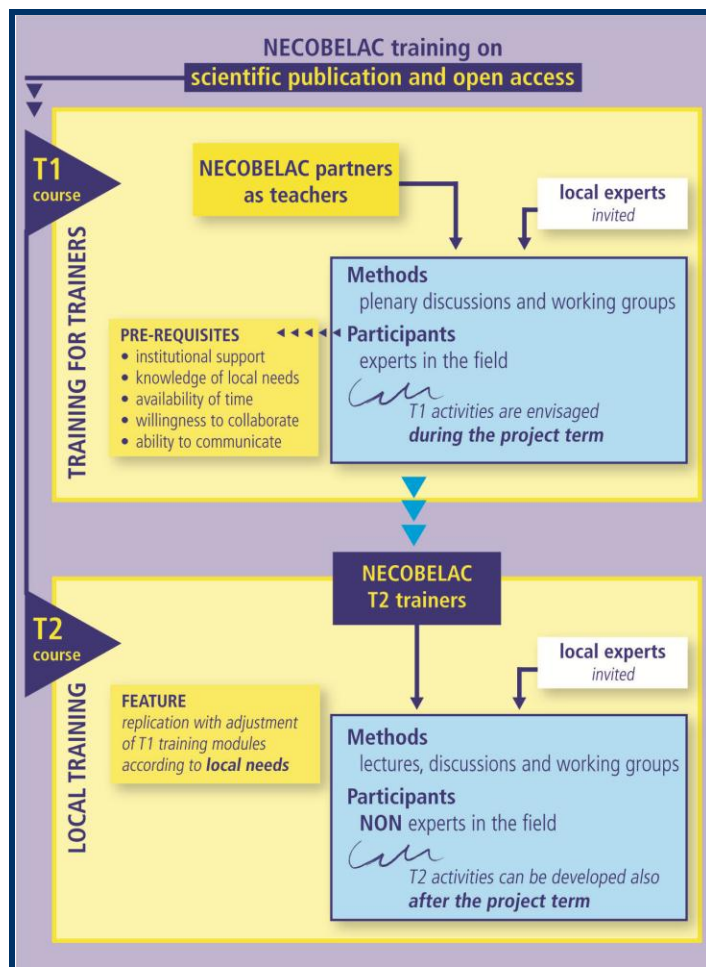


Universidade de Minas



Action 1

TWO-LEVEL TRAINING ACTIVITY



T1

TRAINING COURSES FOR TRAINERS

8 courses in EU and LAC

T2

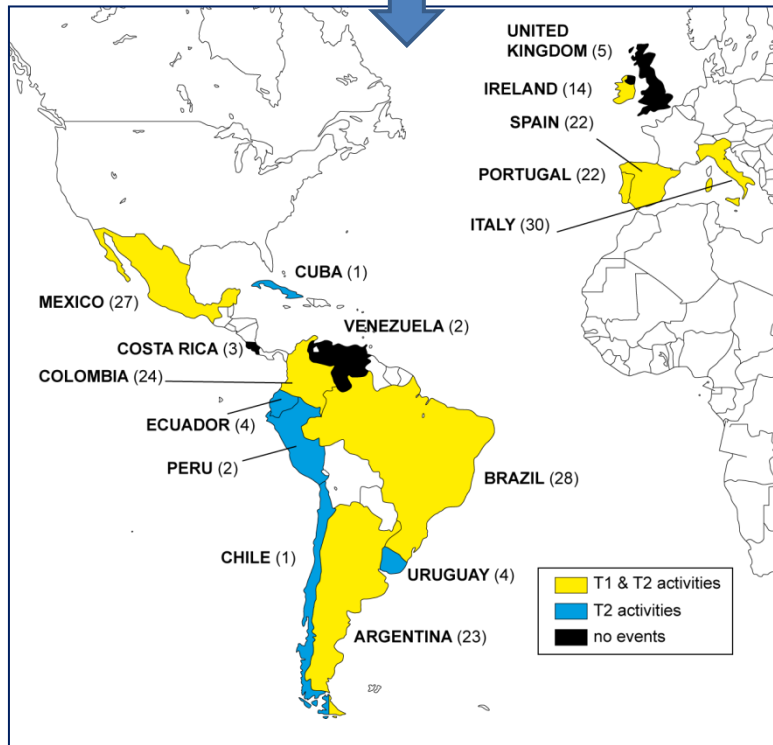
TRAINING REPLICATION

local training courses,
workshops, meetings, etc.
40 replications to date



Figures from NECOBELAC training

8 Training for trainers (T1)



Brazil	Sao Paulo	2010
Italy	Rome	2010
Colombia	Bogotá	2010
Spain	Madrid	2011
Argentina	Buenos Aires	2011
Portugal	Braga	2011
Mexico	Guadalajara	2011
Ireland	Dublin	2012

40 Local training replications (T2)

15 countries in the network

4 Europe + 11 Latin America

>200 institutions

Lessons learnt: listen, be flexible,
provide support and teaching material



Action 2

INNOVATIVE TRAINING TOOLS

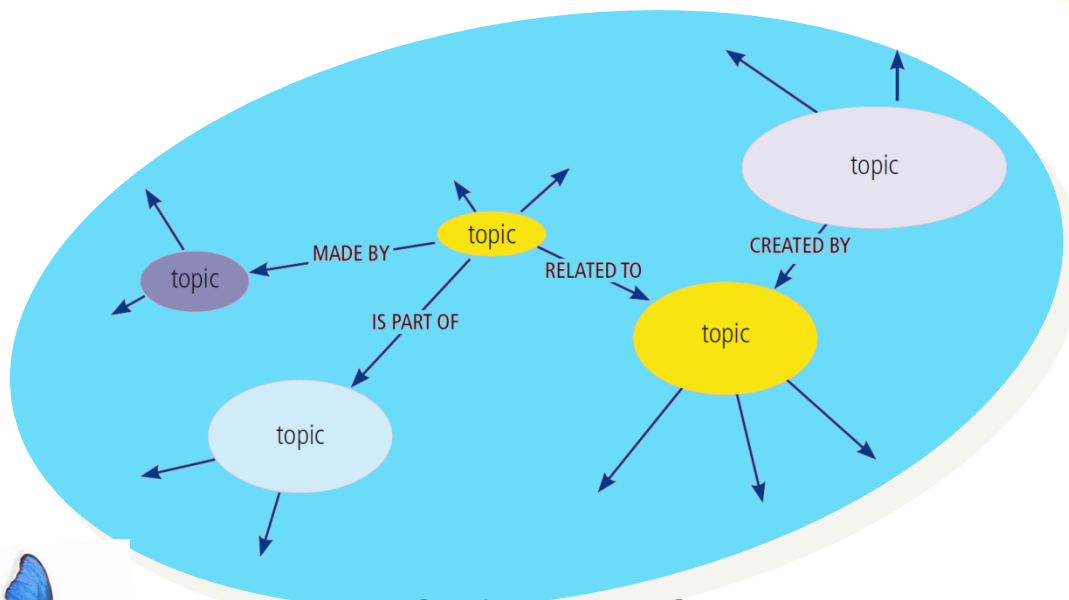
NECOBELAC topic maps



Topic maps are based on sematic web technology

They associate topics and link them to selected online resources

They have a triple SUBJECT-PREDICATE-OBJECT structure



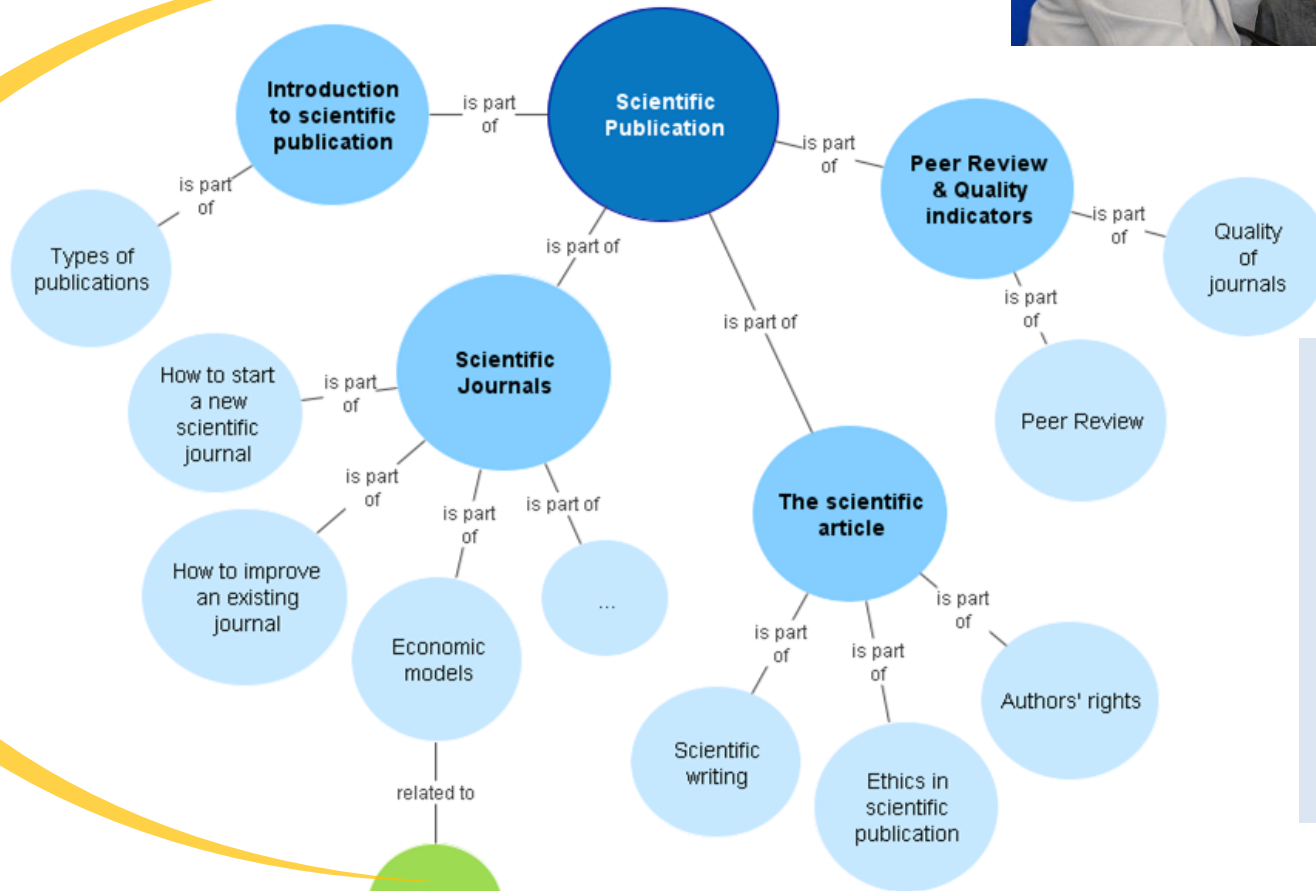
AREAS

- ▶ Scientific publication
- ▶ Open access publishing



NECOBELAC topic maps

Scientific publication

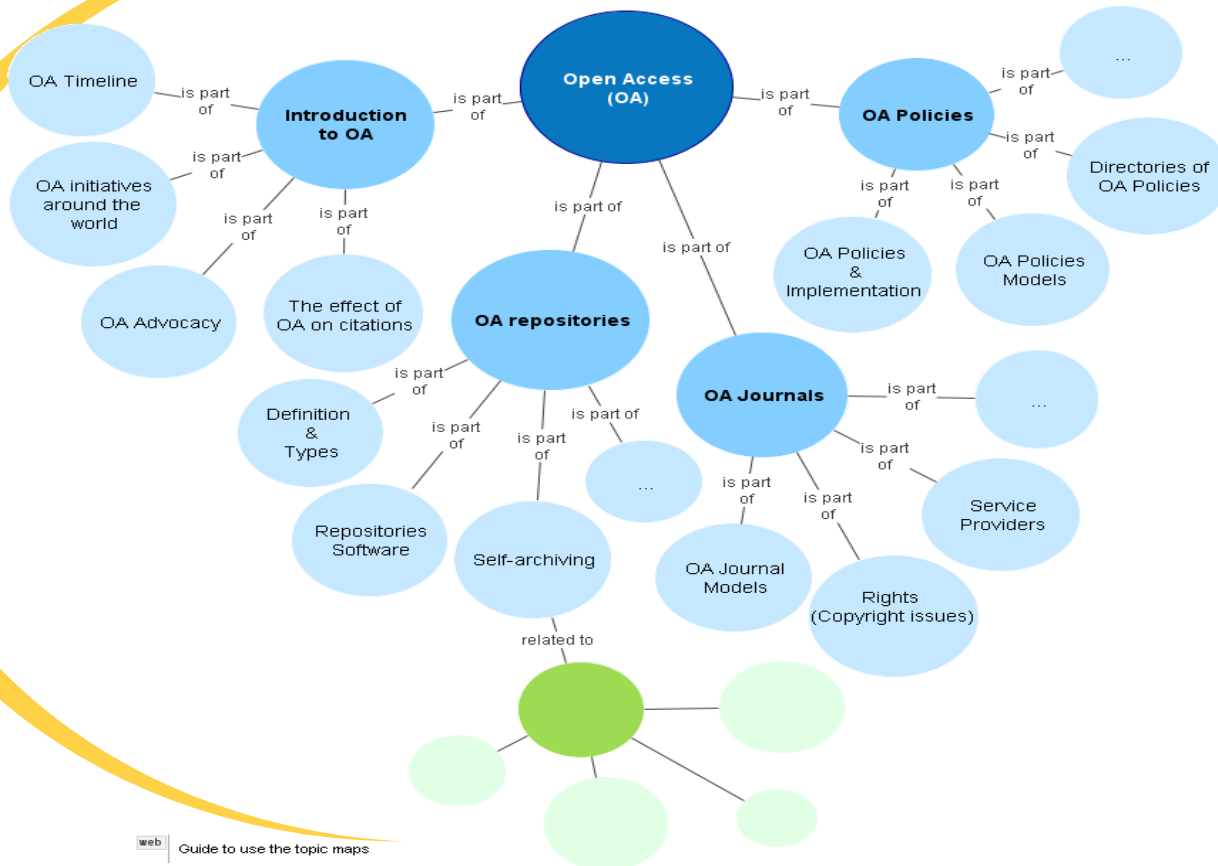


GL authors and issuing organizations should be aware of the entire information life cycle



NECOBELAC topic maps

Open access



GL authors and issuing organizations should **be aware** of OA challenges and opportunities

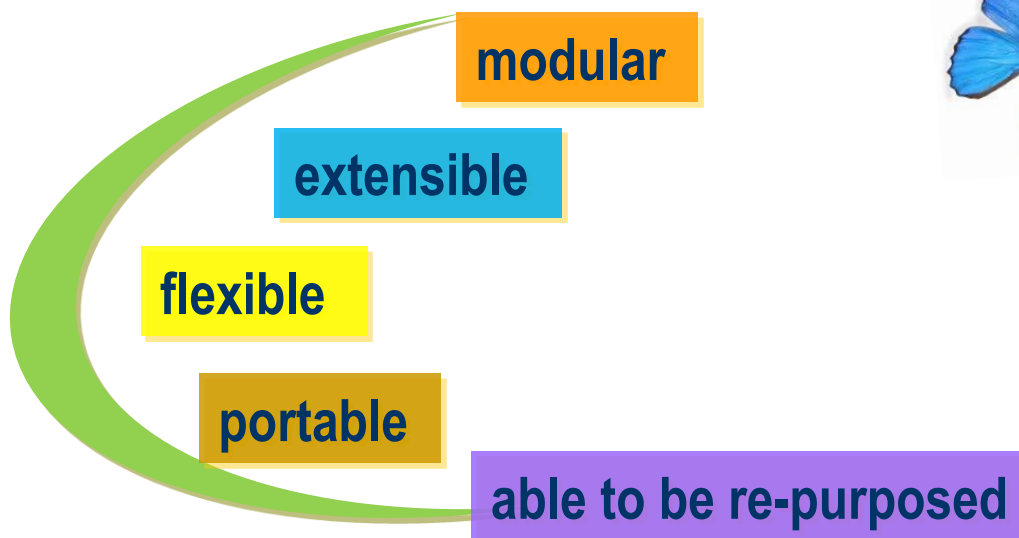
web | Guide to use the topic maps

14th International Conference on Grey Literature, Rome - November 29-30, 2012

Benefits from NECOBELAC topic maps

- Generate discussion during the training courses
- Help creating flexible local training programmes
- Provide useful links

Topic maps are:



Topic map contents
can be selected according to information needs of the target

The LG community can benefit from topic maps

14th International Conference on Grey Literature, Rome - November 29-30,
2012

Guide to use topic maps

SECTION: Training>topic maps>material on TM in PDF and video

Project NECOBELAC
English | Español | Italiano | Português
Red de colaboración entre Europa y Países de América Latina y el Caribe

HOME SEARCH NETWORK ABOUT LINKS CONTACT

Is part of:
[Introduction to Open Access](#)

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

Literature:
[References - OA advocacy](#)

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.

What can you do to promote OA?

- Submit your research articles to OA journals
- Deposit your work in OA repositories
- Ask journals to let you retain the rights to consent to OA
- Launch an OA, OAI-compliant institutional eprint archive
- Help faculty deposit their research articles in the institutional archive

Faculty

Librarians

Types of advocacy initiatives

Downstream

They focus attention on clearing up dissemination

[Link to full-text](#)

[Short description](#)

[Scheme](#)

[Hints for discussion](#)

<http://62.204.194.27/necobelac/indexing.jsp>



NECOBELAC model training program

Structure of NECOBELAC training modules

1. Introduction to scientific publication

- Types of publications

2. Scientific journals

- Starting a new journal

- Online technology management systems

- Improving an existing journal

- Managing a journal

- Editors

- Committees, editorial boards

- Publishers

- Editorial staff, marketing policy, advertisement

- Support to authors

- Economic models

- Quality of journals

- Dissemination and access

3. Scientific articles

- Writing an article

- Guidelines and standards

- Ethics

- Rights (copyright issues)

4. Peer review and quality indicators

- Styles of peer review

- Ethics

- Roles in peer review

- Reviewers

- Editors

- Committees, editorial boards

- Quality of journals

- Metrics

SCIENTIFIC WRITING



**Introduction
to scientific publication**



Scientific journals




Scientific articles



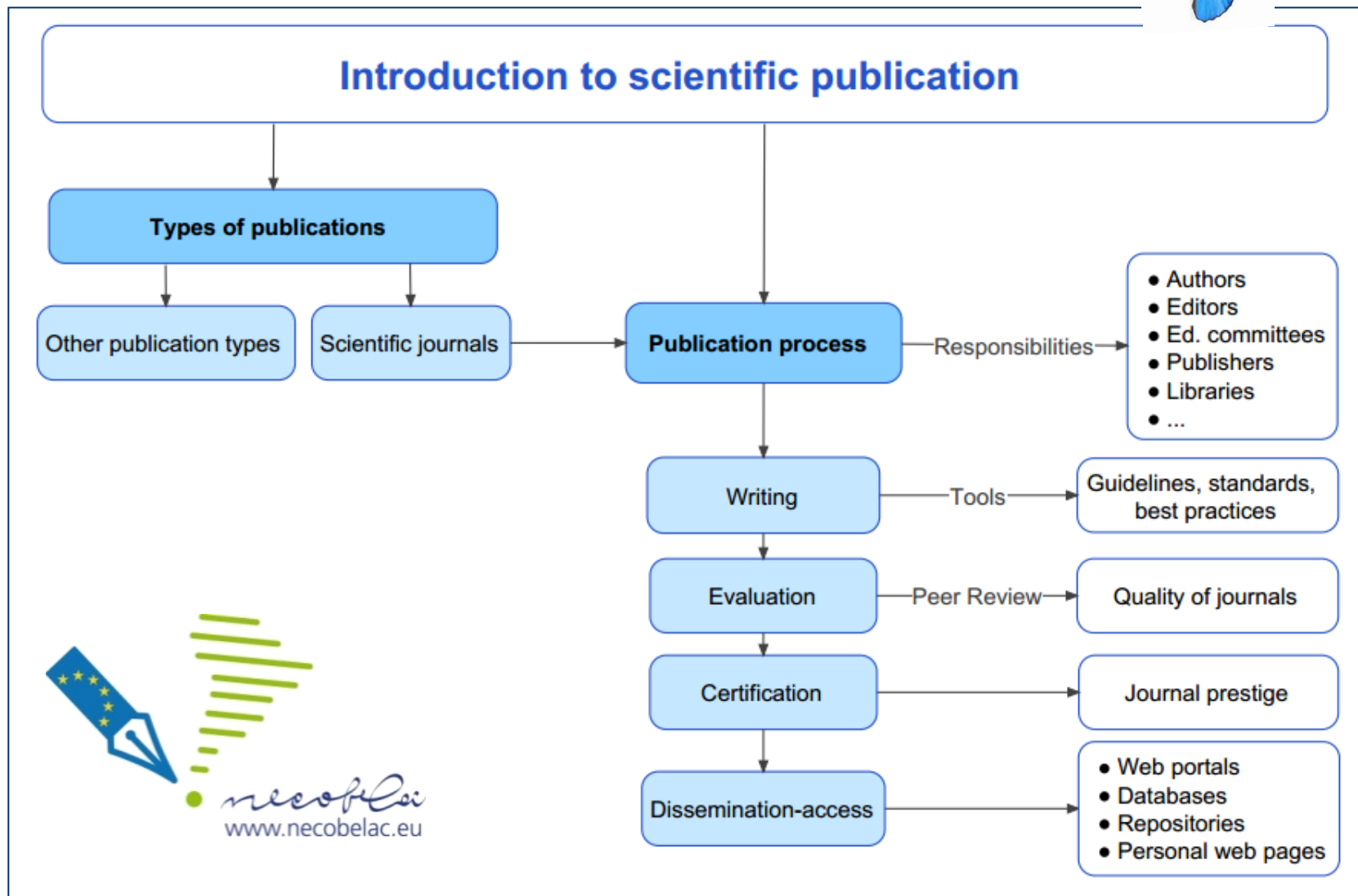
Peer review and quality indicators

**Scientific writing rules in
GL and WL are the same
(the level of application
changes)**



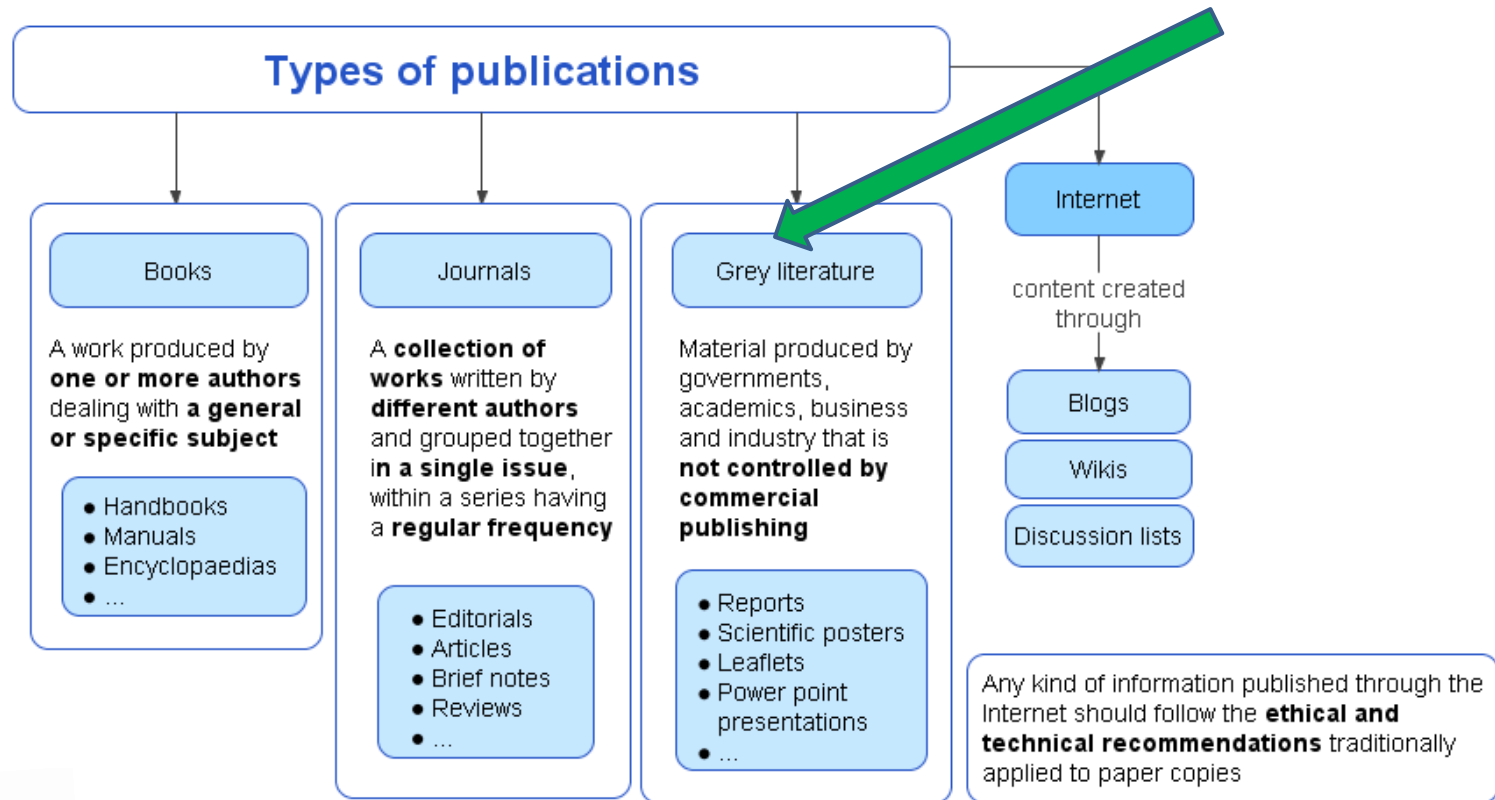
	<h1>GREY LITERATURE</h1> <h2>INTERNATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE</h2>
About GLISC Contact us Credits	PDF Translations The Documents citing the Guidelines NEWS
<p>Contents of the Guidelines</p> <p>Statement of purpose</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. About the Guidelines 2. Potential users of the Guidelines 3. How to use the Guidelines <p>Ethical considerations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorship and contributorship 2. Issuing organization 3. Peer review 4. Conflicts of interest 5. Privacy and confidentiality <p>Publishing and editorial issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copyright 2. Correspondence 3. Electronic publishing and institutional repositories 4. Advertising <p>Report preparation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instructions to authors 	<h1>Guidelines for the production of scientific and technical reports: how to write and distribute grey literature</h1>





NECOBELAC topic maps on scientific writing

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NECOBELAC model training program

Structure of NECOBELAC training modules

1. Introduction to open access

- Meaning/definition
- Origins and timeline
- OA initiatives around the world
- Advocacy
 - The effect of open access on citations

2. OA Repositories

- Definition and types
 - Subject repositories
 - Institutional repositories
 - Data repositories
- Repository technologies and standards
- Repository software
- Repository development and management
- Service providers (repositories)
- Journals-Repositories coexistence
- Self-archiving
 - Copyright issues

3. OA Journals

- OA Journals models
- Online Management systems
- Economic models to support OA journals
- Service providers (journals)
- Copyright issues

4. OA Policies

- Introduction
- Models
- How to implement an OA policy
- Directories of OA policies
- Examples in public health and related disciplines
- The effect of OA policies on authors' behaviour

OPEN ACCESS



Introduction to Open Access



Open Access Repositories



Open Access Journals

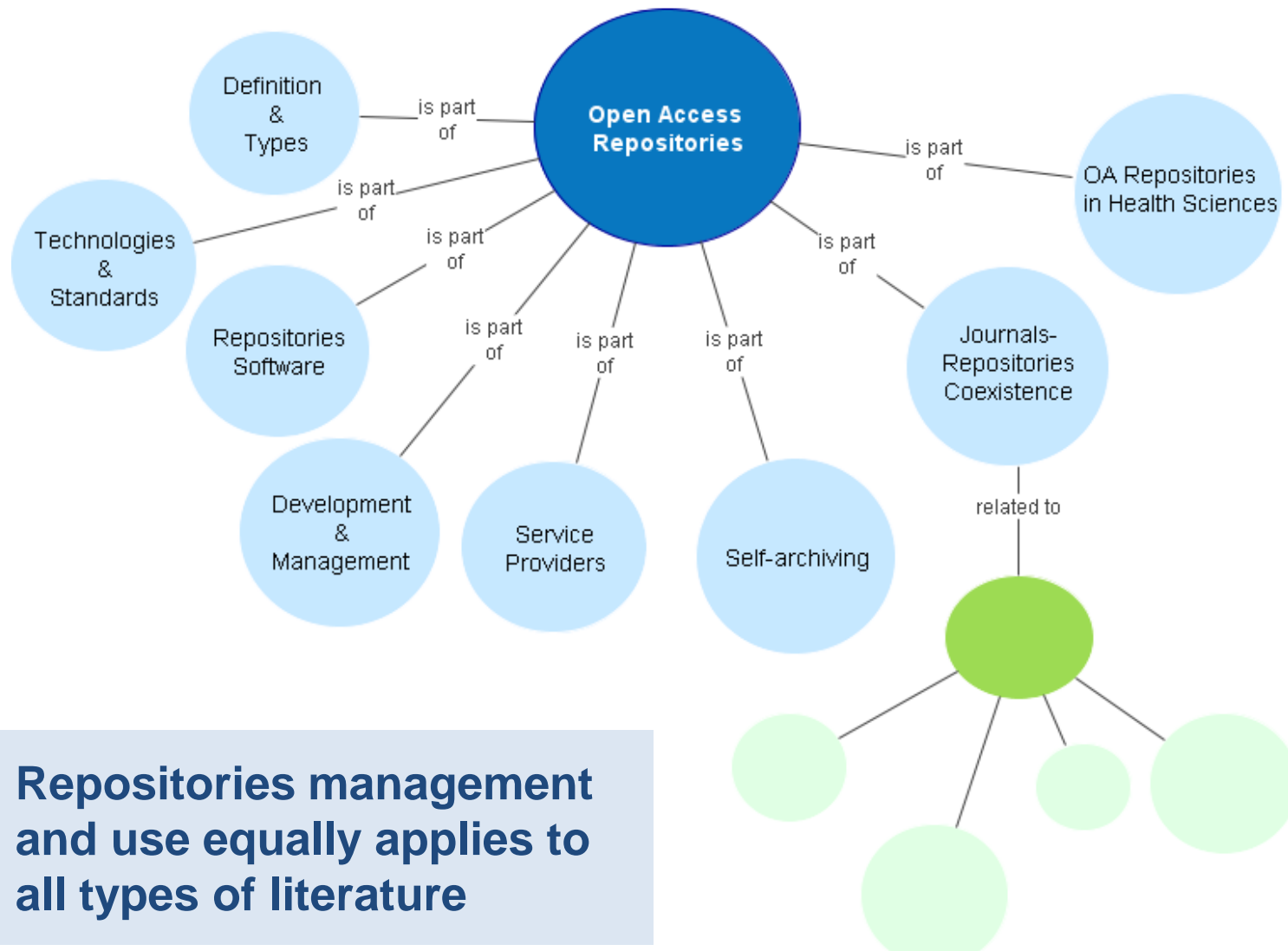


Open Access Policies

**OA publishing models
represents the greatest
challenge for GL
dissemination**



Example of topic map on OA repositories



Final considerations

Internet reduces **distinctions** between GL and WL and increases authors responsibilities

Training plays a fundamental role for all stakeholders (authors, editors, librarians) to create **awareness on innovation benefits**

Training (in a wide geographical area) is a way of **learning** from different experiences and focus on the core requirements of the scientific community

NECOBELAC represents a sustainable model to improve scientific communication (including both GL and WL) according to local needs through institutional support and strong **community engagement**

To know more about
NECOBELAC training
across Europe
and Latin America
ISTISAN report 12/26



www.necobelac.eu

Thank you

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NECOBELAC project
coordinator

