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EC Project Officer	Urška Primec

Abstract	The deliverable is composed of a set of Open Contents for VET teachers and trainers which are

	available at: https://oot.enhance-fcn.eu/mod/data/view.php?id=308. This document is intended as a technical annex to D4.2.1 and is distributed with the Free Open Contents, as release notes to the training materials (result R-VII).
Keywords	Open Contents, Open Educational Resources, Creative Commons

Signatures

Approved by	Role (Organization)	Date
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1. Executive summary

The deliverable is composed of the Open Contents produced so far within the ENhANCE project; the Contents are available in an online repository (https://oot.enhance-fcn.eu/mod/data/view.php?id=308), and are freely and openly accessible and available. Each content is specifically described with metadata, and the minimum level of interoperability with other related infrastructures (such as institutional repositories, OERs and community portals) are guaranteed. In particular, the interoperability with MERLOT is implemented. All the contents are produced in English and are licensed under a Creative Commons License. The repository and the related Open Contents will be available for (at least) 12 months after the project end.

This document is intended as a technical annex to D4.2.1 (M19) and is distributed with the Free Contents targeting VET teachers and trainers, as release notes to the training materials (result R-VII). Contents described in this document are used within and produced during the e-learning path for teachers, under WP4, T4.2 (e.g., course guides, lesson plans, exemplar activities, …). Furthermore, learning materials both collaboratively and individually produced by FCNs in the three pilot courses under WP5 will be considered Open Contents to be possibly also stored into the same online repository.

In the following sections, this document provides an introduction related to free open contents targeting VET teachers and trainers in the context of the ENhANCE project. Then, some definitions and clarifications related to the concepts of 1) Open Contents, 2) Creative Commons Licenses, 3) Open Educational Resources, and 4) Open Access are provided, in order to clarify how these concepts are used in the present context. In the following section, this document describes two different scenarios for creating Open Contents for FCNs with the Open Online Tool (OOT). Finally, the repository for Open Contents is presented, along with the Open Content produced so far.

2. Free Open Contents targeting VET teachers and trainers

In the context of the ENhANCE Project, contents used within and produced during the e-learning path for teachers (WP4, Task 4.2; Result: R-VII) as well as learning materials produced by FCNs both collaboratively and individually in the three pilot courses under WP5 are made available in an Open Repository of the e-learning platform used in the project, that is the Open Online Tool (OOT) (https://oot.enhance-fcn.eu). More specifically, those contents are made available in the form of Open Contents in a specific repository, freely and openly accessible. Each content is properly described with metadata, offering that way opportunities for finding the appropriate material and for collaboration and interoperability with other related infrastructures such as institutional repositories, OERs and community portals. In particular, the interoperability with MERLOT is implemented.

The Open Repository - namely "**OPEN CONTENTS - SHARED DATABASE**" - is available at the following URL: https://oot.enhance-fcn.eu/mod/data/view.php?id=308 (no registration required).

After the end of the project, the Open Contents produced will be available for free to be used by FCNs and VET teachers and trainers, for self-learning or reuse in other courses. All the contents are produced in English and licensed under a Creative Commons License. The Open Contents will be available for free access online for at least 1 year after the project.

3. Brief introduction to the notion of "Open Contents"

In a broad meaning, *Open Content* describes a creative work that others can copy or modify freely, without asking for permission. A content released in an open mode is said to be under an Open License (OPL). OPL is one of the earliest non-software free content licenses.

The Open Content as well as the Open Publication License were succeeded by the Creative Commons licenses in 2002, which is currently the most frequently used intellectual property rights mechanisms used to indicate the permissions for the creation and reuse of Open Content.

3.1 Creative Commons licenses

Creative Commons licenses indicate the original authors' permissions for reuse, revision and remixing (or combination with other materials), which allow for the legal redistribution and retention of the original or adapted materials. The first version of Creative Commons is dated 2002. The 4.0 license suite is the most current.

The Creative Commons licenses all grant the "baseline rights", such as the right to distribute the copyrighted work worldwide for non-commercial purposes, and without modification. The details of each of these licenses depend on the version, and comprises a selection out of four conditions:

- **Attribution**. Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only if they give the author or licensor the credits (attribution) in the manner specified by these.
- **Share-alike**. Licensees may distribute derivative works only under a license identical ("not more restrictive") to the license that governs the original work. Without share-alike, derivative works might be sublicensed with compatible but more restrictive license clauses.
- **Non-commercial**. Licensees may copy, distribute, display, and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only for non-commercial purposes.
- **No Derivative Works**. Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform only verbatim copies of the work, not derivative works and remixes based on.

It should be noted that "Non-commercial" and "No Derivative Works" are not free content licenses, and cannot be used in contexts that require these freedoms, such as Wikipedia.

There are six possible licenses that can be derived from combining the license terms that we have just described and assigned to materials by the original creator or author.

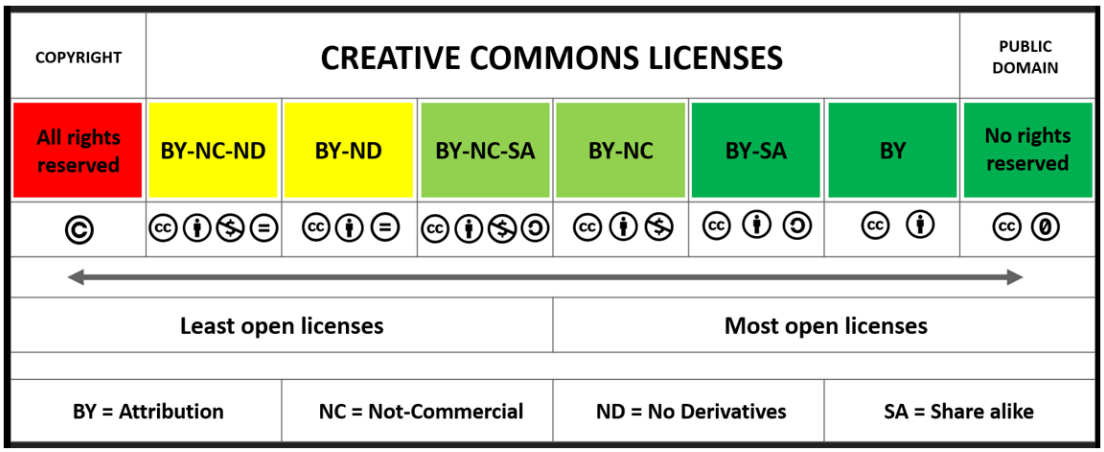

Figure 1 - Creative Commons Licenses.

Starting from the most open license, on the right side, we have “Public Domain”, also known as Creative Common Zero. The person who associated a work with this deed has dedicated the work to the public domain by waiving all of his or her rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights, to the extent allowed by law. This means that you can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission.

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Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivatives (CC BY-NC-ND). This license is the most restrictive of our six main licenses, only allowing others to download your works

and share them with others as long as they credit you, but they can't change them in any way or use them commercially.

To be noted that "CC BY-NC" and "CC BY-NC-SA" (those in light green in Fig. 1) as well as "CC BY-ND" and "CC BY-NC-ND" (those in yellow in Fig. 1) are not Free Culture Licenses, and cannot be used in contexts that require these freedoms.

3.2 Open Educational Resources (OERs)

Translating the concept of open content into education, we can more properly speak of open educational resources.

Open Educational Resources can be defined as teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and/or re-purposing by others.

The idea of open educational resources has numerous working definitions.

The term was first coined at UNESCO's 2002 Forum on Open Courseware and designates "teaching, learning and research materials in any medium, digital or otherwise, that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions. Open licensing is built within the existing framework of intellectual property rights as defined by relevant international conventions and respects the authorship of the work".

Often cited is the Hewlett Foundation term which defines OER: "Open Educational Resources are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and re-purposing by others. Open educational resources include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge".

OER can include both digital and non-digital resources. Also, there are several types of use that OER permit, inspired by 5R activities of OER, as suggested by Wiley.

- **Retain** - the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (e.g., download, duplicate, store, and manage).
- **Reuse** - the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video).
- **Revise** - the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language).
- **Remix** - the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup).
- **Redistribute** - the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend).

Open educational resources include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge. For instance, textbooks and Massive Open Online Courses can also be Open Educational Resources. More specifically, if conventional textbooks have been created, saved and made available, as Open Educational Resource, then they are known as open textbooks. The “open” in MOOCs refers to the courses being openly accessible to anyone. If, however, MOOCs are created using openly licensed re-usable lectures, videos, images, assessments etc., and released as re-usable, with open licenses, then they are OER.

3.3 Open Access

Open access is a mechanism by which research outputs are distributed online, free of cost or other barriers, and, in its most precise meaning, with the addition of an open license that removes most restrictions on use and reuse. The main focus of the open access movement is “peer reviewed research literature.”

Open access can be applied to all forms of published research output, including peer-reviewed and not peer-reviewed academic journal articles, conference papers, theses, book chapters, and monographs. There are a number of variants of open access publishing and different publishers may use one or more of these variants.

The **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)** is a website that hosts a community-curated list of open access journals.

SHERPA/RoMEO is a service to show the copyright and open access self-archiving policies of academic journals. The database uses a colour-coding scheme to classify publishers according to their self-archiving policy. This shows authors whether the journal allows preprint or post-print archiving in their copyright transfer agreements. Currently, over 22,000 journals are archived in this database.

4. The ENhANCE Repository for the Open Contents

The ENhANCE project uses the OOT as an internal repository for Open Content, while MERLOT (https://www.merlot.org/merlot/) as an external repository. That is, MERLOT is archiving metadata of materials that are stored into the OOT, as well as links to the actual resources. The actual “object” is “hosted” into the OOT, into a specific (open and freely accessible) section.

4.1 Open Contents - Shared Database

In order to implement the ENhANCE Repository for the Open Contents, a specific single activity (i.e., database) public course has been created into the OOT:

https://oot.enhance-fcn.eu/mod/data/view.php?id=308.

4.1.1 Accessing the shared database and downloading content

The shared database is freely accessible (no login required) and its records can be externally accessed (by direct URL) without any problem (see Figure 4).

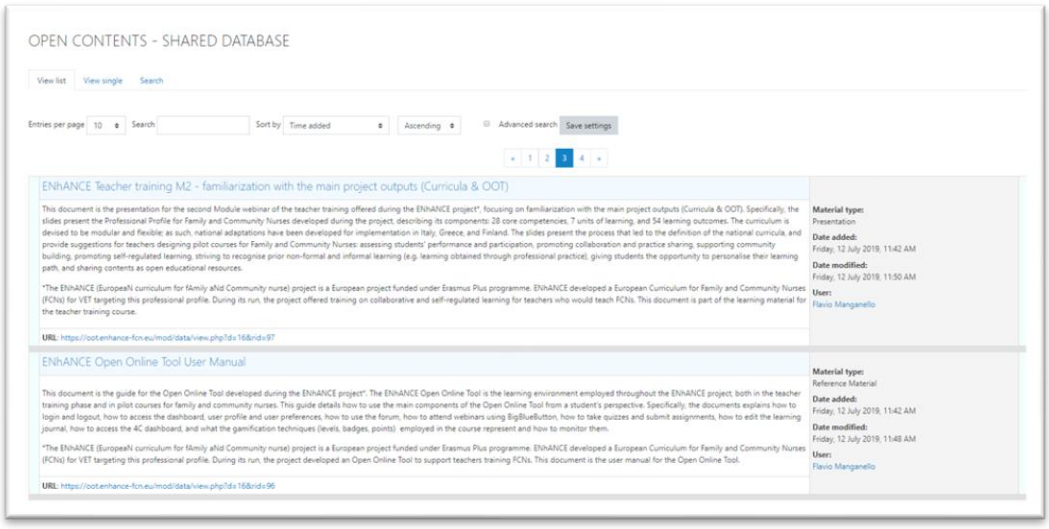

Figure 2 - View list - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

In order to implement such workflow, the access to this course into the OOT has been made available to guest users (with auto-login on: https://docs.moodle.org/37/en/Guest_access#Auto-login_guests).

By accessing the single resources, it is possible to see the sheet with detailed information and the direct link to download the Open Content (see Figure 3).

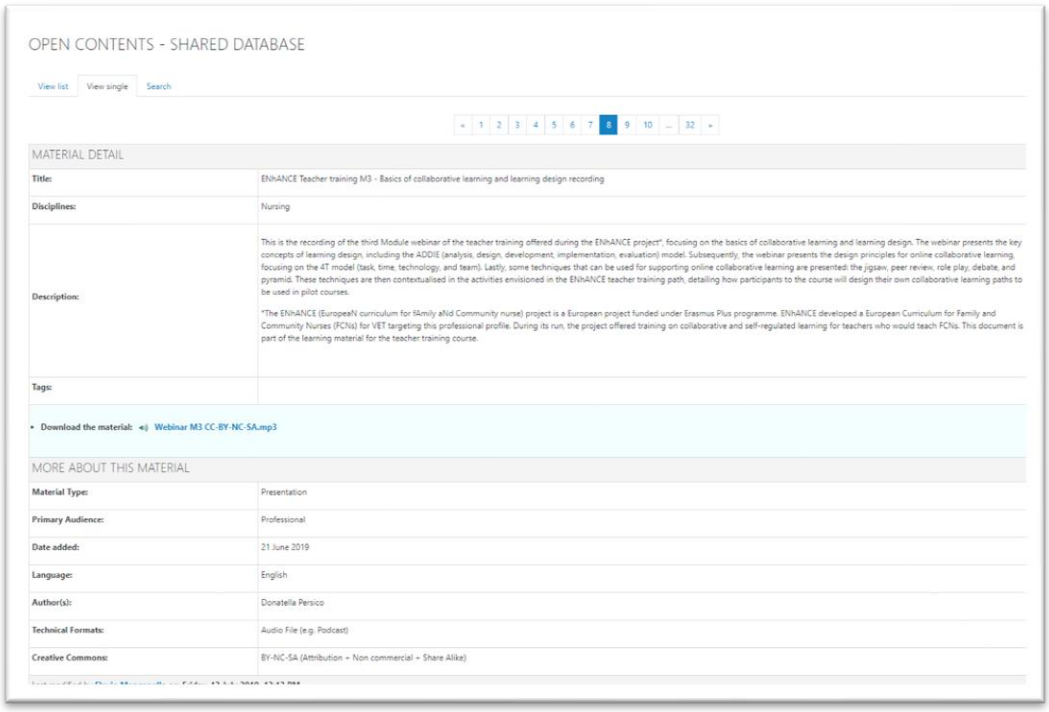

Figure 3 - View single - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

4.1.2 Uploading and sharing content

Open Contents can be uploaded and shared into the database. Although the database is freely and openly accessible, an OOT account is needed for adding resources to the database. This aims to ensure a level of control and quality on the resources inserted. Creating an OOT account is free.

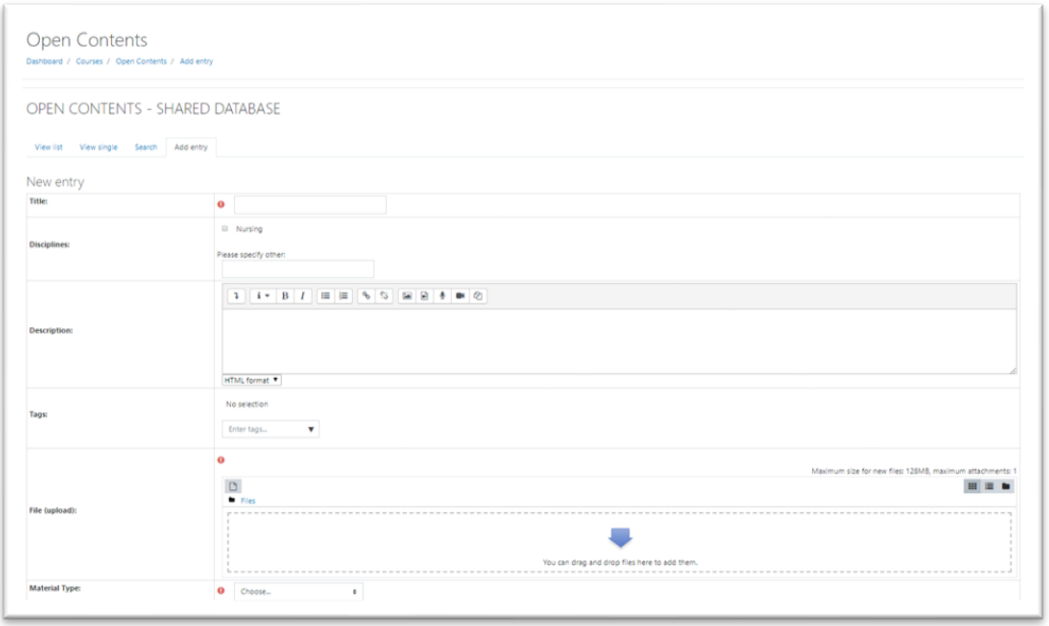

Figure 4 - Add entry - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

4.1.2.1 Metadata

Each Open Content stored into the Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT is properly described with metadata. Open Contents have their own metadata sheet, showing title, discipline(s), description, tag(s), material type, primary audience, data added, language(s), author(s), technical format, and creative common license. This sheet closely resembles the metadata sheet on the MERLOT collection website (see section 4.2 Merlot).

Add entry fields are shown in Figure 5 and (detailed) in Figure 6.

Field name	Field type	Required	Field description
FILE	File field	Yes	File
DATE ADDED	Date field	No	Date added
TITLE	Text field	Yes	title
DESCRIPTION	Textarea field	Yes	Brief description
MATERIAL TYPE	Menu field	Yes	Material Type
PRIMARY AUDIENCE	Multiple-selection menu field	Yes	Primary Audience
CREATIVE COMMONS	Menu field	No	Creative Commons
AUTHOR	Text field	No	author
LANGUAGE	Multiple-selection menu field	Yes	Language
TECHNICAL	Multiple-selection menu field	Yes	Technical Formats
NURSING	Checkbox field	No	nursing
OTHER	Text field	No	other

Figure 5 - Add entry fields - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

Figure 6 - Add entry fields, detail - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

4.1.3 Searching, accessing and downloading content

Open Contents can be searched into the database. Resource search, access and download can be performed as a guest user. The advanced search mask is shown in Figure 7.

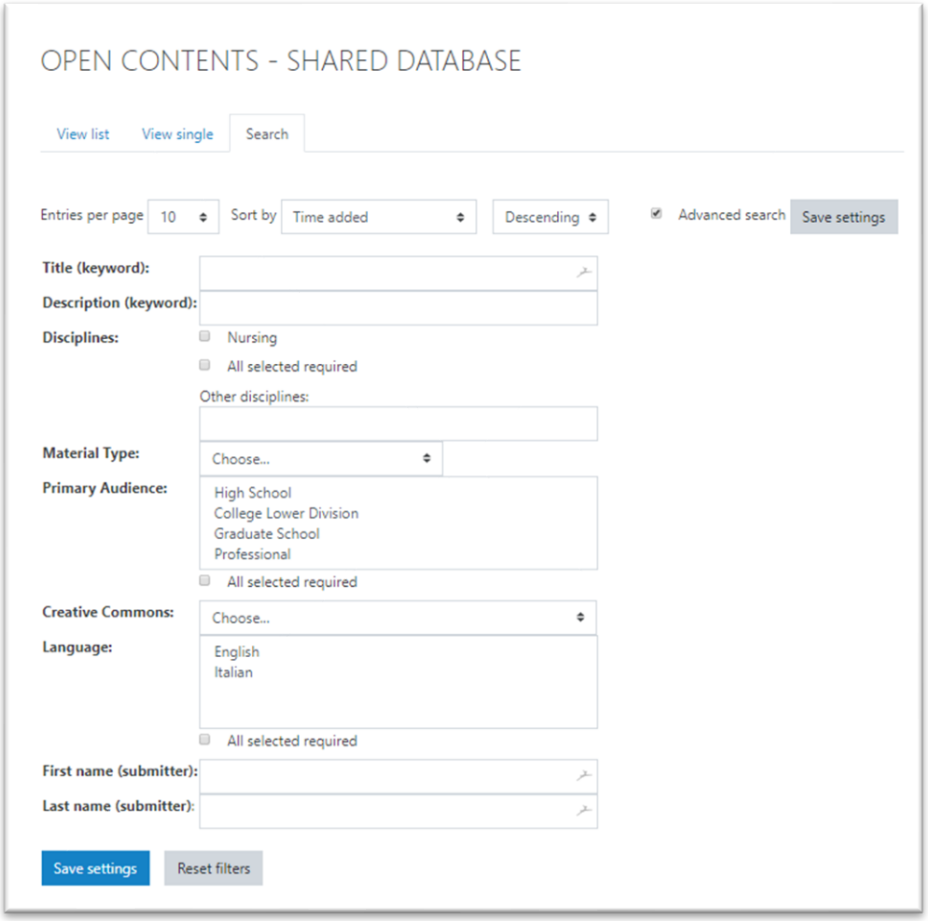

Figure 7 – Advanced search - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

4.1.4 Rating content

It is possible to rate database records within the Open Contents - Shared Database (see Figure 8).

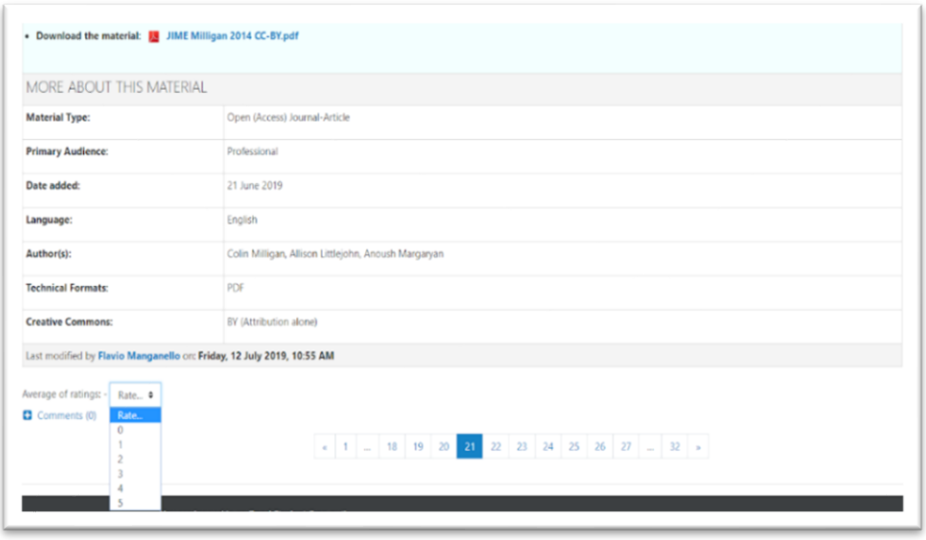

Figure 8 - Rate entry - Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

These ratings are then aggregated to produce an average of ratings. This is the mean of all the ratings given. It is especially useful with *peer rating*, when there are a lot of ratings being made. Ratings can be viewed and submitted *only* by authenticated users.

4.1.5 Commenting on content

Authenticated users are able to comment on database entries (see Figure 9).

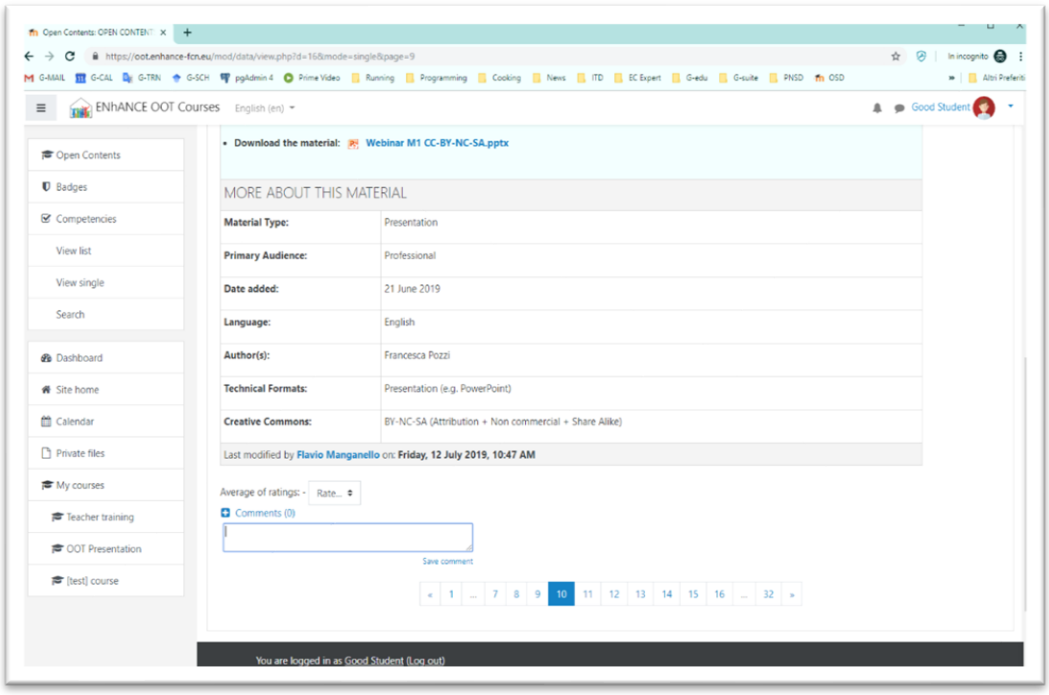

Figure 9 - Comment on entry- Open Contents - Shared Database in the OOT.

4.2 Merlot

One of the most critical aspects of providing OERs to the professional community is making sure that they reach the target audience. Populating a database with a rich collection of OERs is not enough: measures should be employed to make sure that the community is aware of the resources' existence, and that professionals will be able to access them with as little barriers as possible.

For this reason, the ENhANCE project enacted an OERs distribution strategy that employed two tools: ENhANCE's own Open Online Tool, and the MERLOT (Multimedia Education Resource for Learning and Online Teaching) collection. These tools serve two different functions: the OOT serves as the actual repository for the OERs, hosting them on the server of HMU (formerly known as TEI-CRE). MERLOT, on the other hand, is a widely accessed collection of OERs, that we used to link to ENhANCE's resources to facilitate their dissemination in the professional community.

MERLOT.org is a widely used website that hosts, since 1997, an extensive collection of educational resources, both open and copyrighted. As of July 2019, the collection

includes over 40,000 materials, of which 846 pertain to nursing, making it one of the largest databases of educational resources for nursing educators.

The Merlot website does not host educational resources on its servers, allowing users instead to add resources as links. Some metadata are requested for each resource, including a free-form description of its content. Basic statistics are provided for resources added to the collection, such as average rating and number of accesses. All the materials in MERLOT are reviewed for suitability for retention in the collection, and URLs are frequently checked in order to remove inaccessible resources.

By employing both the OOT and MERLOT, ENhANCE will ensure that: (1) OERs produced during and after the project are hosted on a secure, stable server maintained by one of the project partners, and (2) that knowledge of these resources becomes widespread, by sharing them on an already established and widely used collection.

In the following, “Appendix 1 – Open Content examples” presents some of the Open Contents produced for and during the e-learning path for teachers (Task 4.2).

5. Open Content statistics

As of July 31, 2019, the OOT repository contains 48 Open Content materials. Of these, 24 have been employed in the e-learning path for teachers, while 24 have been created by the participating teachers themselves, either collaboratively or on their own.

Thirty-six of the contents created are text files (.doc, .docx, or .pdf). These contain lesson plans developed by trainee teachers, academic papers provided as learning materials during the learning path, and templates for submitting assignments, grading, and providing feedback. Five contents are presentation files (.pptx), and include the slides used during the five teacher training path webinars. Seven of the contents included are audio or video files. These include webinar recordings as well as focused video tutorials developed for the teacher training path.

Of the 49 Open Contents included in the database, 15 have a CC-BY license, 14 a CC-BY-SA license, and 19 a CC-BY-NC-SA license.

It is expected that during the follow up of the teacher training (see D4.2.2) and during the pilots, the repository will be further enriched. More specifically, *the production of open contents remains an active task for the entire duration of the project*.

Appendix 1- Open Content examples

The following screenshots show two of the Open Contents already available on the OOT as they appear in the OOT database. The first is an example of material produced for the e-learning path for teachers (a webinar recording), while the second is an example of content produced by teachers participating to the e-learning path (a lesson plan developed during a collaborative activity).

Contents can be downloaded by anyone accessing the OOT, but they can be edited / added only by logged users.

MATERIAL DETAIL

Title:	ENhANCE Teacher training M5 - Development of Open Contents and OOT configuration recording
Disciplines:	Nursing
Description:	This is the recording of the second Module webinar of the teacher training offered during the ENhANCE project*, focusing on development of Open Contents and Open Online Tool (OOT) configuration. The webinar starts with a debriefing on the collaborative activity proposed during module 4 of the course, and subsequently presents the individual activity that comprises the bulk of module 5. In this activity, participants to the course individually designed a collaborative activity for family and community nursing students, and shared the activity as open content using the ENhANCE Open Online Tool. The webinar includes an extensive explanation of what open content is and present the most commonly used sharing licences. The webinar also includes links and references to the most widely used databases and websites for Open Educational Resources. *The ENhANCE (EuropeaN curriculum for fAmily aNd Community nurse) project is a European project funded under Erasmus Plus programme. ENhANCE developed a European Curriculum for Family and Community Nurses (FCNs) for VET targeting this professional profile. During its run, the project offered training on collaborative and self-regulated learning for teachers who would teach FCNs. This document is part of the learning material for the teacher training course.
Tags:	fcn nursing

- **Download the material:** Webinar M5 CC-BY-NC-SA.mp3

MORE ABOUT THIS MATERIAL

Material Type:	Presentation
Primary Audience:	Professional
Date added:	5 July 2019
Language:	English
Author(s):	Flavio Manganello, Francesca Pozzi, Francesca Maria Dagnino
Technical Formats:	Audio File (e.g. Podcast)
Creative Commons:	BY-NC-SA (Attribution + Non commercial + Share Alike)

Last modified by **Marcello Passarelli** on: **Friday, 5 July 2019, 12:58 PM**

MATERIAL DETAIL

Title:	ENhANCE collaborative activity for Family and Community Nurses training - Working for the enhancement of nursing care at Community level
Disciplines:	
Description:	This document describes a collaborative activity to be carried out during a Family and Community Nurse (FCN) course. The activity focuses on working for the enhancement of nursing care at Community level. The activity has been designed by a group of teachers involved in a teacher training path organized in the ENhANCE project framework. The ENhANCE (EuropeaN curriculum for fAmily aNd Community nurse) project is a European project funded under Erasmus Plus programme. ENhANCE developed a European Curriculum for Family and Community Nurses (FCNs) for VET targeting this professional profile. During its run, the project offered training on collaborative and self-regulated learning for teachers who would teach FCNs. This document is part of the learning material for the teacher training course.
Tags:	template

- **Download the material:** 4Ts_template-1.docx

MORE ABOUT THIS MATERIAL

Material Type:	Online Course
Primary Audience:	High School
Date added:	26 June 2019
Language:	English
Author(s):	Marco Ghiozzi, Paraskevi Apostolara, Isabella Roba, Theodora Kafkia, Claudia Tognetti
Technical Formats:	Document (e.g. Word)
Creative Commons:	BY (Attribution alone)

Last modified by **Isabella Roba** on: **Friday, 12 July 2019, 3:59 PM**