



**Acesso Aberto  
Angola**

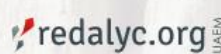
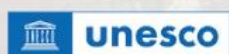
# **Design of information flows for the development of the National Repository of Angola**

Work derived from the collaborative project among Redalyc UAEM, AmeliCA, MESCTI and U. Óscar Ribas funded by UNESCO for the development of an Open Access strategy in Angola

**Project managers**

**Arianna Becerril-García, Eduardo Aguado-López,  
Alejandro Macedo-García, Eurico Wongo-Gungula**

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This piece is the result of work carried out in 2021 as part of a collaborative project between UNESCO and the Redalyc Scientific Information System. The project had the collaboration of the Government of Angola through the Ministério do Ensino Superior, Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (MESCTI), the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (Mexico), AmeliCA and the Universidade Óscar Ribas (Angola), and its objective was to carry out a comprehensive diagnosis of scientific communication in Angola, a critical roadmap for the development of Open Access in the country and a series of technological developments in favor of non-commercial open scientific communication. The project resulted in a set of 38 works that are made public with the aim of contributing and influencing a technological, legal and knowledge infrastructure of non-commercial Open Access in Angola.

### Project managers:

Arianna Becerril-García , Eduardo Aguado-López , Alejandro Macedo-García ,  
 Eurico Wongo-Gungula .

### Working teams:

Mexico	
Redalyc Scientific Information System Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México	
<p>Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sheila Godínez-Larios</li> <li>Liliana González-Morales</li> <li>Marco Antonio Estrada-Medina</li> <li>Pedro Villegas-Hernández</li> <li>Brenda Uribe-Martínez</li> </ul> <p>Software development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alma Rosa Segundo Escobar</li> <li>Daniel Mejía Antolín</li> <li>Edgar Juárez Escamilla</li> <li>Thania del Carmen Colín Álvarez</li> <li>Jonatan E. Montes de Oca Ríos</li> <li>Jorge Juan Díaz Carbajal</li> <li>Domingo Anzaldo Bibiano</li> </ul> <p>Art and design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bernardo Bernal-Gómez</li> <li>Priscila Dávila-Morales</li> <li>Nayeli Lara-Martínez</li> <li>Abril Carmona Ochoa</li> </ul>	<p>Editorial Diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lidia Abigail Villagómez Beltrán</li> <li>Ana Lilia Aladín Díaz</li> <li>Daniel Francisco Flores García</li> </ul> <p>Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pamela Amarillas Nava</li> </ul> <p>Translation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cristell Rubí Hernández Cruzaley</li> <li>Jessica Mireya Trujillo Zúñiga</li> <li>Martha Paulina Ibarra Quintana</li> <li>Nancy Verónica Derbéz Cruz</li> <li>Paola Andrea Carbajal García</li> </ul>
Angola	
Universidade Óscar Ribas	
<p>Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carla Santana</li> <li>Josefina Castellero</li> <li>Inês Portugal</li> </ul>	

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## I. Information flow in DSPACE

For making the data entry to the repository by creating items, it is necessary to define a workflow that allows to indicate the way these items are entered and accepted for being visible in the collection and community and/or subcommunity to which they belong.

### Roles within information flow

In DSpace it is allowed to use 3 types of workflows according to the necessities required for the collection as it is the final structure that organizes the items; it is important to mention that these flows involve the following profiles that act according to the definition of the roles in the collections (INFOTEC, 2017):

- **Author or creator/Depository (user of submissions):** It is the person or institution responsible for the intellectual content of the information resource that is going to be entered, it should be noted that this author can be a depository, that is, the user who has permission to send items to the collection; however, if he/she does not want to assume this role, authorizes another person to have the possibility to perform this task.
- **Copy editor:** Is the person who is in charge of checking, rejecting and/or accepting items sent by the depositories considering the following aspects:
  - Registration of metadata
  - Related files
  - Licenses

According to this type of profile, there is the possibility to have various users associated with one or more collections.

- **Administrator:** This person, as it was mentioned before, is in charge of the global management of the repository. Apart from being in charge of the correct functioning of the repository, the administrator also periodically checks the workflow, he/she can obtain measuring and statistics from this.

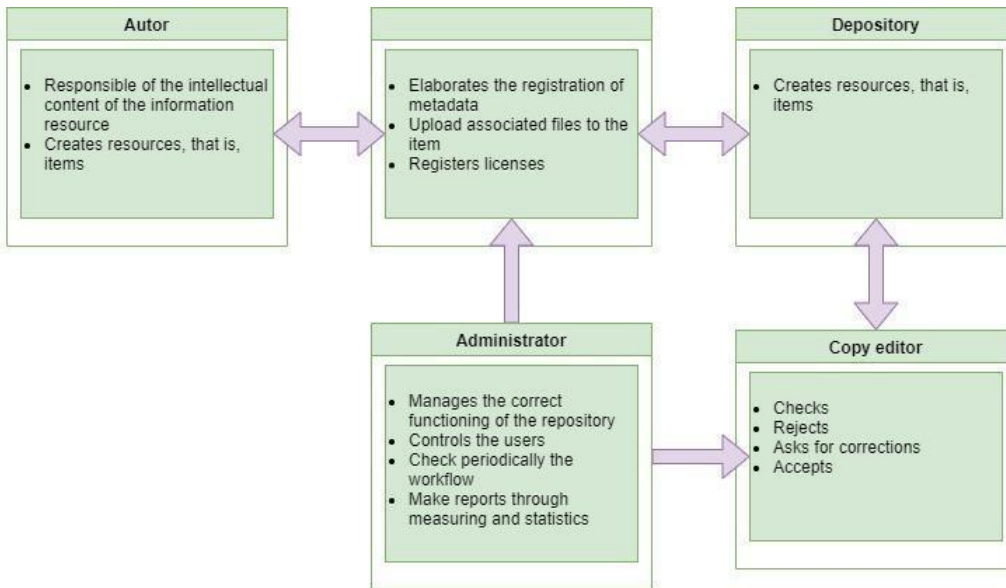


Figure 1 Diagram of the 3 types of workflow

## Description of workflows

As mentioned before, there are three workflows that can be configured as selectable steps in the process of the creation of a collection; these flows are described in the following (LYRISIS, 2021):

- Accept/Reject:** The creation of this flow is important if a strict supervision level of items that will be added to collections is required. It provides the option accept or reject the submission made by a depository before it is published in the collection, if the first option happens, the submission continues until it is in the collection, otherwise, it is returned to the depository including a comment indicating the cause for the rejection; this verification task is performed by a copy editor assigned who will see the pending submissions in his profile page.

# Workflow 1

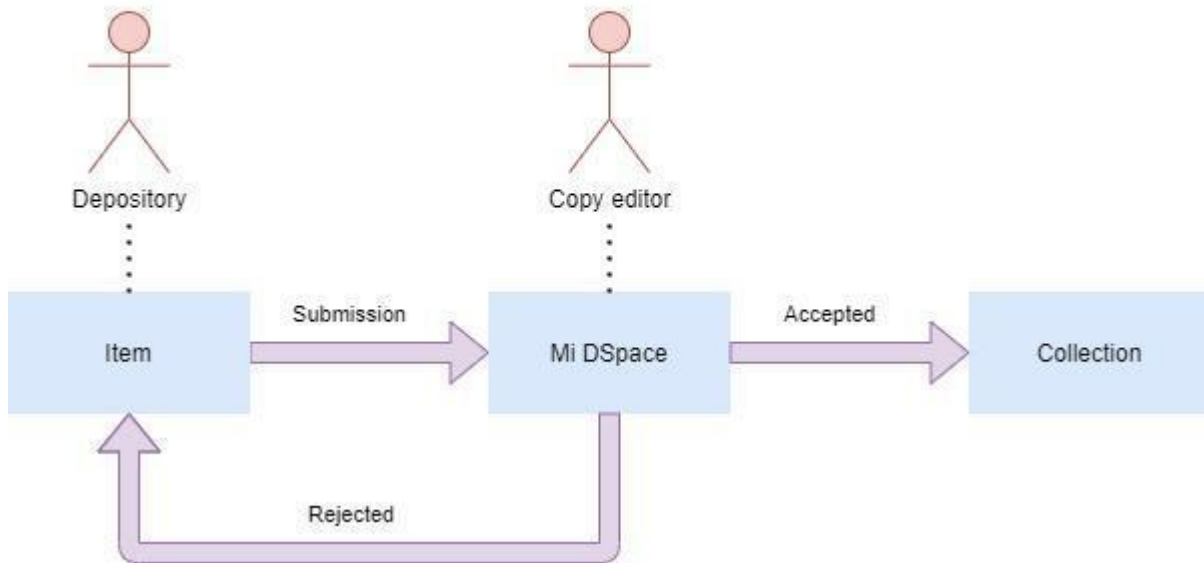


Figure 2 Workflow 1

- **Accept/Reject/Editing metadata:** In addition to having the options accept or reject the submission, the copy editor in charge will have the possibility to make changes to the metadata before finishing the process; the same way than the Accept/Reject flow, if it is accepted, the submission continues until it is published, otherwise it is returned to the author/depository with a comment indicating the cause for the rejection. The task is carried out by the copy editor also through his/her profile page.



## Workflow 2

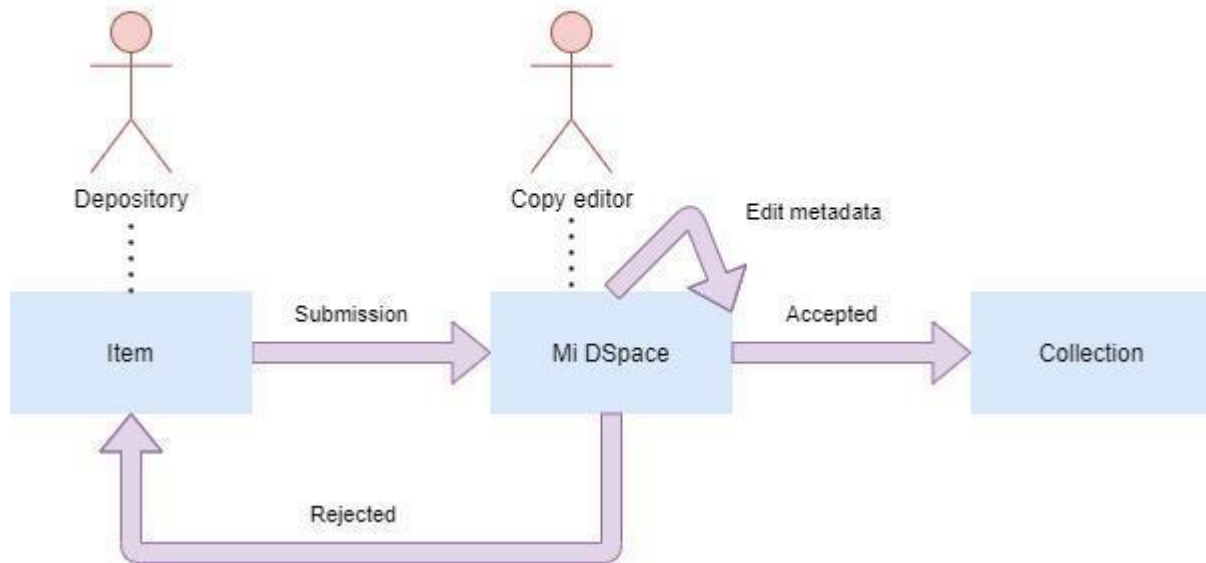


Figure 3 Workflow 2

- **Editing metadata:** This case allows the editing of an item's metadata by the editor; if the task is carried out, and after relevant changes, the item continues its flow for being published in the collection. The copy editor user may or may not execute these changes. The task is carried out by the copy editor also through his/her profile page.

## Workflow 3

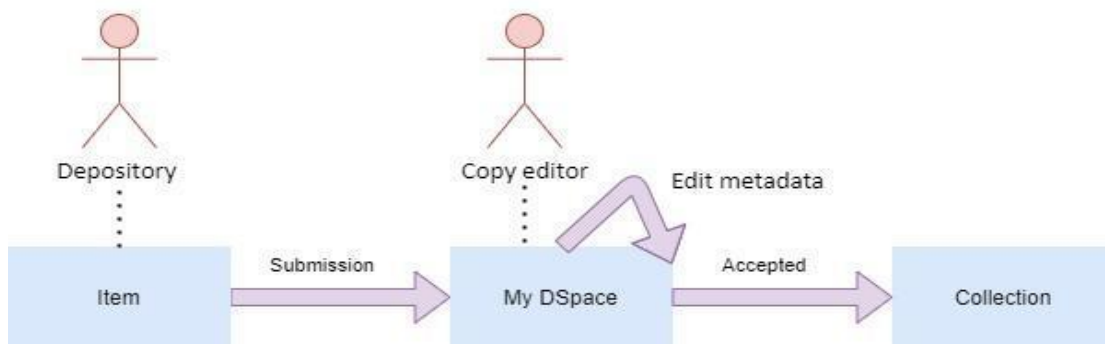


Figure 4 Workflow 3

The following is an extract of the configuration form when creating a collection, in which you can select any flow:

- Nuevos ítems podrán ser leídos públicamente**
- Algunos usuarios podrán enviar ítems a esta colección**
- El envío de ítems incluye un paso *Aceptar/Rechazar***
- El envío de ítems incluye un paso *Aceptar/Rechazar/Editar Metadatos***
- El envío de ítems incluye un paso *Editar Metadatos***
- Esta colección tendrá administradores delegados**
- Los nuevos envíos tendrán algunos metadatos ya entrados por defecto**

Figure 5 Example of the form for creating a collection

## Content sources in collections

The collections have an important feature, it is the possibility of entry content from external content sources through the OAI-PMH protocol, which allows to specify the data provider with its base URL for harvesting.

## Map collections

As mentioned before, there is the possibility of using this tool for allowing administrators of a collection to map items from other collections within the current collection. Searches can be made by items from other collections and map them or navigate in the mapped items' list.

## II. Information flow proposal for the national repository for Angola

### Information flow

The process of entering items in one of the collections is classified, as mentioned before, as: scientific, institutional or administrative products, learning objects, as well as those thematic collections.

That said, for making this entry, it is proposed to use 2 types of information flows, which are configured in the definition of collections process, in which users take part as author/depository, copy editor and administrator roles.

The flows are the following:

- **Accept/Reject:** It is proposed to use this flow in the case of the collections in which the material has to have a strict control to avoid its modification such as the scientific products, learning objects and thematic collections.

When an author/depository creates an item with metadata and associated files, he/she carries out an entry to a collection and registers him/herself in a list of pending submissions for its verification in the profile page of the copy editor assigned to the collection. In this way, this last can accept or reject the submissions before it is published, if it is accepted, it will be automatically visible in the collection, otherwise it is returned to the author/depository including a commentary indicating the cause for the rejection.

- **Accept/Reject/Editing metadata:** It is proposed for collections of institutional and/or administrative products where the content, as it is private, may be subject to editing in certain necessary metadata directly related to the department or sub-department and, therefore, the institution, as they may contain information that can be modified by a copy editor.

In addition to having the options accept or reject the submissions, the copy editor in charge will have the possibility to make changes to the metadata before finishing the process; the same way than the Accept/Reject flow, if it is accepted, the submissions continues until it is published, otherwise it is returned to the author/depository with a comment indicating the cause for the rejection. The task is carried out by the copy editor also through his/her profile page with the list of pending submissions.

In both flows, the administrator intervenes to guarantee that they are working correctly by verifying periodically the procedures made, having the possibility to see the list and intervene in a technical problem.

## Mapping of collections

In the defined collections for the communities in the 3 levels of repositories, a mapping can be done, that is, include items from a collection in other; this use can be required for a better organization, where in some community or subcommunity certain items need to be visualized, considering that each item is registered only once, but it appears in various collections. This task is performed by having the administrator role.

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