

# RedCLARA

RedCLARA  
Maximum Capacity



ICT and Research:  
The impact of technology in the  
production of knowledge



Training on IPv6 in El Salvador



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Rue Joseph II, 54 J54 4/13  
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Press Contact:  
María José López Pourailly  
PR & Communications Manager  
- CLARA  
maria-jose.lopez@redclara.net  
(+56) 2 337 03 57  
Canadá 239, Providencia  
Santiago  
CHILE

«The European Union is made up of 25 Member States who have decided to gradually link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, during a period of enlargement of 50 years, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms. The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders».

The European Commission is the EU's executive body.

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# Editorial



Villie Morocho, CEDIA's Executive Director, Ecuador

When professional life leads you to manage a National Research and Education Network, the last thing that comes to your mind is the great world hiding behind that name. The whole intricate technological and human web, which manages to move scientific and educational capacities at a South American level and its international relations, goes unnoticed when you are part of this same world but as an end user, researcher, teacher, etc. However, when I took over this challenge it was totally fulfilling to see that the guidelines that had been previously worked to produce a change in Ecuador's NREN in relation

to promoting research by making use of such large technological infrastructure were very close to the guidelines on which CLARA has been working hard, also for a long time, until the materialization, among others, of its leading project ALICE2.

The projects that are carried out as CLARA have managed to change their direction towards a unique complementarity, since it is possible to see that the current imminent concern is not only an installed infrastructure, something that was once crucial. But now, given the consolidation and maturity of National Networks and therefore of their mother, CLARA, it is the right time to promote research, Development and Innovation (I+D) across the whole area covered by Cooperation and which also involves almost the whole of South America. News like the recent implementation of Paraguay's NREN and the struggle for the integration of new NREN (Bolivia, El Salvador, among others) turn the vision and work of CLARA's executives into a reflection that shows that South America is moving from a wealth based on exported products to a current growth in the wealth of knowledge and which, through these networks, this wealth will also be more easily exported.

There are several projects which CLARA has put forward, together with its human team and with the contribution of the different NRENs, projects which world funding agencies have endorsed. We must take into account that these projects aim to have an impact at a South American, and possibly also world level. This is why currently the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union, to name a few of the most relevant funding agencies, are funding projects which achieve this implicit goal, also largely sought after by CLARA: to speed up and consolidate I+D+i. From that point of view, it becomes essential that the string that joins CLARA's work to the NRENs members, usually universities and research centres, is able to transmit this international effort into its own country. It is essential to understand that the work in the management of an NREN becomes much more than a managing post; it becomes a unique and important link between CLARA and the country. The work undertaken by the NREN managing staff must be able to keep that energy generated by the joining of efforts so that the work done from CLARA can have an impact at a national level.

In 2010, several projects with these characteristics have been initiated and where Ecuador actively participates, such as the IADB project for the Federated Network of Digital Repositories, the IADB project for National Protocols in Tele Medicine, and the EU GISELA project. This has made possible that CLARA's effort can be transferred as a success towards the Ecuadorian NREN, mainly succeeding in getting CEDIA members to actively participate. By blending in CLARA's efforts with a myriad of national CEDIA efforts, it has been possible in less than one Executive Direction period to get CEDIA, which currently has a highly valuable group of professionals who make up the executive team, to totally change its relation with CLARA and consolidate itself as an organisation that firmly contributes to the progress of I+D+i in Ecuador.



# Maximum Capacity

For the first time ever, CLARA establishes a 10 Gbps link, which represents a new landmark in the Latin American history of advanced networks: with this achievement it is shown that in the region it is possible to build high technology infrastructure which is as competitive as the one existing in Europe and the USA.

Ixchel Pérez

**A** hundred times larger than a typical link. Such is the new link between Santiago de Chile and Buenos Aires, Argentina, which from this month will dramatically increase its capacity, moving from 155 Mb to 10 Gb per second.

*“The link represents the first backbone with that capacity between the NREN that are part of the Latin American Cooperation of Advanced Networks and was made possible thanks to a negotiation with the Silica Networks company”, explains Gustavo García, CLARA’s Technical Manager.*

*“This deal is established as part of the objective of implementing a long term and high-capacity structure. This link enables CLARA to have a capacity that will last for a long time and which will make it possible to transmit large amounts of information and applications which take up a great deal of bandwidth between these two cities”, explains the specialist.*

With this new link, the capacity of advanced networks between Chile and Argentina will increase 66 times and will exceed by far the current needs. *“The current need of CLARA may have been covered with a 1 Gb link or something similar”, explains García.*

The Cooperation decided to support this giant leap bearing in mind the long-term sustainability and development of advanced networks. This way, it manages to promote the region’s development and enables educational and research institutions to transmit a great amount of data between these two cities.



Gustavo García, Gerente Técnico de CLARA.

*“This is useful today and will be useful for a long time to meet all the Latin American needs. The idea is to promote this type of developments as well as advanced collaboration use between countries across the region”, explains García.*

The implementation of this link took between nine and ten months, but the negotiation took longer and was made possible thanks to different actors, of which García highlights the European Union and the ALICE2 project, which made it possible to

have a budget available for this type of projects. Furthermore, he emphasizes that CLARA's work has been very important, as well as the support from the University of Trieste, the Pierre Auger Observatory, InnovaRed and CNRS, among other actors.

## High impact

For CLARA's Technical Manager, the impact of this link is not limited to the two South American countries directly involved, since it shows all other networks and countries in the region that we are also prepared and that it is possible to build high technology infrastructure like the one existing in Europe and the USA.

*"It breaks with the paradigm that in Latin America we have to buy small capacities because we have small budgets. This type of developments shows that it is possible to achieve very important things for the region with clarity and good alliances, and managing sound negotiation schemes", he explains.*

According to the expert, 10 Gbps is a capacity which at this precise moment is very competitive. *"Great capacities and great technologies; this is a big thrust since it paves the way for CLARA to be able to achieve these same capacities in other parts of the region. This encourages the other countries to try to establish collaborations with their governments and telecommunications companies in order to accomplish this kind of alliances", he remarks.*

In fact, García reckons that the decision of establishing this link between Argentina and Chile was partly circumstantial, since this type of capacities is being sought across the whole region, but it was in these two countries that the conditions were available: they found a company that was

willing to participate with CLARA and it was possible to advance the negotiation quickly. *"In the rest of the region projects are being carried out in order to achieve these capacities... There is already a project in other two cities"* points out García.

Regardless of this, we cannot overlook the fact that at this moment the 10 Gbps capacity places Argentina and Chile in a privileged position, in the sense that they will be able to carry out almost any project which requires a significant bandwidth between the two countries. *"They can make conferences in high definition, they can transmit very large amounts of information, as in DNA physics or biology studies, which require a great capacity of data storage", he adds.*

Although he does not give details about the investment in terms of infrastructure, García emphasizes that it has been worth the effort. *"The capacity was bought under an unfettered use modality, so it is owned by CLARA and will always be available for the entity, which stands in contrast to the traditional model, where capacity is hired from providers and expensive fees have to be paid annually to keep it. In this case it is like buying a house or an asset, and then you just pay for its maintenance. The investment is bigger, but the benefit is also a lot bigger" he concludes.*

The voice of those who communicate

# Write this down: The key to communication in CLARA is “LA NRENs PR Network”

Coping with the lack of staff or departments specialised in communications and public relations in most of the Latin American national research and education networks (NREN), through the creation of a human network which brings together the people responsible for disseminating the activities from each NREN in order to share knowledge and experiences regarding the management of dissemination processes in academic networks at a national and regional level is one of the major goals of the ALICE2 project. It took one year for CLARA’s Communications and Public Relations Management Office to get the majority of the project’s member networks to appoint a person to represent their institutions in this network and today, now that it has been set up, and after three meetings through videoconference and a permanent contact via email, the LA NRENs PR Network group is not only very active but also is about to face its first face-to-face meeting, as part of the second ALICE2-CLARA annual meeting in Managua (Nicaragua) on September 27 and 28.

María José López Pourailly

**C**onfession: “In May 2000 I came to work in REUNA with my journalist qualification and experience in radio, television, newspapers and publishing houses. That month is impossible to forget; during ten days I went back home feeling I knew nothing. I was lost in a totally unknown world, full of protocols and technical concepts which only terrified me. My relation with the internet was limited to a Yahoo account and a few searches for information for my final BA dissertation a few years before. I was in cloud cuckoo land, I felt lost in a dreadful Macondo... what could I know about technology and advanced networks when I always worked with a typewriter until 1994?”, María José López Pourailly.

It is a fact that we all communicate. But it is a different thing when communication is professionalised. Properly communicating what an institution is,

does and wants to be and do is not simple at all. Communicating what our academic networks are and do; to get to the people we must get to; to show the benefits that our networks entail for scientific, educational and technological development and innovation in our countries and continent; and to do this well, is not easy... but it is not impossible either, and, certainly, if you work in a team, the task is simpler.

To do the job of communicating what our networks are, do and want to be and do, a simpler and more effective task, is the objective of the Latin American Communications and Public Relations Network (LA NRENs PR Networks) which began to operate under the aegis of the ALICE2 project in March 2010. Three meetings held through videoconference, a vast exchange of emails and the certainty of a

future meeting in Managua on 27-28 September to continue moving forward along a road that will lead us to improve the communicational processes that we carry out within our networks, are the credentials that we present before opening the present debate, a friendly one of course, to which we invite you to participate because just like you do, we dream of turning our networks and research activities in our countries and region into the best scenario for the development of our nations.

**What is (are) the main problem(s) you face in the development of the communicational work within your NREN?**

**Martha Ávila, Cudi (Mexico):** There isn't a planning, a communication strategy and we are only provided with immediate solutions to the needs that come up, without a mid and long term structure and planning.



Martha Ávila, Cudi (Mexico)

**Julio Cardozo, Multimedia designer and technical counterpart in videoconferences, RAU (Uruguay):** I could say that there are two circumstances: an internal one related to the current lack of a multidisciplinary team that addresses these communicational issues in a permanent and professional way; and an external one, which has to do with the particular structural organisation of institutions, which makes any communicational work difficult.



Julio Cardozo, RAU (Uruguay)

**Camilo Jaime Ocaziónez, RENATA's Communications Coordinator (Colombia):** To begin with, the main problem we are faced with in RENATA has to do with the cultural environment into which we are trying to find our way. Although the country has improved a lot, Colombia is not a country where scientific and educational issues appear in the headlines of newspapers, mass media or are

commented by the people in a public debate. Now, I insist, although the status of issues related to science and education has improved in the country, there is still work to be done.

As a result of the above, a problem that is quite universal, disseminating academic issues in Colombia and incorporate them into the mass media agenda is an enormously difficult task: usually news on politics, current issues and showbiz hit the headlines.

Going into more detail, the second aspect is that the topic that we 'move', all those who are working with academic technology networks, is far from easy to socialise and understand due to the great potential that these networks offer and the countless possibilities offered by them... Then: if talking about science is not easy, talking about e-science is not any easier.

Thirdly, the investment on aspects related to the communication and dissemination of what we do and what we can be used for, that is, on issues related to communication, tend to be low. Our organisations still pay much more attention to making investments on technical issues. And this is a reflection rather than a complaint.

**Ixchel Pérez-Santamaría, Communications Manager, RAICES (El Salvador):** Positioning the web and the work on communications between member universities; they are barely starting to inform about the events, but they do not do this all the time. Furthermore, the fact that sometimes there are not many news to publish because of the still low activity or the lack of awareness about them. Another small obstacle is that there are no financial resources to design campaigns or promotional activities.

**Carolina Almarás, Public Relations and Marketing Manager at InnovaRed (Argentina):** The emphasis on data traffic requires an additional effort from the current network structure, and the institutional communication and public relations needs are increasingly more fundamental. One of the





problems faced by the area is the access to different tools in the short term, such as human and economic resources in order to be able to cope with this demand. The area was created almost a year ago, and it is now being consolidated with effort and dedication. And since this is something recent, the activities are new to our Argentinean network, which is why it is slowly gaining its proper importance and impact.

**Raquel Illescas Riera, web page administrator, Graphic Design and Communications Manager at CEDIA (Ecuador):** Within my NREN information management is done through the website and the distribution lists related to the work groups. The biggest limitation for me is that most of the representatives from our NREN's members put more emphasis on technical aspects, which is why it is necessary to be constantly insisting in order to get them involved in initiatives of a different nature. We are implementing a bulletin in which we would give information on the progress made by the projects that are being developed with CEDIA, but I invest a lot of time in the recompilation of information.

**Sonia Contreras, Executive Assistant and Communications Coordinator at RAAP (Peru):** We need to expand our communication channels from RAAP to the member institutions and the academic community. Likewise, we need to create discussion and collaboration spaces between RAAP members.

**Mónica Aguilera, Communications and Public Relations Manager at REUNA (Chile):** Because of the country's geography, long and narrow, it is difficult to establish the links to our audience and very arduous to maintain them.

**Mariana Daemon, Corporate Communication Manager at RNP (Brazil):** Lack of planning of the organisation in relation to the communication needs; lack of clarity regarding the RNP business; and lack of clarity regarding the functions of communication.

**How important do you think is it to create a communications and public relations group from the Latin American academic networks?**

**Martha, CUDI:** It is the ideal medium to conduct a collaborative work with other Latin American networks, and thus disseminate and learn about projects, events, ads, etc. in which your network's users can participate.

**Julio, RAU:** Absolute and total importance. As long as set-up asymmetries are eliminated, it will be possible to create true and fluent information channels with the clear objective of promoting what is being done over these networks. The contents are the substantial core of these networks and making this known is, undoubtedly, relevant.

**Camilo, RENATA:** The consolidation of a communications team made up of members of the Latin American networks is crucial because through it we will be able to move forward in a more strategic way towards the conformation of a continental academic audience which, although many-faceted, little by little, from the communication channels we consolidate, it will incorporate both the use of networks and the possibilities and even the experiences of use from their peers in their own countries, and what can be even more important, in the international sphere.

It is fundamental that the academic communities in our countries know about our networks and learn about the big impact that these have, because, I insist, only through the knowledge we offer for them, they will have the possibility of deciding whether they accept the challenge of working in a 'futurist' way with the tools and possibilities we are offering to them for a better and efficient development of their work.

A communications and public relations group from our Latin American academic networks will necessarily make important contributions in the promotion



Camilo Jaimes Ocaziónez, RENATA (Colombia)



Ixchel Pérez-Santamaría, RAICES (El Salvador)

of the development of projects which foster and strengthen the creation of work communities which gain local and international visibility; it will be useful for the development of links with governmental institutions, Higher Education Institutions, Research Centres and other science-related organisations; it will strengthen the deployment of the activities from each national network by amplifying them through the international dissemination and articulation, among many other possibilities.



Carolina Almarás, InnovaRed (Argentina)

**Ixchel, RAICES:** The existence of a communications network makes it possible to share knowledge and ideas, as well as finding joint solutions for problems. Actually, as CLARA promoters, we must be an example of collaborative work, since this is part of our essence.



Raquel Illescas Riera, CEDIA (Ecuador)

**Carolina, InnovaRed:** By promoting the development of the scientific-technological community, it is important that it maintains this dynamics of sending data and receive them through advanced networks.

As public relations officers our duty is to make these data become information. It is crucial for the growth of education and research to keep ourselves connected with all the networks across the globe, thus being able to develop ourselves and move forward.

Communication better enables the process of knowledge, of understanding and connection between peers. Through different communication channels, of which advanced networks are the backbone and the axis of the communicational objective, we can share all the news and new discoveries, achievements and projects with our peers around the world. The creation of the group enables the joint analysis of efficient methods for the development of communication aimed at scientists and educators.

**Raquel, CEDIA:** It has been a great idea that will boost the production of knowledge belonging to our NRENs, which also has the ease of constant communication through the technological tools that CLARA has.

**Mónica, REUNA:** I think it is an excellent opportunity to strengthen the communication areas in each country and provide a better service to academics, because this way we can keep them up to date about what is happening in other countries and help them to get connected in common issues or emerging ones.

**Mariana, RNP:** I understand this as a networking and interaction activity which guarantees both the improvement of the communications work and the development and strengthening of de communication departments in CLARA's member NRENs.

**What do you expect from this group?**

**Martha, Cudi:** Collaborative work through which we are able to share information that is useful and useable for the members of our community (network users) as well as to share technology with other networks with the aim of making an extensive use of the resources from the different NREN.

**Julio, RAU:** Multiple collaboration. That it becomes a developmental and interactive knowledge base.

**Camilo, RENATA:** To strengthen efforts which promote a better use of the countless activities which are organised by each of our networks... The academic work from each country might be useful for other countries, etc.

**Ixchel, RAICES:** I hope we can have a true exchange of experiences which results in growth for everyone and in a better performance of our work in the NREN we belong to. Our countries and our networks face common challenges and with creativity and teamwork we can generate great ideas which can be a driver for joint projects.

**Carolina, InnovaRed:** I hope the group has a leading role in the growth of the public relations areas in order to consolidate such areas in the NREN. The exchange of knowledge will enable the execution of strategies and tactics adapted to each of them. I also consider the importance of the joint analysis of different communication media in order to achieve an efficient communication and collaboration of all national networks. Likewise, the exchange of experiences will make it possible to share both technical and scientific-academic advances and news, and will strengthen the growth of each network.

Personally I expect solidarity and companionship between peers, as well as respect towards the work of each national network. Sharing knowledge will be very pleasant, which is why I have great expectations.

**Raquel, CEDIA:** To reach a balance between knowledge and dedication to share and collaborate in the dissemination of different types of information generated in the NRENs, succeeding in working in an environment of friendship, cooperation and, above all, responsibility.

**Sonia, RAAP:** To share knowledge and skills. To discuss and to learn. To relate the networks' members permanently, for the development, dissemination and promotion of academic, cultural, research activities and the promotion of issues related to advanced research and education networks at a Latin American networks.

**Mónica, REUNA:** Collaboration and respect; that is, support in the initiatives we can jointly undertake and respect so that each person undertakes his/her tasks within the appropriate responsibilities.

**Mariana, RNP:** Exchange of experiences and development of joint communication activities, with an eye to increasing the visibility of NRENs together with the target audiences and the Latin American society.

Do you think communications and public relations are important issues in our networks and within the CLARA community?

**Martha, Cudi:** I think it is a fundamental issue for the development of Networks; many collaboration opportunities have been missed because of the lack of knowledge about projects within Latin American networks.

**Julio, RAU:** Communications and public relations are in any case the visible face, the showcase for those who work and do research over these networks. Making these activities known can be a quite important factor in the evolution itself of their contents and in the recognition of those who elaborate them.

**Camilo, RENATA:** I believe communications are always important and that, for this specific case, so far it has been possible that because of the same work developed by each national network it becomes necessary and almost pressing to generate a common communications and public relations strategy which favours the optimisation of the efforts that are being carried out in each country. It is important that the Latin American academic community is enriched from its own national experiences. This is the time for communication. At this time we must establish efforts which get the academic community to have contact with the technical community both to and from countries...



Sonia Contreras, RAAP (Peru)



Mariana Daemon, RNP (Brazil)

**Ixchel, RAICES:** Of course. Its importance lies on the fact that they inform about the work done in each country, collaborative projects and the role of advanced networks, which can have a great impact on a great variety of areas like health, education, science,



Mónica Aguilera and Catalina Ramos, REUNA (Chile)

culture and things we can now regard as not very evident, like sport.

**Carolina, InnovaRed:** It is very important that each network has its public relations area, since it makes it possible to strengthen the link with researchers and scientists. This will promote the exchange and collaboration of researchers from our country with the rest of peers across Latin America, this consolidating the scientific-academic community and also promoting the development of e-science.

**Raquel, CEDIA:** Of course it is important, but rather than an issue it is a lively field of research and theory that is inherent to human nature. No group can exist without communication and it is both in our networks and within the CLARA community that we could obtain greater efficiency to reach all members, thus becoming the backbone of NRENs.

**Sonia, RAAP:** Of course, Communications and Public Relations contribute to the development of all networks and of the CLARA community. At the same time, they represent support tools for other areas such as marketing, human resources and others.

**Mónica, REUNA:** Maybe not so much nowadays, but it is an issue that can have great projections if it is well managed, that is, if we take advantage from it.

**Mariana, RNP:** I believe this is a strategic topic for the NRENs, since these organisations' reputation and

positive image depends on the communications work. In the end, its political and financial sustainability.

**What do you need to make a better job and to better communicate what your network is and does?**

**Martha, Cudi:** Dissemination channels within the Network's member institutions, as well as promotion between the Network's users.

**Julio, RAU:** I could mention two very concrete and specific things: human resources and material resources. But even if we meet these two demands, we are aware that this is not enough. I understand it is necessary in our area to generate from the institutional government spheres a more complete awareness about the importance of these networks and therefore of the promotion of their contents.

**Camilo, RENATA:** To consolidate a communications team that helps me from making the news until the cyberspace development that these will require to have the desired impact. This is it, in a few words.

The consolidation of a communications and public relations network will help all of us to analyse under a magnifying glass the communication needs we have in common. The socialisation of the different points of view from the communication axis from each country will end up becoming a referent and sources of inspiration for everyone.

**Ixchel, RAICES:** I think the existence of a Latin American network can cover the need of a team or another person with whom to share ideas on an everyday basis, who encourages us to do different things in El Salvador. I would like to get more connected to some NREN in Central America. I would also like to have some more time. Obviously, the resources for campaigns, photography, design, would provide significant support as well.

**Carolina, InnovaRed:** The 'invasion' of information we receive is increasingly greater, and it is fundamental to develop efficient and innovative tools to offer quality information and strengthen the

link with researchers and educators. Therefore, the permanent training of the human resources that are part of the public relations areas and the updating in terms of corporate communication are assets which improve and develop the network.

**Raquel, CEDIA:** I am sure that one of the needs to develop my work is to acquire more technology; both in terms of equipment as well as in the allocation of more time for the access to courses or workshops which cover my work environment would facilitate my performance in it. The world of the web is updated at great speed; our accelerated pace of life does not give us the time that at least I would like to invest in order to be up to date in relation to technological advances and use this to master my area of work.

Meeting up in Managua and exchanging experiences and tips that work perfectly in each of the networks, especially those which have been in the community for longer represent the first step and this is a great contribution to this improvement.

**Sonia, RAAP:** The development of a Strategic Communications and Visibility Plan for RAAP, elaborated in cooperation with CLARA. The creation of the Intra-Regional Dissemination and Public Relations Network has enabled RAAP to begin the development of a communication and dissemination process between national networks, the CLARA community and the ALICE2 Project.

**Mónica, REUNA:** Time, strategies and a lot of help. As communication units we need all areas to get involved in this task.

**Mariana, RNP:** I would like the Communications work to be seen as strategic for the organisation. That is to say, that the top management includes Communications in the decision-making forums and that it articulates work strategies with Communications, using them as a fundamental element to inform and work on its image for the audiences.

**How would you like your work to be appraised?**

**Martha, Cudi:** I think that with the creation of a Public Relations department.

**Julio, RAU:** Maybe, the structural characteristics which are typical of the institutions that are part of our network result in the fact that the valuing and measuring these tasks is part of a quite complex issue. In any case, we are generating a sort of proactive wait which makes it possible to revert these situations that today are not the most appropriate to manage a task of such importance.

**Camilo, RENATA:** With affection, patience and generosity.

**Ixchel, RAICES:** With a greater support from the NREN's member universities. I think the greatest satisfaction is to be able to do your work and to let people know about what is being done.

**Carolina, InnovaRed:** I would like it to be appraised with results, having an increasingly important role within the country's scientific and technological community, the creation of strong links with researchers and educators, both from Argentina and the rest of Latin America and that it is consolidated as a consultancy area on institutional communication for the Executive Management through the collaboration with all areas of the organisation.

**Raquel, CEDIA:** One of the advantages I have is that I work in an area which apart from helping me to live on, I am fascinated to develop professionally. This is why if it comes to the appraising of my work, I would love the effort, care and dedication invested in it to be recognised, which make it unique, regardless of the result.

**Sonia, RAAP:** To continue receiving the trust and enough space for the development of my work as Communications Coordinator.

**Mónica, REUNA:** I would like our initiatives to be taken into account, that they are incorporated into the institution's work and into the organisation's culture. When an idea which I think can benefit the organisation is accepted, it is a great satisfaction. I feel rewarded with this.

**Mariana, RNP:** I need to improve a lot the communications culture in an overall way in the organisation, as this is still underdeveloped. It is also necessary to develop a concept of relevance of the communications work as strategic, and not only as support.

### Closing words (from the author)

This interview, structured as an open discussion between most of the members from our LA NRENS PR Network, has no aim other than showing the work of those who undertake the task of communicating what is being developed in our networks and what they are. We all aspire to communicate more and in a better way; we all dream of better scenarios for the development of our work.

After ten years of work in this advanced networks scenario, I know that there will always be a lot more to be done. At the moment of closing this interview-article (at times with hues of opinion column), the words sent as 'bonus track' from Colombia by Camilo Jaime Ocazonez gain significance: "The process of creating a communications and public relations network is slow and demands a lot of perseverance and discipline. The issue is not reduced to the simple injection of resources, through the financial support of our networks, for instance. It is more complex. This is a process of integration between all the actors who are part of this beautiful staging. The challenge we have now is to convince the other participants of the play, so that they see in us a compact support for their academic, technical and administrative work. Our challenge is towards and from our organisation".

Among lakes and volcanoes:

# Fourth CLARA-ALICE2 Meeting

From September 27th to October 1st, Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua, will host the fourth ALICE2 Project meeting and the thirteenth CLARA technical meeting. During the five days of the event the agenda will include workshops, scientific meetings and a technical training course, all of which will feature the participation of management staff, members of all the networks connected to RedCLARA and renowned actors from research and education.

Tania Altamirano L.

As part of the activities developed by the ALICE2 project to contribute to the region's digital inclusion through its research and education communities and the generation of synergies between the member institutions from national networks, management staff, technicians and representatives from the work communities will travel to Nicaragua, one of the four Latin American countries that is not currently connected to RedCLARA.

Both meetings, that will take place from September 27th to October 1st 2010, will be held at Nicaragua's National Autonomous University – Managua (UNAN), and will feature the participation of the member universities from the Nicaraguan Network of Advanced Internet (RENIA), namely: Nicaragua's National Autonomous University, Managua and León campuses, National Engineering University (UNI), Central American University (UCA), Polytechnic University (UPOLI) and the National Agricultural University (UNA). Other participants include the National University Council (CNU), the Nicaraguan Council of Science and Technology (CONICYT) and some local service providers like Nicaragua's Internet Association (AIN), the Newcom company and Enitel.





## The agenda

The five days of the event will be divided into four tracks (components) that will be: Technical, Executive, Communities and Public Relations.

The technical track will include the organization of the thirteenth CLARA technical meeting, the technical articulation Workshop for enterprises and the technical training course on VoIP. As for the executive track, this includes the organization of a Project Management and Formulation Workshop, the National Research and Education Network Directors Meeting, the CLARA Assembly and the ALICE2 project Meeting.

The communities component will feature the Project Management and Formulation Workshop, the introductory Course on good practices in the organization and management of Videoconferences, a discussion board with the COMCLARA communities and the presentation by the companies offering videoconferencing equipment for communities.

Finally, the Public Relations track will feature the first face to face meeting of the new CLARA-ALICE2 public relations network including the participation of members from all the Latin American networks connected to RedCLARA and renowned actors in the field of advanced networks in Europe.

If you want to learn more about the activity, visit:  
<http://alice2.redclara.net/>



Carmen Gloria Labbé:

# “The development of a country depends on its capacity to innovate and introduce technological changes”

With a wide variety of studies including biology teaching, distances education and instructional design, Carmen Gloria has a vast experience in advanced networks, new technologies and knowledge management. She was part of the UVirtual founding team (Chile) and later Training and Knowledge Management Manager at CLARA. After two years devoted to other projects, in March 2010 she returned to CLARA in order to undertake a new role as Innovation and Development Director, being responsible for tasks including changes to the model for enrolling new members and the strengthening of education and research communities.

Tania Altamirano L.

**W**hat is your motivation in this new CLARA stage?

It's an interesting challenge, since today, thanks to the funding from the European Commission there are resources to carry out multiple initiatives that will make it possible to achieve CLARA's definite consolidation. At the same time, we have the chance to explore new ways which enable us to innovate, both in the areas and projects currently developed by CLARA and in the search for new alternatives.

**What is your role as Innovation and Development Director?**

My work is focused on the development of new initiatives, the promotion of the development of applications between members, the development of human resources and the support to the creation of new products and services.

**What is the impact of the innovation issue on the country's educational and scientific fields?**

Currently and at a global level, innovation is regarded as one of the cornerstones of the scientific-

technological development of countries. The degree of development of a country depends largely on its capacity to innovate and introduce technological changes.

Nowadays, many of research activities conducted in these fields can neither succeed in relating themselves with the existing technological capacity nor can they be of direct usefulness for society. In other words, regardless of how satisfactory it could be, this scientific research cannot be useful for the country. Therefore, particularly at a regional level, countries are promoting innovation systems, which include the improvement of education and the search for a more competitive science which meets real needs by providing new solutions for existing problems.

**You took over your post in March, what have been the main actions over this period?**

We have worked on expanding the current membership model, aiming to incorporate new members into CLARA, particularly actors at a regional level with



whom we share common objectives. In this context, we are working with the Science and Technology Indicators Network, RICYT, in order to complement the Lisbon Manual along the lines of identifying impact areas of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) on research.

On the other hand, we have identified potential strategic allies with the aim of jointly addressing an agenda for the development of science, technology and innovation.

In the same way, we are working hard on the ALICE2 activities, supporting the development and strengthening of communities, identifying new training offers, both for members and for researchers, and implementing the new project by CLARA and its members, which is related to the creation of a federated network of scientific documentation repositories, funded by the IADB, and whose kick-off meeting will be held in Lima now in September.

**What do you expect for the upcoming months?**

The activities in CLARA never stop, quite on the contrary. With every project, new initiatives come up. On the one hand, we continue with the activities related to ALICE2, and the IADB projects and, on the other hand, as I already mentioned, we are planning activities in alliance with other regional institutions, which include new projects and activities on the field of innovation.

# The impact of technology in the production of knowledge

During two days, researchers and actors related to the world of advanced networks gathered in Chile as part of a RICYT project with which CLARA collaborates, in order to establish indicators related to science and technology in research-related environments. Through presentations given by researchers and discussions on the requirements, uses and possible difficulties in the region for the adoption and management of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), scientists and academics worked together in order to coordinate criteria and determine what to measure and the best way for doing so.

Tania Altamirano L.

On August 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, the conference room at the National University Network, REUNA, in Chile, was the stage where the meeting called “Measurement of the access, usage and impact of ICT in scientific and technological institutions” was held. This is a project by the – Hispanic-American and Inter-American- Science and Technology Indicators Network (RICYT), with the aim of analyzing and identifying the aspects in which Information and Communication Technologies have influenced research.

*“The RICYT es a network that manages statistical information on Hispanic-American countries since 1995 and, basically, what we do is to compile information in the countries across the region and perform the methodological development, offer training activities in order to obtain different types of indicators in issues related to Science and Technologies. One of those efforts is the Information Society issue where the RICYT has a manual, the Lisbon manual, which covers different aspects of the impact of ICT on different sectors, but it does not yet include the issue of the impact of information society on research institutions”, stated Rodolfo Barrere, Technical Secretary at RICYT.*

According to Barrere, the first task consists in learning about the point of view and opinion of scientists and researchers regarding technology. *“In principle we are trying to know what the problem is about; we can have some idea about indicators but not so much about research institutions and their functioning. The aim of meeting is to meet up with different (technical, academic) groups and with researchers working in this, who can tell us how ICT are used in research activities and, in this sense, when we decided to start the project, CLARA came up as a key actor, and we began the coordination of the activities we will develop with its support during the Santa Cruz meeting, to which we were invited to participate in April”, he explains.*



Rodolfo Barrere, Technical Secretary at RICYT.



Those present during the activity include Florencio Utreras, CLARA's Executive Director; Carmen Gloria Labbé, CLARA's Innovation and Development Director; Rodolfo Barrere, Technical Secretary of the –Hispanic-American and Inter-American- Science and Technology Indicators Network (RICYT); and Ana María Prat, who is a former member of the National Commission for Science and Technology and who took part in the creation of the Santiago Manual.

Furthermore, the meeting was attended by Diana Suarez, researcher from the Centro Redes (Networks Centre) / RICYT in the areas of Innovation Economics and Information Society; Julien Wist, Director of the Project for the Development and Applications in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (DARM); Luis A. Núñez, Director of the Venezuelan National Centre for Scientific Computing; Alberto Cabezas, Deputy Director of Information at the Chilean Scientific and Technological Development Promotion Fund, FONDEF; David S. Holmes from the Bioinformatics and Genomic Biology Centre, Science for Life Foundation; Luiz Messina, Coordinator of Brazil's Telemedicine University Network (RUTE); Pablo M. Jacovkis, Professor from the School of Exact and Natural Sciences and Engineering at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Marcela Larenas, Project Manager from Chile's National University Network, REUNA.

## Getting down to business

During the first day, Florencio Utreras, CLARA's Executive Director, gave a presentation on the beginnings of the institution and the work developed by the ALICE2 project. *"Our work also has to do with promoting development, that of advanced networks and the e-Infrastructure in particular, in the field of science and technology throughout the region; to do this, it is certainly fundamental to have indicators of how we are and how we compare with other regions of the globe. We are delighted to be able to collaborate and motivate our members in order to carry this out"*, he stated.

Then, Diana Suarez, researcher from the Centro Redes / RICYT, spoke about the Lisbon Manual, a guide that provides guidelines for the interpretation of the statistical data available and the construction of indicators related to Hispanic-America's transition towards Information Society. According to Suarez' presentation this manual aims to address in a wholesome way methodological (what to measure and how to measure it) and institutional (who measures it and with what) issues and to provide users of statistical data with a comparative analysis of the different advances that have been produced in terms of measurements.

The importance of the material lies in the fact that it provides a model on which we could base the

determination of indicators in the region, suitable for the project's needs and requirements, something that could subsequently become a new chapter of this manual that is constantly growing and which to date has seven sections:

1. Measuring the development of the Information and Knowledge Society
2. ICT Access, usage and training in Public Administration
3. ICT access and usage in Homes
4. ICT access and usage in Enterprises
5. ICT Sector
6. ICT access and usage in schools
7. Community Access

In the following meeting, held on Friday 20th August, the researchers who were present discussed the use and importance of information technologies for their projects. Luiz Messina introduced the telemedicine project developed in Brazil, which already features 37 hospitals with fully working telemedicine clusters where interest groups expect to be created in order to stimulate collaboration.

Luis Núñez spoke about e-Science and e-Communication, mentioning how researchers communicate with their peers and with society. He also presented concrete cases in Latin America in areas that include nutrition, astronomy, social sciences, natural disasters and education, among others.

Julien Wist spoke about the project he manages, which focuses on the development of a system to administrate and store the information produced by scientific work, which could eventually be used to study its properties and to get new applications.

David Holmes gave a presentation on the work done at the Bioinformatics and Genomic Biology Centre of the Science for Life Foundation. "We produce basic knowledge. As regards bioinformatics, the storage of data (that we conduct) is just the first step; we then have to interpret bioinformatics data in order to get biologists to focus on what is relevant for their studies", he expressed. Holmes posed as semantic dilemmas in his field how to store, share and preserve information, as well as the benefits of doing so.

## The results

Once the presentations were over, there was an open session to discuss the answers to a series of questions which, on the whole, aim to determine the impact of ICT on science and technology institutions and which will later become the project's first report. The questions and answers proposed were the following:

**What is the object of study (not specific for Hispanic-America)?**

- The way in which ICT change the ways of doing research, communicating between scientists and technologists and generating data and disseminating them.
- Production of knowledge
- Use, dissemination and incorporation of ICT, conceived as two different technologies: information and communications.
- The way in which ICT change productivity in science and technology



- There could be hard (technological volume/ complexity) and soft (social organizational models) impacts. Both can serve to increase scientific and technological productivity.

- Cultural
- Political

#### How can this be seen in research lines?

- Interaction: geographical, disciplinary, timescale
- Data generation and access
- New disciplines
- Changes / impacts in the existing disciplines (varies on an individual basis)

#### What are the opportunities and competitive advantages typical of Hispanic-America that are opened up by ICT?

For example:

- Telemedicine, with a greater impact on areas with limited access
- Distance education
- Observational sciences (biodiversity, for example)

#### What are the barriers to access in Hispanic-America?

- Funding
- Infrastructure

#### What are the barriers for use in Hispanic-America?

- Capacities: human resources training
- Desire / Necessity / Understanding

If you want to learn more about the work done by RICYT, visit:  
[www.ricyt.org](http://www.ricyt.org)

## Science and Technology Indicators

According to the presentation given by Rodolfo Barrere, indicators are quantitative expressions of a phenomenon we wish to measure. However, the determination of the indicators that are suitable to monitor a certain phenomenon is not an exclusively technical issue, since these indicators represent a diagnoses element and, therefore must be functional to the type of analysis that we want to perform.

“The Information and Knowledge Society features an important aspect in the knowledge production dynamics: the potential for ICT exploitation in institutions, their impact on the structure of such communities and the emergence of new experimental perspectives”, points out the expert from RICYT.

Furthermore, for Barrere, although ICT make it possible to improve the efficacy and efficiency of different human activities, these reach their maximum impact when combined with organizations where the key asset is knowledge: “The advance of ICT has contributed significantly to the increase of the production, circulation and incorporation of knowledge in those organizations which make an intensive use of information and, among them, scientific and technological institutions. ICT could be deeply modifying the way to do science”.

Summing up, according to the specialist ICT have permeated the functioning of scientific and technological institutions to the point of practically paralyzing them when they fail. “The access to these resources has become a key value for the integration into science’s mainstream. In the same way, the impossibility of accessing these technologies can produce a gap between the knowledge production capacities between science from Hispanic-American countries and those countries with a greater development”, he concludes.

# CLARA and IADB promote the regional scientific production's visibility

The project for the creation of a Federated Network of Scientific Documentation Institutional Repositories in the region, led by CLARA, has been going on since June this year. The effort has the aim of contributing to sharing and giving visibility to the scientific production generated in higher education and scientific research institutions and is receives funding from the Inter American Development Bank (IADB).

Ixchel Pérez

Access to information is fundamental for the region's scientific and technological development. However, the visibility of Latin American scientific production is scarce and is limited by factors such as the lack of related public policies, the high cost of scientific journals, the lack of infrastructure and specialized human capital for its dissemination and the poor advances in terms of digital repositories.

With this in-depth analysis and with the aim of overcoming these limitations, the Latin American Cooperation of Advanced Networks (CLARA), submitted to the IADB the project called "Regional Strategy and Interoperability and Management Framework for a Federated Latin American Network of Scientific Documentation Institutional Repositories". On June 18th this year, CLARA and the IADB signed an agreement to implement it and in the second week of September the first work meeting was organized in Lima, Peru.

*"Through the development of regional strategies to harmonize institutional repositories of scientific documentation and to create a federated network of repositories, this project aims to address the insufficient visibility and access that Latin American scientific production currently shows. Furthermore, it will serve to increase the access to the information generated in institutions that do not have infrastructure*



*or specialized human capital",* explains the executive summary of the 36-month project.

The document adds that the project for digital repositories will aim to create agreements and policies at a regional scale regarding storage, federated access and collection recovery and available services, the definition of interoperability standards, use of tools to record documents, security and quality, intellectual property and copyrights, and other aspects which must be taken into account for a sustainable growth.

María del Rocío Cos, Project Manager at CLARA, explains that the plan is to develop the project in four components. *"The first two of these are focused on the development of a work strategy for the project itself, for this Federated Network. The second year is focused on the search for interoperability and political agreements for the development of this type of networks",* she says.

This endeavour features the participation of eight countries with funding from the IADB worth U\$600,000 and a counterpart contribution currently worth U\$482,350.

*“The participating countries are those with a greater development in this area: Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina and Peru”,* points out Cos.

The Project Manager from CLARA adds that each country is participating with a governmental institution and that in most cases the respective NREN is also participating. *“Only in the case of Brazil, given its structure, they considered that the network’s participation was not necessary and decided on a governmental institution focusing on this repositories issue. In most countries, the ministries of science and technology are the ones that are participating from the governmental side, as well as the networks”,* she explains.

In any case, the project will build on the advantages of advanced networks, which represent the opportunity to create new conditions and methods to give visibility and access to their scientific production to a growing number of users.

### First steps, great benefits

The project’s executive summary emphasises that, until today, advances in Latin American scientific research institutions in terms of digital repositories are scarce. *“In general, a large number of universities currently have physical libraries, electronic catalogues and small digital collections, in which their academic production is not held in many cases. In turn, research centres in general do not have this type of technologies. Their scientific production follows the traditional dynamics of publication in scientific journals”,* she specifies.

Cos adds that in the case of the countries involved in the effort, each of them has its own projects for

the development of repositories and the intention is to join efforts in order to establish an overall network. *“It means that, all these countries together will establish ways or codes for communication or to obtain information. Thus, each country could access the repositories of the other member countries. These interoperability paths and ways will be established. This way we want to achieve a greater exchange of information between the nations in the region. In the future, we intend to establish a greater relation with other regions”,* she explains.

According to the executive summary, the potential population that would benefit from the project is the Latin American academic and research community, although because of its open nature, the benefit could be extended towards the entire society. *“The statistics available indicate that in 2004 we reached 700,000 teachers, out of which nearly 10% were researchers. The student population was estimated in 15 million in 2005. These are found in state and private universities and higher education centres”,* she explains.



FP7 InfoDays:

# Brussels and Latin America linked in favour of scientific and technological development

Promoting the research activities that fit into the priority areas established by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7), is one of the priorities established in the ALICE2 project, which is led by CLARA. It is in this context where we find the FP7 Virtual Information Days (InfoDays): videoconference sessions aimed at giving information regarding the cooperation opportunities between Europe and Latin America in science and technology. Four of these days were held in July, and each of them served to clarify scenarios for the development of future joint projects between institutions in both continents.

María José López Pourailly

With the strong support and great collaboration from the European Commission, especially from Cornelia Nauen, International Scientific Cooperation Policies Coordinator, on July 8th, 19th, 22nd and 27th the four InfoDays were organised. They were aimed at covering different specific areas of science and technology and gave clear indications of what is expected in the FP7 in terms of future research and collaboration proposals to be jointly developed by institutions from Latin America and Europe.

Regarded as successful, the activities developed served not only to clarify the researchers' doubts in relation to the different FP7 calls, but also helped CLARA to structure an InfoDays plan to be developed in the future.

## July 8th: e-Infrastructures

On July 8th, the first InfoDay was held through the ISABEL platform, thanks to the organisation of the GLOBAL project and the collaboration of CLARA.

It was devoted to e-Infrastructures (corresponding to the FP7's ninth call), and to the presentation of possible project proposals in this field in the specific areas identified by the FP7 in <http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/docs/work-programme.pdf>.

Thirteen Latin American proposals from the following countries were presented in the event: Venezuela (3), Colombia, Peru (2), Ecuador (2), Mexico (3), Costa Rica and Brazil; these can be checked at <http://globalplaza.org/spaces/global/events/global-infoday-for-america>.

## July 19th, 22nd and 27th

Unlike the first day, the three following sessions were structured through the presentation given from Brussels by experts in each of the topical areas defined, and a subsequent dialogue with the Latin American participants in order to clarify doubts. These three InfoDays were organized by means of a multiconference system provided by the following

CLARA member networks: RNP (for the link with Brussels for the three sessions), RENATA (for the Latin American connection on July 19th), and REUNA (for the Latin American connection on July 22nd and 27th). The three sessions featured live transmission via Internet Commodity and Advanced (streaming).

The topical areas addressed in each session were the following:

#### July 19th

1. Nutrition, Agriculture, Fishing and Biotechnologies; presented from Brussels by the experts Matthiessen-Guyader, Dietlind Jering and Elisabetta Balzi.
2. Social Sciences and Humanities, in charge of María Pilar González Panraleón

#### July 22nd

1. Environment, including Climate and Climate Change; with presentations by Birgit de Boissezon and Nick Christoforides.
2. Transport, including Aeronautics; in charge of the experts Arnoldas Milukas, Lionel Banège, Karsten Krause and Pablo Pérez Illana.
3. Nanoscience, Nanotechnologies, Materials and New production Technologies; with the presentation given by María Pilar Aguar Fernández.

#### July 27th

1. Health; presented by Stephane Hogan and Giapietro Van De Goor.
2. People Programme; in charge of George Bingen, Carmen Madrid and Vanessa Debais-Sainton.

As regards the participation in each of this InfoDays, this was quite successful, as shown by the figures:

#### July 19th:

Total number of points connected via videoconference in Latin America: 9  
Total number of connections via streaming: 42

#### July 22nd

Total number of points connected via videoconference in Latin America: 27  
Total number of connections via streaming: 347

#### July 27th

Total number of points connected via videoconference in Latin America: 23  
Total number of connections via streaming: 345

CLARA wants to thank the European Commission, RNP, REUNA, RENATA and each of the technicians who coordinated the participation of the Latin American institutions connected via videoconference, for their huge collaboration, the same collaboration that turned each of these sessions into a great success.

As for the future, new InfoDays are already being planned; they are part of a plan structured by CLARA's Academic Relations Management Office; the information about these will be provided through the CLARA and ALICE2 websites.

More information on the InfoDays calls across the world and FP7 calls:  
<http://ec.europa.eu/research/isqp/index.cfm>

# Community supported by COMCLARA begins to weave its pattern

Under the motto “Doing research to transform and transforming to do research”, the Urdimbre (the warp) education and research Community organised a videoconference in which they addressed its objectives and general guidelines under which it will work. The community is supported by the COMCLARA2010 programme.

The warp is a set of threads that are placed along the length of a loom in order to weave a piece of cloth. With the idea of bringing research and education together into one single pattern through RedCLARA, an academic community constituted by entities from Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Mexico and El Salvador decided to take on that name.

The community's fundamental objective is to strengthen lecture research and manage to incorporate it with institutional research under common research system and models according to the areas of knowledge. Furthermore, it aims to create inter and multidisciplinary research groups, manage funds for projects, consolidate research lines and strengthen competencies in research by taking advantage of ICT through RedCLARA, highlights Blanca Ruth Orantes, Director of Research at El Salvador's Technological University (UTEC).

*“The road we want to walk along is to incorporate lecture research into institutional research so as not to duplicate efforts. The community has had a very good start”,* specified the academic from the UTEC. This institution, member of the Salvadorian NREN RAICES, is the only one that is part of Urdimbre in that country.

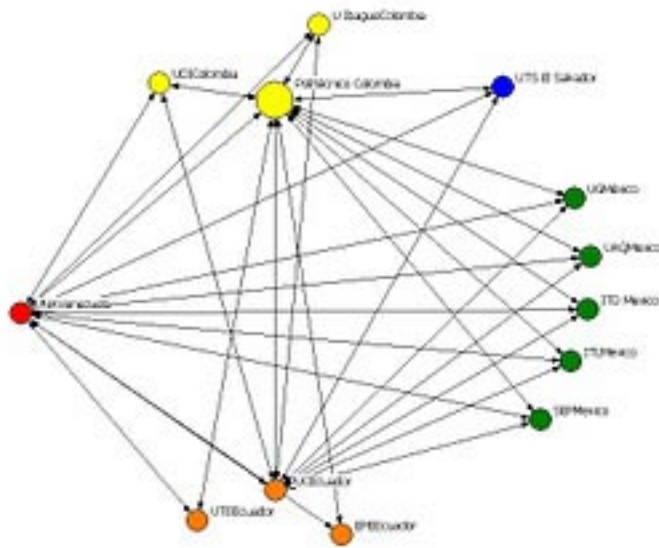
Urdimbre is supported by the COMCLARA2010 programme (CLARA Communities version 2010), which in turn is put forward by the Latin America Interconnected to Europe project (ALICE2) and every year enables researchers from the institutions connected to the national research and education



networks (NREN) to create communities in order to strengthen their work links and consolidate their relations through RedCLARA's telecommunications and informatics resources.

The Community, which is put forward by 13 Latin American educational entities, organised its first meeting in August through videoconference thanks to RedCLARA's infrastructure. Teachers and researchers from different schools of the participating universities were invited to the presentation of the project for the creation of Urdimbre and its objectives, and to the presentation of examples of model, research and system. The proposal of the Great-Colombian Polytechnic Systemic Research Model was particularly outstanding.

The Community's leader, Clemencia Camacho Delgado, explained that this project aims to promote a training model based on the development of research skills, supported by the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The model has been being developed in Colombia for five years.



Camacho, from Colombia, explained to the academics that the model's development involves four processes. Firstly, the one led by the project, which is the adaptation and validation of the training research model as a pedagogical proposal which aims to consolidate a research culture in teachers and students from different institutions across Latin America.

Secondly, the development of a digital visibility device that makes it possible to publish the academic production resulting from the studies as part of training research. Thirdly, the development of a DVP software technological component, which will be closely supported by CLARA, according to the leader of that process, Juan Carlos Hernández.

Finally, the process is completed with the design of a pedagogical component of the DVP. Researchers and teachers are planning a pedagogical visibility strategy and carry out a pedagogical strategy.

The meeting, which featured an introduction to the model, was attended by 16 representatives from El Salvador, five from Colombia, one from Mexico and two from Ecuador, and at the end, the teachers were invited to choose a process in which they wish to participate.

# RAAP 2.0: The Peruvian Network renews its visual aspect

With Peru's Independence Day celebration in the background, on July 26th the Peruvian Academic Network made available online a new version of its electronic portal. The changes are part of a renovation process of its entire visual aspect, including improvements to its logo, new stationery and, in the case of the internet page, an active calendar of activities and links to transmissions in response to the request from users for an agile and updated space that will provide information related to advanced networks.

Tania Altamirano L.

After a period of five months of renovation, the Peruvian Academic Network, RAAP, is ready to launch a new version of its website: [www.raap.org.pe](http://www.raap.org.pe). The new portal is part of a project which aims to update and strengthen the network's image through the dissemination of the services the network offers to its members, which include local universities and institutions.



*"For a long time we have been analyzing the project of changing our presentation towards the public and, finally, over these last months we managed to achieve some progress",* tells Beau Flores Atoche, RAAP's Executive Director.

## The changes

The new website's architecture is constituted by a headline from which three bodies emerge. These include an exploration menu, a central space with prominent information and a section devoted to the month's calendar of events.

The exploration menu, located on the left hand side, contains information on the Peruvian network's mission, history, members, directive council, applications, registration procedures, events, news, technical sessions, and ways to contact.

In the central body it is possible to find a highlighted text, ads and direct links to transmissions from the other Latin American networks; and on the right hand side it is possible to access the calendar of events and to CLARA's activities and information.

According to Sonia Contreras, RAAP's Executive Assistant and coordinator of this initiative, the process of changes began to be planned as a result of activities like the first meeting of the ALICE2-CLARA Public Relations Meeting.

*"The changes have been made in response to the request from users, and since we do not have a budget for this task, they have been made possible thanks to the best wishes of those who are part of the academic network: the presidency, the collaborators from member universities. We work as a team and we are very committed to getting the page to have*

RED ACADEMICA PERUANA 

Inicio  
Misión  
Historia  
Miembros  
Consejo directivo  
Red RAAP  
Aplicaciones  
Afiliación  
Eventos  
Noticias  
Jornada técnica  
Contáctenos  
Mail

**PATROCINADOR**  


**ENLACES DE INTERES**  
  
  
  
  


**INTERNET DE NUEVA GENERACIÓN PARA EL PERÚ**  
La Sociedad del Conocimiento cambió la forma de hacer investigación. Para los países que buscan promover su desarrollo económico sobre la base de la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación, la disponibilidad de redes avanzadas es fundamental para interconectar sus capacidades humanas, sus recursos especializados, sus sensores e instrumentos, sus datos, sus organizaciones, etc. De esta forma será posible participar local, regional y globalmente en la gran aventura de la ciencia colaborativa mundial.  
El desafío actual del Perú consiste en crear y consolidar una infraestructura de redes avanzadas de investigación y educación a niveles regional y nacional. Un punto de partida de este esfuerzo lo constituye desde Abril del 2003, la red nacional de investigación y educación (NREN) Red Académica Peruana - RAAP.

**AGENDA DEL MES**  
**VIDEOCONFERENCIA**  
  
2 de setiembre de 2010  
17:00 hrs.  
Café Científico "La vida en los volcanes: Punta de Choros, orgullo nacional!"  
[Asistir aquí](#)

**IV Taller de Redes Avanzadas**  
Del 06 al 08 de setiembre de 2010  
Cusco, Perú  
Programa  
  
  


**Proyecto CEVALE2** invita a los físicos relacionados con los proyectos ATLAS y LIGO a participar en la encuesta sobre colaboración científica.  
Programa  
  


**Calendario de transmisiones**  
Enlaces RSS  
Transmisiones | Noticias  


**Boletín Informativo**  
Agosto de 2010  
[Ver información](#)  


**Innova|RED**  
Red Nacional de Investigación y Educación de Argentina  
[Ver información](#)  


**CLARA**  
Sociedad De CLARA  
Topología RedCLARA  
Agenda de Eventos  
Miembros CLARA  
**DESTACADOS**  
Registro de Grupos de Desarrollo  
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Apoyo para Congresos Científicos  
[Ver información](#)

a greater impact”, points out Contreras, “Throughout this process it is important to highlight how much help we have received and we continue to receive help from the actions carried out by the public relations network”, she adds.

## The results?

Although the new site’s official launch has not been done, users have already realized about the changes. “By keeping the information aimed at users and members updated, visits and contacts have increased through the site, via emails and even through phone calls”, states Flores.

In this sense, the following innovations to the page, which are expected to be completed by the end of the year, will include a visitor counter, forums, and the strengthening of technical services. “For the time being, we are aiming at users and working on the dissemination of events, but later on we want to focus on the technical side for network administrators with tools like a monitoring systems and a live transmissions link”, expresses Contreras.

If you want to know RAAP’s new image:  
[www.raap.org.pe](http://www.raap.org.pe)

# Training on IPv6 in El Salvador

CLARA supported the Salvadorian Advanced Research, Science and Education Network (RAICES) in the development of a workshop on the topic “IPv6 Deployment”, which was delivered by a Spanish specialist, Álvaro Vives. The training event is part of the technical training plans for communities which are executed in accordance with the ALICE2 project’s objectives.

Ixchel Pérez

Un grupo de 26 salvadoreños recibió una capacitación totalmente práctica sobre el despliegue del protocolo IPv6 (versión 6 del Protocolo Internet), una temática que ha cobrado gran importancia debido a la cada vez más baja disponibilidad de direcciones IPv4, que presiona a las comunidades a la pronta asimilación del protocolo.

A group of 26 Salvadorians received a fully practical training course on the deployment of the IPv6 protocol (version 6 of the Internet Protocol), a topic which has gained a significant importance due to the increasingly scarce availability of IPv4 addresses, which presses communities to promptly assimilate the protocol.

In a three-day course, which was held at the Central American University José Simeón Cañas (UCA), the participants had the chance to learn about the header formats and package sizes, IPv6 addressing and the protocols which include it, among other aspects. The person in charge of training them was the Spanish telecommunications engineer, Álvaro Vives, member of Consulintel, international consulting company on research and network and system management.

The training event was carried out thanks to the programme called “Support to the Development of NRENs”, which is one of the angles of the training plans carried out by CLARA, as a way of fulfilling the ALICE2 project’s objectives.



Rafael Ibarra, Director of RAICES and Álvaro Vives, representative from Consulintel, explained the importance of IPv6.



The delegates had the chance to develop practical skills in relation to the new protocol.

Claudia Córdova, CLARA’s Training Manager, explained that every year two workshops for NRENs are organised, especially for emerging ones. This year, RAICES requested that one of them was held in



Álvaro Vives is a telecommunications engineer and expert in IPv6

El Salvador and chose the IPv6 topic, in accordance with the network's goals.

*"We would like RAICES to be a pioneer and leader for the dissemination and implementation of IPv6 in this country. It is part of the NREN's challenges", explained the director of the Salvadorian advanced network, Rafael Ibarra. "For some of the participants the topic was nothing new, but the idea is to consolidate that knowledge", he added.*

Most of the delegates represented the seven Salvadorian universities which are members of RAICES; but the event was also attended by guests from other entities interested in the subject, such as the Salvadorian University Alberto Masferrer (USAM), NAVEGA and Telecom.

*"I feel very pleased and I hope that in the Don Bosco University (UDB) we are able to apply these technologies of which we are learning about, since we are one of the institutions that are leading the way in terms of technology in the country. I am thankful for having the chance to be here and I think it has been very fruitful", expressed David Cobos, who attended on behalf of the UDB's science and technology vice-rectory.*

## The crest of the wave

*"The IPv6 issue is important in Latin America because although we have been talking for some time about the risk of running out of IPv4 addresses, we are now reaching the point where this is really going to happen", highlighted the specialist, Álvaro Vives, who travelled exclusively from Spain for the workshop.*

According to Vives, Asia (specifically Japan, Korea and China), Europe and the USA represent the regions with a greater development of IPv6 at the moment, while Latin America has had a great dissemination work and now the implementation begins, especially in academic networks.

For a greater boost to IPv6 in the region, the specialist regarded the effort of training events as fundamental. *"It is the necessary condition to begin and it is the first step; to know what it is, what we are talking about. This training event (in El Salvador) is partly this, in the sense that it eliminates fears, because the message initially given was that there would be migration, and this is not the case. It is not a revolution, it is a transition. What is going to be done is a piecemeal, friendly introduction of a new protocol", he expressed.*

To Vives, the training course delivered in El Salvador represents an opportunity to move forward and get to the crest of the wave. In this sense, the expert reckons that CLARA's support effort is relevant. *"It is very valuable because it is not easy to organise a course, bringing me or any other person is a big effort", he said.*



## **Claudia Córdova, CLARA's Training Coordinator: "The priority is that training is useful to the NREN"**

### **What are the general guidelines of CLARA's training strategy and how does this course fit into it?**

The training course is part of our engagements with the ALICE2 project. We organise technical training courses, training courses on management and technical training for communities, thus covering CLARA's three target audiences: the technical one, the research one and the communities one. Within the training area we have a programme called "Support in the Development of NRENs", which includes the organisation of two courses per year, one in Central America and one in South America. This year it was the turn of El Salvador and Peru, where it will be organised in November. In 2009 the countries chosen were Bolivia and Costa Rica.

### **How do you choose the NRENs that receive these courses?**

There are specific projects for emerging networks, which know that they can request training courses and do so. Sometimes they even request a specific speaker and we get him/her. In this case, CLARA funds everything: travel allowances and airfares for the speaker and a video recording of the course.

### **Is the rest provided by the NREN?**

Of course, the data projector, the printing of materials and the certificates.

### **And is the topic also proposed by them?**

Yes, it is. In fact, the NREN's technical group manages five topics and of those we touch upon those that are the first on the list we are given. We try to get two, so as to give them the final choice.

### **What does the NREN have to do in order to be chosen?**

Well, it has to be willing to participate, and tell us about this. The priority is that it is a training course that is useful for the network, which aids its deployment. We also give priority to the newer networks. Last year, for example, we chose Costa Rica and Bolivia, which were the networks recently incorporated into CLARA at that time. In the case of El Salvador, the training course is in accordance with the goal of RAICES of accomplishing a greater IPv6 deployment.

### **When will the training course video be made available?**

We committed ourselves to do this as of November, because that takes a long time and it is not a typical edition. Furthermore, we are about to launch the training page. It is now in the Intranet and we are working on the format to move it to the internet.

### **Specifically, what is the importance of this training course?**

It is very evident. In the beginning we had to go to the people and tell them that IPv6 was important and that we needed it because of such and such reasons. Now the people say: I have an IPv6 group and we need to know how to implement it. This is highly important; RAICES has a group and must know how to use it. CLARA has to work with everyone. This is neither a theoretical course, nor a laboratory course; it is very practical.



Claudia Córdova

First Meeting of RENATA's Academic Coordinators:

# Opening up doors for the interaction of Colombia's regional networks with science and technology

By RENATA Newsroom, Colombia: Katherine Serpa Pérez / Camilo Jaimes Ocaziónez

The First Meeting of RENATA's (Colombia's National Education and Research Network) Academic Coordinators in Cartagena proposed the strengthening of regional academic committees and their inclusion into the agreement spaces proposed by the Government about education, technology, innovation and culture.

For RENATA's Academic Coordinator, Dago Hernando Bedoya Ortiz, the most important and outstanding facts of the meeting were *"the sharing of the different RENATA activities and initiatives in the regions, the interaction achieved between the different regional networks and RENATA, and the agreements for future actions over the network that would have an impact on the country's academic work"*.

*"RENATA's Academic Committee meets every month via videoconference. The Cartagena meeting had a crucial importance for the strengthening of a process which has been being implemented since 2009", he highlighted.*

During two days, the activity combined master presentations and round table discussions where each regional representative gave a presentation related to the academic work and organisation within his/her network.

The aim of the above was to articulate and agree on the guidelines that will govern the efforts of RENATA's Technical Committee, in accordance with the policies of the government officials and the

process of network incorporation by researchers, teachers and academics in general.

Bibiana López Acevedo, executive director of UNIRED emphasised the thoughtful work developed by the academic representatives from regional networks in the work groups, whose purpose *"contributed to a more active and proactive participation by committee members, where each of the participants was able to contribute his/her whole experience in the development of the activity, thus accomplishing the work team's consolidation as well as agreements for the definition of a common task"*.

The different academic activities carried out in each region were also made public and we reached important agreements that now will have to be reviewed by RENATA's Directive Council. Within these agreements we can highlight the importance of defining shared dissemination activities and the approval of an ambitious academic plan that will guide the actions of RENATA's Academic Committee and of all the regional committees.

**Key points of the Meeting: Latin American magazine and regional academic training courses**

Apart from the exchange of academic experiences by the regional academic networks, the Meeting also featured the election of the editorial committee of the magazine called "Science, Education and Culture

Supported by Advanced Technology Networks”, a Latin American magazine led by RENATA’s Academic Committee.

*“Through the magazine we will publish articles related to technical and services developments, the use of high-speed academic networks in education, culture or science for teaching, research or social projection, as well as academic texts related to the organisation, impact or tendencies of academic networks with deep reflections on science, technology and society which involve the use of these technologies”, highlighted Bedoya Ortiz.*

The meeting also made it possible to reach agreements related to the way in which to implement regional training courses on the network’s technical and academic use and incorporation.

*“In 2010 RENATA will instruct its community on Computing Grids, Digital Libraries and will provide training on technical aspects for the new institutions that are related to RENATA through the ICT Plan, among others”, he said.*

## Comments on the Academic Coordinators Meeting

The first Meeting of RENATA’s Academic Coordinators opened up a space for all academic representatives from the regional networks, who received first-hand information on the actions, organisation ways and regional proposals in favour of interaction between themselves and with RENATA.

Diana Heras Llanos, academic coordinator from the RUTA-CARIBE Advanced Technology University Network, ratified that *“the synergies established by each of the coordinators of the functioning of each committee were what aided the generation of clearer strategies and plans which are also better articulated with RENATA’s national and international policy and the national Science and Technology system”.*

In this sense, the meeting accomplished the recognition of the members of RENATA’s academic committee, the advances of the academic activities

developed by RENATA in 2010 and the recognition of the academic experiences of each regional network in the country.

For López Acevedo, the meeting was *“an important space to learn about the dynamics of the other regional networks in the country, which makes it possible to identify positive strategies in academic work developed in the different regions”.*

*“This type of activities consolidate the links between the committee’s members, which will noticeably contribute to mutual knowledge, thus facilitating interaction and collaborative work, which is the major reason for RENATA’s existence”, she added.*

According to the comments made by the academic coordinators who attended the meeting, the activity was successfully developed, which is beneficial and strategic, in accordance with the strengthening of the regional networks that attended the event.

According to several participants in the Cartagena Meeting, it is necessary to continue sharing through this type of activities at least once a year, taking turns to organise them in different regions of the country.

Furthermore, it would be very important and positive to include in the agenda of academic meetings visits to institutions and the participation of research groups which are already developing, or have developed, projects over RENATA.

More Information:  
[www.renata.edu.co](http://www.renata.edu.co)

The second music and dance online show will be held in November

# Technology reopens the artistic threshold between Chile and France

Making use of videoconference and academic networks as support, dancers and musicians in Santiago and Strasbourg are preparing this original show that will join them in space and time.

Text: Mónica Aguilera, Reuna  
Pictures by: Ricardo León

On November 13<sup>th</sup> the second version of “Dance in the Threshold of the World”, a show in which art and technology are blended, enabling dancers and musicians from Santiago and Strasbourg (France) to be blended into one single musical work. By means of videoconference, these artists located in South America and Europe will perform a joint show in real time thanks to the support from academic networks. Reuna will broadcast the activity live on its website.

This year the core topic will be the kaleidoscope, an optical toy that which produces a multiple reflection of things and wants to be represented through dance and music. As explained by the Chilean Viviana Fritz, manager of the initiative, in the music we attempt to reproduces the visual effect of the kaleidoscope through echo. *“The echo is a sound image which is repeated; it gives a feeling of expansion, same as the wind. The proposal includes vigorous music, with city sounds and other more sensitive passages which reflect nature”.*

In Chile the musical creation is the responsibility of Rolando Cori Traverso and in France of Kevin Jost. The creators are working on a contemporary basis, using the representative sounds from both cities as their source, for example fire engine sirens which in Strasbourg and Santiago have very different registers, tells Vivian.

Once the musical piece is completed, the choreography work of dancers will begin. The aesthetic proposal also includes interventions in Santiago and Strasbourg, which will be filmed. In Strasbourg the show will be staged at the city’s Doctoral College, as part of a set of lectures related to this proposal. The venue in Chile will be the School of Art of the University of Chile, Las Encinas.

The concept of city awoke the interest of the creative team, because it seemed magical to them that two cities which are so far from each other and culturally diverse can be joined through technology in space and time, thus opening this artistic threshold.

## The origin

This second part of “Dance on the Threshold of the World” was organised in the wake of the success obtained the year before and the questions remaining from that experience in the minds of the creative duo constituted by Vivian Fritz and Karen Arias (both BA in dance).

Vivian Fritz studied dance at the University of Chile and has been living in Strasbourg for over a year, where she is doing her PhD after being awarded with a Conicyt scholarship. *“Being awarded with this scholarship has meant a lot to me since it opened up*

*new horizons. At a university level the study of dance in France has a very theoretical outlook, which gives the studies a status similar to that of a researcher, physicist or engineer”, she argues.*

The eagerness to produce this artistic activity came up as a response to her need to feel close to her homeland. Vivian was on the other end of the planet and was working in a very different way. She missed her people, and so she tried to keep in contact with Karen and her dance group in Chile. Thanks to that permanent link via chat, the idea of creating something together by making use of information and communication technologies as support was born. *“When we started the project we had the idea that technologies were something cold that dehumanises; however, along the road we realised that that is not the case. Technology associated with art makes it possible to sensitise people”, she indicates.*

More Information:  
[www.reuna.cl](http://www.reuna.cl)



This year the “Dance in the Threshold of the World” will be performed by musicians playing alive in Strasbourg and Santiago, and a dozen of dancers in stage.

# Joined by Arandu

Paraguayan education and research network completes the first phase of its implementation.

Simone Cardoso da Fonseca

On July 30<sup>th</sup>, Paraguay's national education and research network, Arandu, began to operate in experimental mode. It is its first implementation phase. According to Emilse Serafini, Arandu's

Coordinator, this was made possible thanks to the leadership of the Paraguayan Science and Technology Council, the support from the Mercosur Digital project and the agreement signed between Arandu, the Paraguayan Communications Company (COPACO), the Brazilian academic network –RNP, and CLARA. The agreement envisages that RNP and CLARA will provide the necessary equipment for the installation of a DWDM network with a maximum capacity of up to 10 Gbps for the Asunción-Ciudad del Este segment. The agreement also defines that COPACO will make its optical fibre available for the connection with CLARA.

Now that the first implementation phase has been completed, Arandu makes use of COPACO's IP network with an availability of 1 Mbps to get connected to RedCLARA. Six institutions are already part of the Paraguayan network, namely the National University of Asunción, the National University of the East, the Catholic University Our Lady of Asunción and the Autonomous University of Asunción, as well as the Itaipú Technological Park and the Paraguayan Science and Technology Council.

Two stages remain in order to complete the implementation of the Arandu network. Following the technical validation phase, COPACO's optical fibre threads will be used to expand the connection capacity to 50Mbps. By the third stage, the objective is the interconnection through Argentina and Brazil,



## arandu

so as to obtain operational redundancy and high availability at 10 Gbps.

According to CLARA's Technical Manager, Gustavo García, the current connection already enables institutions to perceive the advantages of being connected to RedCLARA: having exclusive traffic with research and academic institutions, making videoconferences, transmitting a large amount of data and having e-Science applications, for example.

The idea is to increase the number of institutions connected to Arandu. *"We are preparing an event to promote the advantages of participating in the national research and education academic network. All the country's institutions linked to education and research wishing to take part and which meet the technical and administrative requirements will be able to participate"*, explained Emilse Serafini.

More Information:  
<http://www.arandu.net.py>



# CLARA made itself known in CLCAR 2010

Through the participation of its Executive Director, CLARA was present at the Latin American High Performance Computing Conference (CLCAR 2010), which gathered scientists from all over the world. The event was held in Brazil.

Ixchel Pérez

The advances in the development of a new generation of research and education networks in Latin America were presented by CLARA's Executive Director, Florencio Utreras, as part of the Latin American High Performance Computing Conference, which was held in August at the Serra Azul de Gramado Hotel, RS, Brazil.

Through the presentation called "RedCLARA2: Towards an Optical Research and Education Network in Latin America", Utreras presented technical details about the new networks being developed across the region, most of which will be made of optical wavelengths.

The new networks are being funded by the ALICE2 project and by the Latin American NREN, indicated CLARA's Executive Director, who explained the scope of the ALICE2 project and the work that has been done as part of it to an audience made up of students, teachers and researchers in the areas of high performance computing, parallel and distributed systems, e-Science and applications.

The executive also presented the current state of RedCLARA's connections and the growth and improvement prospects for the next few years, partly put forward through synergies with other projects.

But the main focus of CLCAR 2010 was placed on Computing Grids and the way in which they are used in order to generate large computing and storage capacities, and Utreras' presentation obviously addressed this issue: "I told researchers about RedCLARA's developments and the importance that this instrument has for their work, with special emphasis on the work being done to implement a Latin American Grid with the coordination of CLARA".

"Computing Grids have become a key instrument to model major problems such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation or to work in natural disasters prevention; this featured the presentation of initiatives to coordinate the response in the face of earthquakes and other natural events. In general, there were presentations about applications which demand a great computing capacity, which can be satisfied by Computing Grids, which in turn depend on advanced networks", remarked CLARA's Executive Director.

CLCAR 2010 was held during four days –from August 25th to 28th – and featured the participation of renowned presenters, such as Arnaud Legrand, a tenured research scientist at the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and research scientist at Grenoble's Informatics Laboratory; David Barkai, HPC computational architect for Intel corporation and Michel Riveill, specialist in distributed computing involved in several important projects in Europe.

The CLCAR event was organised for the first time in 2007 in Santa Marta, Colombia, and since then it has brought together scientist from all over the world, with special attention to Latin American researchers. Its main objective is to share experiences and take a look at the innovation in the use of advanced computing across the region, as well as to assimilate knowledge and practices from Research Centres and Groups in other regions. This year the event was sponsored by Bull, HP, Intel, Microsoft and Sgi.



# ORIENT traffic to China and Asia soars as research collaborations grow

John Chevers, DANTE

When the ORIENT project established the first high-capacity path on the direct trans-Siberian route to China, research collaboration between Asia and Europe was only just beginning to see the benefits of advanced Internet technologies. Typical traffic peaks on the link in 2007 were in the region of 200Mbps. Since then there has been considerable uptake, and recent peaks have exceeded 1.5Gbps clearly demonstrate significant levels digital interaction facilitated by the project.

These increased traffic levels are also reflected in the diversity of projects using the ORIENT link. Whereas traditional 'big science' applications such as Radio Astronomy and High-Energy Physics have exploited the link's potential for some time, more recently uptake by disciplines such as Meteorology and Genomics show a growing awareness of the benefits of high-capacity inter-continental links, from new data-hungry collaborations with global scope.

The ORIENT project is now in its fourth and final year – it is due to finish at the end of 2010 – extended from its original 3-year time frame by effective procurement and the benefits gained from close collaboration with the Asia-Pacific network, TEIN3. It is hoped that connectivity to China can be sustained beyond 2010 through a new initiative and preparations are already underway.



For more information, see:  
[www.dante.net](http://www.dante.net)

# Agenda

## OCTOBER

- 11 – 13 | CGW10 – Cracow Grid Workshop  
Cracow, Poland  
<http://www.cyfronet.krakow.pl/cgw10/>
- 13 - 14 | e-IRG Workshop  
Brussels, Belgium  
<http://www.e-irg.eu/e-irg-workshop-brussels-13-14-october.html>
- 15 | e-IRG Meeting  
Brussels, Belgium  
<http://www.e-irg.eu/e-irg-workshop-brussels-13-14-october.html>
- 17 -20 | ENGINEERING 2010 – World Congress and Exhibition  
Buenos Aires, Argentina  
<http://www.ingenieria2010.com.ar/es.html>
- 18 - 22 | CHEP>10 – International Conference on Computing in High Energy and Nuclear Physics  
Taipei, Taiwan  
<http://event.twgrid.org/chep2010/>
- 18 - 20| LaSCoG-SCoDiS>10 – 6th Workshop on Large Scale Computations on Grids  
And 1st Workshop on Scalable Computing in Distributed Systems  
Wisla, Poland  
<http://www.lascog-scodis.imcsit.org/>
- 19 – 21 | 3rd Latin American Congress de Pedagogy students  
Temuco, Chile  
<http://www.uctemuco.cl/eventos/707>
- 20 – 22 | National Food Science and Technology Congress  
Osorno, Chile  
<http://reuna.cl/index.php/es/eventos/983-en-ula-congreso-nacional-de-ciencia-y-tecnologia-de-los-alimentos>
- 25 - 28 | IC3K 2010 – 2nd International Joint Conference on Knowledge Discovery, Knowledge Engineering and Knowledge Management  
Valencia, Spain  
<http://www.ic3k.org/>
- 25 – 29 | OGF30 – 30th Open Grid Forum  
Brussels, Belgium  
<http://www.ogf.org/>
- 25 - 29 | IEEE Grid2010 – 11th ACM/IEEE International Conference on Grid Computing  
Brussels, Belgium  
<http://www.grid2010.org/>
- 27 - 29 | eChallenges Conference e-2010  
Warsaw, Poland  
<http://www.echallenges.org/e2010/default.asp>
- 27 - 28 | KKDEO 2010 – 1st International Workshop on Heterogeneous-Data Mining and KDD in Support of Earth Observation  
Valencia, Spain  
<http://www.ic3k.org/KKDEO.asp>
- 27 - 28 | SSW 2010 – 1st International Workshop on Semantic Sensor Web  
Valencia, Spain  
<http://www.ic3k.org/SSW.asp>
- 27 – 29 | 10th Spanish Symposium on Bioinformatics  
Malaga, Spain  
<http://www.jbi2010.es/>
- 28 – 29 |  
ISC Cloud>10  
Frankfurt, Germany  
<http://www.isc-events.com/>



# Agenda

## NOVEMBER

01 - 04 | 7th International Conference & Exhibition on Cloud computing  
Santa Clara, USA  
<http://cloudcomputingexpo.com/>

04 - 05 | 8th e-Infrastructure Concertation Meeting  
Geneva, Switzerland  
<http://knowledgebase.e-irg.eu/xslt/>

04 - 05 | International Symposium on solid waste and environmental insights.  
Online through Colombia's national network, RENATA  
<http://renata.edu.co/index.php/component/content/article/22-especiales/1378-simposio-internacional-sobre-residuos-solidos-y-perspectivas-ambientales.html>

**CUDI informs the change of date and venue for the CUDI Autumn Meeting 2010. The event will be held from November 10th to 12th in Guadalajara, Mexico. The agenda will include conferences, workshops and presentations related to the use and applications of advanced networks. To see the full programme and get further information, visit: [http://www.cudi.edu.mx/otono\\_2010/Programa\\_Otono\\_2010.pdf](http://www.cudi.edu.mx/otono_2010/Programa_Otono_2010.pdf)**

13 - 19 | SC10 - Supercomputing Conference 2010  
New Orleans, USA  
<http://sc10.supercomputing.org/>

15 y 19 INFONOR and Chilean Computing Symposium  
Antofagasta, Chile  
<http://jcc2010.infonor-chile.cl/doku.php/es:start>

18 | 2nd Public Health Congress  
Santiago, Chile  
<http://www.saludpublica.uchile.cl/esp/index.jsp;jsessionid=2A78ADF71A60EEBD1CB794F7327284BD>

19 | 8th BELNET Networking Conference  
Brussels, Belgium  
<http://knowledgebase.e-irg.eu/xslt/>

24-26 | Modelling and Simulation Symposium 2010  
Mérida, Venezuela  
<http://cesimo.ing.ula.ve/jsm2010/Inicio.html>

29 - 01 December | IoPTS - 4th International Workshop on Trustworthy Internet of People, Things & Services  
Tokyo, Japan  
[http://www.companionable.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=18&Itemid=27](http://www.companionable.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=18&Itemid=27)

30 - 03 December | CloudCom 2010 - 2nd IEEE International Conference on Cloud Computing Technology and Science  
Indianapolis, USA  
<http://2010.cloudcom.org/>

30 - 03 | MAPRED>10 - First International Workshop on Theory and Practice of MapReduce  
Indianapolis, USA  
<http://mapreduce.cloudcom.org/>

## DECEMBER

10 - 12 | CFE>10 - 4th CSDA International Conference on Computational and Financial Econometrics  
London, United Kingdom  
<http://www.cfe-csda.org/cfe10/>





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