

Using the internet and other distance learning tools in capacity building

Trauma and Global Health Program
Victor Lopez, Guatemala
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- *Distance learning is all education that delivers training and information between two places.*

Students

Advantages

- Accessibility for those living away from the training center, in the far regions, or in other countries or with restricted mobility (e.G., Handicapped, injured, elderly)
- Flexibility for those with irregular work schedule
- Accessibility for those with family duties
- Self-paced learning
- Just-in-time learning
- Savings in transport

Disadvantages

- Loss of direct interaction with the professor and the other students
- Loss of direct, immediate feedback
- Loss of motivation and high rate of failures and drop-outs
- Difficulty to organize teamwork
- Problem of isolation
- The quality of the learning depends on the student's system

Professors

Advantages

- Possibility of a larger audience
- No repetition in the classroom
- More time available to prepare and upgrade the course
- Acquisition of a new experience

Disadvantages

- Loss of the dynamics of the class
- No visual contact and low feedback from the students
- Difficult to evaluate the student's work
- Workload increase at the beginning

Institutions

Advantages

- Alleviate capacity constraints, no need of building
- Easy access to an international clientele
- Possibility of additional incomes
- Measurable returns on investments

Disadvantages

- High costs at the beginning
- Scarcity of specialists on the internet
- Problems with credits evaluation

Society

Advantages

- Higher access to education and increased competence of the workforce
- Creation of new high-tech jobs
- No waste of time in transport and reduction of pollution

Disadvantages

- Risk of adopting the culture of the others when courses are taken from a foreign country
- Potential migration of students with diplomas towards foreign countries
- Needs some level of technological development

Strategies

- Synchronous – training that happens at the same time in the two different places e.g. Internet chat or video-conferencing.
- Asynchronous – exchange of information that happens at different times e.g. sending an email or correspondence.
- One-way – information delivered from one point (e.g. a university campus) to another or many other points, for example, the trainees' workplace, but with no opportunity for response e.g. a television broadcast.
- Two-way – exchange of information where the trainee can respond to the trainer
- Multi-point – information delivered simultaneously from one place to many other places e.g. video-conferencing from one classroom to several other remote classrooms
- Multi-cast – the transmission of media technologies such as video and audio to the computers of many trainees

Technics and Activities

- Techniques focus on individualized teaching
 - Information Retrieval
 - Working with interactive multimedia (tutorials, excercises)
 - Learning Contracts
 - Apprenticeship

Technics and Activities

- Exposition technics and group participation
 - Educational presentation
 - Symposium
 - Panel
 - Interview or public consultation
 - Open tutorship

Technics and Activities

- Collaborative techniques.
 - Working in couples
 - Brainstorming
 - Debate
 - Forum
 - Research teams
 - Roleplaying
 - Case study

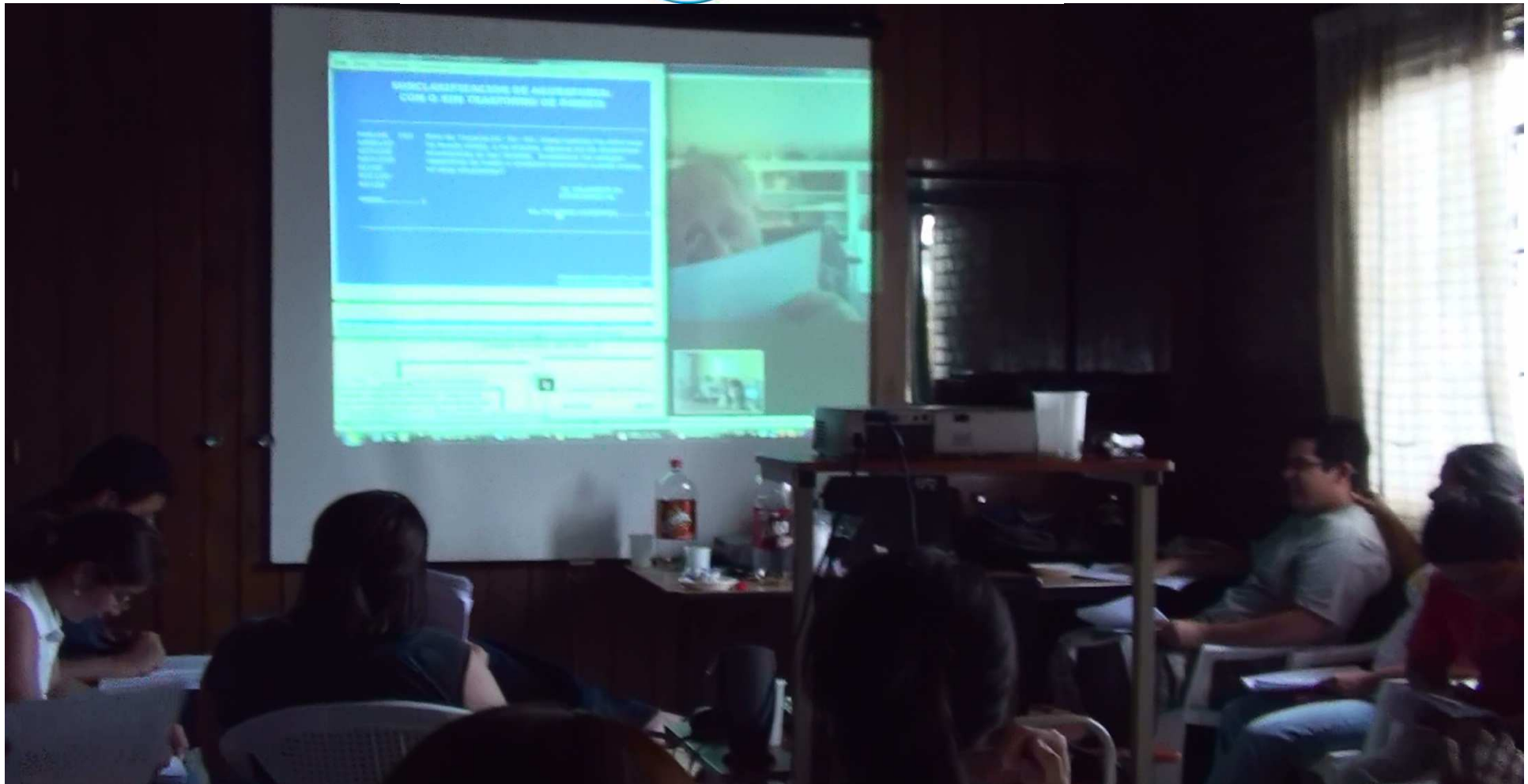
Leaders on International Health Program PAHO



Moodle

- Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment
 - Assignment submission
 - Discussion forum
 - Files download
 - Grading
 - Moodle instant messages
 - Online calendar
 - Online news and announcement (College and course level)
 - Online quiz
 - Wiki

National Mental Health Survey



Local strategies for capacity building





Pobreza
Extrema

Pobreza de
Conocimientos

Fa
otr
de P

Físico

Alimenticio

Psicológico

Malem Yabi



