



PROSPECT

2019-1-FR01-KA201-063174

IO3 – EDUCATIONAL MODEL

Version 02



O3: EDUCATIONAL MODEL

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Project information

Project title:	PROSPECT: Link learning and social commitment for future citizens growth
Agreement number:	2019-1-FR01-KA201-063174
Project's partners:	AFORMAC (Applicant, France); Institut za Podgotovka na Slujiteliv Mejdunarodni Organizacii Zdruzenie (Bulgaria); Regional Department of Education – Pernik (Bulgaria); Wyzsza Szkola Biznesu i Nauk o Zdrowiu (Poland); Asociacion Cultural Euroaccion Murcia (Spain); AEVA - Associação para a Educação e Valorização da Região de Aveiro (Portugal); Direzione Didattica Secondo Circolo Pg (Italy); Tiber Umbria Comett Education Programme (Italy); Direzione Didattica III Circolo Perugia (Italy).

With the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.

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1. PROSPECT Project

The PROSPECT project aimed at developing and testing an education model addressed to all school levels, starting from kindergarten to secondary junior school, focused on Service Learning, as a crucial moment for passing from knowledge (know) to skill (know how to be) and competence (know how to do). This process guarantees the training of citizens' ability to act with critical thinking and to face the new challenge of the global society.

The main objectives are:

- ✓ Creation of learning experiences based on the Service-Learning methodology aimed at developing curricular and interdisciplinary competences including the global citizenship ones;
- ✓ Improvement students' global citizenship competences through a set of activities that allow them to gain knowledge and skills to actively engage in and try to solve a real problem in the community;
- ✓ Involvement of school teachers and trainers in a training path aimed at sharing competences and practices with reference to a new educational model based on the Service Learning methodology;
- ✓ Development of a global educational model incorporating Service Learning in school curricula at all educational levels.

The project activities, developed with reference to all compulsory education levels, aim to develop a proposal for the creation of a global education model that includes debate and Service Learning in school programs through experimental learning units.

The main activities for the achievement of the project objectives are the following:

- Collection and analysis of interesting practices in six European countries about the strengthening of global citizenship skills in curricular activities, for the monitoring of their impact on pupils' competences.
- Design of an educational model incorporating global citizenship skills, Service-Learning methodology and debate in the curricula for formal education.
- Implementation of peer learning experiences addressed to teachers and trainers for designing curricular activities based on Service Learning as the set of activities which allow students to acquire global citizenship skills.
- Testing the educational model based on Service-Learning methodology in all education levels covered by the project partners.

The project has started in September 2019 and ends in February 2022.

The Partnership



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2. Aims of PROSPECT model

The PROSPECT educational model represents a prototype which defines a new learning model for all school levels, starting from the kindergarten to the secondary junior schools, based on the Service-Learning methodology, affecting the crucial moment for passing from knowledge (know) to skill (know how to be) and competence (know how to do).

The main objective of this educational model is to **develop the students' global citizenship competences** assuring the training of a citizen's ability to act with critical thinking and to face the new challenge of the global society.

The implementation of a new educational model including the Service Learning in all school programs, will create learning experiences based on a holistic approach, aimed at **developing curricula and interdisciplinary competences** according to the approach of Global Citizenship Education (GCED).

It is one of the strategic areas of UNESCO's Education Sector programme for the period 2014-2021 and follows the Education 2030 Agenda and Framework for Action¹, notably Target 4.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4 on Education), which invites all countries to "ensure that all learners are provided with the knowledge and skills to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development".

Global Citizenship Education prioritizes the relevance and content of education in order to build a peaceful and sustainable world. Both European documents also emphasize the necessity to foster the knowledge, skills, values, attitudes and behaviours that allow individuals to take informed decisions and assume active roles locally, nationally and globally.

The PROSPECT Educational Model include mainly 3 parts:

- **Curricular learning units** based on the Service Learning as a set of activities that allow students to gain knowledge and skills in order to become citizens able to act with critical thinking and to face the new challenge of the global society.
- Collection of **Open Educational Resources** available on Moodle platform where training and didactics tools, as well as the outcomes of the national model implementation, will be consultable by teachers, trainers, students and other stakeholders.
- The **results from the national testing** of the curricular learning activities implemented in the partner countries schools, pointing out the advantages of Service Learning in curricular activities in order to develop students' global citizenship competences.

¹ <https://en.unesco.org/themes/education2030-sdg4>



The educational model is basically addressed to school teachers and trainers, students and policy makers.

Supported by this Educational Model, **teachers** and **trainers** have the opportunity to test curricular activities based on Service Learning that allow students to gain knowledge and skills to actively engage in and try to solve a real problem in the community.

In other words, the school, more and more committed to the values of active citizenship education, can find an interesting pedagogical and didactic reference in the Service-Learning proposal, capable of using the best didactic indications suggested to teachers today, orienting them towards the development of the pro-social dimension and active citizenship.

On the other hand, Service Learning is an additional opportunity for **students**, a significant added value to their normal learning experience, which is not limited to the classroom.

Students have the opportunity to play an active role, as protagonists, in all phases of the project, from its conception to its evaluation up to the carrying out of solidarity activities related to a need existing in the community, through a participatory commitment to the development of possible and meaningful solutions.

Through the Service Learning, students have the opportunity to “move” within their regular school curriculum by testing their knowledge and skills in a real environment and at the service of the community, dealing with authentic problems, developing skills and growing a sense of identity and belonging to their local environment.

Finally, this document has a strategic nature, addressing **political authorities** in charge of school education and training in the school system at regional and national level for systematizing the Service-Learning methodology for improving students’ global citizenship skills and competences as well as key competences.



3. PROSPECT educational model based on Service-Learning methodology

Service Learning is an extensive pedagogical proposal on a global scale and there are various definitions in the literature. María Nieves Tapia, founder and director of the *Centro Latinoamericano de Aprendizaje y Servicio Solidario*, defines Service Learning as "a set of solidarity service projects or programs (intended to meet in a delimited and effective way a real and felt need in an area, working with and not only for the community), with a protagonist participation of students, starting from the initial planning phase until the final evaluation and linked in an intentional way with learning content (including curricular content, reflections, development of skills for citizenship and work)"²

The pedagogical origins of Service Learning can be discovered in John Dewey³ and Paulo Freire⁴. Freire (1970) believed education was a process of empowerment. Rather than conceiving education as a 'banking' process which views students as empty accounts waiting to be filled, Freire regarded the teacher-learner relationship as a reciprocal relationship. Teachers teach but are also learners; learners learn but also teach. Ideally, service-learning is a process of empowerment for students, faculty and community members alike as together they are co-learners and co-teachers in creating better communities. Like Freire, Dewey rejected the notion that education was an accumulation of knowledge and, instead, argued that education was more about developing student judgment, a skill necessary for participatory democracy.

In view of all above, it can state that Service Learning (SL) **is an educational approach that involves students as protagonists of a service to the community**: a "pedagogical revolution" that, starting from a real need related to students, the community or a particular event, develops curricular learning and social skills through the search for solutions in a reciprocal dialogue between classroom and reality.

It is therefore a process of human and cognitive growth that is summarized in the motto "Learning serves, serving teaches"; subjects interact and collaborate to solve problems through learning on a cognitive, affective and cultural level in a circular dimension of solidarity in which students, through an educational negotiation, become protagonists of their learning and social change.

The added value is given by the fact that, while it promotes cognitive development, it also encourages the *development of the person's dimensions* that could be forgotten: the social, ethical and spiritual dimensions. Service-Learning, by confronting students with problems present in the

² Tapia María Nieves, *Educación e solidaridad. La pedagogía dell'apprendimento-servizio* (2006) Rome, Città Nuova Editrice.

³ <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1152&context=slceslgen>

⁴ Freire, P. (2002). *Pedagogia degli oppressi*. Torino: EGEA

real life, brings them closer to their community, making them responsible for the social needs of the community.

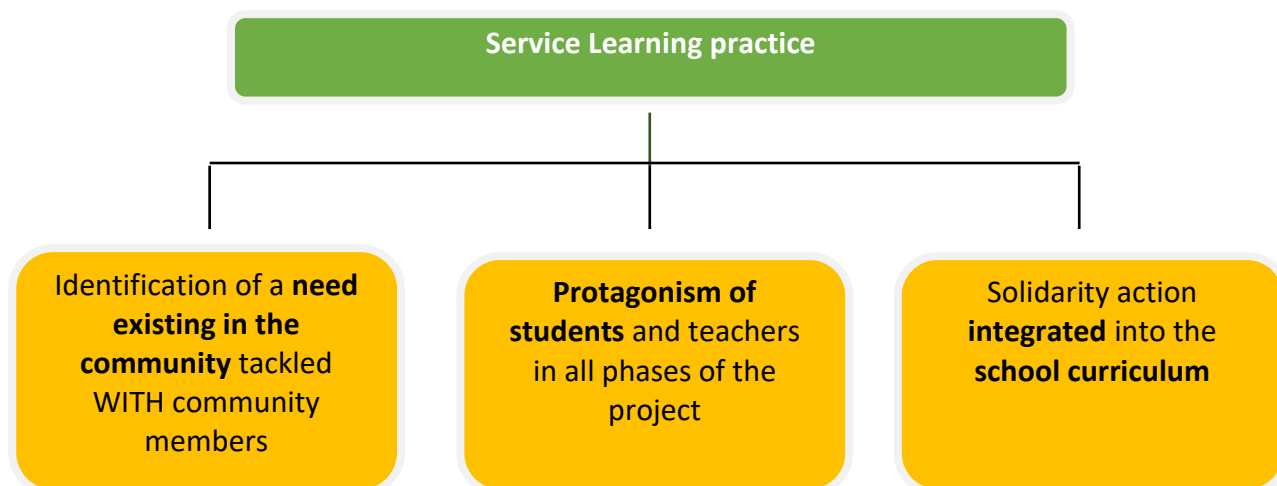
From an educational point of view, Service-Learning is a method that is fully consistent with current educational guidelines, which are demanding that schools work to develop students' skills, rather than being an environment dedicated only to the transmission of knowledge.

Competence-based teaching requires that students are confronted with real problems and are made responsible for tackling them as protagonists, using all the cognitive, affective, cultural and relational resources at their disposal.

Thanks to this approach, students are not only brought into contact with reality and learn about real problems, but they are encouraged to make their own personal contribution to their solution.

Although the variety of experiences, which reflect different cultural contexts, there are **three elements** that characterise Service-Learning:

- Solidarity activities must be related to a **need existing in the community** and with the members of the community in which they intervene. It is not, in short, a welfare practice.
- Students have an active role, as **protagonists**, in all phases of the project, from its creation to its evaluation.
- Solidarity action must be fully **integrated into the school curriculum** and allow for better learning.



If we wanted to summarise the different features of Service-Learning, we could say that it is an approach:

1. Research-oriented: experiences arise from the detection of problems and the implemented project is addressed to their solution;
2. Curricular: the activities are integrated and linked to the contents of the school curriculum;
3. Competency-focused: students test their knowledge and skills, and develop their competence by measuring themselves against authentic problems;



4. Interdisciplinary: the problems are generally characterized by complexity and, for their solution, it is necessary to use more subjects, which interact and integrate with each other;
5. Collaborative: the design and implementation of Service-Learning projects involves the whole class group, which becomes a learning community.
6. Participatory: this is not a welfare practice, but a collaboration with the recipients of the project, who are involved on an equal level. They do not simply receive help, but are themselves a resource for student's growth;
7. Empowering: Service-Learning allows meaningful experiences of active citizenship where the school is involved with a social responsibility;
8. Transformative: social responsibility means a commitment to both personal and social improvement as it is something that improves the reality of community life.

In order to guarantee the achievement of long-term results through the implementation of the methodology based on Service-Learning, it is necessary to support the development of a network of relationships, internal and external to the school, so that the external community also participates actively, including through the establishment of networks and alliances in the area and with the subjects that contribute to the implementation of the activities.

Finally, the projects should be systematised at school level, because the Service-Learning approach is not achieved by planning additional activities to the school curriculum, but by implementing structured activities that continue over time (beyond the end of the project and beyond the end of the school year) ⁵.

⁵ Fiorin Italo, *Oltre l'aula. La pedagogia del Service*, Mondadori, Milano, 2016. Fiorin I, *Insegnare ad apprendere*, La Scuola, Brescia, 2014

Fiorin Italo, *La buona scuola*, La Scuola, Brescia, 2008(2016)



3.1 Why to include the Service Learning in the school curriculum

This educational approach allows to broaden the social intelligence of the student protagonists, widening the horizons of cultural, intercultural and global literacy by making them acquire global citizenship skills. For this reason, it is extremely effective for the design and implementation of inclusive learning projects for schools of all educational levels.

In this way, the learning projects addressed to the achievement of social skills will not become additional paths to those already included in the curricular programs, but the extension of the social dimension that highlights the importance and dignity of human being, claiming the rights, needs and values.

Service-Learning, therefore, points the school's educational planning towards the planning of **learning paths ("Learning")** in real-life contexts in which students can develop skills (disciplinary, transversal, professional, pro-social behaviours) through the implementation of an **intervention ("Service")** for the community the school is located on. All activities are carried out within the school's educational offerings, are an integral part of the curriculum and contribute to the overall education of the individual.

Several researches have pointed out that Service-Learning activities are aimed at raising levels of competence and participation in school activities, motivation to study, improvement of self-esteem and encouraging the acquisition of pro-social behaviours.⁶

The objective of these initiatives is to create learning paths that can convey the importance of responsibility and commitment to the community and the common good: students who participate in these experiences grow in terms of the development of their sense of humanity, as they personally experience the values of solidarity, inclusion, civic engagement. Similarly, the same students learn more easily and achieve better results than their peers who have not participated in activities based on Service-Learning.

We can say that the Service-Learning, in addition to facilitating the acquisition of competence provided by the school curriculum, facilitates the achievement of the following objectives:

- ✓ increasing the sense of responsibility, social competence and self-esteem;
- ✓ improvement of relationship with others and with members of other ethnicities;
- ✓ enhancing ability to accept cultural diversity;
- ✓ having greater trust in adults;
- ✓ being able to work with the disabled and elderly people;
- ✓ strengthening the empathy ability and willingness to help others;
- ✓ to encourage engagement and involvement of local volunteer organizations;
- ✓ improvement of skills in reading and writing, art, maths;

⁶ Furco and Billig, 2002; Gregorova, Heinzova and Chovancova, 2016



- ✓ increasing class participation and motivation in study;
- ✓ reducing the risk of school dropout;
- ✓ stimulating a more positive school climate;
- ✓ increasing mutual respect among teachers and students.

3.2 How to design a learning unit based on the Service-Learning (SL)

The design of a learning unit based on SL begins with a **careful analysis of the needs existing on the territory and community** the school is located in, in order to verify the possibility of launching intervention strategies that combine the specific school learning objectives with active service to the local community.

It is very important that the SL action **is linked to a real need** emerging from the territorial context where the school is located in, and that the action has an **interdisciplinary connection**. Furthermore, the models of activities proposed in the learning unit should have the characteristic of **replicability** so that they can be implemented in areas and circumstances different from the first experimentation.

For a successful planning of the activity, it is important that the **objectives to be achieved are well defined**, in relation both to the skills that students are asked to acquire and to the socio-relational objectives.

The **involvement of students** in every phase of project implementation remains a central element, since the sharing of objectives promotes a sense of responsibility for the achievement of the expected results and stimulates significant learning processes in young people.

Finally, it is essential that the learning unit constantly emphasizes the **centrality of the curriculum** in order to stress the structural connotation of educational methodology of the SL action. The more the project is connected to the curricular learning objectives, the more students participate in a conscious and active way: therefore, the activities planned with SL methodology should not be promoted as sporadic and extracurricular learning opportunities, but as **structured didactic actions**, defining the educational experience as a path that involves transversally the subjects, acting at the same time on the acquisition of transversal and pro-social competences (soft skills).

Considering the above assumptions, the design of a learning unit based on the Service-Learning methodology is usually set up in **5 phases**, as shown in the following table⁷:

Phase	Description	Action/outcome
A. Motivation	Sharing the project objectives among the involved actors. Sharing the educational value of the proposal and involvement of students.	Protocols, network agreements. Meetings with stakeholders. Awareness meetings with students.

⁷ Reworked by María Nieves Tapia, *Educazione e Solidarietà. La pedagogia dell'apprendimento- servizio*, Città Nuova, Roma, 2006; Italo Fiorin (a cura di), *Oltre l'aula. La proposta pedagogica del Service Learning*, Mondadori Università, Milano, 2016.

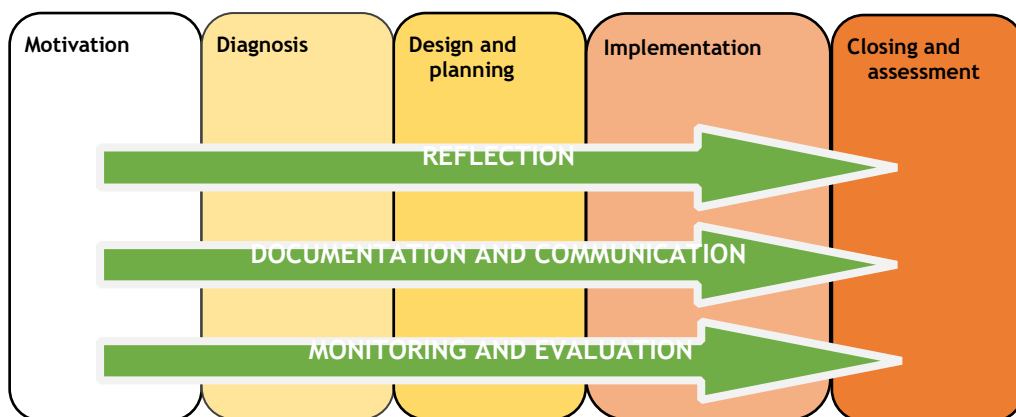
Phase	Description	Action/outcome
	Raising students' awareness on their active role in each phase of the project.	
B. Diagnosis	The involved class investigates the theme/existing need and identifies the available resources (economic, human, etc.) for the implementation of the project.	Summary document at the school board or class council level.
C. Design and planning	The school, together with the community, plans and designs specific actions based on a careful assessment of risks, limitations, opportunities and strategies.	Learning project that will answer to the following questions: What to do? What is the purpose? What are the learning and service goals? Together with whom? Where? Who does what? What is learned (content)? When (time)? How much (cost)?
D. Implementation	The school implements the planned actions with the collaboration of the target community.	Implementation of the planned actions: development of the learning and service contents.
E. Closing and assessment	The school reflects on the lessons learned, the actions quality and the impact to the community. Sharing the achieved results with the target community.	Evaluation tools: self-assessment questionnaire, evaluation grid, etc..

All the learning unit phases are affected by the following **three transversal processes** which allow the achievement of the expected results⁸:

Process	Description	Action/outcome
Reflection	Critical reflection on the actions: - Formal activity implemented by the teacher based on the learning and service objectives;	Brainstorming, circle times, clinical interview, meetings, seminars.

⁸ Reworked by María Nieves Tapia, *Educazione e Solidarietà. La pedagogia dell'apprendimento- servizio*, Città Nuova, Roma, 2006; Italo Fiorin (a cura di), *Oltre l'aula. La proposta pedagogica del Service Learning*, Mondadori Università, Milano, 2016.

Process	Description	Action/outcome
	- Informal reflection coming out spontaneously from students.	
Documentation and communication	Materials systematization aimed at maintaining and communicating all the project developments to the involved actors.	Written documents, videos, audios, pictures, interviews, presentations, social posts, etc...
Monitoring and Evaluation	Actions planned in all project phases aimed at analysing the strengths and weaknesses in order to improve the ongoing project.	Questionnaires, interviews, logbook, etc...



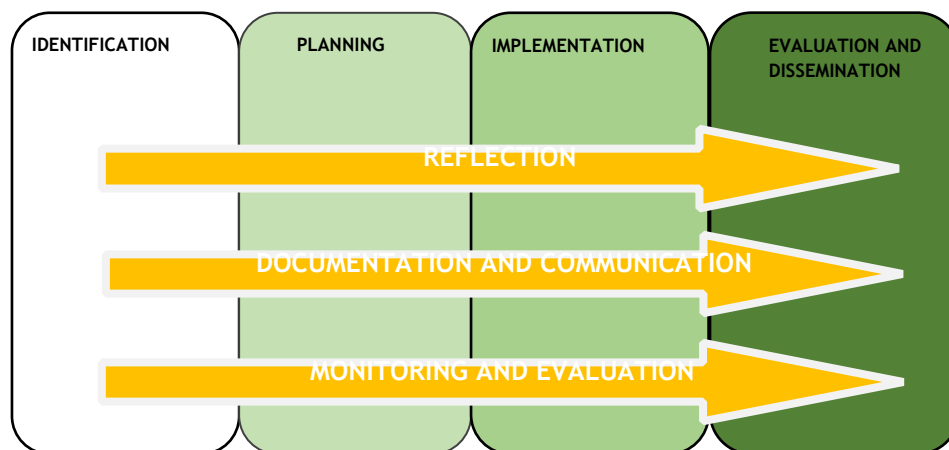
3.3 The PROSPECT Learning Unit based on Service-Learning

Taking into consideration the basic structure described in the previous section, the PROSPECT partnership develops a set of **22 learning units** covering the following four macro concepts:

1. **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
2. **IMMIGRATION**
3. **GENDER EQUALITY**
4. **GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP**

The selected topics are consistent to the main objective of the PROSPECT Educational Model to support and promote the development of global citizenship skills in students, by strengthening and putting into practice the UNESCO recommendations (2015) and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainability Development.

Each learning unit including in this educational model foresees four phases:



The **first step “Identification”** represents the basis for the development of the learning unit where the relevant elements will be identified, as shown in the following table:

A. IDENTIFICATION	
TITLE	<i>Providing the learning unit title</i>
SCHOOL LEVEL	<i>Select the school level the learning unit can be implemented in:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kindergarten • primary school • junior secondary school • secondary school • vocational educational training • other (please, specify).....

CONTEXT	<i>Short description of the environment where the learning activities will be developed (number of students, age of students, involved teachers, etc...).</i>
NEED/PROBLEM TO BE TACKLED	<i>Description of the need/problem existing in the community, detected by the teachers or students that the activities will be based on. Identify the advantages the activities can provide to the community and how these can be linked to the teaching planning.</i>
TARGET GROUP INVOLVED	<i>Specify the target groups who will be involved in the activity (key players, stakeholders, beneficiaries).</i>
METHODOLOGIES	<i>Describe the methodology adopted during the activity implementation (e.g. brainstorming, discussion, individual and group analysis, etc...). The methodologies should be innovative.</i>

After identifying the main learning project elements, the school shares the objectives among the involved actors, as well as the educational value of the proposal. Teachers are required to raise students' awareness on their active role in each phase of the project in order to achieve the learning and service objectives expected by the implementation of the actions.

In the **second phase "Planning"**, the learning and service objectives are identified as well as the curricular subjects affected by the implementation of the actions, as specified below:

B. PLANNING	
MAIN OBJECTIVES (Learning objectives)	<i>Identification of learning objectives which must be linked to the subjects involved in the learning path with particular reference to knowledge, skills and objectives for the development of skills. They are outlined in clear and specific terms in order to subsequently evaluate the results.</i>
GLOBAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES (Service objectives)	<i>The service objectives take care of the educational dimension, the development of students' personalities and their relationship with a changing society. For that reason, they are considered Global Learning objectives. Specify the GL objectives that will be achieved through the implementation of the activity taking inspiration from the following topics included in the UNESCO document:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Local, national and global systems and structures</i> - <i>Issues affecting interaction and connectedness of communities at local, national and global levels</i> - <i>Underlying assumptions and power dynamics</i>

B. PLANNING	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Different levels of identity</i> - <i>Different communities people belong to and how these are connected</i> - <i>Difference and respect for diversity</i> - <i>Actions that can be taken individually and collectively</i> - <i>Ethically responsible behaviour</i> - <i>Getting engaged and taking action</i> <p><i>For more information concerning the global learning objectives, you can download the UNESCO document here: Global Citizenship Education unesdoc.unesco.org/in/rest/annotationSVC/DownloadWatermarkedAttachment/attach_import_59f36c73-b9c9-4898-aea4-f93623d8a898?_=232993eng.pdf?to=71&from=1</i></p>
KEY COMPETENCES FOR LIFELONG LEARNING	<p><i>Select the key competences covered by the learning unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy • Multilingualism • Numerical, scientific and engineering skills • Digital and technology-based competences • Interpersonal skills and the ability to adopt new competences • Active citizenship • Entrepreneurship • Cultural awareness and expression
EU CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION COMPETENCES	<p><i>Select the EU Citizenship competences covered by the learning unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication in mother tongue/foreign languages • Social and civic competences • Cultural awareness and expression • Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship • Mathematical competence and basic competences in science and technology • Digital competence • Learning to learn
SUBJECTS INVOLVED	<p><i>Specify the curricular subjects involved in carrying out the activity (integrated or connected)</i></p>

The PROSPECT educational model focuses specifically on promoting the development of students' global citizenship competences through the methodology of Service-Learning. For that reason, the partnership paid particular attention to the selection of global learning objectives among those provided by the UNESCO document.

The **third phase “Implementation”** represents the central core of the Service-Learning: it describes the phases that will lead teachers and students in the design and implementation of the Service-Learning project on the basis of the context analysis carried out through the administration of a questionnaire among the addressed community actors. For that reason, the specific activities to be carried out within the community cannot be defined at this stage. All the details related to the activities, results and resources engaged can be added at the end of the implementation process and will be different depending on the need/problem detected by the students.

The information to be included in this phase is summarized in the following table:

C. IMPLEMENTATION					
DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES	<p><i>Description of the phases that will bring to the Service-Learning project by defining and providing the following information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What teacher will do</i> - <i>What pupils will do</i> - <i>Which the activities' results will be</i> - <i>When the actions will be done</i> - <i>How the community will be involved</i> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #92d050;">What the teacher does</th> <th style="background-color: #92d050;">What the pupil does</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Listing the activities</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Listing the activities</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>⁹</p>	What the teacher does	What the pupil does	<i>Listing the activities</i>	<i>Listing the activities</i>
What the teacher does	What the pupil does				
<i>Listing the activities</i>	<i>Listing the activities</i>				
RESOURCES	<p><i>Identify the resources needed to carry out the activity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Human resources (skills, internal and external experts, etc.)</i> - <i>Financial resources (possible funding sources for purchase of supplies, materials, services, etc.)</i> - <i>Possible partnerships with community actors</i> 				
SETTING OF THE ACTIVITIES	<p><i>Providing information about the activities to be carried out inside and outside the classroom.</i></p>				

The **fourth phase is the “evaluation and dissemination”**: based on the main objectives and learning global objectives, a set of elements to be evaluated by the teachers at the end of the

⁹ Thanks to the support provided by CVM Comunità Volontari per il Mondo, Ancona (Italy)

activities should be listed, as well as the tools they want to use. The educational model basically provides two evaluation tools:

1. *Self-assessment questionnaire* aimed at promoting deep understanding of content topics and learning styles, as well as letting students consider their decisions, reflect on actions and plan future processes. It also encourages students to take more responsibility for learning during the implementation of the Service-Learning project.
2. *Evaluation grid* aimed at assessing the achievement of students global learning objectives on the basis of the Topics and Learning Objectives established by the UNESCO Global Citizenship Education document.

As far as the dissemination is concerned, this phase makes it possible to plan the promotional activities to be carried out at the end of the Service-Learning project in order to share the results with the community and any other stakeholders. Also, the dissemination tools can be indicated at this stage.

Depending on the actual need/problem detected by students and the Service-Learning project implemented, it will be possible to integrate the dissemination activities and tools.

D. EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION	
EVALUATION ELEMENTS	<i>List the learning activity elements you want to assess.</i>
EVALUATION TOOLS	<i>List the evaluation tools you want to use, e.g. self-assessment questionnaire, evaluation grid, SWOT analysis, etc. (include the template of evaluation tool).</i>
DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES	<i>Describe the dissemination actions to be undertaken in order to communicate and spread the learning activity carried out through the Service-Learning methodology.</i>
DISSEMINATION TOOLS	<i>Describe the tools for disseminating the learning activity carried out (e.g. events, brochures, social media posts, etc...)</i>



4. How to use the PROSPECT model

In order to achieve the main project objectives, the PROSPECT Educational Model has been designed on the basis of the following requirements:

- learning approach designed on different students' age group;
- teaching/learning methodologies with reference to the different educational level;
- global citizenships competences to be acquired;
- expected results from the implementation of activities based on Service-Learning methodology aimed at allowing students to gain knowledge and skills for solving a real problem in the community;
- tools for developing approaches and methodologies;
- demonstration prototype related to the learning model implementation.

In the next section, 22 learning units are illustrated, with reference to specific pupils' age groups, school levels and competences/skills to be developed. All these practices can be easily tested by teachers and trainers who have at their disposal in each activity sheet, information about activity's area, methodologies, age group, duration, aims and objectives, materials and resources to be used and indications for preparing, implementing and evaluating each activity.

According to the project schedule, the partnership implemented the piloting of learning units included in this Handbook by involving pupils and school teachers/trainers at all educational levels (kindergarten, primary, secondary junior). The piloting aims at allowing students to be the protagonists in identifying the need or problem in the community their school is located in, but especially in implementing activities to solve the observed problem encouraging the growth of critical citizens actively involved in the future of society.

The methodologies and contents of the present Educational Model have been revised based on the feedback collected by the national stakeholder committee carried out in each country and addressed to school teachers/trainers and experts involved in educational field that analysed its rationale, purpose, competences and open educational resources.

Piloting results are collected in a final transnational report where the main quantitative and qualitative data and findings of the piloting activities are presented as well as the main suggestions for the implementation of global education models incorporating the Service-Learning methodology in school curricular activities. The collected data is also summarised in the policy guidelines elaborated by the partnership at the end of the project.

In the paragraph 6 of the present document the main findings and recommendations from the pilot learning experience carried out in each partner country are summarised.

5. Curricular activities based on Service-Learning

In the annexed section, the learning units based on Service-Learning methodology are included and available to the school teachers to be tested during their curricular activities. The following table summarises the area, title, school level and students' age per each learning unit:

AREA	TITLE	SCHOOL LEVEL	STUDENTS' AGE
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	01. Do not cut that tree!	Kindergarten	5 years old
	02. Green garden for a healthy life	Primary school	8-9 years old
	03. What do you eat?	Junior secondary school	12-15 years old
	04. Water: a precious resource!	Primary school	7-8 years old
	05. Climate chaos	Secondary school	15-16 years old
IMMIGRATION	06. Let's all hold hands!	Kindergarten	4-5 years old
	07. We are all world citizens	Kindergarten	5 years old
	08. One world, different nation One school, different culture	Primary school	7-8 years old
	09. Cinderella without borders	Primary school	9-10 years old
	10. A world without walls	Junior secondary school	12-14 years old
	11. Together	Secondary school	14-16 years old
GENDER EQUALITY	12. Let's play...but is it a girl's or a boy's game?	Kindergarten	4-5 years old
	13. Two-faced Janus: a gender problem	Primary school	8-9 years old
	14. Breaking hammers and brooms	Primary school	10 years old
	15. We are equal!	Junior secondary school	10-12 years old
	16. A gender issue	Junior secondary school	12-14 years old
	17. What is your role in the play of the life?	Secondary school – Vocational Education Training	16-20 years old
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP	18. You and me... children with the same rights!	Kindergarten Primary school	5-7 years old
	19. The friendship	Primary school	8-9 years old
	20. Digital Global Citizenship	Primary school Junior secondary school	9-12 years old
	21. The human rights	Junior secondary school	11-14 years old
	22. We as citizens of world	Secondary school	16-19 years old

6. Main considerations from the Learning Units

Piloting

According to the PROSPECT project, the partnership implemented the piloting of learning units included in this Handbook in each country by involving a total number of 841 pupils and 110 school teachers/trainers attending kindergarten, primary, secondary schools.

The piloting activity has been a relevant part of the PROSPECT project as it provided the opportunity to test the Educational Model based on the Service-Learning methodology. The implementation of the piloting activity was originally expected from December 2020 till March 2021, but, due to the pandemic which considerably affected the school's activities, the testing was mainly carried out from September 2021 until January 2022. Moreover, given the interest shown by teachers not directly involved in the management of the project, both from partner schools and from other schools, some learning units are still being tested with remarkable results.

The piloting activities were based on the learning units included in the PROSPECT Educational Model, such as workshops, lectures, exercises, educational outings, project work, networking sessions. Each partner chose the number and the topic of learning units to be tested based on the community's needs the school is located in. Mainly, schools tested the learning units concerning the Environmental Sustainability, Immigration and Global Citizenship areas, as summarised below:

01 – Do not cut that tree!

02 - Green garden for a healthy life

03 - What do you eat?

04 - Water: a precious source!

05 – Climate chaos

06 - Let's all hold hands

07 - We are all world citizens

08 - One world, different nation. One school, different culture

10 - A world without walls

11 - Together

18 - You and me... children with the same rights!

19 - The friendship

20 - Digital Global Citizenship

21 - The human rights

22 - We as citizens of world



During the piloting, teachers and students used the Open Educational Resources included in the online Platform (implemented within the IO4) contributing to its further development by uploading the learning and teaching materials as well as the final products developed by the students both in English and national languages (<https://prospect.aeva.eu/index.php/io4-open-educational-resources/>).

All the proposed units are functional to the development of global citizenship skills, with reference to the UNESCO documents and Agenda 2030. Definitely the topics linked to the environment, solidarity, respect for others, are closer to the life experience of pupils and therefore better organised as units of work, within the primary school. In fact, the issues mentioned are observable and perceptible in relation to the knowledge and learning that takes place at this age.

The PROSPECT Educational Model has enabled teachers to relate the subject curriculum to the global topics, demonstrating how schools can implement actions to prepare young people to meet the challenges of their future, without extracurricular courses, but rather by using the knowledge they have learned to observe, analyse data, seek answers and propose solutions.

All the topics included are of significant importance and with practical use in analysing different situations and identifying children's basic needs. They help in making pupils understand their right of information as well as applying appropriate skills, values, beliefs and opinions. It gives pupils the chance to build personal and social responsibility for a peaceful and steady world, ethical behavior, motivation, common good care, etc.

Based on the involved teachers' experience, the aspects of the Service Learning methodology which worked best in the proposed educational model have been:

- the active involvement of the pupils in each process' phase and in the development of their learning
- the planning of pathways that aim to be integrated into the curricular programme
- collaboration between teachers, pupils and the community
- the selected topics covering all the school' subjects
- cooperative and collaborative work
- civic values behind each activity
- practical usefulness of what is learned
- creating projects based on the real needs of the students, the school and the community
- use of ICT during the implementation of some activities (Learning and Knowledge Technologies) giving meaning and foundation to ICT in educational context.

The Prospect educational model prompts reflection on the meaning to be given to traditional school subjects in the modern knowledge society in view of the educational aim of activating global citizenship skills in schools.



Knowledge is one of the elements of competence, so the education system is called upon to provide a solid disciplinary preparation that enables cognitive skills, knowledge useful for a good basic preparation of a student entering adult life.

Therefore, it is necessary to adopt investigative methods and analysis of reality, trying to create the conditions for a young person to be able to understand the reality, to argue their own opinions and to propose solutions to the problems that affect the human and physical environment.

Knowing how to be is the second element of competence. The implementation of school curricula with an analytical and proactive look at the major issues affecting the world is the concrete translation of knowing how to be. Ecological, gender, rights and citizenship issues for all, therefore, become containers where competence can be made explicit and verified.

In addition to the European competences, already provided for in the Council of Europe's Recommendations on the competences essential for the modern knowledge-based society, another one is added: the competence of global citizenship, which involves not only the active participation of individuals in the life of their local area, but also an effective contribution to taking charge of world problems in order to provide possible solutions, starting with the everyday actions that each person can put in place.

Service-learning is an educational proposal that combines learning and community service processes in a single project. Through this methodology students are trained by getting involved in the real needs of the school with the aim of improving it. Learning takes place through practical experience in different actions and activities carried out. The idea is that students learn while doing a service to the community.

The implementation of the learning units based on Service Learning pointed out an extra motivations of the students, as they know that what they are learning will then have a practical application in real life, as well as because they feel important for being able to share their knowledge with their family, friends, community. Moreover, the students were the main actors in the learning process putting the theory into practice (what I learn in the classroom is useful outside).

In the school tradition, projects have been part of the school curriculum in the form of extracurricular projects, carried out after school hours and requiring an extra effort from families. Often only privileged groups of students participated in such projects because they were willing, for a number of reasons, to engage in an additional path beyond the traditional school model.

Testing service learning methodologies within the school curriculum and hours makes the teaching proposal evolve, links it to curricular knowledge, represents a different vision of the teaching/learning process which leads to an awareness of what each person can do to improve the model of life, the vision of a more balanced and fair world.

This process generates competence and, if it is carried out in the educational setting, the school, it becomes the common heritage of all and an opportunity for reflection and lifestyle change.



Thus, implementing "knowledge" with "knowing how to do" naturally favours service learning skills and thus their reproducibility in everyday actions of study, work and leisure.

The Service Learning methodology allows this transition through the role of "decision maker" that pupils are invited to assume, their active involvement in the life and consequently the community they belong to.

Putting their knowledge and skills to "service" helps them to develop the ability to observe, to ask questions, to find alternative and creative solutions to solve close, authentic and concrete problem situations.

This pathway will lead them to develop a sense of belonging and identity linked to their own community and to the acquisition of key competences that can be used in both social and professional life, becoming active and aware builders of their own future as citizens.

In conclusion, the PROSPECT Educational Model based on Service Learning proved to be a very interesting as well as challenging methodology aimed at improving the global citizenship competence of students and their acquisition of knowledge and life values.