



LIFE 15 IPE IT 013



Educazione allo Sviluppo Sostenibile, applicazione dell'approccio costruttivista, Metodologie learner-centred: Flipped Classroom, EAS

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Sviluppo sostenibile

Lo sviluppo sostenibile è definito come uno sviluppo che soddisfa i bisogni del presente senza compromettere la capacità delle future generazioni di soddisfare i propri.

Per raggiungere uno sviluppo sostenibile è importante armonizzare tre elementi fondamentali: la crescita economica, il benessere sociale e la sostenibilità dell'ambiente.

Le Nazioni Unite dalla Conferenza di Rio del 1992 alla Conferenza del 2015 in cui i governi sottoscrivono l'Agenda 2030: da dichiarazioni a un programma di lavoro che coinvolge tutti i livelli istituzionali del pianeta



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Educazione allo Sviluppo Sostenibile (ESD)

Unesco

«Un cambio fondamentale è necessario nel modo di pensare il ruolo dell'educazione per lo sviluppo globale perché abbia un impatto catalizzante sul benessere degli individui e sul futuro del nostro pianeta

....l'educazione ha la responsabilità di rispondere alle sfide e alle aspirazioni del 21° secolo e di promuovere i giusti tipi di valori, di abilità che condurranno a una più sostenibile e inclusiva crescita e vivere insieme pacifico»

UNESCO

Costruttivismo

Modello
epistemico
razionale, lineare,



La conoscenza
può essere esaustivamente “rappresentata”
in particolare avvalendosi di modelli logico-
gerarchico e proposizionali

La conoscenza

- 1) è prodotto di una costruzione attiva del soggetto, del **significato**, sottolineando il carattere attivo, polisemico, non predeterminabile
- 2) ha carattere “situato”, ancorato nel contesto concreto,
- 3) si svolge attraverso particolari **forme di collaborazione e negoziazione sociale.**

(Jonassen 1994)



Non un modello ma
una convergenza
critica al modello
precedente

forte enfasi sul discente, sulla
autodeterminazione del percorso e degli
stessi obiettivi

Educazione allo Sviluppo Sostenibile (ESD)

Unesco

L'apprendimento è un processo che :

- 1) **coinvolge l'intero sistema**: un'intera comunità, le reti sociali che diventano opportunità di apprendimento
- 2) stimola l'**innovazione** degli strumenti di insegnamento e delle regole formali, dei dispositivi
- 3) attiva le **motivazioni individuali, le abilità, le riflessioni e le strategie**
- 4) promuove il **coinvolgimento attivo, fattivo e partecipativo**



- Porre domande cruciali
- Chiarire i propri valori
- Visualizzare più positivi e più sostenibili futuri
- Pensare sistemicamente
- Rispondere con un approccio applicativo
- Esplorare la dialettica tra tradizione e innovazione



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Percorsi educativi

← Fattori determinanti/Fattori limitanti →

Scuola

Contenuti

Metodo

Vincoli e strumenti formali

Conoscenze

Accessibilità

Risorse

Curricolo

Flessibilità

Sapere informale ?

Educazione non formale

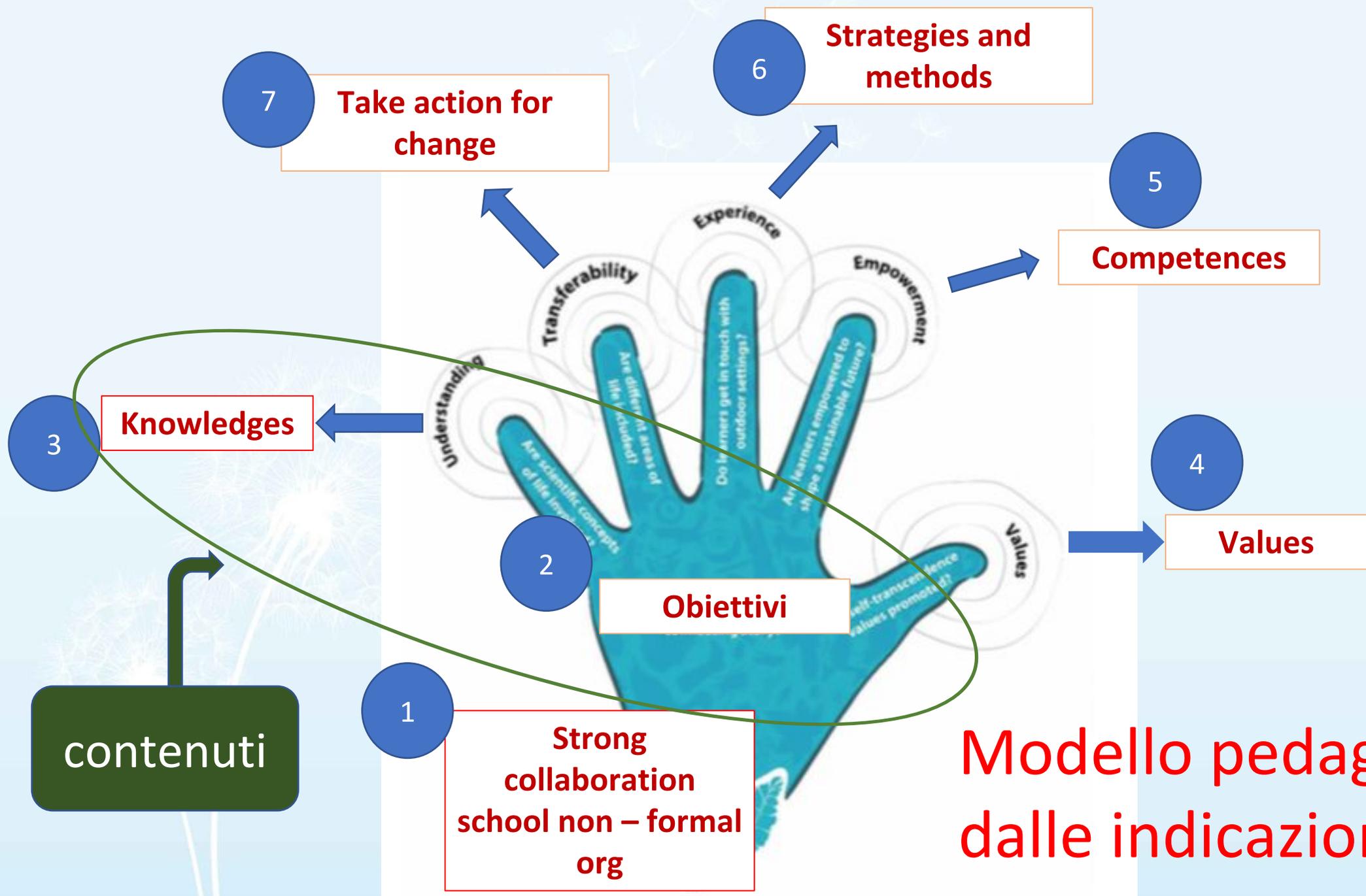
Opportunità del territorio

Comunità locale

Istituzioni

Ambiente

Capacità e possibilità di integrazione



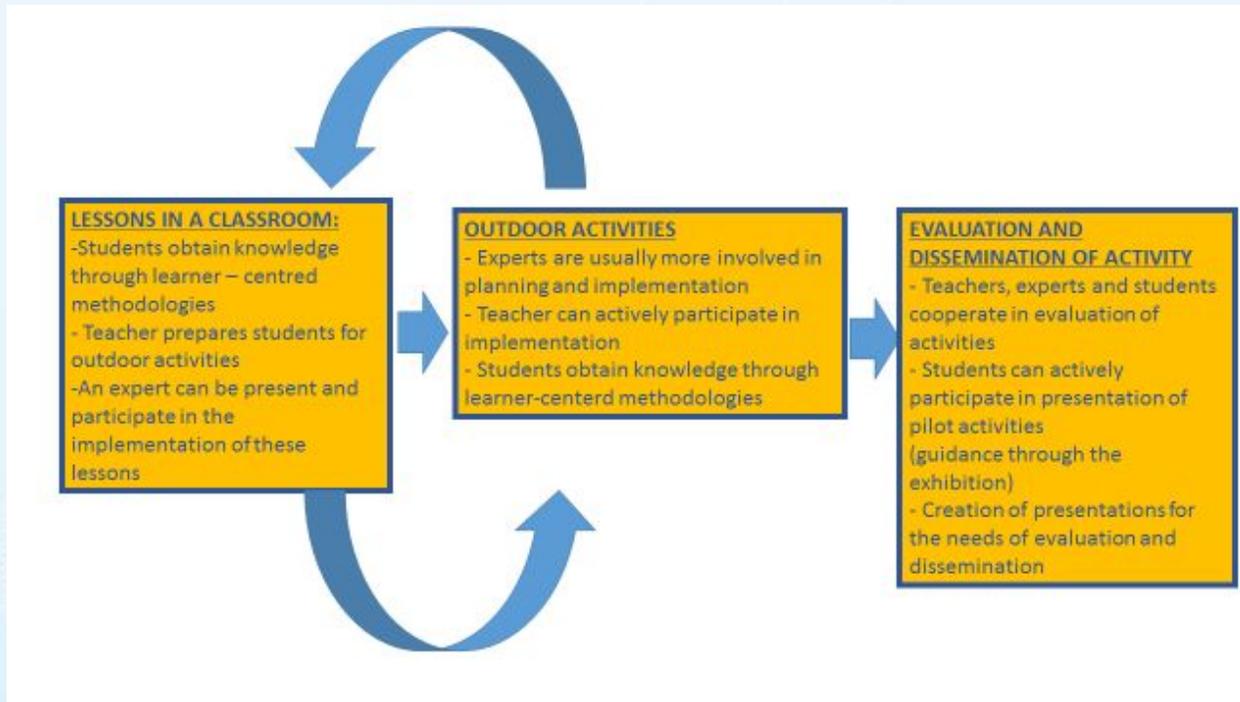
Modello pedagogico dalle indicazioni ESD

1) Integrare intervento educativo non-formale

Collaborazione nella pianificazione, programmazione didattica e implementazione.

Permette di avere:

- Il collegamento con il mondo reale (quale il contesto)
- L'interdisciplinarietà dei contenuti
- Esperienzialità e sviluppo di alcuni skills non altrimenti sviluppabili in aula o a scuola di tipo cognitivo, fisico, affettivo/emozionale.



Creare una rete territoriale con soggetti educativi non-formali !

2) Acquisire informazioni su obiettivi realistici, attuali, ambiziosi

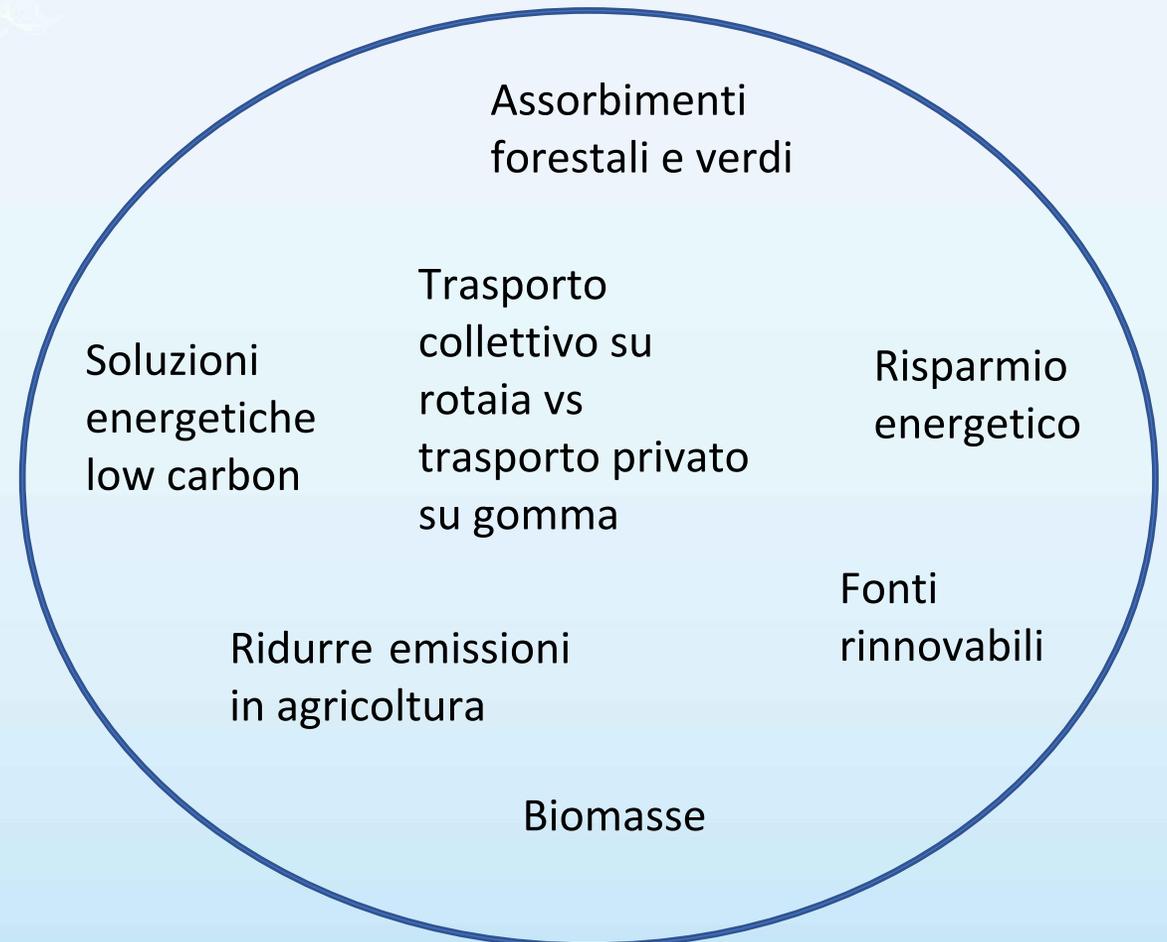
Rendere le nostre città e i nostri territori stabilmente più sani e vivibili in termini di qualità dell'aria



Limitare l'emissione di sostanze inquinanti e climalteranti



Intensificare soluzioni
compensative e mitigative





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY: WHY IT MATTERS

What's the goal here?

To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Why?

Our everyday lives depend on reliable and affordable energy services to function smoothly and to develop equitably.

A well-established energy system supports all sectors: from businesses, medicine and education to agriculture,

infrastructure, communications and high-technology. Conversely, lack of access to energy supplies and transformation systems is a constraint to human and economic development.

I have access to electricity. Why should I care about this goal?

For many decades, fossil fuels such as coal, oil or gas have been major sources of electricity production, but burning carbon fuels produces large amounts of

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



If people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs, the world would save \$120 billion annually

greenhouse gases which cause climate change and have harmful impacts on people's well-being and the environment. This affects everyone, not just a few. Moreover, global electricity use is rising rapidly. In a nutshell, without a stable electricity supply, countries will not be able to power their economies.

How many people are living without electricity?

Just under 1 billion people of the world's population do not have access to electricity. 16 out of 20 countries with the largest deficits in electricity access are in Africa.

Without electricity, women and girls have to spend hours fetching water, clinics cannot store vaccines for children, many schoolchildren cannot do homework at night, and people cannot run competitive businesses. The health and well-being of some 3 billion people are adversely impacted by the lack of clean cooking fuels, such as wood, charcoal, dung and coal, which causes indoor air pollution.

What would it cost to switch to more sustainable energy?

The world needs to triple its investment in sustainable energy infrastructure per year, from around \$400 billion now to \$1.25 trillion by 2030.

Regions with the greatest energy deficits—Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia—need our help to improve energy access. That includes pushing harder to find clean, efficient, and affordable alternatives to health-damaging cook stoves.

What can we do to fix these issues?

Countries can accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system by investing in renewable energy resources, prioritizing energy efficient practices, and adopting clean energy technologies and infrastructure.

Businesses can maintain and protect ecosystems to be able to use and further develop hydropower sources of electricity and bioenergy, and commit to

sourcing 100% of operational electricity needs from renewable sources.

Employers can reduce the internal demand for transport by prioritizing telecommunications and incentivize less energy intensive modes such as train travel over auto and air travel.

Investors can invest more in sustainable energy services, bringing new technologies to the market quickly from a diverse supplier base.

You can save electricity by plugging appliances into a power strip and turning them off completely when not in use, including your computer. You can also bike, walk or take public transport to reduce carbon emissions.

To find out more about Goal #7 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



TARGETS

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective

INDICATORS

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

7.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

7.B.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services



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Per restituire:

- 1) **interconnessione tra le dimensioni sociale, economica, culturale ed ambientale**
- 2) **complessità tematica**



Il sistema scolastico, spesso, dovendo dividere l'approfondimento in linea con le materie o le discipline limita lo sviluppo dell'interdisciplinarietà

Soggetti non formali aiutano a sviluppare contenuti interdisciplinari, coniugando la dimensione economica, sociale, ambientale e più tematiche tra loro.

Prospettiva interdisciplinare

Mappe concettuali



3) I contenuti didattici

Educazione allo sviluppo sostenibile: fornire strumenti per supportare i cittadini a raggiungere gli obiettivi di sostenibilità

1.2.7. SDG 7 | Affordable and Clean Energy | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all

Table 1.2.7. Learning objectives for SDG 7 "Affordable and Clean Energy"

Cognitive learning objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The learner knows about different energy resources – renewable and non-renewable – and their respective advantages and disadvantages including environmental impacts, health issues, usage, safety and energy security, and their share in the energy mix at the local, national and global level. 2. The learner knows what energy is primarily used for in different regions of the world. 3. The learner understands the concept of energy efficiency and sufficiency and knows socio-technical strategies and policies to achieve efficiency and sufficiency. 4. The learner understands how policies can influence the development of energy production, supply, demand and usage. 5. The learner knows about harmful impacts of unsustainable energy production, understands how renewable energy technologies can help to drive sustainable development and understands the need for new and innovative technologies and especially technology transfer in collaborations between countries.
Socio-emotional learning objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The learner is able to communicate the need for energy efficiency and sufficiency. 2. The learner is able to assess and understand the need for affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy of other people/other countries or regions. 3. The learner is able to cooperate and collaborate with others to transfer and adapt energy technologies to different contexts and to share energy best practices of their communities. 4. The learner is able to clarify personal norms and values related to energy production and usage as well as to reflect and evaluate their own energy usage in terms of efficiency and sufficiency. 5. The learner is able to develop a vision of a reliable, sustainable energy production, supply and usage in their country.
Behavioural learning objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The learner is able to apply and evaluate measures in order to increase energy efficiency and sufficiency in their personal sphere and to increase the share of renewable energy in their local energy mix. 2. The learner is able to apply basic principles to determine the most appropriate renewable energy strategy in a given situation. 3. The learner is able to analyse the impact and long-term effects of big energy projects (e.g. constructing an off-shore wind park) and energy related policies on different stakeholder groups (including nature). 4. The learner is able to influence public policies related to energy production, supply and usage. 5. The learner is able to compare and assess different business models and their suitability for different energy solutions and to influence energy suppliers to produce safe, reliable and sustainable energy.

Trasposizione cross-curriculare

Garantire la portata
interdisciplinare e
cross-curriculare

School system is formally
linked to rigid structure and
constraints represented by
regulations of normative and
the school curricula and
need to be supported and
leaded to acknowledge and
foster cross-curricular
experiences.

Fisica e chimica

Composizione aria

Biologia

Corpo umano
Ecologia

Scienze della terra

Composizione atmosfera

Geografia

Aree più inquinate



Lettura quotidiani notizie
Educazione civica leggi

Educazione fisica

Effetto sulla performance
fisica

Lingua straniera

Traduzione termini
tecnici riguardanti inquinamento



Storia dei processi
produttivi industriali

Partecipazione giustizia sociale

Qualità dell'aria

Storia dell'arte

I colori

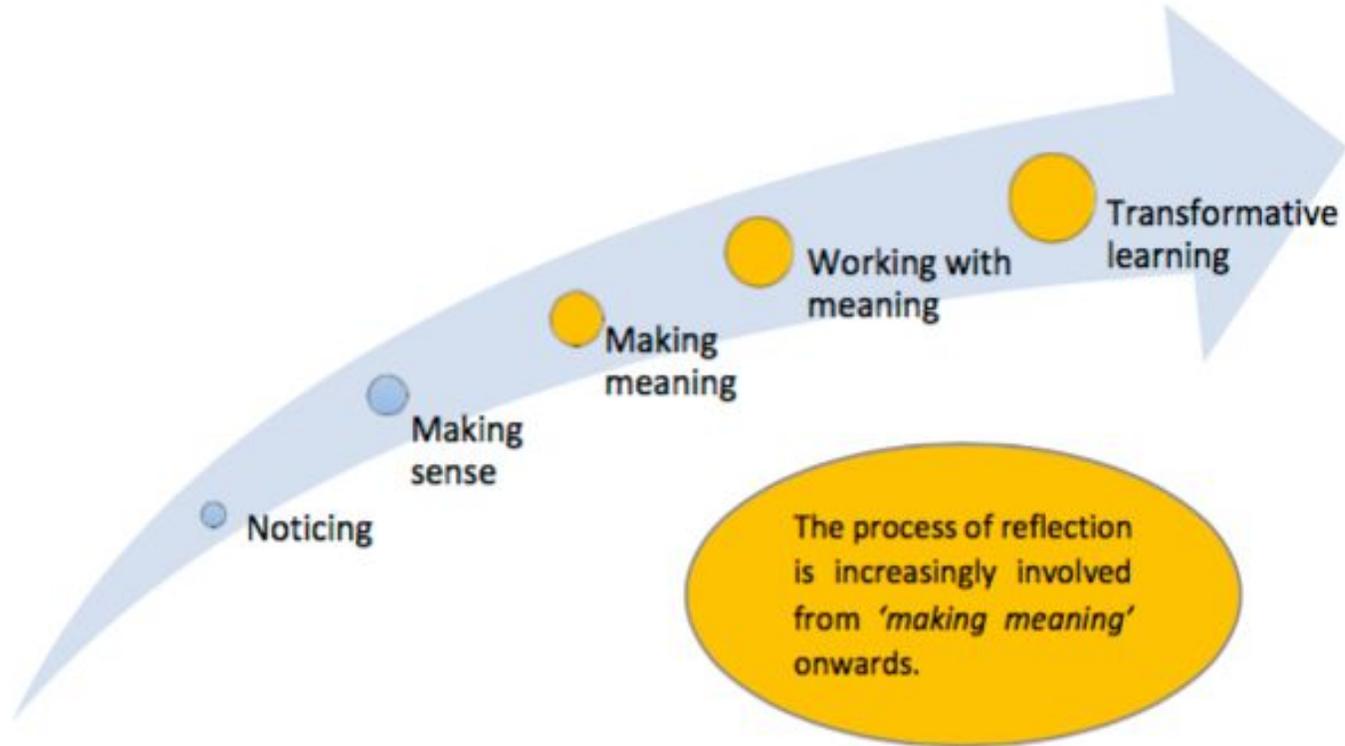
Educazione

The digital divide
Renewable and efficient
energy sources

4) Valori



Sono i nostri principi guida e le nostre motivazioni più ampie, che influenzano le nostre attitudini e come agiamo (*Holmes et al. 2011*)



Deep Learning Continuum (modified from Moon, 2004)

Comprendere è spesso un passo non sufficiente per motivare significativi cambiamenti positivi dei comportamenti e delle attitudini

Sono la chiave per promuovere l'esigenza di cambiamento

Educazione trasformativa = promuovere il passaggio a cambiamenti comportamentali e di consapevolezza

I valori rispondono alla domanda “perchè fare ciò?”

Se la motivazione che spinge un’azione non è chiara, l’azione conseguente risulterà indebolita



1

Imparare a essere consapevoli dei valori che investiamo nelle azioni

2

Confrontarci con I valori necessari per raggiungere degli obiettivi di maggiore sostenibilità

Valori per le comunità verso uno sviluppo sostenibile

- Cohesive and cooperative communities: (Benevolence, security, conformity, Universalism, equality, helpful, self-discipline)
- Preservation of traditional heritage: (Tradition, wisdom, security)
- Protection of natural landscapes and cycles :(protection of nature, security)
- Sustainable economy, innovation and social-entrepreneurship: (achievement, power, universalism)

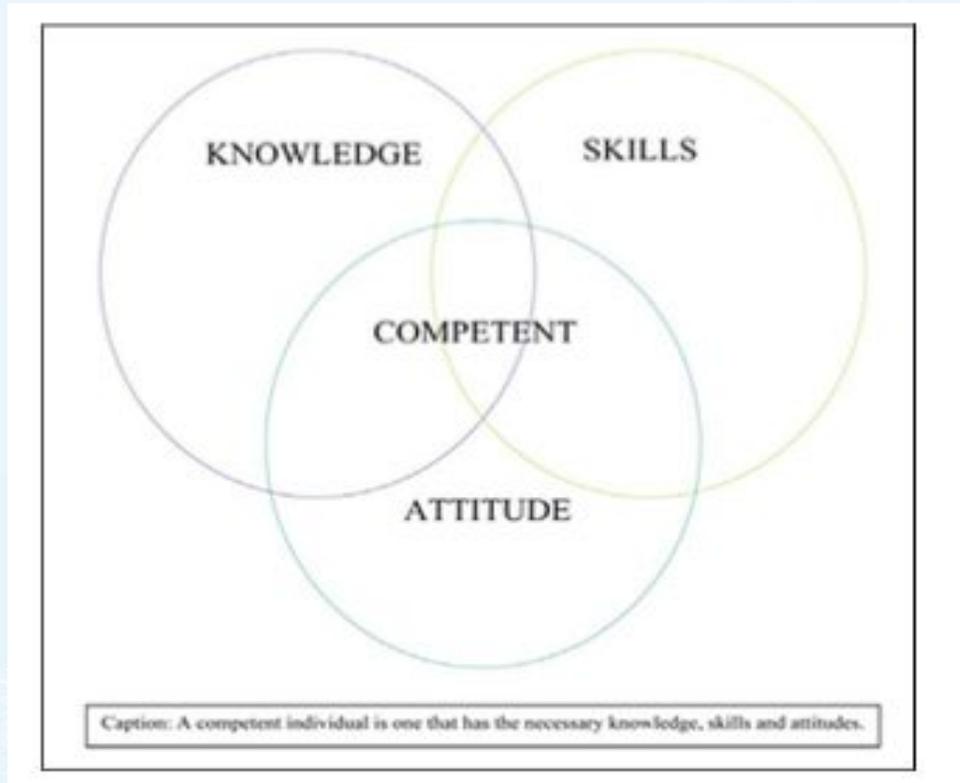


5) Competenze per pianificare, integrare e valutare

- 1) Communication in the mother tongue;
- 2) Communication in foreign languages;
- 3) Mathematical competence and basic competences in science and technology;
- 4) Digital competence;
- 5) Learning to learn;
- 6) Social and civic competences;
- 7) Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship; and
- 8) Cultural awareness and expression.

Il framework europeo delle
“Competenze chiave
per l’apprendimento
continuo” (2006)
rappresenta la base di
pianificazione

Competenze come integrazione di conoscenze, abilità e attitudini



- **Knowledge** are *things you know*, like facts, concepts, or domain models
- **Skills** are *things you do*, you will use knowledge when you perform a skill. Skills are not something you have conscious access to, you just "do it" although you may have knowledge about the skill that allows you to describe what you can do.
- **Attitudes (also called dispositions)** are *what you tend to do*, just because you *can* do something doesn't mean you actually do it

Framework competences
(Jarvis, 1985)

Si ha comunque uno spazio di deroga, (circa il 20% dei contenuti non formali attraverso la flessibilità).

Systems thinking competency: *the abilities to recognize and understand relationships; to analyse complex systems; to think of how systems are embedded within different domains and different scales; and to deal with uncertainty.*

Anticipatory competency: *the abilities to understand and evaluate multiple futures – possible, probable and desirable; to create one's own visions for the future; to apply the precautionary principle; to assess the consequences of actions; and to deal with risks and changes.*

Normative competency: *the abilities to understand and reflect on the norms and values that underlie one's actions; and to negotiate sustainability values, principles, goals, and targets, in a context of conflicts of interests and trade-offs, uncertain knowledge and contradictions.*

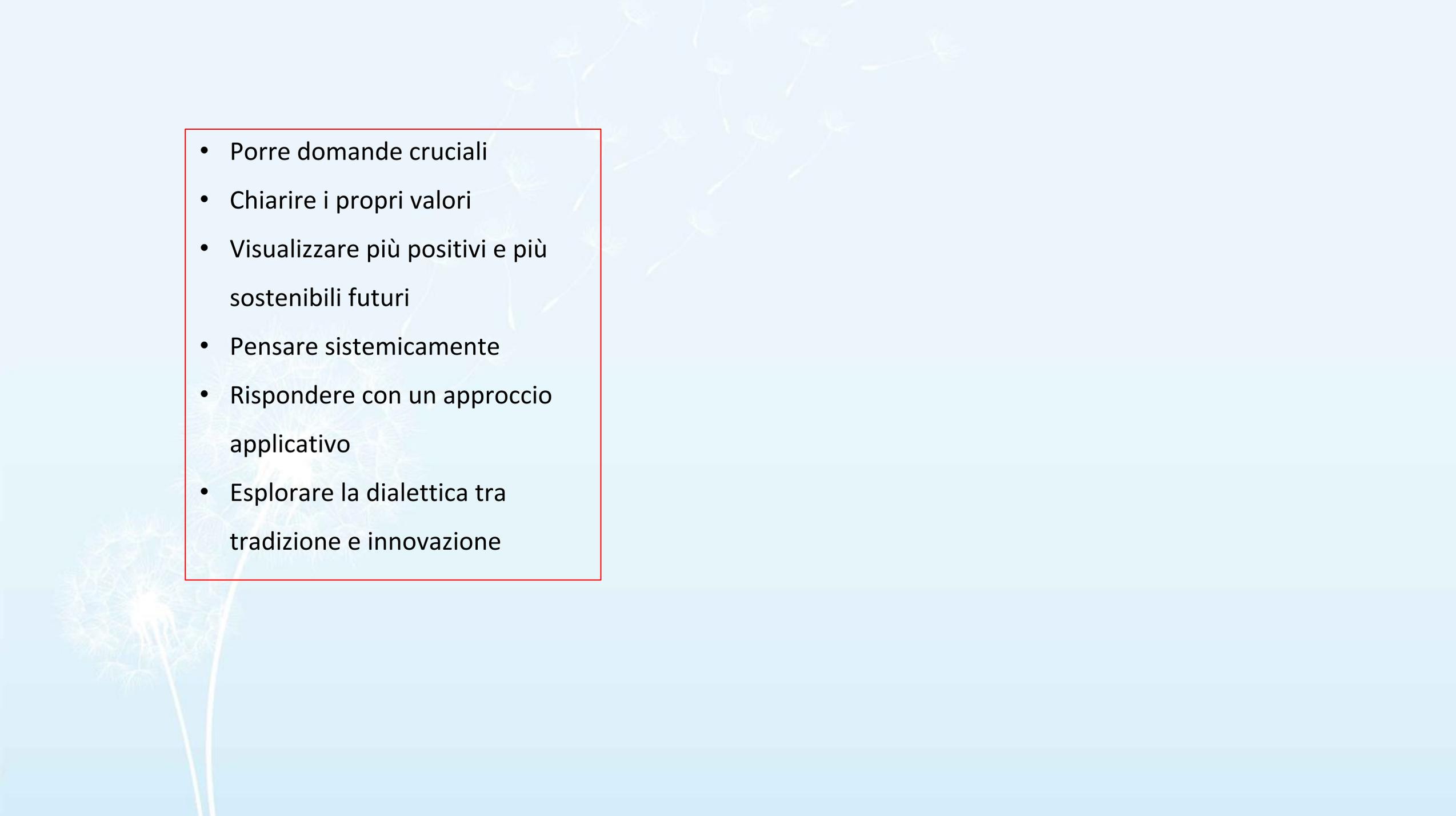
Strategic competency: *the abilities to collectively develop and implement innovative actions that further sustainability at the local level and further afield.*

Collaboration competency: *the abilities to learn from others; to understand and respect the needs, perspectives and actions of others (empathy); to understand, relate to and be sensitive to others (empathic leadership); to deal with conflicts in a group; and to facilitate collaborative and participatory problem solving.*

Critical thinking competency: *the ability to question norms, practices and opinions; to reflect on own one's values, perceptions and actions; and to take a position in the sustainability discourse.*

Self-awareness competency: *the ability to reflect on one's own role in the local community and (global) society; to continually evaluate and further motivate one's actions; and to deal with one's feelings and desires.*

Integrated problem-solving competency: *the overarching ability to apply different problem-solving frameworks to complex sustainability problems and develop viable, inclusive and equitable solution options that promote sustainable development, integrating the abovementioned competences.*

- 
- Porre domande cruciali
 - Chiarire i propri valori
 - Visualizzare più positivi e più sostenibili futuri
 - Pensare sistemicamente
 - Rispondere con un approccio applicativo
 - Esplorare la dialettica tra tradizione e innovazione

SD Competences

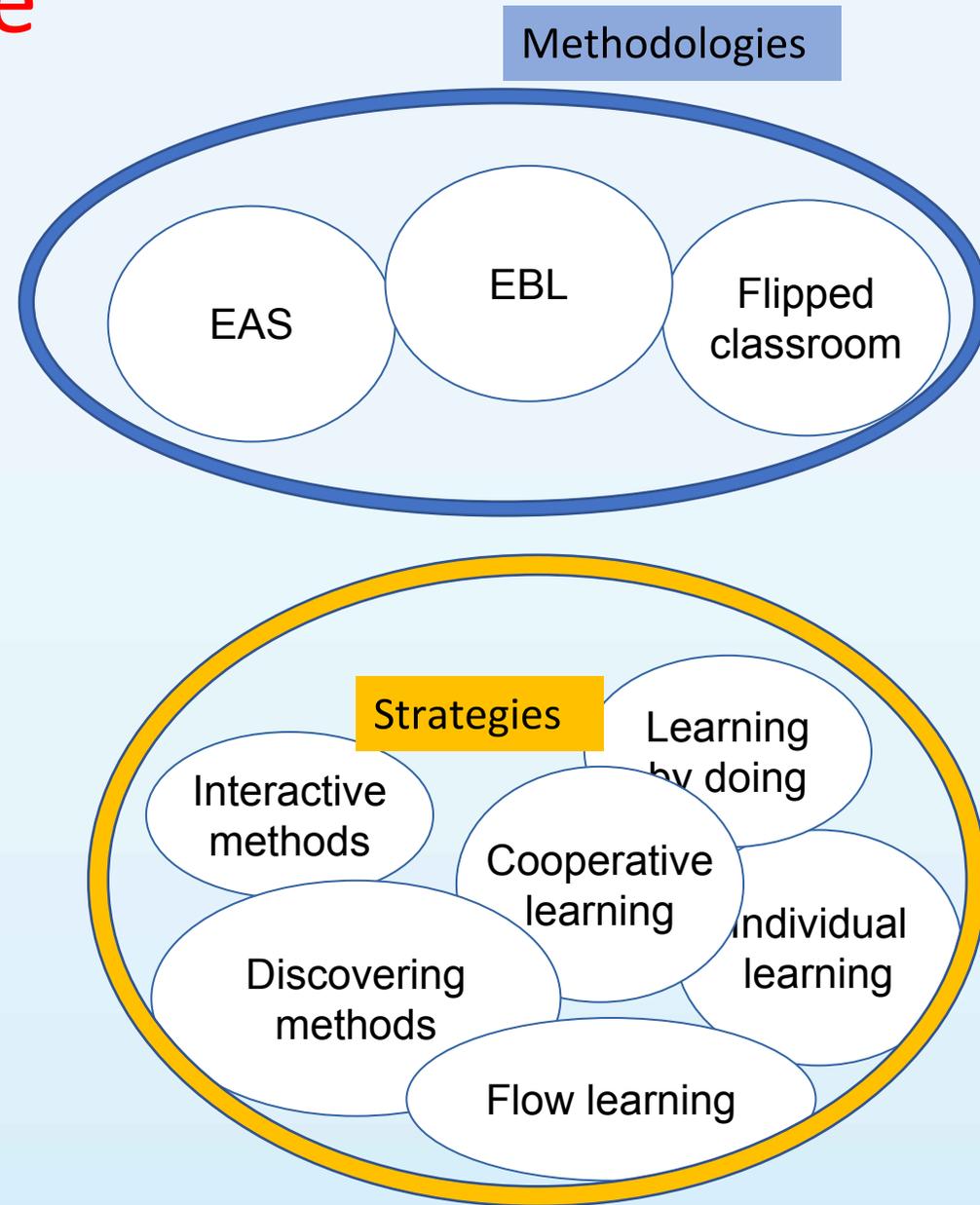
COMPETENCES	Anticipatory	Normative	Strategic	Collaboration	Systems Thinking	Self - Awareness	Integrated Problem - Solving
Knowledge ➔ Learners know	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and data about plausible local area future multiple scenarios– possible, probable and desirable - Analysis approaches -Time scales relevant to the problem and possible solutions - how to evaluate possible impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts of justice, equity, social–ecological integrity, Ethics - UE, national and regional regulations - funds resources and opportunities of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concepts and methods for strategy building - viability, feasibility, efficiency, and efficacy of systemic interventions, and the potential of those interventions to produce unintended consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to use Communication tools - How to use participative and cooperative methods - functional values regulating social cohesion in local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alpine key sustainability issues, their causes and consequences - actions, interests and mandates of key stakeholders in the problem constellation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different role for Sustainable development in the local community and global society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different problem-solving frameworks related to sustainability - inclusive and equitable solution options - ICT and Technologies to foster Sustainable Development
Skills ➔ learners are able to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - create one's own visions for the future: - structure uncertain information about the future into plausible future multiple scenarios– possible, probable and desirable; - apply the precautionary principle - possibly previously evaluate the consequences of actions and how to prevent undesirable ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gradually recognize the meaning and applicate norms and values underlying actions, - negotiate sustainability values, principles, goals, and targets, in a context of conflicts of interest uncertain knowledge and contradictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use learner-centered methods for designing, implementing and adapting SD actions in the local communities, and to deal with risks and changes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collaborate with others and learn from others - understand and respect the needs, perspectives and actions of others (empathy); - understand diversity especially those related to cultural and social aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognize and understand relationships in complex systems - analyze how systems are embedded within different domains and different scales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reflect on its own values and personal bias - be aware in its own role in the local community and society - evaluate and further motivate actions feelings and desires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - think about a problem critically - apply problem-solving approaches and develop viable, equitable solutions - facilitate collaborative and participatory approach and to deal with conflicts in a group; - adapt Physical skills to mountain performance requirements (sport and leisure)
Attitudes ➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accept responsibility of actions and choices done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Be open to other opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be committed to integrity and ethics. - Be open to varying perspectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Embrace diversity among cultures and social groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Think Global act Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Be active in environment -Deal with one's feelings and desires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Be open to varying perspectives

6) Strategie, metodi, metodologie

Approccio all'apprendimento per competenze implica un processo di sviluppo personale integrale che integra il livello cognitivo, fisico e ed emozionale.

Molti degli skills di sostenibilità sono complessi da raggiungere e richiedono l'applicazione di diverse tecniche e strumenti.

Si promuovono metodologie learner-centred, che utilizzano le tecnologie didattiche digitali



Flipped classroom Strategia didattica

Flipping = Ribaltare, capovolgere, invertire

spostare (flipping)
sugli allievi
la responsabilità del
proprio percorso di
apprendimento

Creare motivazione
e fiducia

Sostenerli nella
ricerca dei
saperi e nella
costruzione di nuovi
prodotti culturali e
professionali



**“liberare”
l’insegnante
dall’onere della
lezione
frontale, per
riservare
tempo ed
energie alla
relazione con
gli studenti.**

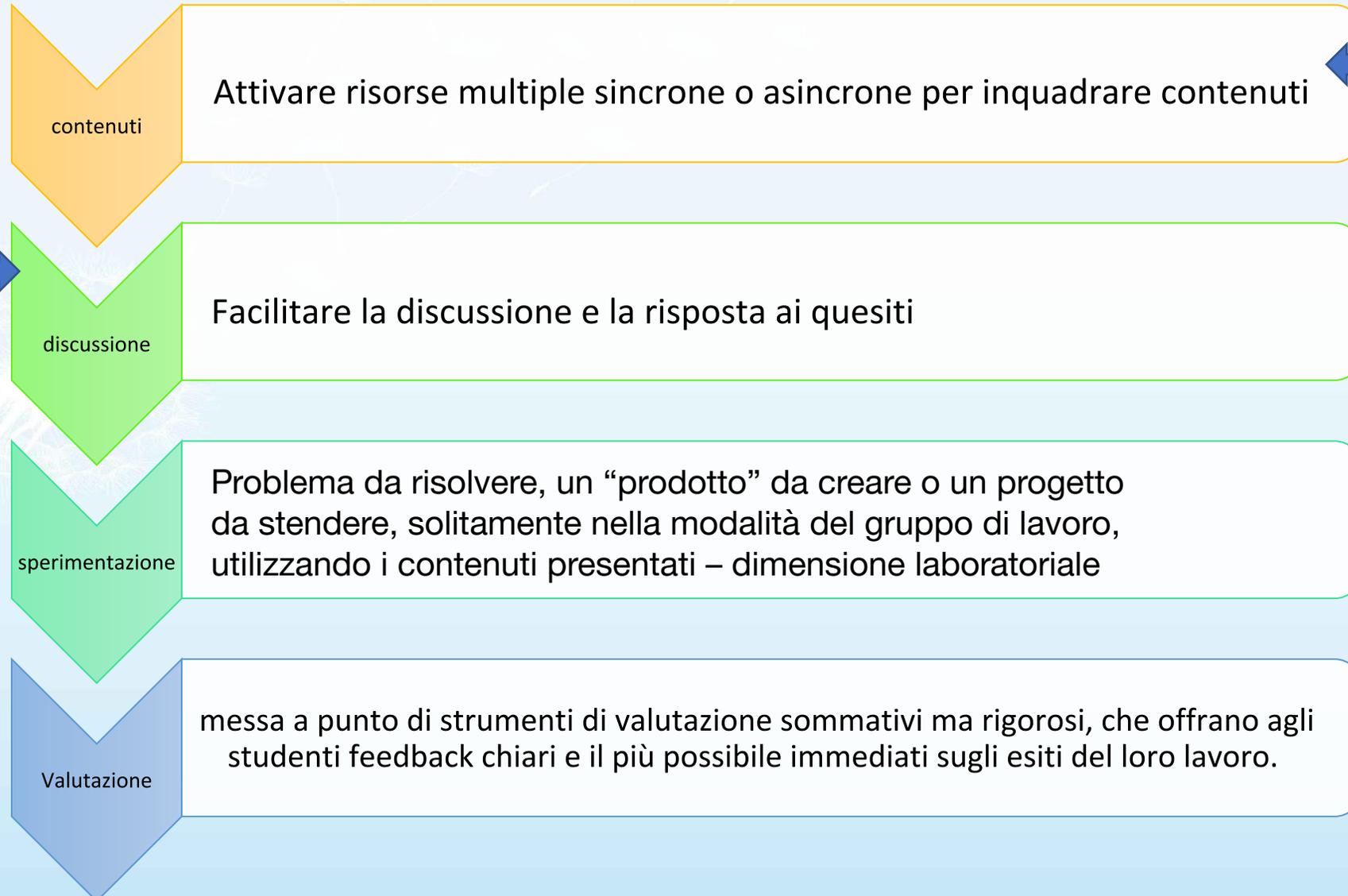


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Flipped classroom: metodologia, step di lavoro

compagni di studio
con
cui condividere gli
obiettivi, adulti
esperti di supporto e
risorse multiple per
l'apprendimento



Lo studio dell'argomento non è più basato solo su spiegazione/libro di testo, ma su una pluralità diversificata di fonti: - Materiali cartacei e/o digitali forniti dal docente; - Materiali digitali reperiti dagli alunni nel web; - Video e videolezioni



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Flipped classroom: compiti dei docenti

Selezione obiettivi di apprendimento

Da standard nazionali e competenze

Decidere quali obiettivi perseguire con flipped
classroom e quali no

Selezionare attività e strumenti (Fase più impegnativa)

Videolezioni, laboratori, nella zona di sviluppo prossimale

Strumenti per la valutazione sommativa

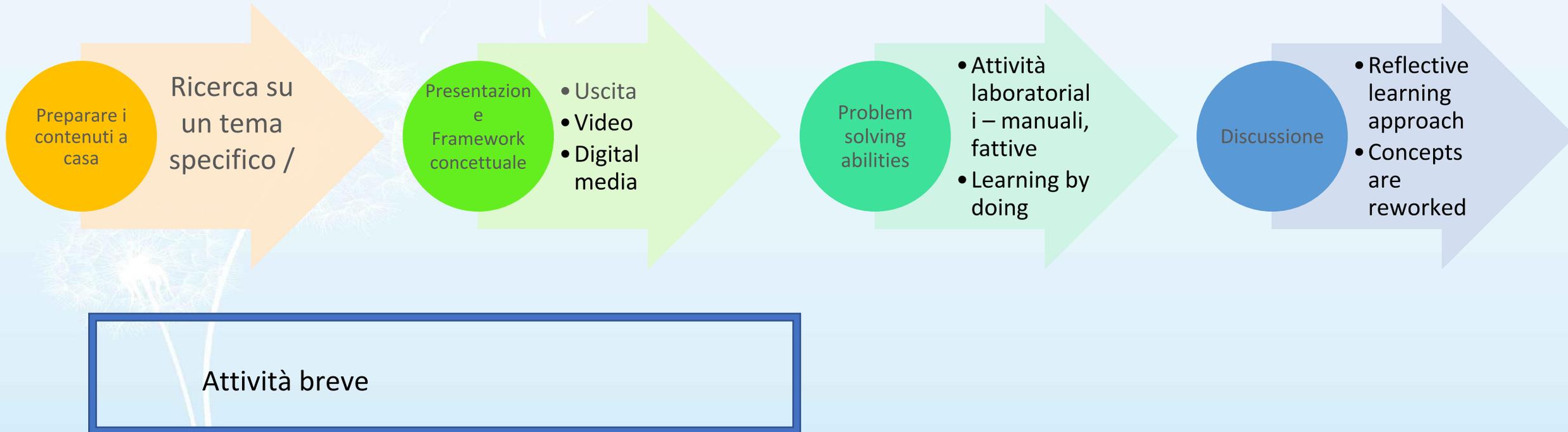
Degli esiti e non dei processi per raggiungerli



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EAS - Episodi di Apprendimento Situato



7) Take action and engage in real tasks

Primary school= change individual and familiar daily life,
small groups of friends

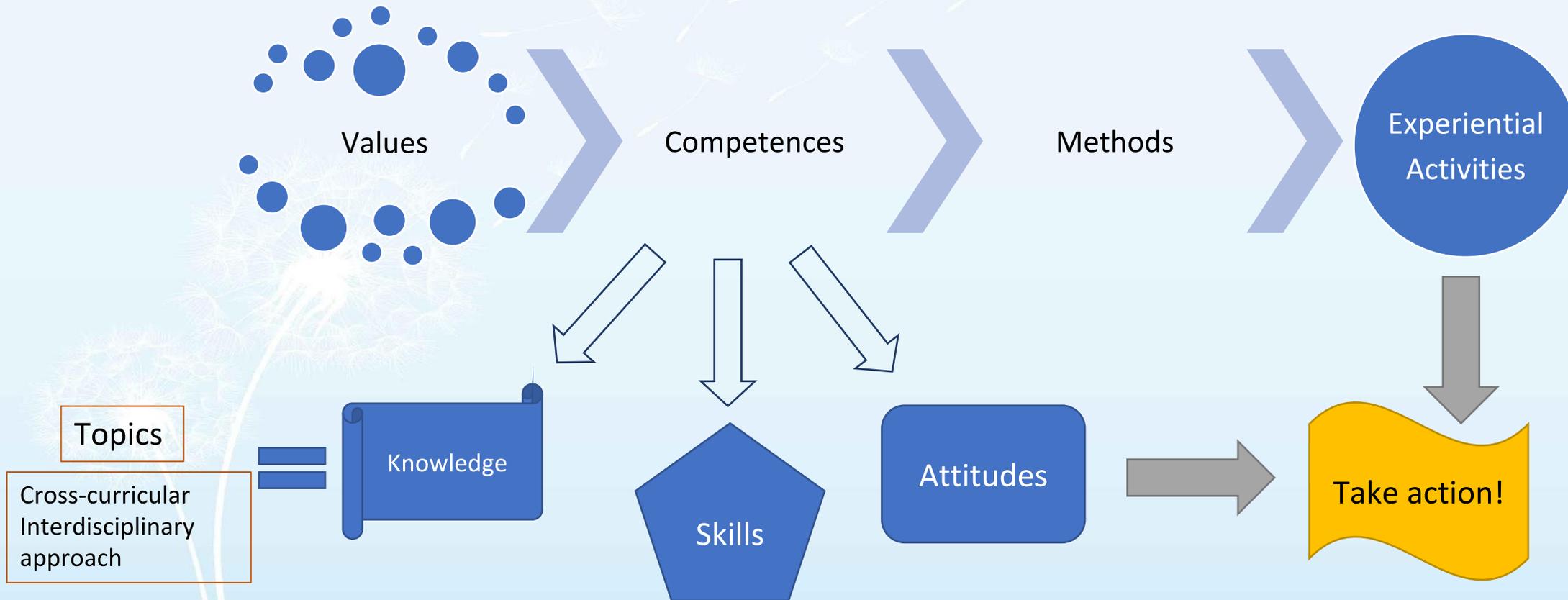
Secondary 1 grade = Take action in school and
community situated occasions (local decision makers
institution)

Secondary 2 grade= Take action in community either
within school or private initiatives (policy makers, local
communities, global community)

VET = Green jobs professional life

**Incoraggiare il
trasferimento attivo dei
contenuti appresi nella vita
quotidiana e nella
comunità di appartenenza**

Overview





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With the contribution of the LIFE Programme of the European Union



Grazie per l'attenzione

www.lifeprepare.eu – info@lifeprepare.eu



REGIONE DEL VENETO



PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO



Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale del Veneto



Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente



agenzia regionale e per la protezione dell'ambiente del Friuli Venezia Giulia



ARSO ENVIRONMENT
Slovenian Environment Agency



Comune di Bologna



Comune di Milano



CITTA' DI TORINO



Emilia-Romagna Valorizzazione Economica Territorio



Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente