

**D-PAIDEIA**  
Digital Education

**D4.1 Guide for the  
Development of Pedagogical  
Digital Strategies in Educational  
Institutions**



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1	29/11/2024	Initial draft of the guidelines defined by University of Girona, leaders of the work package 4. The work presented is pending to be reviewed by the rest of the consortium

#### List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GA	Grant Agreement
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IP	Intellectual Property
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
R&I	Research and Innovation
WP	Work Package

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## 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDE

The *guide for the Development of digital strategies in educational institutions* is a document elaborated with the aim of helping educational institutions, their professionals and students in the development and updating of digital competence in the face of the emergence of new challenges that the educational system must face and that were especially evidenced during the emergence of COVID-19.

The guide is based on evidence from the literature review, through which the [D-Paideia consortium](#) identified areas where DigCompEdu, the reference framework for digital competence in Europe, needs to be integrated or extended to address the socio-emotional challenges of digital teaching and learning. Following a review and evaluation process with experts, it is proposed to add a total of 7 competences to the framework: three new elements in the dimension of *professional engagement*; a new section on social-emotional and relational skills in the area of *teachers' pedagogical competences* and, finally, to align *learners' competences* with the latest version of the Digital Competence Framework for Citizens (DigComp 2.2).

To this end, the consortium has worked on the creation of a [curriculum](#) through which to develop the 7 competences through a total of 27 learning objectives, each of them with associated learning activities. These learning activities have been classified into three levels: beginner, intermediate and expert, and various itineraries have been established under which to develop the learning objectives after an initial analysis of the needs and levels of the teachers, students and management team. For this initial diagnostic analysis, the use of a diagnostic tool is proposed to allow them to identify their level of digital competence and offer recommendations on which itineraries of activities they are advised to carry out according to their initial level.

The guide is divided into three main blocks. A first introductory section provides an explanation of the D-Paideia qualifications framework; a second section offers further explanations of the diagnostic tool, and advice on which version to use depending on the national and school context. Finally, there is a third and last block where itineraries are provided for the school to develop its digital competence in relation to its needs

## 2. THE DIGCOMPEDU'S OVERVIEW AND A PROPOSAL FOR ITS UPDATING

### 1. European Digital Competence Framework for Teachers

The [European Digital Competence Framework for Teachers](#), commonly known as DigCompEdu, was developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) to promote the development of teachers' digital competences and foster innovation in European education. By analysing and connecting numerous resources to describe the facets of digital competence for educators, the DigCompEdu is a scientifically sound framework. The DigCompEdu outlines 22 educator-specific digital competencies organised into six dimensions across three main areas.

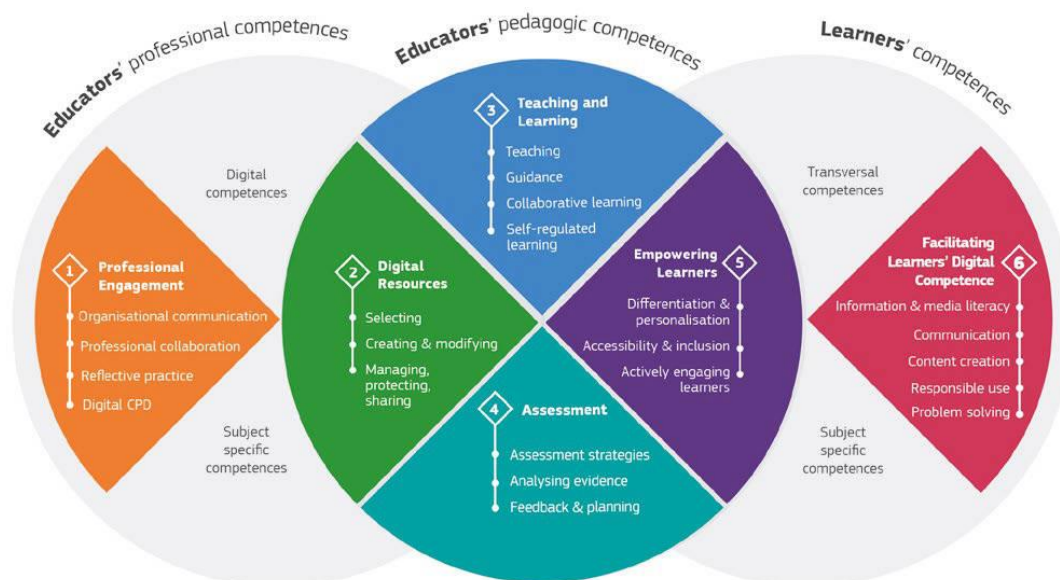


Figure 1. The original DigCompEdu framework (Source: Redecker, 2017).

DigCompEdu's focus on the pedagogical dimension makes it applicable across all subjects, despite the continuously changing technological landscape, by explicitly describing effective ways to integrate digital technologies into teaching and learning, enhance strategies, guide implementation, and innovate education.

## 2. Additional competences for DigCompEdu

The literature review performed by the D-Paideia consortium identified areas where DigCompEdu may need to be integrated or expanded better to address the social-emotional challenges of digital teaching and learning. Following feedback from international experts and educators, the final version of the D-Paideia Framework was developed (Ranieri, M., Gabbi, E., Ancillotti, I., 2023).

Our proposal can be divided in three actions:

- 1<sup>st</sup>: to integrate three new elements in the professional engagement dimension,
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: to add a new section in the area of teachers' pedagogical competences and
- 3<sup>rd</sup>: to align learners' competences with the latest version of the [Digital Competence Framework for Citizens \(DigComp 2.2\)](#).

In the following paragraphs we describe each of them:

### 1- Elements added to Professional engagement (1) dimension:

(we enumerate them as 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 as the proposal is to add them to the four already existing competences)

#### 1.5 Awareness of institutional policy:

The following objectives have been identified:

- *To organise and manage the school environment and educational resources in a responsible and sustainable way, having the best interests of learners in mind.*
- *To be aware of the implications of national, European and international policies in relation to teaching with technology.*

The dimension is integrated into DigCompEdu in Area 1 *Professional engagement* since it directly relates to how teachers interact with their professional environment and adapt to policy changes. It ensures that educators are not only experts in pedagogical practices appropriate and feasible in their own context but are also knowledgeable about the broader policy landscape affecting education. While there are some connections with *Reflective practice* (1.3) in terms of self-assessment and awareness, dimension 1.5 is distinct in that it specifically focuses on understanding and navigating the complex web of policies that impact the use of technology in education. This dimension equips teachers with the ability to adapt to a rapidly changing policy environment and make informed decisions in the best interests of their students and the school community.

*Example:*

A school can use a Learning Management System such as Moodle, which is an open source platform available for free and enabling collaborative learning.

#### 1.6 Attitude towards the adoption of digital technologies:

The following objectives have been identified:



- *To be open to exploring, adopting and experimenting with digital technologies.*
- *To critically evaluate currently used digital practices and make informed decisions about their educational benefits and constraints.*

The dimension is integrated into DigCompEdu in Area 1 *Professional engagement*, because it focuses on developing the mindset of teachers to adopt and successfully use digital technologies in education, contributing significantly to their professional competence and lifelong learning. While there may be some overlaps with Area 2 *Teaching and Learning*, particularly in terms of searching for and using digital tools, dimension 1.6 is distinct because it emphasizes the intrinsic motivation and attitude of educators towards technology adoption and assessment. It focuses on the willingness and openness of teachers to explore, experiment, critically evaluate and make informed decisions about innovations, which are pivotal aspects of their professional development.

*Example:*

A teacher training program can seamlessly integrate theories on ICT in education with practical applications of utilizing ICT in educational settings. This approach aims to demonstrate the advantages of educational technologies and assist teachers in overcoming initial obstacles associated with the adoption of new practices.

#### 1.7 Digital work-life balance and wellbeing:

The following objectives have been identified:

- *To access and use digital resources consciously and responsibly without compromising the mental and physical health or safety.*
- *To promote a sustainable approach to the management of digital work to ensure an appropriate balance between personal and job life.*

The dimension is included into DigCompEdu in Area 1 *Professional engagement* since it pertains to the overall balance and safety in the use of technology in the workplace. While there are some connections with *Responsible use* (6.4), dimension 1.7 refers specifically to teachers as professionals exposed to the risks of digital overload and not to the facilitation of students' skills. These concepts are becoming increasingly important in the digital age where we are constantly connected and may be subjected to excessive pressures.

*Example:*

Teachers can exercise the right to disconnect to effectively manage their online time in a balanced manner and adopt secure lifestyles while utilizing ICT technology.

## **2- Section added in the area of teachers' pedagogical competences**

In addition to the four dimensions within the **teachers' pedagogical competences** area, there is a proposal to introduce a fifth section, **Socio-emotional and relational skills (7)**, defined as *the promotion of educational relationships and the enhancement of communication through the mediation of digital technologies.*

The new area includes three elements: Managing educational relationships with ICT (7.1), Diverse and flexible facilitation strategies (7.2) and Digital identity and reputation management (7.3).

### 7.1 Managing educational relationships with ICT:

The following objectives have been identified:

- *To interact either online or in hybrid mode effectively and respectfully with colleagues, students and families.*
- *To manage the relational dynamics of the classroom through the use of ICT, especially for SEND students and those with low socio-economic backgrounds.*

The dimension is integrated into the new proposed DigCompEdu area (Area 7) *Socio-emotional and relational skills* since it emphasizes educators' competence in fostering positive relationships in the digital learning environment. While there are connections with other areas, such as Area 5 *Empowering learners*, in particular with *Differentiation & personalization* (5.2) and *Actively engage students* (5.3), dimension 7.1 is distinct in its focus on developing an inclusive and well-being-oriented group climate inside and outside the classroom. There are some connections even with *Organizational communication* (1.1) and *Students' communication skills* (6.2), but its primary focus lies in communication as a tool for fostering educational relationships with all stakeholders, including the families and their expectations, rather than the organisation of school information and the communication skills of the students themselves. The emphasis in this dimension goes beyond individual student empowerment and engagement: it aims to build a supportive and inclusive learning community that strengthens the sense of belonging and well-being for all individuals involved, including students, educators and families.

#### *Example:*

Teachers can utilize ICT to encourage collaboration and engagement among students (online discussions, group projects and virtual collaborations), fostering a sense of community and active participation.

### 7.2 Diverse and flexible facilitation strategies:

The following objectives have been identified:

- *To value and accommodate relational dynamics of socio-relational effect of ICT to each teaching modality, including face-to-face, hybrid, blended and fully online environments.*
- *To consider the peculiarities of computer-mediated communication and adapt the communication style to the students' educational and relational needs for promoting their positive attitudes towards the learning experience.*

The dimension is integrated into the new proposed DigCompEdu area (Area 7) *Socio-emotional and relational skills*, as it places a strong emphasis on educators' competence in adapting the facilitation strategies to different learning modalities while considering the

affective and communicative aspects that are crucial to the success of these strategies. While there may be some overlaps with Area 3 Teaching and learning, dimension 7.2 stands apart because it involves critical reflection on the chosen digital facilitation strategies' effectiveness and suitability, enabling educators to make agile adjustments to their methods and approaches with particular attention to computer-mediated communication. It addresses not only the pedagogical aspects but also the relational and socio-emotional dimensions that contribute to successful teaching and learning experiences in a variety of settings.

Example:

When engaging with students, a teacher should be attentive to the phatic aspects of communication. For instance, in written messages via web forums or email, they should conclude the message by offering encouragement to students or include emojis to address the emotional aspects of communication.

### 7.3 Digital identity and reputation management:

The following objectives have been identified:

- *To distinguish and manage the consequences of digital identity in terms of social interactions and educational relationships.*
- *To participate in virtual educational environments and curate their own digital reputation through providing and sharing professional and educational resources.*

The dimension is integrated into the new DigCompEdu area (Area 7) *Socio-emotional and relational skills* as it revolves around the comprehension of how to use and share personal and professional information while being mindful of the potential implications that digital actions may have on professional and educational relationships. While there are some connections with *Managing, protecting, sharing* (2.3) and *Organisational communication* (1.1), dimension 7.3 places a distinct emphasis on professional interactions within contexts like online communities and interactions with students and the broader educational community. It encompasses a teacher's responsibility to maintain ethical boundaries within their digital identity, strike a balance between their digital and professional personas, and ensure online privacy and security.

Example:

Creating an avatar or using a nickname can serve as an opportunity for individuals to reflect on the concept of digital identity and address the challenges that arise in online environments.

### **3- Alignment of learners' competences with the latest version of the Digital Competence Framework for Citizens (DigComp 2.2).**

Compared to the current DigCompEdu, the **facilitation of students' digital competences** dimension includes the elements with reference to the Digital Competence Framework for Citizens (DigComp). However, in the last release of DigComp 2.2 the **Safety (6.4)** category replaces the *Responsible use* and it now includes distance and hybrid working and the new opportunities and issues of personal well-being and safety in digital environments. It is therefore proposed to update the terminology to include this change.

### **3. Visual representation of the D-Paideia Framework**

Introducing the figure that outlines the additions to DigCompEdu and the final framework of D-Paideia, we showcase the comprehensive enhancements made to the digital competence framework. This picture serves as a concise and clear representation of the nuanced dimensions and specific considerations embedded in the D-Paideia Framework, offering a more attentive approach to the affective and relational dynamics driven by digital education. Figure 2 highlights the additions to DigCompEdu on a yellow background. The additions are designed to enrich the existing DigCompEdu Framework, providing educators with a more robust and adaptable tool for navigating the complexities of digital teaching and learning. In Figure 2, you will find a detailed illustration of the additional components proposed by D-Paideia for DigCompEdu.

For more information, please visit our website at [www.d-paideia.eu](http://www.d-paideia.eu).

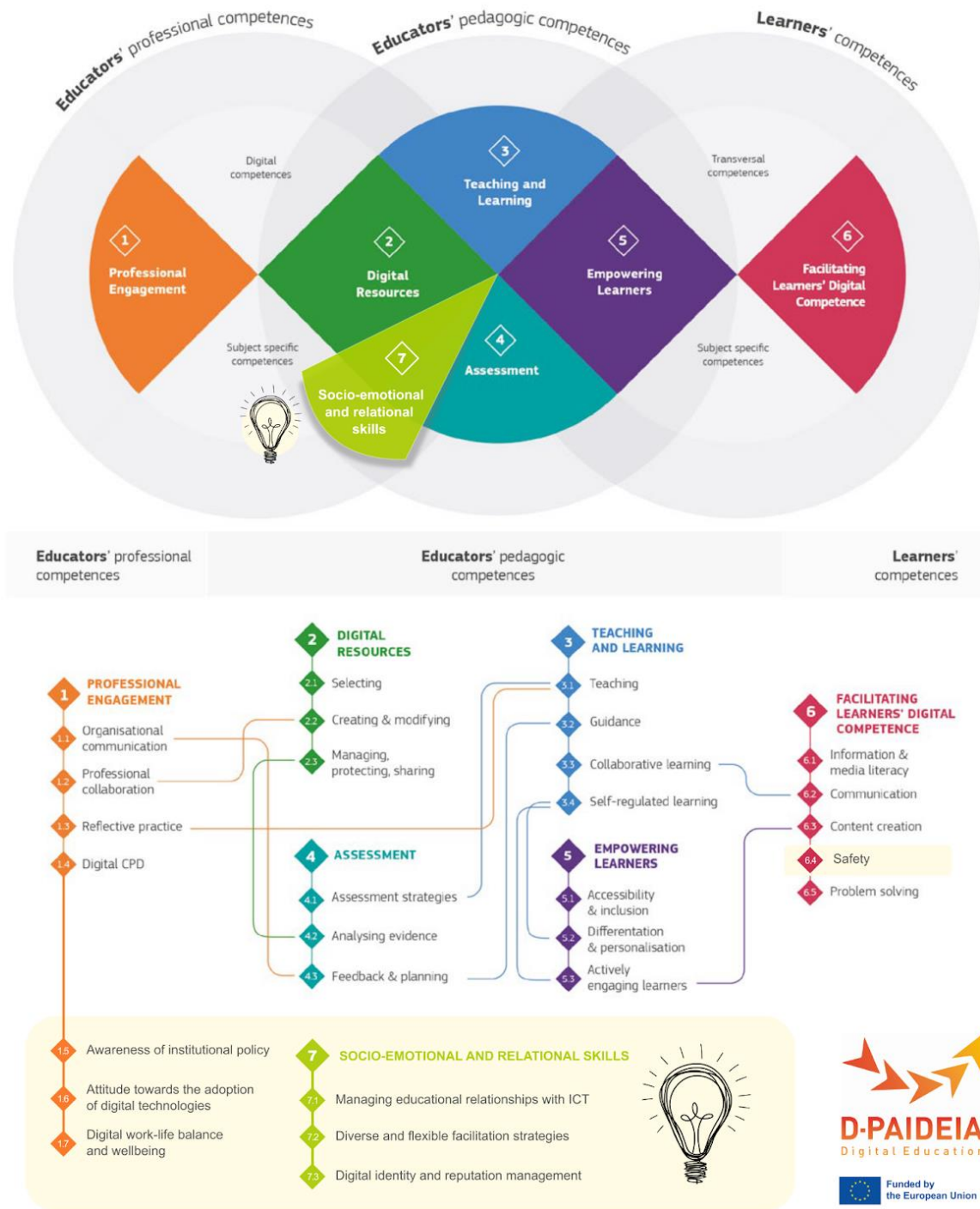


Figure 2. D-Paideia Pedagogical Digital Competencies Qualifications Framework.

## **3. SCHOOL DIGITAL COMPETENCE DIAGNOSIS IN THE EXPANDED D-PAIDEIA QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK**

### **1. SELFIE and variations: a diagnostic tool for schools**

D-Paideia seeks to address the evolving challenges of digital education by fostering adaptation and innovation, emphasizing the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic, while developing methods to support educational institutions in creating pedagogical digital strategies that coordinate efforts within a whole school approach, ensuring high-quality and inclusive digital education for all learners. In this context, SELFIE (Self-reflection on Effective Learning by Fostering the use of Innovative Educational Technologies), developed based on the "European Commission framework on promoting digital-age learning in educational organisations", emerges as a fundamental tool to help schools evaluate and enhance the use of digital technologies in teaching, learning, and assessment.

SELFIE is a free tool available in over 30 languages and designed and tested with schools across Europe. It allows schools of any level – primary, secondary, and vocational – to reflect on how they integrate digital technologies into their educational practice, involving the entire school community: leadership teams, teachers, and students. This is achieved through brief statements and questions, with a 1-5 answer scale that allows data to be collected in an agile and accessible way. The feedback generated by SELFIE provides a snapshot ("SELFIE") of each school's strengths and areas for improvement in their use of digital technology.

SELFIE is structured into eight subcomponents derived from the DigCompEdu framework. These are:

- 1. Leadership:** Focuses on strategic direction and policies for digital integration.
- 2. Collaboration and Networking:** Examines how schools encourage collaborative practices and digital networking.
- 3. Infrastructure and Equipment:** Reviews the adequacy and accessibility of digital tools and technologies.
- 4. Continuing Professional Development (CPD):** Addresses ongoing training and upskilling in digital competencies for educators.
- 5. Pedagogy-Supports and Resources:** Assesses the use of digital platforms and resources in teaching.
- 6. Pedagogy- Implementation in the Classroom: Evaluates** how digital tools are integrated into daily teaching practices.
- 7. Assessment Practices:** Focuses on using digital technologies to provide feedback and evaluate learning.
- 8. Student Digital Competence:** Measure the extent to which students are developing digital skills across subjects.



Figure 3. SELFIE subcomponents

In line with D-Paideia's objectives, which include updating and adapting the DigCompEdu framework while incorporating the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, SELFIE provides a research-based approach within the framework promoted by the European Commission to foster digital-age learning. Additionally, D-Paideia seeks to create a framework that integrates digital skills with social and emotional learning and new pedagogical approaches. SELFIE's flexibility allows schools to adapt the tool according to their specific needs, customizing the questions to fit the particular reality of each institution. Furthermore, the anonymous and secure nature of the responses ensures confidentiality, making SELFIE a reliable tool for self-assessment.

D-Paideia understands that the strategic use of digital technologies can transform the educational experience at all levels. SELFIE helps schools collectively reflect on their practice and identify strategies to improve technological integration in a meaningful way, thus contributing to the goal of D-Paideia of creating learning environments that are more inclusive, innovative, and prepared for the challenges of the digital future.

SELFIE involves students, teachers, and school leaders in a collective reflection on technology use. Its results can highlight issues including:

- In what areas is technology used effectively and where can the school improve?
- Does the school have a vision for how it wants to use technology and, if so, do staff and students know what it is?
- What kind of training do teachers find most beneficial?
- Where should funding be allocated?

These insights help schools make informed decisions to enhance their digital strategies and foster a more cohesive approach to digital education.

To use SELFIE in your school, the first step is to choose a school coordinator or a small team to coordinate the exercise. Once the coordinator is selected, the school can be registered on the SELFIE platform by providing basic information such as the type of school (e.g., primary or secondary), its size, and location. The next step is to determine the timing of the SELFIE exercise and decide who will participate (e.g., specific groups of students).

SELFIE allows schools to tailor the questions to match their specific needs and context. After registration and customization, students, teachers, and school leaders can be invited to take part in the SELFIE exercise anonymously. Completing the questions takes around 30 minutes, and while teachers and school leaders can do it at their convenience, it is recommended that students complete it as part of a lesson.

### **HOW TO USE SELFIE?**

The 4-Step process for obtaining your school SELFIE.

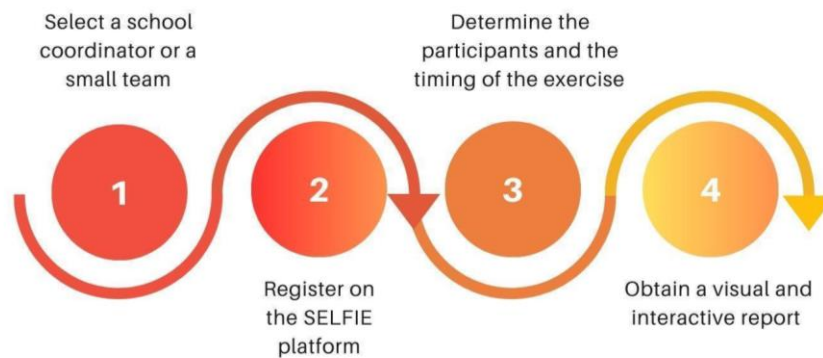


Figure 4. SELFIE application steps

Once participants have completed the questions, SELFIE generates a report for the school, presenting aggregated results in a visual and interactive format. These results are fully anonymized, and only the school has access to the report. Schools can use these findings to evaluate how technologies could better support teaching, learning, and student assessment, formulating an action plan and setting priorities accordingly.

Moreover, schools can periodically repeat the assessment to gauge their progress and identify areas for further improvement, ensuring continuous enhancement of their digital strategies and educational practices.

## **2. School diagnosis within de D-Paideia project: expansion of scope and process simplification**

While SELFIE is a valuable tool aligned with the objectives of D-Paideia, it does have certain limitations. The process takes around 30 minutes, which may be perceived as lengthy, and it only evaluates the dimensions that were initially identified in the DigCompEdu framework. Therefore, it is necessary to expand SELFIE so that the diagnostic tool can address all the challenges presented by the updated and broadened DigCompEdu framework.

Precisely for this reason, it is very interesting to consider the variations of SELFIE proposed by Cachia et al. (2024). In their article, Cachia and colleagues discuss potential modifications to SELFIE that aim to address its



current limitations. These proposed changes include expanding the scope of the framework to incorporate additional dimensions beyond those initially covered by DigCompEdu, such as social and emotional learning

aspects and new pedagogical approaches that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. They also suggest streamlining the process to reduce the time commitment required from participants, thereby making it more accessible and less burdensome for schools. The proposed enhancements emphasize a more holistic approach to digital competency, ensuring that all aspects of modern educational environments are adequately reflected and that the tool is better suited to support diverse educational needs, particularly in under-resourced schools.

Shorter versions of SELFIE, called Midi and Mini SELFIE, have been developed to address the time constraints associated with the full version. These versions include fewer questions and can be used depending on the target group – whether the entire school population, a sample, or selected schools.

- The **Midi SELFIE** is a medium-length version consisting of 16 items selected to ensure comprehensive coverage of a school's digital capacity. This version includes two items per key dimension of the original framework, preserving its overall measurement properties while significantly reducing participant burden. The midi SELFIE achieves high reliability (Cronbach's Alpha  $\geq 0.92$  across respondent groups) and is particularly suited for longitudinal monitoring of digital capacity, enabling schools to track their progress over time. It is also a valuable tool for regional or national policy analysis and for integration into broader educational research initiatives. By maintaining robust construct validity while offering greater efficiency, the Midi SELFIE supports evidence-based decision-making at various levels of the educational system (Cachia et al.2024).
- The **Mini SELFIE** is a highly concise version, featuring only 8 items, with one item per area of digital capacity. This version is tailored for quick and practical evaluations. Despite its brevity, the Mini SELFIE maintains acceptable levels of reliability (Cronbach's Alpha  $\geq 0.88$  for school leaders and teachers, 0.834 for students), ensuring its effectiveness for diagnostic and policy purposes. This version is particularly suited for rapid assessment, allowing schools or policymakers to screen digital capacity trends efficiently and evaluate interventions with minimal time investment. Its compact structure also makes it ideal for integration into larger evaluation frameworks or national/regional monitoring programs. The Mini SELFIE offers a flexible, time-efficient alternative for capturing essential insights into schools' digital readiness (Cachia et al.2024).

Both, Midi and Mini SELFIE offer insights ranging from precise assessments at a system level to general screenings at the school level. The plan is to integrate these versions as different modules within the main SELFIE platform, allowing schools that want to monitor their progress to use the shorter versions while still paying attention to overall scoring. This modular approach helps make the tool more flexible and accessible, encouraging more schools to engage in digital self-reflection without the burden of extensive time requirements.

### 3. Recommendation of Diagnostic Tool (depending on country and context)

Selecting the appropriate diagnostic tool depends largely on the specific context and country where it will be applied. Different countries have varying levels of digital infrastructure, educational

priorities, and access to resources, which influences the type of diagnostic tool that would be most effective. For example, in contexts where schools have limited technological infrastructure or face challenges in dedicating extended time for assessments, Midi or Mini SELFIE may be more suitable. These shorter versions help ensure that the key elements of digital integration are assessed without the need for extensive time commitments.

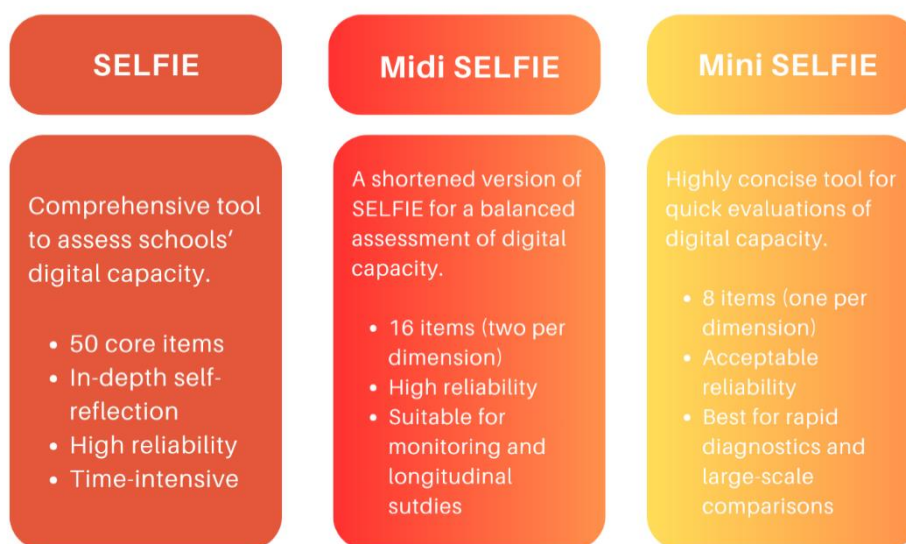


Figure 5. SELFIE variations

In countries with well-established digital strategies and infrastructure, the full version of SELFIE could be beneficial for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the strengths and areas for improvement. The integration of different versions allows for a customized approach, ensuring that schools in different contexts can still benefit from a diagnostic assessment that suits their specific needs. Ultimately, selecting between the Midi, Mini, or full SELFIE should be guided by the level of maturity of digital practices within schools, the capacity for reflection, and the overall educational goals set at the national or regional level.

D-Paideia provides also a complementary set of thirteen questions that add to the chosen tool (SELFIE, Midi SELFIE or Mini SELFIE) as initial diagnosis considering the extension to the DigCompeDU framework that D-Paideia proposes.

The following figure shows the three optional recommended path for the school diagnosis, in order to identify an average Digital Competence level and the areas in which teachers need reinforcement.

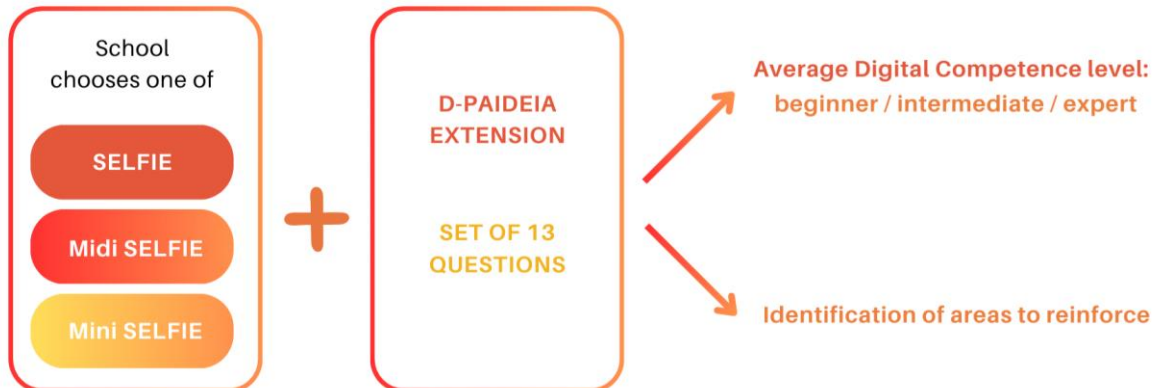


Figure 5. Initial school diagnosis possible paths in the framework of D-Paideia

D-PAIDEIA recommends using the Midi SELFIE, as it simplifies the standard SELFIE reducing the time required but maintaining its significance. To facilitate the whole diagnosis process, when using it, the consortium has created a questionnaire integrated by Midi SELFIE and the 13 questions that consider the extension to the DigCompEdu framework that D-PAIDEIA proposes. This balanced approach makes it easier for schools to engage in the process without compromising the comprehensiveness of the assessment, ensuring alignment with both current and future digital education needs. This questionnaire can be found here:

- RECOMMENDED DIAGNOSIS TOOL:  
[Midi SELFIE + Extension to D-PAIDEIA Framework \(Google Form\) \[16+13 questions\]](#)

Nevertheless, if the school decides to use SELFIE or Mini SELFIE they can find each of them in the following links:

- [SELFIE. A tool to support learning in the digital age](#)
- [Mini SELFIE \(Google Form\) \[8 questions\]](#)

And then apply the D-PAIDEIA proposed questionnaire:

- [Extension D-PAIDEIA Framework \(Google Form\) \[13 questions\]](#)

#### 4. Results of the diagnosis tool

In this section indications are given to determine, after applying the diagnosis tool, the level at which the school or its particular teachers depart.

If the school has used the **Integrated Midi-SELFIE + D-Paideia extension** the three levels (beginner / intermediate / expert) should be assigned following these indications:

**INDICATIONS IN PROCESS OF BEING DEVELOPPED**

If the school has used **Mini-SELFIE**, and afterwards de **D-Paideia extension** the three levels (beginner / intermediate / expert) should be assigned following these steps:

**INDICATIONS IN PROCES OF BEING DEVELOPPED**

If the school has used the **SELFIE**, and afterwards de **D-Paideia extension** the three levels (beginner / intermediate / expert) should be assigned following these steps:


**INDICATIONS IN PROCES OF BEING DEVELOPPED**

## 5. Reporting of the results

In the case that the training in your school is being supported by the D-Paideia Consortium (you are receiving training from project members or trainers) please fill this form with the results of your diagnosis and the D-Paideia areas to reinforce:

[D\\_Paideia\\_Training\\_Registration\\_log](#)



 <p><b>D-PAIDEIA</b> Digital Education</p> <p>Co-funded by the European Union</p>	<b>Development of Pedagogical Digital Strategies</b> <b>School Registration document for partners</b>		
	School name:		Educational Stage (Primary/Secondary)
	Location:		Contacting partner/ Country
<b>First diagnosis outcome</b>			
<p>Please, choose one of the following diagnostic tools:</p> <p><b>D1:</b> Midi Selfie + D-Paideia Questionnaire (recommended)</p> <p><b>D2:</b> Mini Selfie + D-Paideia Questionnaire</p> <p><b>D3:</b> SELFIE + D-Paideia Questionnaire</p> <p>You can find the indications and links to the questionnaires in page 19 of the <a href="#">D-Paideia Guide</a></p>			
<b>MidiSelfie + DPaideiaQ</b>	<b>Beginner</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>Expert</b>
<b>Headmasters Team</b> <i>(please fill with an 'x' the box corresponding to the average level obtained in the above questionnaire)</i>			
Num. of Teachers at level:			
Areas of the D-Paideia curriculum to reinforce			
<b>Previous and current context of the school regarding digital strategy</b>			
Did the school have a Digital Strategy previously?			
If so, is it aligned with a known digital competence framework? Which one?			
Does the school receive support of stakeholders or relevant actors within the community that help in the unfolding of their digital competence strategy?			
<b>Description of the course</b>			
Please describe de structure, development and outcomes of the course using this report template	<a href="#">Report Template to download</a>	Introduce the link of your filled report in this cell	
Comments and remarks:			

[Please move to sheet "Teachers and trainers list" to register the teachers and trainers data](#)

Figure 8. D-Paideia School registration and results (Individual format) – 1<sup>st</sup> sheet of the registration log


### Development of Pedagogical Digital Strategies Course School registration form for partners




				<b>First diagnosis outcome from D-Paideia Questionnaire</b> Please, choose one of the following diagnostic tools: D1: Midi Selfie + D-Paideia Questionnaire (recommended) D2: Mini Selfie + D-Paideia Questionnaire D3: SELFIE + D-Paideia Questionnaire  You can find the indications and links to the questionnaires in page 19 of the <a href="#">D-Paideia Guide</a>				<b>Description and development of the D-Paideia Training received by the School</b>	<b>Previous and current context of the school regarding digital strategy</b>		<b>Comments and remarks</b>			
Contacting partner/Country														
School	School name	Educational Stage (Primary/Secondary)	Location	Diagnosis tool used (D1, D2 or D3)	School Leaders / School ICT Leaders level (beginner, intermediate or expert)	Number of teachers at level			Areas of the D-Paideia curriculum to reinforce	Download the report template, fill it, and put the link to access the filled document in the cell <a href="#">Report Template to download</a>	Did the school already have a Digital Strategy ? If so, is it aligned with a known digital competence framework? Which one?	Does the school receive external support that helps in the unfolding of its digital competence strategy? If so, could you comment on it?		
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Please, add as many rows as needed  
[Please move to sheet "Teachers and trainers list" to register the teachers and trainers data](#)

Figure 6. D-Paideia supported (trained) schools registration and results (list format) – 2<sup>nd</sup> sheet of the registration log



**D-PAIDEIA**  
Digital Education

 Co-funded by the European Union

### Development of Pedagogical Digital Strategies Course Trainers and Trained Teachers list

		<b>Contacting partner and country</b>				
Trainer	Given name	Family name	Current professional activity	School recipient of the training	Dates of training	Comments or remarks
1						
2						
3						
4						
Please, add as many rows as needed						
Teacher	Given name	Family name	Teaching area	School	Dates of training	Comments or remarks
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
Please, add as many rows as needed						

Figure 7. D-Paideia trainers and trained teachers list - 3rd sheet of the registration log

## 4. DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL COMPETENCES AFTER DIAGNOSIS

### 4.1. Organisation of the Learning Activities within the curriculum

The D-Paideia project has identified 27 learning objectives through which the 7 competences added to the DigCompEdu framework can be developed. In order to offer to educators and school managers the training guidance and resources to achieve these Learning Objectives, the consortium has created the [D-Paideia curriculum](#) where Learning Activities, at different expertise level, for the competences are organised in the five modules indicated in the following figure.

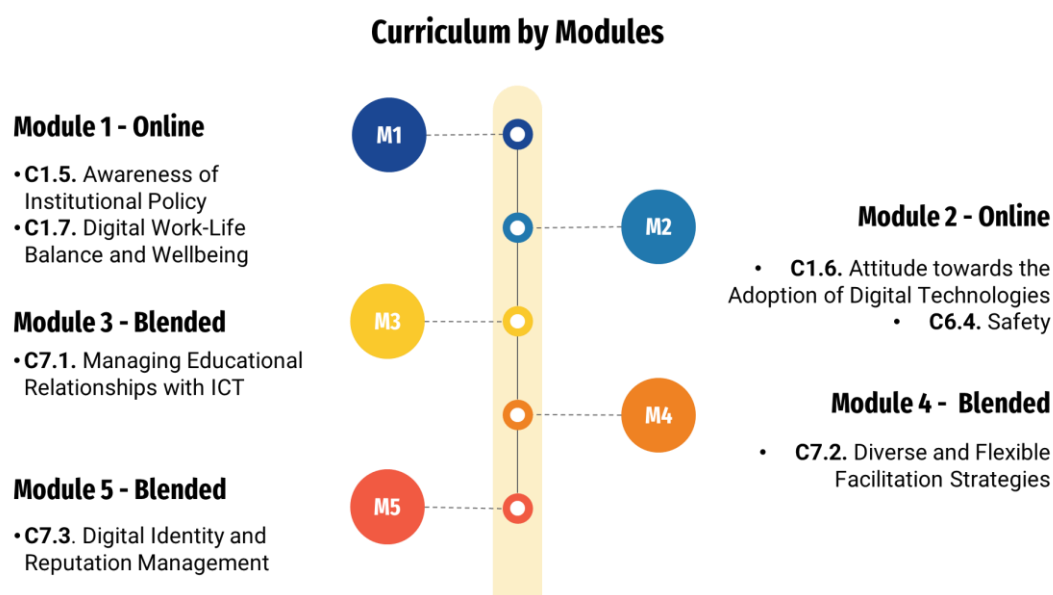


Figure 9. Organisation of the D-Paideia extension framework in curriculum modules

As it can be seen, Module 1 is related with the Educator’s professional competences corresponding to Area 1 in the DigCompEdu framework. Module 2 relates, on one side, to professional competences in relation to attitudes towards the adoption of digital technologies, and, on the other side, to student’s competences in relation to safety in the net. Modules 3, 4 and 5 focus on the socioemotional and relational aspects of digital educational relations, which belong to the new section proposed by the d-Paideia project as an extension of the DigCompEdu framework in the area of teachers' pedagogical competences. The activities proposed in Module 1 and Module 2 are intended to be performed online, while the activities corresponding to Modules 3, 4 and 5 are intended to be performed in a blended modality with the choice of synchronous and asynchronous activities.



### General Curriculum Overview

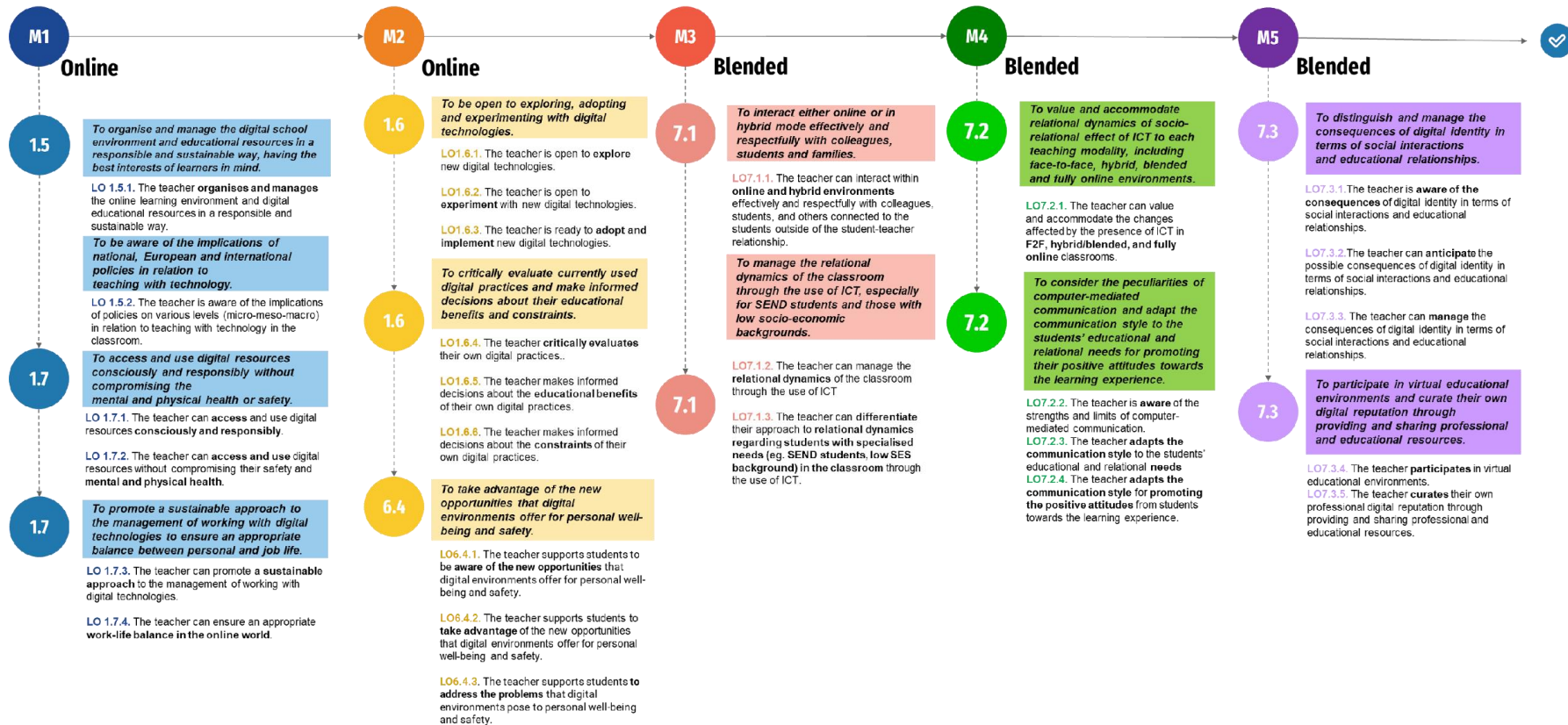


Figure 10. Competences added by to the DigCompEdu framework by the D-Paideia project and their associated Learning Objectives organised in modules in the D-Paideia curriculum.

The Learning Activities proposed for each of these Learning Objectives are displayed in the following table. The link in each of the competences gives access to the detailed description of the associated activities in individual documents.

Curriculum			Activities		
Modules	Competences	Learning goals	Beginner	Intermediate	Expert
M1	<a href="#">1.5. Awareness of institutional policy</a>	LO 1.5.1	Responsible learning environment use (step 1 to 2)	Responsible learning environment use (step 3)	Responsible learning environment use (step 4 to 5)
		LO 1.5.2	Overview and comparison of policies (step 1 to 3)	Overview and comparison of policies (step 4)	Overview and comparison of policies (step 5)
	Analysis of digital educational policies at different scales				
	<a href="#">1.7. Digital work-life balance and wellbeing</a>	LO 1.7.1	Using, remixing, sharing, crediting, and licensing (step 1)	Using, remixing, sharing, crediting, and licensing (step 2 to 4)	Using, remixing, sharing, crediting, and licensing (step 5)
				Consciously and responsibly use technologies (step 1)	Consciously and responsibly use technologies (step 2 to 3)
		LO 1.7.2	Let's make a personal digital wellbeing plan! (step 1 to 3)	Let's make a personal digital wellbeing plan! (step 4 to 5)	Let's make a personal digital wellbeing plan! (step 6)
		LO 1.7.2 (LO 1.5.1, LO 1.5.2, LO 1.7.1, LO 1.6.1, LO 1.6.2, LO 1.6.3)	Technology Integration Journey – a Reflective Simulation	Technology Integration Journey – a Reflective Simulation	Technology Integration Journey – a Reflective Simulation
LO 1.7.3	Empowering Eco-Conscious Educators (step 1)	Empowering Eco-Conscious Educators (step 2)	Empowering Eco-Conscious Educators (step 3)		

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		LO 1.7.4	Digital Diary (steps 1 to 4)	Digital Diary (steps 1 to 4)	Digital Diary (all steps including 5)
			Resources for work-life balance in the online world (step 1)		
M2	<a href="#">1.6. Attitude towards the adoption of digital technologies</a>	LO 1.6.1	How do I use digital technologies in my classroom?		
		LO 1.6.1 (LO 1.6.2)		Scenario for attitude to explore and experiment with new technologies (step 1)	Scenario for attitude to explore and experiment with new technologies (step 2)
		LO 1.6.2		Try something new	
		LO 1.6.3	Adopting and implementing digital technologies following the TPACK model (step 1 to 2)	Adopting and implementing digital technologies following the TPACK model (step 3)	Adopting and implementing digital technologies following the TPACK model (step 4 to 5)
				Mentoring in the use of digital technologies (step 1)	Mentoring in the use of digital technologies (step 2)
		LO 1.6.4	Reflective Digital Adult		
		LO 1.6.4 (LO 1.6.5, LO 1.6.6)	Article on the critical evaluation of digital practices (step 1)	Article on the critical evaluation of digital practices (step 2)	
		LO 1.6.5		Goals, action, reflect	
	LO 1.6.6			Navigating digital constraints	
	<a href="#">6.4. Safety (formerly “responsible use”)</a>	LO 6.4.1	Exploring the safety dimension in DigComp 2.2 (step 1)	Exploring the safety dimension in DigComp 2.2 (step 2)	
		LO 6.4.2	Discovering new opportunities in digital environments (step 1)	Discovering new opportunities in digital environments (step 2)	
		LO 6.4.3	Digital Addictions	Digital Addictions	Digital Addictions

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		LO 6.4.1, LO 6.4.2, LO 6.4.3	Digital well-being and safety workshop (step 1 to 2)	Digital well-being and safety workshop (step 2 to 3)	Digital well-being and safety workshop (step 4 to 5)
M3	<a href="#">7.1. Managing educational relationships with ICT</a>	LO 7.1.1	Interaction with online and hybrid environments (step 1 to 2)	Interaction with online and hybrid environments (step 3 to 5 – level 1)	Interaction with online and hybrid environments (step 3 to 5 – level 2)
			Online communication and collaboration skills workshop (step 1)	Online communication and collaboration skills workshop (step 2 to 4)	Online communication and collaboration skills workshop (step 5)
		LO 7.1.2	Relational dynamics and group climate (step 1)	Relational dynamics and group climate (step 2)	Relational dynamics and group climate (step 3)
				Digital classroom management simulation	
		LO 7.1.3	Relational dynamics and inclusion (step 1)	Relational dynamics and inclusion (step 2)	Relational dynamics and inclusion (step 3)
			Inclusive digital learning environment a workshop through the UDL Prism (step 1 to 2)	Inclusive digital learning environment a workshop through the UDL Prism (step 3 to 4)	Inclusive digital learning environment a workshop through the UDL Prism (step 5 to 6)
				Scenario for relational dynamics and inclusion	
M4	<a href="#">7.2. Diverse and flexible facilitation strategies</a>	LO 7.2.1	ICT and socio-relational dynamics (step 1 to 2)	ICT and socio-relational dynamics (step 3 to 6 – level 1)	ICT and socio-relational dynamics (step 3 - level 2)
			Adapting to the digital classroom (step 1 to 3)	Adapting to the digital classroom (step 4 to 5)	
		LO 7.2.2	Computer-mediated communication and implications for design (step 1)	Computer-mediated communication and implications for design (step 2)	

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			Exploring computer-mediated communication (step 1 to 2)	Exploring computer-mediated communication (step 3)	
		LO 7.2.3	Adapting communication styles (step 1 to 2)	Adapting communication styles (step 3)	Adapting communication styles (step 4 to 5)
				Online communication strategies (step 1)	Online communication strategies (step 2)
		LO 7.2.4	Promoting positive attitudes through communication (step 1 to 2)	Promoting positive attitudes through communication (step 3 to 4)	Promoting positive attitudes through communication (step 5)
	Promoting positive attitudes				
M5	<a href="#">7.3. Digital identity and reputation management</a>	LO 7.3.1	Oversharing and digital footprint		
		LO 7.3.1 (LO 7.3.2)		Autobiography of a teacher's digital identity	
		LO 7.3.2	Digital identity risk assessment (step 1 to 2)	Digital identity risk assessment (step 3)	Digital identity risk assessment (step 4 to 5)
		LO 7.3.3	Digital identity management workshop + (step 1 to 2)	Digital identity management workshop (step 3 to 4)	Digital identity management workshop (step 5)
		LO 7.3.3 (LO 7.3.4)	Teachers Professional Development (TDP) and communities (step 1 to 2)		Teachers Professional Development (TDP) and communities (step 3 to 6)
		LO 7.3.4 (LO 7.3.5)	Preparing a professional blog (step 1 to 2)	Preparing a professional blog (step 1 to 3)	Preparing a professional blog (step 1 to 3)
		LO 7.3.4 (LO 7.3.5)	Exploring and curating digital identities (step 1 to 2)	Exploring and curating digital identities (step 3)	Exploring and curating digital identities (step 4)

## **4.2. School Action Plan**

The school, after completing the diagnosis (e.g., using the Midi SELFIE + D-PAIDEIA extension), should identify areas for reinforcement and develop an action plan to enhance or support its teachers in developing the competences that need strengthening.

In the D-Paideia curriculum, for each module there are two alternative trajectories (A or B) proposed with several activities in each. The initial letters of the title of the activity indicate to which Module the activity belongs (M1, M2, M3, M4 or M5), in which trajectory has been placed (A or B), and in which order is it proposed within that trajectory (1, 2, 3, ...). As an example, the 3rd activity proposed in the A trajectory of Module 2 is called: *“M2A3\_Adopting and implementing digital technologies following the TPACK model”*, while the 2nd activity in the B trajectory of Module 3 is called: *“M1B4\_Let’s make a Personal Digital Wellbeing Plan”*.

For each of the activities, the following characteristics are indicated:

- Activity title
- Related Learning Objectives
- Expertise level: beginner, intermediate, expert (B/I/E). If the activity consists of several steps, the level of each one is also indicated
- Modality: Synchronous or Asynchronous
- Duration: (in minutes)
- Purpose of the activity
- Description
- Materials needed and resources
- Important comments.

The model trajectory proposed by the curriculum is displayed in the following table:

**Module 1:**

Competences	Learning objectives	Model trajectory			Alternative activity		
		Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)	Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)
<a href="#">1.5. Awareness of institutional policy</a>	LO 1.5.1	M1A1_Responsible learning environment use	S, A	B, I, E	M1B1_Organising the looks and contents of the digital learning environment	S	I,E
	LO 1.5.2	M1A2_Overview and comparison of policies	S, A	B, I	M1B2_Analysis of Digital Educational Policies at Different Scales	A	I
<a href="#">1.7. Digital work-life balance and wellbeing</a>	LO 1.7.1	M1A3_Using, remixing, sharing, crediting, and licensing	S, A	B, I, E	M1B3_Consciously and responsibly use technologies	A	I,E
	LO 1.7.2	M1A4_Technology Integration Journey - a Reflective Simulation.	S	B, I, E	M1B4_Let's make a Personal Digital Wellbeing Plan!	S,A	B,I,E
	LO 1.7.3	M1A5_Empowering Eco-Conscious Educators	S	B, I, E	/		
	LO 1.7.4	M1A6_Digital Diary	S, A	B, I, E	M1B6_Resources for work-life balance in the online world	A	B

**Module 2:**

Competences	Learning objectives	Model trajectory			Alternative activity		
		Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)	Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)
<a href="#">1.6. Attitude towards the adoption of</a>	LO 1.6.1	M2A1_How do I use digital technologies in my classroom?	S, A	B	M2B1_Scenario for attitude to explore and experiment with new technologies	A	I,E
	LO 1.6.2	M2A2_Try something new	S, A	I	/		

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<u>digital technologies</u>	LO 1.6.3	M2A3_ Adopting and implementing digital technologies following the TPACK model	S, A	B, I, E	M2B2_Mentoring in the use of digital technologies	A	I, E
	LO 1.6.4	M2A4_Article on the critical evaluation of digital practices	A	B, I	M2B3_Reflective digital audit	S, A	B
	LO 1.6.5	/	A	B, I	M2B4_Goals, action, reflect	S, A	I
	LO 1.6.6	/	A	B, I	M2B5_Navigating digital constraints	S, A	E
<u>6.4. Safety (formerly “responsible use”)</u>	LO 6.4.1	M2A5_exploring the safety dimension in DigComp 2.2	A	B, I,	M2B6_Digital well-being and safety workshop	S	B,I,E
	LO 6.4.2	M2A6_discovering new opportunities in digital environments	A	B, I,	/	S	B,I,E
	LO 6.4.3	M2A7_Digital addictions synchronous/asynchronous	S, A	B, I, E	/	S	B,I,E

### Module 3:

Competences	Learning objectives	Model trajectory			Alternative activity		
		Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)	Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)
<u>7.1. Managing educational relationships with ICT</u>	LO 7.1.1	M3A1_Interaction within online and hybrid environments	A/S	B,I, E	M3B1_Online Communication and Collaboration Skills Workshop	S	B,I, E
	LO 7.1.2	M3A2_Relational dynamics and group climate	A	B,I, E	M3B2_Digital Classroom Management Simulation	S	B,I, E
	LO 7.1.3	M3A3_Scenario for relational dynamics and inclusion	A	I	M3B3_Inclusive Digital Learning Environment a Workshop Through the UDL Prism	S	B,I, E
		M3A4_Relational dynamics and inclusion	A	B,I, E			



**Module 4:**

Competences	Learning objectives	Model trajectory			Alternative activity		
		Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)	Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)
<a href="#">7.2. Diverse and flexible facilitation strategies</a>	LO 7.2.1	M4A1_ICT and Socio-relational dynamics	A/S	B,I, E	M4B1_Adapting to the Digital Classroom	S	B, I
	LO 7.2.2	M4A2_Computer-mediated communication and implications for design	A	B,I	M4B2_Exploring Computer-Mediated Communication	S/A	B,I,E
	LO 7.2.3	M4A3_Online communication strategies	A	I,E	M4B3_Adapting Communication Styles	S, A	B,I,E
	LO 7.2.4	M4A4_Promoting Positive Attitudes Through Communication	S,A	B,I,E	M4B4_Promoting positive attitudes	A	I

**Module 5:**

Competences	Learning objectives	Model trajectory			Alternative activity		
		Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)	Activity name	Type (S/A)	Levels (B/I/E)
<a href="#">7.3. Digital identity and reputation management</a>	LO 7.3.1	M5A1_Oversharing and digital footprint	B	S, A	M5B1_Autobiography of a teacher's digital identity	A	I
	LO 7.3.2	M5A2_Digital Identity Risk Assessment	B, I, E	S	/	/	/
	LO 7.3.3	M5A3_TPD and communities	B, E	S, A	M5B2_Digital identity management workshop	S	B, I, E
	LO 7.3.4	/	/	/	M5B3_Exploring and curating digital identities	S	B, I, E

	LO 7.3.5	M5A4_Preparing a professional blog	B, I, E	A	/	/	/
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## REFERENCES

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