



Addressing the current and Future skill needs for sustainability, digitalization and the bio-Economy in agricuLture: European skills agenDa and Strategy

D3.4 - Online training materials					
Document description	The report provides the outline of the training four modules for trainees (Common and soft skills, Sustainability, Bio-economy, Digitalisation).				
Work package title	WP3 - New tools and training design				
Task title	Task 3.4: Training content creation and new tools				
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Partner responsible	UCLM				
Author(s)	Manuel Andrés Rodrigo, José María Tarjuelo, Michele Birzu, Sanna Francesca, Remigio Berruto				
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^{*}F: final; D: draft; RD: revised draft





































































Table of Contents

1	INTR	ODUCTION	3
	1.1	TASK DESCRIPTION	3
2		HODOLOGY	
	2.1	IN-PERSON MEETING AT UCLM PREMISES	
	2.1	IN-PERSON MEETING AT OCCIVI PREMISES	4
	2.2	METHODOLOGIES - MODULES	5
	2.3	FOLDER STRUCTURE ON GDRIVE	6
	2.3.1	Bioeconomy	6
	2.3.2	Digitalisation	7
	2.3.3	Soft Skills & Entrepreneurship	8
	2.3.4	Sustainability	9
3	QUA	LITY CONTROL	.11
4	LEAR	NING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	. 15
	4.1	E-LEARNING PLATFORM SECTIONS AND USER NAVIGATION	16
	4.2	MOODLE PLATFORM	16
5	CON	CLUSION	. 17





1 Introduction

This Work Package, led by UNITO, aimed at creating relevant educational contents and curricula to answer the skill gap identified in WP1 and WP2:

- Perform an analysis of the methodologies used during the training.
- Provide the outline of the curricula that would be later implemented at the country level.
- Develop the apprenticeship scheme for the work-based period that involved agriculture, agri-food, and forestry.
- Develop the training content for online sessions.
- Develop the training content for trainers and in-class activities.

The material was carefully designed to provide EQF level 4 training in the domains of sustainability, bio-economy, and digital skills, to enhance innovation uptake in agriculture, forestry, and bio-economy. The training materials had a common part related to soft skills and a regional part to match the skills needed by different countries that carried out the training in Europe.

1.1 Task Description

This task, aimed at developing the training content for trainees based on the methodological approach defined in Task 3.1 and the curricula designed in Task 3.2. The material developed for the curricula, will be used in two ways: by farmers, foresters and farm advisors, interested in one or more skillsand not in the ECVET certification, and by students, willing to later work in the sector. The latest will get ECVET certification through a completion of the whole defined curriculum.





2 Methodology

2.1 In-person meeting at UCLM premises

In 25-27 July 2022, an in-person meeting was held at UCLM, Spain to discuss about curricula design and training content creation (tasks 3.2&3.4). After a general discussion conducted the first day and evaluation of the current activities, participants were divided in two groups to develop the learning outcomes of the training materials related to sustainability and digitalisation mainly.





The results of the two-day meeting can be summarized as following:

- 1) UNITO will provide login and password to check the material in PLANET page https://www.erasmus-planet.eu/course to use it as example
- 2) Responsible partners will revise and update the learning outcomes
- 3) Responsible partners will fill in the excel files with responsible people for each lesson/learning outcome
- 4) Leader and co-leader will check the excel files to look at the missing content
- 5) Content outline will be uploaded in English one page for each lesson, following planet format
- 6) Material could be pdf (documents, powerpoint with notes, link to YouTube or external material)
- 7) Online meeting for content preparation with leaders and co-leaders, to define step for content preparation, responsible people, deadlines (doodle to find a date)
- 8) Format for powerpoint is already available (in the management portal)
- 9) Disclaimer & credit page

Each lesson made a page – the aim was to provide material at this stage. However, it had to be organised as a lesson. We agreed the hours for each curriculum in the excel file were related to the **content duration**, without the student work. Total hours for each curriculum must be around/above 150, 30-40 for soft skills, entrepreneurship and basic ICT skills.

Common lessons and specific lessons for each curriculum could be around 120-140 hours total.

For each lesson was requested:

1) Top page, the syllabus that explain the student the activities to be carried out, that include link to external documents, videos, powerpoint presentation





- 2) Material in a folder in google drive related to that lesson (all material). The folder will be structured
- 3) Material could be self-made, translated from a source, provided by external contacts (in this case the responsible person should provide link, login and password to access the material)
- 4) The main folders will be 4: soft skills, bioeconomy, digitalisation, sustainability
- 5) For external material we need to be sure we can link to that material (with a disclaimer page)
- 6) Pool of questions for EQF level 4 and for EQF level 5
- 7) Upload the lesson in the LMS
- 8) In addition to each content provider FENACORE, GAIA, ACTIA, AERES, FIAB and GZS will revise the content of the course.

The training programme was divided into four modules, each part being dedicated to one domain (sustainability, bioeconomy and digitalisation) and one module for common skills, related to worker safety, gender issues, soft skills that is mandatory for achieving the ECVET and EQAVET certification.

Module - Leader - Co-leader

Soft skills and Entrepreneurship - INFOR, EFB, LVA, AC3A, UNITO, ICOS, CONFAGRI

Sustainability - UCLM, UNITO, ICOS, AC3A, AP

Bio-economy - UHOH, FJ-BLT, CEPI, ICOS, AP

Digitalisation - CERTH, PA, FJ-BLT, UNITO, UHOH

2.2 Methodologies - modules

For each main module, an Excel file was created to provide comprehensive information. It contained details regarding the number of lessons within the module, the expected learning outcomes for students, the responsible parties involved in developing each lesson, and the designated deadline for submission.





Learning Outcomes	Content creator	email	Delivery date
Understand comprehensively from different perspectives what is meant by digitalisation			2/28/2023
Ability to describe what is meant by digital innovation			2/28/2023
012A_SmartFarm vs Ability to describe what is the difference between recision Agriculture smart farm and precision farm concept		david.ortega@josephi num.at	16/1/2023
Understanding the availability of digital technologies in different production sectors	Efthymios Rodias (CERTH)	e.rodias@certh.gr	5/3/2023
Ability to summarize how digital technology has evolved in time and can name the future digitalisation trends ("Technological breakthroughs from the early days of farming to 2030 and beyond")	Efthymios Rodias (CERTH) e.rodias@certh.gr		5/3/2023
The tools involved in geographical mapping and positioning, such as GPS (global positioning systems), GIS (geographical information systems), and RS (remote sensing). LO-suggestion: Ability to describe the main differences in the use of GPS, GIS and RS in agriculture	FJ-BLT	david.ortega@josephi num.at	2/9/2023
Ability to use modern technologies and equipment with high precision positioning systems, geo-mapping and/or automated steering systems for agricultural activities.	FJ-BLT	david.ortega@josephi num.at	2/9/2023
Ability to describe the concept of FMIS			2/9/2023
Ability to describe importance of management information systems and databases in planning, managing and operating agricultural enterprise and agricultural production.	FJ-BLT	david.ortega@josephi num.at	2/23/2023
Ability to describe case examples of different kinds of FMIS in different size farms and production lines in agriculture	ProAgria	krista.mikkonen@proa gria.fi	31/3/2023
	Understand comprehensively from different perspectives what is meant by digitalisation Ability to describe what is meant by digital innovation Ability to describe what is the difference between smart farm and precision farm concept Understanding the availability of digital technologies in different production sectors Ability to summarize how digital technology has evolved in time and can name the future digitalisation trends ("Technological breakthroughs from the early days of farming to 2030 and beyond") The tools involved in geographical mapping and positioning, such as GPS (global positioning systems), GIS (geographical information systems), and RS (remote sensing). LO-suggestion: Ability to describe the main differences in the use of GPS, GIS and RS in agriculture Ability to use modern technologies and equipment with high precision positioning systems, geo-mapping and/or automated steering systems for agricultural activities. Ability to describe the concept of FMIS Ability to describe importance of management information systems and databases in planning, managing and operating agricultural enterprise and agricultural production. Ability to describe case examples of different kinds of FMIS in different size farms and production lines in	Understand comprehensively from different perspectives what is meant by digitalisation Ability to describe what is meant by digital innovation Ability to describe what is the difference between smart farm and precision farm concept Understanding the availability of digital technologies in different production sectors CERTH) Ability to summarize how digital technology has evolved in time and can name the future digitalisation trends ("Technological breakthroughs from the early days of farming to 2030 and beyond") The tools involved in geographical mapping and positioning, such as GPS (global positioning systems), GIS (geographical information systems), and RS (remote sensing). LO-suggestion: Ability to describe the main differences in the use of GPS, GIS and RS in agriculture Ability to use modern technologies and equipment with high precision positioning systems, geo-mapping and/or automated steering systems for agricultural activities. Ability to describe the concept of FMIS Ability to describe importance of management information systems and databases in planning, managing and operating agricultural enterprise and agricultural production. Ability to describe case examples of different kinds of FMIS in different size farms and production lines in	Understand comprehensively from different perspectives what is meant by digitalisation Ability to describe what is meant by digital innovation Ability to describe what is the difference between smart farm and precision farm concept Understanding the availability of digital technologies in different production sectors Ability to summarize how digital technology has evolved in time and can name the future digitalisation trends ("Technological breakthroughs from the early days of farming to 2030 and beyond") The tools involved in geographical mapping and positioning, such as GPS (global positioning systems), and RS (remote sensing). LO-suggestion: Ability to describe the main differences in the use of GPS, GIS and RS in agriculture Ability to use modern technologies and equipment with high precision positioning systems, geo-mapping and/or automated steering systems for agricultural activities. Ability to describe the concept of FMIS Ability to describe importance of management information systems and databases in planning, managing and operating agricultural enterprise and agricultural production. Ability to describe case examples of different kinds of FMIS in different size farms and production lines in

From September 2022, a bi-weekly meeting schedule was established to ensure timely progress and adherence to requirements during lesson content creation.

2.3 Folder structure on gDrive

2.3.1 Bioeconomy

- B010_Understanding_the_bioeconomy
- B015_Principles_of_the_Bioeconomy
- B030_EU_and_national_bioeconomy_policies_and_strategies
- B040_sustainability_Benefits_for_stakeholders_and_consumers
- B050_Biotechnology_-_History_and_Applications
- B060_Biomass_production







- B080 Forestry based bioeconomy
- B082 CO2 Capture
- B084_Ecosystem_Management
- B086 Bioproducts from forestry
- B088_Sustainable_forest_Woodland management
- B090_Agritech_and_agricultural_products
- B100_Biorefineries_and_value_from_food_waste
- B110_Anaerobic_Digestion_process
- B140_Safety_legislation_and_Regulations
- B150_Safety_Statements
- B160_Risks_and_Controls
- B190_Working_with_Machinery

2.3.2 Digitalisation

- D010A what is digitalisation
- D011A_digital innovation
- D012A SmartFarm vs Precision Agriculture
- D020A Technologies by sub sectors
- D030A_digitalisation_and_the_impact_of_technology
- D040A Basic remote sensing
- D041A_Telematics and Aerial Sensing
- D051A_Farm_management_concept_of_FMIS
- D052A Farm management different kinds of FMIS
- D053A_Farm_management_hardware_and_software_configuration
- D054A_Farm_management_understand outputs
- D055A_Farm_management_precision_animal_health_system
- D060A_industry_4.0
- D071A_Forestry_supply_chain_principles_and_knowledge
- D072A Agrifood production supply chain management
- D080A_Introduction_to_digitalisation_tools_and_machinery
- D081A_Introduction_to_digitalisation_tools_and_machinery_II
- D082A Software and applications Useful for Farm System
- D091A_control_the_environment_storage_operator_abilities
- D092A_control_the_environment_storage_DIY_vs_outsourcing
- D100A greenhouse control
- D110A_use_of_robots_and_drones
- D120_Operate_digital_hardware
- D130 Digital Sustainability
- D140_Precision_farming_weather_forecast_knowledge_and_tools
- D150_transfering_data_from_application_-_data_exchange
- D160 Basic Statistics
- D170_Ability_to_implement_traceability_systems





- D180 Practical training with job-specific machinery
- D185_Logistics_Warehousing_Transportation
- D190_Food_processing_technical_skills
- D200 Food processing automation
- D210_Food_packaging

2.3.3 Soft Skills & Entrepreneurship

- K011_Soft_Skills_and_Digital_Competencies
- K021_Modern_Technologies
- K022_Cyber_Security_Risks
- K031_Peer_Groups_in_Online_Learning
- K032_Online_Communites_and_Collaborative_Learning
- K033_Tools_and_Technologies_for_Collaborative_Learning
- K041_Innovation_Strategy
- K051_Introduction_to_Entrepreneurship
- K052_The_Business_Model_Canvas
- K054_Economic_basic
- K061_Organization_and_Planning_SMART_objectives
- K062 Organization and Planning critical-path network system
- K063_Organization_and_Planning_prioritizing_work_effectively
- K072_Leadership_People_Management
- K073_ Relationship_Building_Communication_Skills
- K074 Team bulding
- K075_Delegation
- K081_Principles, policies and institutional regulations
- K082 The duties of employers and employees
- K083 Health and Safety Authority
- K084_Risk analysis and behavior in a state of emergency
- K085 Fire risk and prevention
- K086_The risk of mechanical and electrical equipment
- K087_Protective equipment (PPE) in the workplace
- K091 Consumer Engagement
- K092_Target_Audience_and_Consumer_Journey
- K093_Route_to_Market_Strategy_Plan
- K094 Digital Marketing Models
- K095_Organic_Paid_and_Email_Marketing
- K096_Keyword_Research_and_Competitive_Analysis
- K097 Introduction to Google Analytics
- K098_Digital_Food_Marketing_Case_studies
- K101_Lifelong_learning_and_continuous_learning_CPD
- K102 Problem solving and decision making
- K103_Introduction_to_Lean_Management





2.3.4 Sustainability

- S010_Sustainability
- S020_Climate_change
- S030 Adaptation and Mitigation
- S040_Management_of_resources
- S050_System_Thinking
- S070_Life_Cycle_Assessment_(Aspects)
- S080 Water_General_Inrtroduction
- S090_Water_sources_availability_specification_for_uses
- S101_Availability_water
- S102_Sustainable_Irrigation
- S103_Sprinkler_Irrigation
- S104_Drip_Irrigation
- S105_Surface_Irrigation
- S106_Groundwater_management
- S107 Rainwater Harvesting
- S111_Treatment technologies for water conditioning
- S112 Uses and treatment technologies for water reclamation
- S120_waste_water_as_environmental_emission
- S131_Soil_Fertility_Management
- S132 Handling of plant protection spraying equipment
- S133 Be able to carry out good agricultural practices in the management of energy
- S134 Water management at farm level
- S135 Prevention of damages to water bodies IAS SIARPR
- S136 Sprinkler and drip irrigation system evaluation
- S137 Crop Planning
- S140 Water for Agrifood
- S150_What_is_Biodiversity
- S160_Biodiversity_as_a_resource
- S170_Biodiversity_impacted_by_practices
- S180_Soil_general_introduction
- S190_Soil_as_a_resource
- S200_Soil_impacted_by_Agri_and_Food_activities
- S210_Soil_impacted_by_industrial_activities
- S220 Air atmosphere and emissions from activities
- S230_GHG_emission_reduction
- S232_emission_from_food_industry
- S238 Emission from transport and logistics
- S240_Climate_change
- S250_Energy_sources
- S252 What is renewable energy
- S254_link_between_energy_and_climate_change





- S256_direct_and_indirect_costs_of_energy
- S258_Energy_management
- S260_agri_and_food_industry_energy_consumption
- S270_Agri_and_food_industry_producing_renewable_energy
- S280_by_products_biomass_digestors_photovoltaic
- S290_crop_rotation
- S300_new_crop_techniques
- S310_Agro-Environmental_Practices
- S320_Low_emissions_Spreading_Spraying_Equipment_&_Practices
- S330_Integrated_Pest_&_Disease_Management
- S340_Crop_Diversification
- S350_Conservation_farming
- S380_Grassland_Management
- S390_Smart_Farming_Introductory_Aspects
- S400_Sustainable_Animal nutrition
- S410_Sustainable feed sources
- S420_Livestock_Reducing_Emissions
- S430_Animal_Welfare
- S440_Responsible_Use_of_Anbiotics
- S450_BATs Materials reception and preparation
- S455 BATS for Size reduction, mixing and forming
- S461-BATS for Separation techniques
- S462_BATS for Product processing technology
- S471 BATs for Heat processing
- S472_BATS for Concentration by heat
- S473 BATS for Processing by removal of heat
- S481_BATs for Post processing operations
- S482 BATS for Utility processes
- S490 Characterisation of waste
- S501_Waste prevention and minimization I: general concepts
- S502 Waste prevention and minimization II: stock management
- S503 Waste prevention and minimization III: changes in manufacturing processes
- S504_Waste prevention and minimization IV: recovery or resources
- S511_Waste prevention & management in the agrifood industry I: meat & poultry, fish & shellfish and fruit & vegetables
- S512_Waste prevention & management in the agrifood industry II: vegetable oils & fats and dairy products
- S513_Waste prevention & management in the agrifood industry III: grain mill products, dry pasta, starch, animal feed, bread, confectionery, sugar, coffee
- S514_Waste prevention & management in the agrifood industry IV; yeast, malting, brewery, distilling, wine, soft drinks and citric acid
- S580_Budget_&_balance
- S590_Expenses







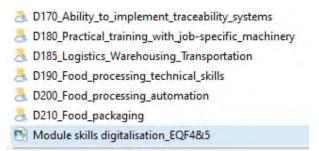
- S600_Costs_of_production_-gross_and_net_margin
- S610_Key_indicators_for_the_sustainability_of_your_business
- S620_Short_supply_chain_management
- S630 Economical resilience Circular Economy
- S640_Lean_introduction
- S650_Short_Supply_chain
- S660_Cooperative_approaches
- S670_Sustainable_communication
- S680_Social_sustainability_for_the_worker
- S690_Social_sustainability_for_the_society
- S700_Policy
- S710_Regulatory_frameworks
- S720_Certification_organic_PDO
- S730_Traceability_and_food_safety_in_industry
- S740_Traceability_and_food_safety_in_agriculture_&_forestry

3 Quality Control

To ensure clarity of requirements for all partners and provide a comprehensive explanation of the structure of the Google Drive repository, UNITO created a guideline document. This document aimed to explain various aspects.

Firstly, the guidelines emphasized that the content preparation should align with the pedagogical use of the material by the training partners. Instead of dividing the content according to the seven curricula, it was organized based on content type. Four main folders were created to house all the content: Bioeconomy, Digitalization, Soft Skills and Entrepreneurship, and Sustainability.

Within each main folder, there were multiple subfolders, each corresponding to a specific lesson outlined in the Excel file found at the bottom of the module. For example, the subfolders were named as B010_understanding_the_bioeconomy and so on.



For each lesson, six folders were created: 01_welcome_and_activities, 02_lectures_and_videos_online, 03_in_class_material, 04_assignment, 05_assessment, and 06_optional_material.





8 01_welcome_and_activities

8 02_lectures_and_videos_online

03_in_class_material

8 04_assignment

05_assessment

06_optional_material

The guidelines provided detailed instructions regarding the type of files to be included in each folder and the specific requirements that the content of those files should meet. For instance, requirements such as English language, examples of well-structured files, and the application of a common FIELDS format were outlined to ensure consistency and adherence to the project's standards.

The guideline document also addressed partner's questions that might prove useful and included a scheme illustrating how to appropriately name files within the Google Drive repository.

FIELDS content preparation guidelines

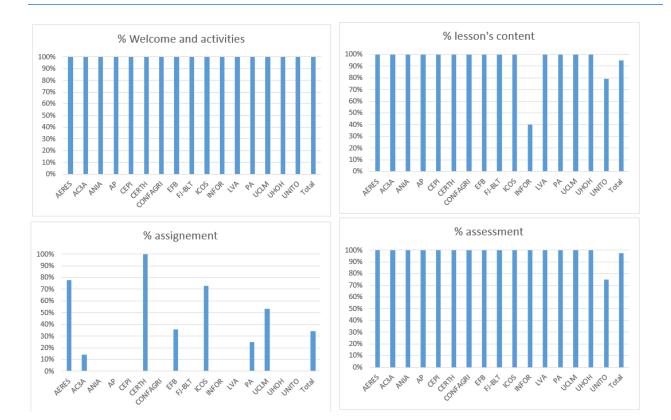
The guidelines document was initially introduced to partners during an in-person meeting organized by UNITO in Turin on February 28th, 2023. This allowed partners to review the document, seek clarifications by asking questions, and begin the process of organizing their work.

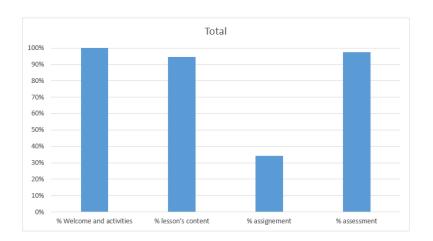
In order to monitor the partners' adherence to deadlines and ensure compliance with the requirements stated in the guidelines, UNITO developed an Access database (Qualitative Control) and an Excel file (Quantitative Control). These tools were implemented to facilitate qualitative and quantitative assessment and ensure proper monitoring of partner activities.

The Excel file consisted of initial overview graphs illustrating the percentage of work completed by each partner involved in material development, along with an overall progress graph for the task.









Additionally, there were individual sheets for each partner, indicating the lessons they were responsible for developing, and indicating whether or not files were present within the corresponding main folders comprising those lessons.





Module	Unit	Lesson	Content creator	email	welcome_and_activit les	lectures_and_videos_o nline and in_class_material	assignement (optional)	assessment
Bioeconomy	Forestry based bioeconomy	B082_CO2_Capture	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	
Bioeconomy		B084_Ecosystem_Management	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
Bioeconomy		B086_Bioproducts_from_forestry	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	
digitalisation	D070A_Forestry_and_Ag rifood_production_chain	D071A_Forestry_supply_chain_principles_ and_knowledge	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
sustainability	Soil: general introducion, types and specification for uses	S180_Soil_general_introduction	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
sustainability	Soil as a resource	S190_Soil_as_a_resource	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
sustainability	Soil impacted by Agri and Food activities	S200_Soil_impacted_by_Agri_and_Food_a ctivities	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
sustainability	Soil impacted by industrial activities	S210_Soil_impacted_by_industrial_activiti es	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
sustainability	Air : general introduction, atmosphere and emission from activities	S220_Air_atmosphere_and_emissions_fro m_activities	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1
sustainability	Climate Change	S240_Climate_change	CEPI	Lisa Kretschmann- lisa@re-focus.eu	1	1	0	1

tot lessons tot units
10 8

% of welcome_and activities delivered 100%

% of lectures_and_videos_online and in_class_material delivered 100%

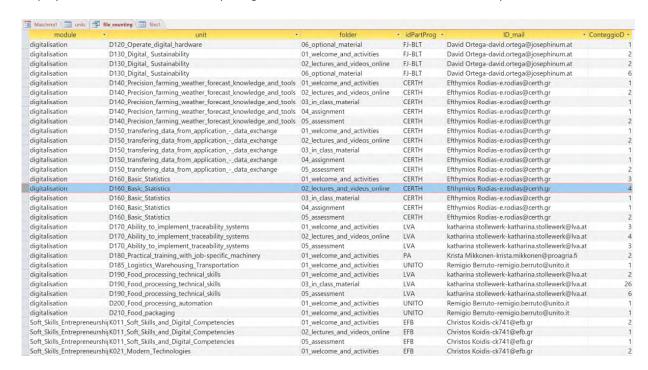
% of assignement delivered (optional) 0%

% of assessment delivered 100%

0 = empty folder 1 = at least 1 file has been uploaded



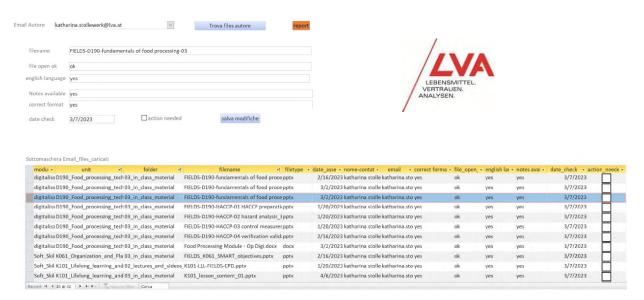
Instead, the Access Database utilized for quality control of the content consisted of several sheets. One sheet displayed the list of subfolders comprising a lesson where at least one file had been uploaded.







Additionally, for each designated member responsible for developing a file, there was a mask within Access that facilitated visualizing all the files associated with that partner's responsibility. This feature allowed the inclusion of notes to assess whether the files met the main requirements agreed upon during previous meetings.



4 Learning Management System

Despite the guidelines outlined in the Erasmus+ Programme Guide, experience has demonstrated that the outputs of Erasmus+ Projects are frequently made available only to registered users. The European Commission has approved of this provided that at least some basic information on the results is made available to the public without charge or registration. In other words, while the whole training could be made available only after registering, some components, such as the training structure, content description, and video teasers, should be shared online for free.

An identification of the trainees is necessary in order to grade them and track their knowledge growth (by allocating test data from the pre-test and final test). Without it, the training program's objectives could not be measured or achieved. Without it, it would be ineffective. There has to be a mechanism for UNITO to administer the trainer registration process. There must be a method for the trainers to administer the registration of the learners (trainees) and for UNITO to provide assistance (if required). Additionally, this will ensure that personal data management procedures must be improved in order to fully comply with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

Additionally, experience has shown that certain Erasmus+ project outcomes are commercialized after the project has ended. This is primarily due to the fact that completely free outputs, even if they are still accessible after the project is over, are frequently disregarded after the project consortium disbands. These outputs, among other things, are not frequently updated, have broken links, and do not offer registered users any kind of customer support. However, when outputs are paid for, there is more incentive to maintain the outputs.





We, therefore, recommend applying the <u>CC BY-NC 4.0</u> Creative Commons license (Attribution-Non-commercial 4.0 International) during the project lifetime and within four years after its closure.

4.1 E-learning platform sections and user navigation

The platform needs an intuitive layout and menu system for practical usability. To guarantee this, the platform must provide easily understandable icons (that visually represent the information they represent and the user's expectations).

Due to these factors, the e-learning platform must have the following content icons:

- A preview of the video or a video icon
- symbol for documents
- Notes-containing papers (for all PowerPoint presentations included in the training course).
- symbol for external links

The training platform also needs the option of two separate sections with two different contents and user options in order to handle the diverse content and user options for teachers and trainees.

4.2 Moodle platform

The goal of the Moodle learning platform is to give teachers, administrators, and students access to a single, reliable, secure, and integrated system for building customized learning environments. Moodle, which powers tens of thousands of learning environments worldwide, is used by both large and small institutions and organizations. It is the most commonly used learning platform in the world, with more than 90 million users spanning academic and corporate applications. The learner-centric tools and collaborative learning environments provided by Moodle are extremely effective at enhancing both teaching and learning. Moodle is simple to understand and use thanks to its straightforward interface, drag-and-drop capabilities, and well-documented resources in addition to continual usability enhancements.

Under the terms of the GNU General Public License, Moodle is made available without charge. Anyone can use Moodle for both business and non-commercial projects without paying any licensing costs, and they can take advantage of its cost-effectiveness, flexibility, and other benefits. Due to the open-source nature of the Moodle project, it is always being revised and updated to meet the changing needs of its users. Due to Moodle's multilingual features, online learning is not linguistically constrained. The most adaptable toolkit for supporting both blended learning and entirely online courses is this one. Configure Moodle by enabling or removing essential elements, then utilize its full range of built-in capabilities to effortlessly integrate everything required for a course, including external collaboration platforms like forums, wikis, chats, and blogs.

Security controls are continuously updated and incorporated in Moodle development processes and software to defend against unauthorized access, data loss, and misuse. Moodle is committed to preserving data security and user privacy. For maximum control, Moodle can be quickly deployed on a private, secure cloud or server. Moodle is accessible from anywhere in the globe because it is web-based. Content on the





Moodle platform is easily accessible and consistent across a variety of web browsers and devices thanks to a by default mobile-compatible interface and cross-browser compatibility.

The Google Drive repository offered a place for partners' generated work to be stored, but it also came with some hazards. Despite the fact that UNITO had backups in place, partners might still accidentally delete files. Even while lost files may be recovered, frequent occurrences of this kind would take a lot of time. The partners opted to move the content to a Moodle platform as a solution to this problem. Partners, teachers, students, and employees would have a safer atmosphere where they could download the lessons without worrying about losing any information thanks to this platform.

An outside consultant was hired to build the Moodle platform in order to do this.

5 Conclusion

In this report an overview of the training contents has been provided.

The training program was structured into four modules, with each section dedicated to a specific field: Sustainability, Bioeconomy, Digitalization and a common module related to the Soft Skills & Entrepreneurship, considering the occupational profiles developed in task 2.1. In order to bear the EQAVET certification, each occupational profile outlined will correspond approximately to 680 h, of which 120 online, 180 in-class, and 360 as a work- based period, with 20 more hours for the assessment.

The Learning Management System chosen was Moodle platform since is simple to understand and use thanks to its straightforward interface, drag-and-drop capabilities, and well-documented resources in addition to continual usability enhancements. The modules and their respective lessons will be uploaded to this platform, and they will be accessible to anyone who creates an account on the platform. This approach will allow us to monitor the number of visitors to the site. Furthermore, it has been determined that the Moodle platform will be integrated into the broader Pact for Skills platform, establishing its place within a sector skills alliance.