



# CARIFORUM Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation

Dr. Justin Zephyrine & Dr. Roberta Niles | Port of  
Spain, Trinidad and Tobago | August 24th, 2022



CARIFORUM



EU-CARIFORUM Regional project, funded by the European Union and implemented by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)

[www.caripi-hub.com](http://www.caripi-hub.com)

# The Way Forward:

## Capacity-Building Workshops for Educational Stakeholders



CARIFORUM



# Presentation Overview

# Presentation Format

---

Capacity-building is one of the central pillars of this project. This aligns with the goal of training educators as they adapt IP principles in teaching their various subject areas.

This presentation will comprises the following:

- Activity
- A Proficiency-Based Approach
- IP Pedagogical Strategies
  - Active Learning
  - Game-Based Learning
  - Collaborative

**What are the six (6) Ps that were identified in the carlPI methodology?**

# Pedagogical Strategies

Dr. Roberta Niles

# Pedagogical Strategies

---

- Pedagogical strategies/modern training methodologies refer to any training strategy/approach that is adopted to enhance the training experience by:
  1. Improving engagement
  2. Facilitating collaboration
  3. Allowing for hands-on experiences
  4. Allowing for technology integration
  5. Increasing retention

# Modern Training Methodologies

Game-Based  
Learning

Collaborative  
Learning

Self-Learning

Problem-Based  
Learning

Spaced  
Learning

The Flipped  
Approach

3D Modeling

Virtual Worlds



# Active Learning

## Dr. Justin Zephyrine

---

**Trainee/Learner-Centred Training  
is an active experience.**

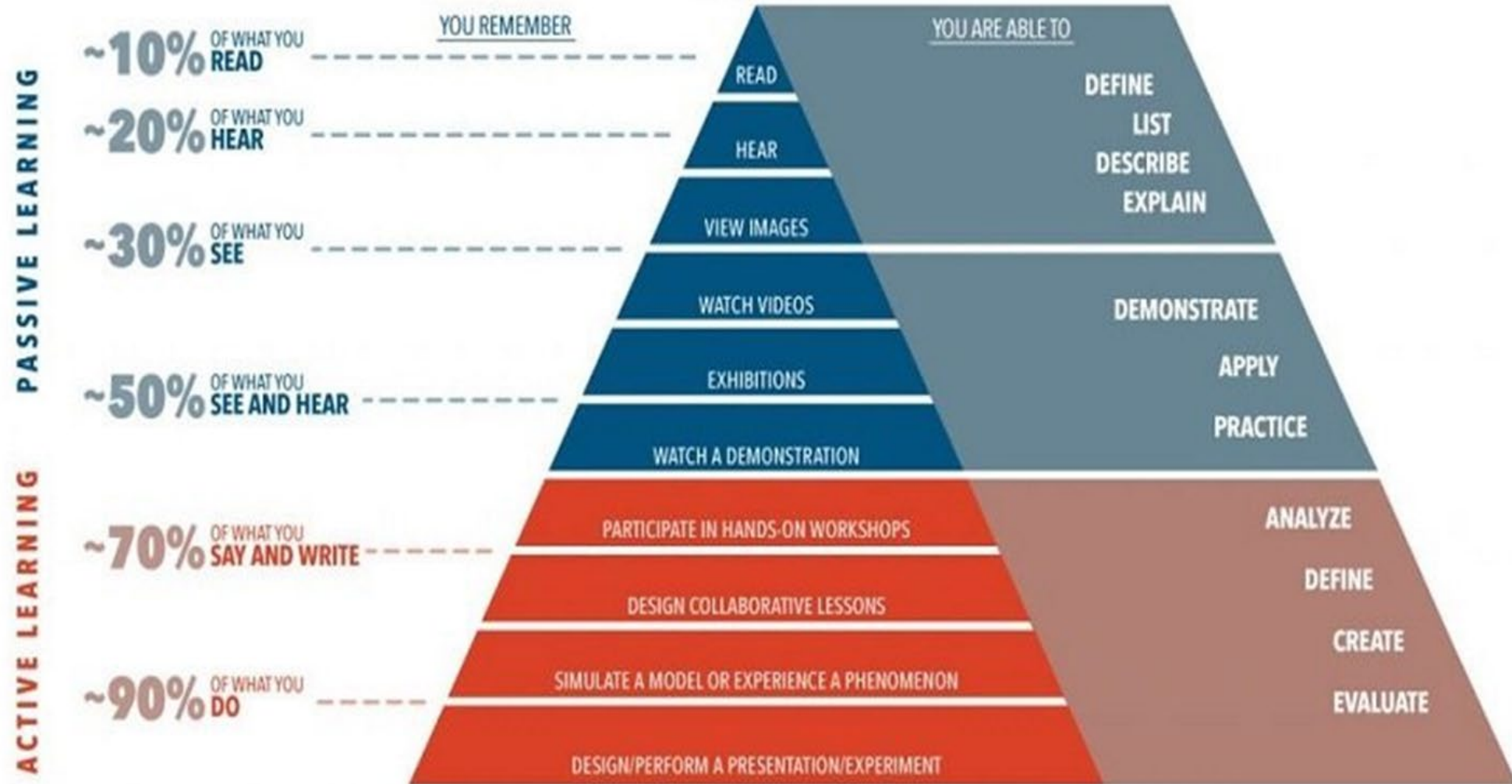
**tell me and  
i'll forget.  
show me  
and i may  
remember.  
involve me  
and i learn.**

**- Benjamin Franklin**

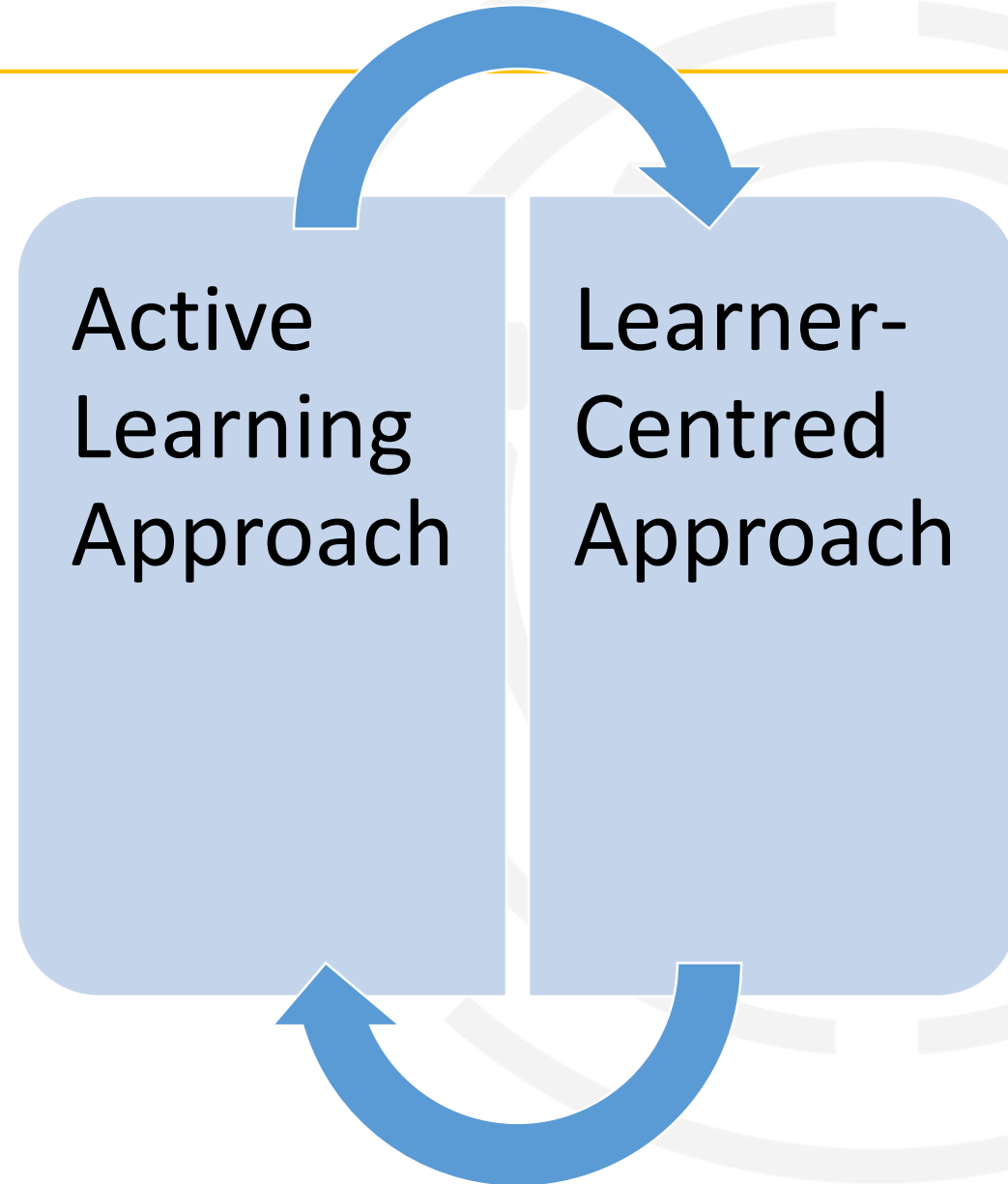
# Trainee-Centred Training

## Active Learning

### CONE OF EXPERIENCE EDGAR DALE



# Active Learning



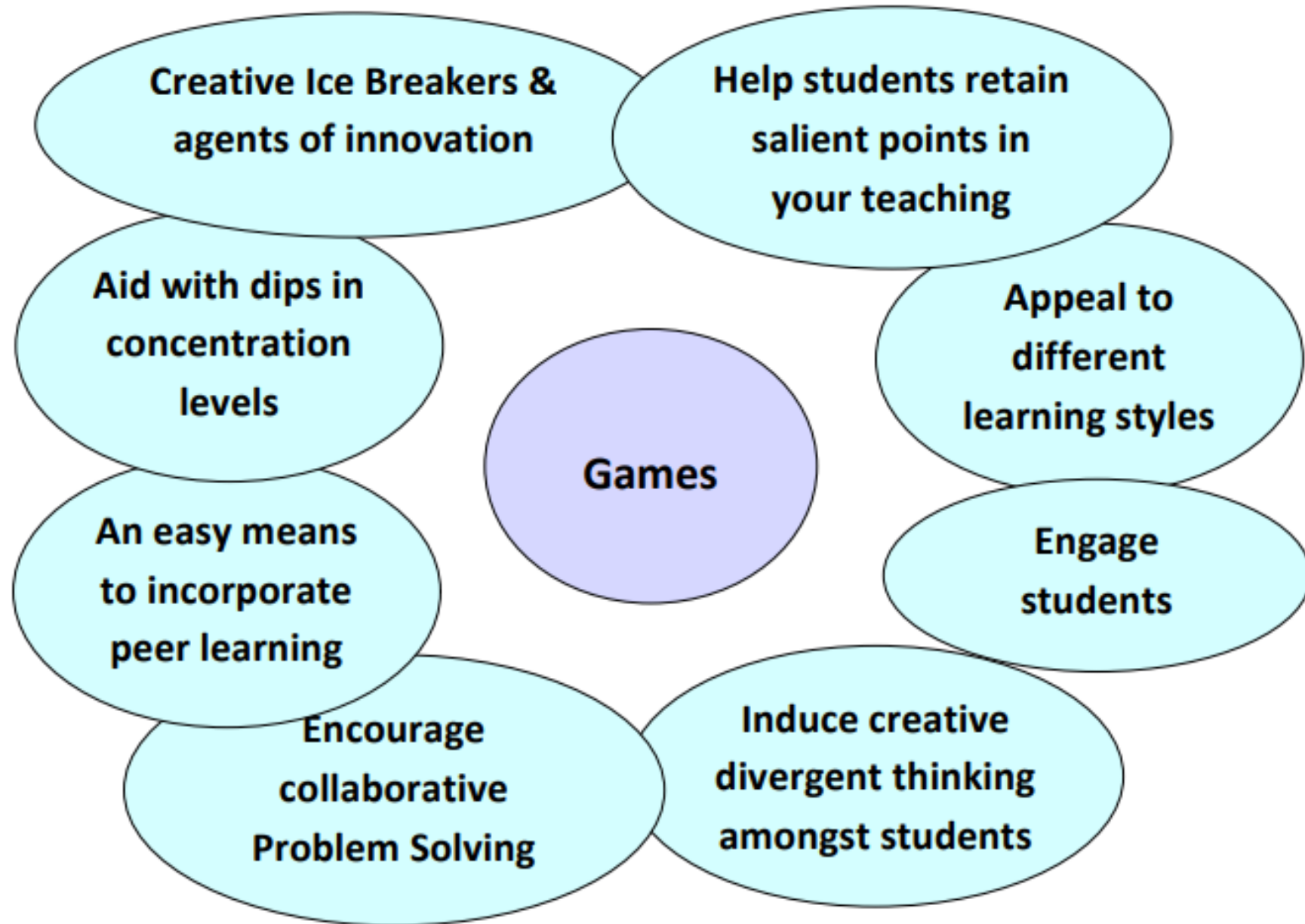
# Games-Based Learning

## Dr. Justin Zephyrine

# What is Game-Based Learning?

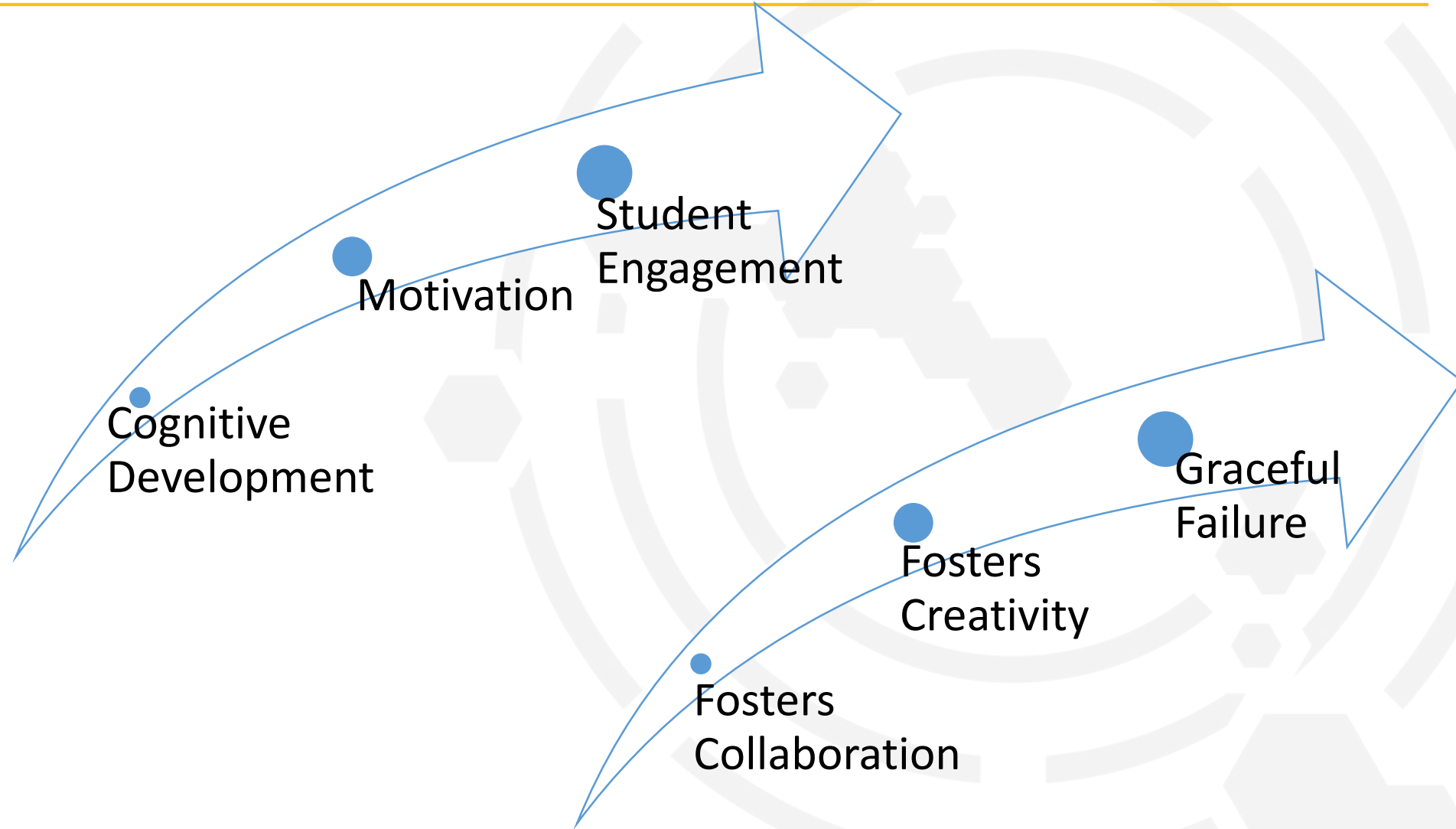
- Game play with defined learning outcomes (Shaffer, Halverson, Squire, & Gee, 2005).
- The design process of games for learning involves balancing the need to cover the subject matter with the desire to prioritize game play (Plass, Perlin, & Nordlinger, 2010).

# Why Game-Based Learning? (Benefits)



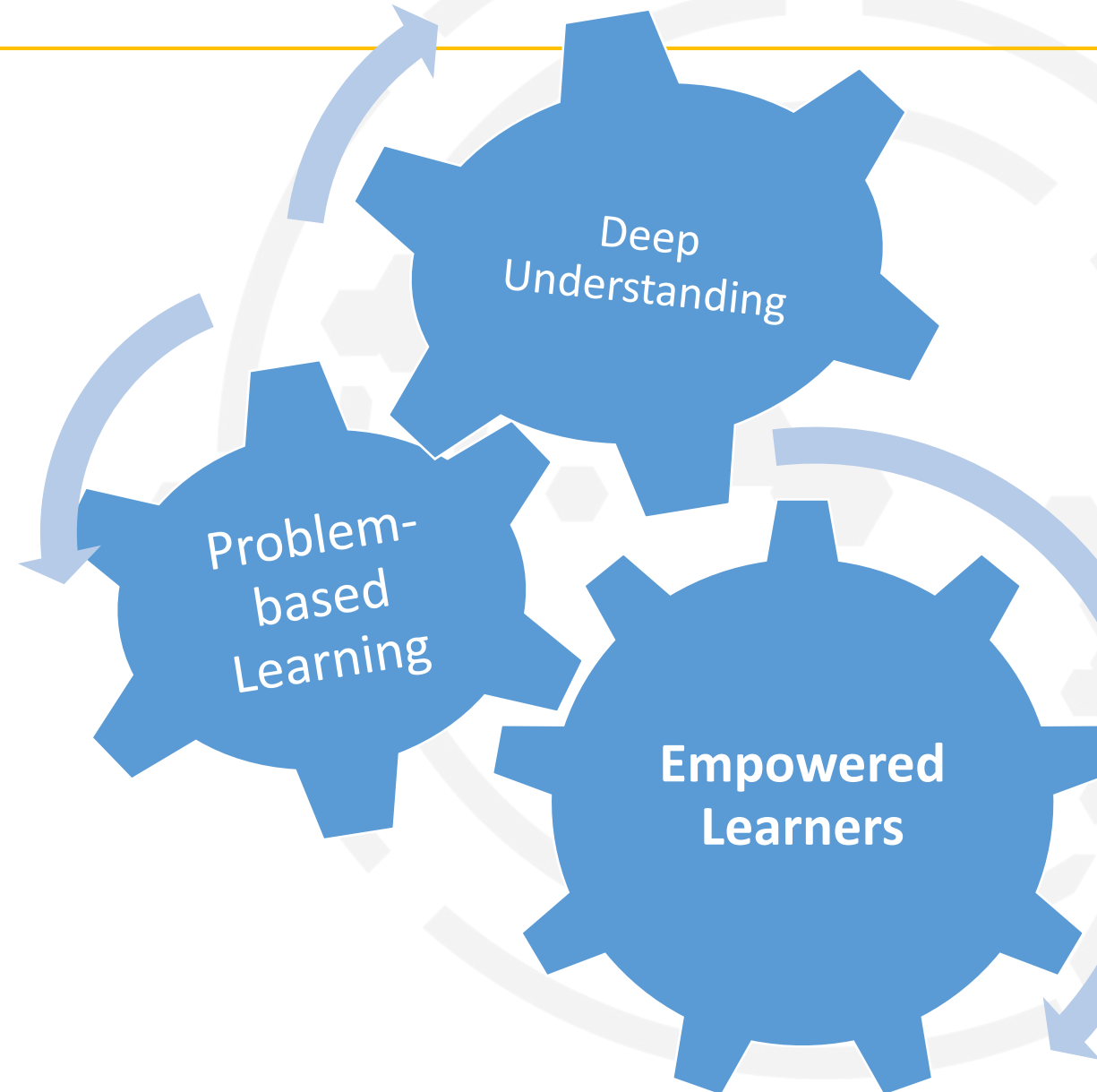
# Why Game-Based Learning? (Benefits)

---



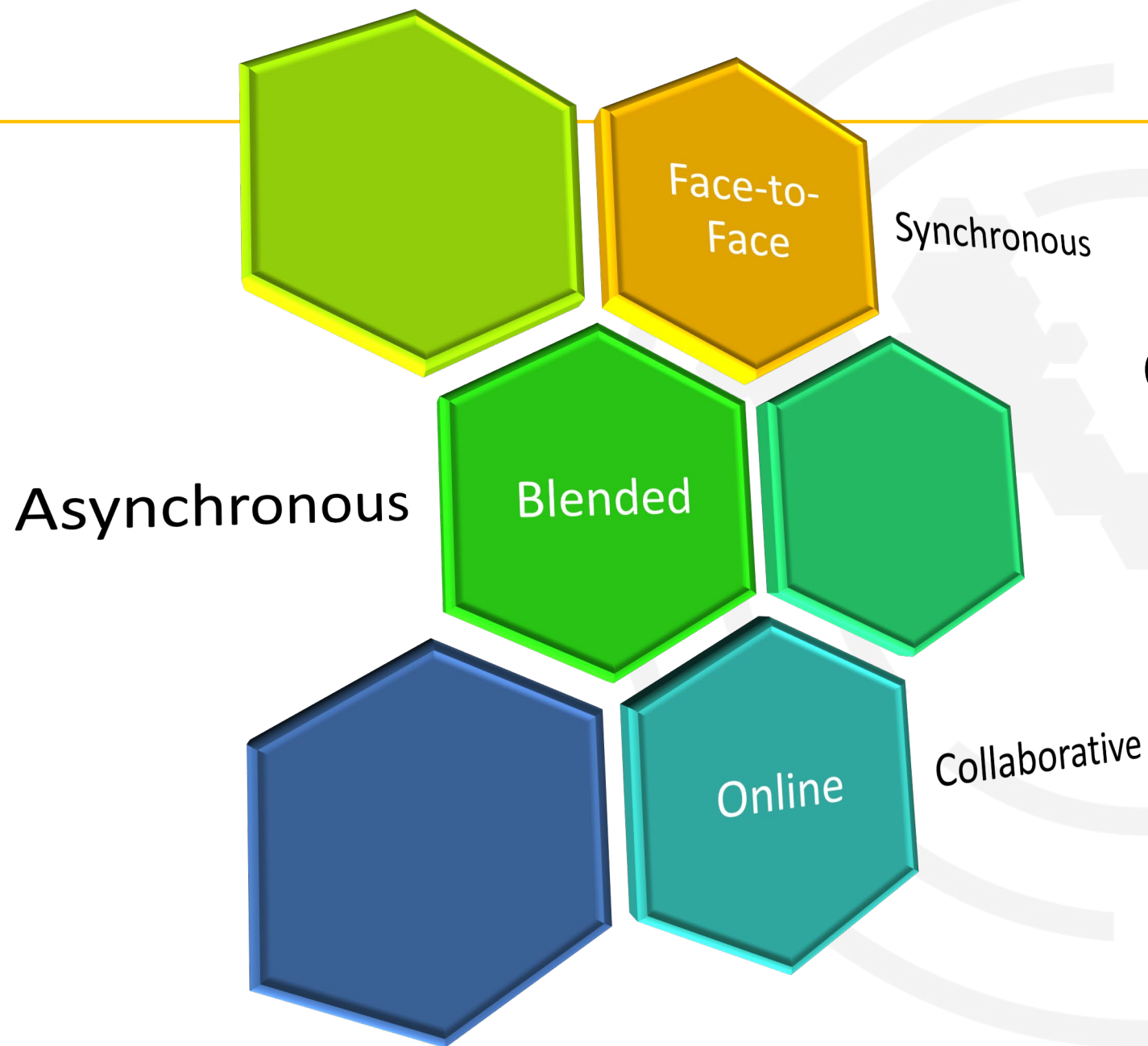


# Principles of Game-based Learning



# Principles of Game-Based Learning

- **Empowered Learners:** games empower students by making them agents/players. The **actions/decisions** of these players ultimately affect the outcome of the game.
  - Games also empower learners by allowing **customization** of the learning experience eg via attempting different strategies to beat/complete the game and become a new type of learner.
  - Games help to empower learners via **identity** (e.g. gaming avatars, goals).
- **Problem-based Learning: Sequencing of problems** (from simple to more difficult) helps the brain to develop effective cognitive solutions that learners can adapt/use later on.
  - The **pleasantly frustrating principle** ensures that a problem must be somewhat challenging to the student.
- **Deep Understanding: System thinking** games give rise to effects based on the decisions players make. This allows for model-based reasoning (building a model of how rules interact) which is the basis of scientific thinking.



## Game-Based Learning Contexts

# Collaborative Approaches

## Dr. Roberta Niles

# What is Collaborative Learning? - “Two heads are better than one.”

- ❑ **Collaborative learning** is the educational approach of using groups to enhance learning through working together
- ❑ Collaborative learning is a form of social learning that is distinctive in one respect: Individuals learn along *with* others, not *from* an instructor or expert.
- ❑ Learners work with each other on projects, where they must collaborate as a group to understand the concepts being presented to them

# What is Collaborative Learning - “Two heads are better than one.”

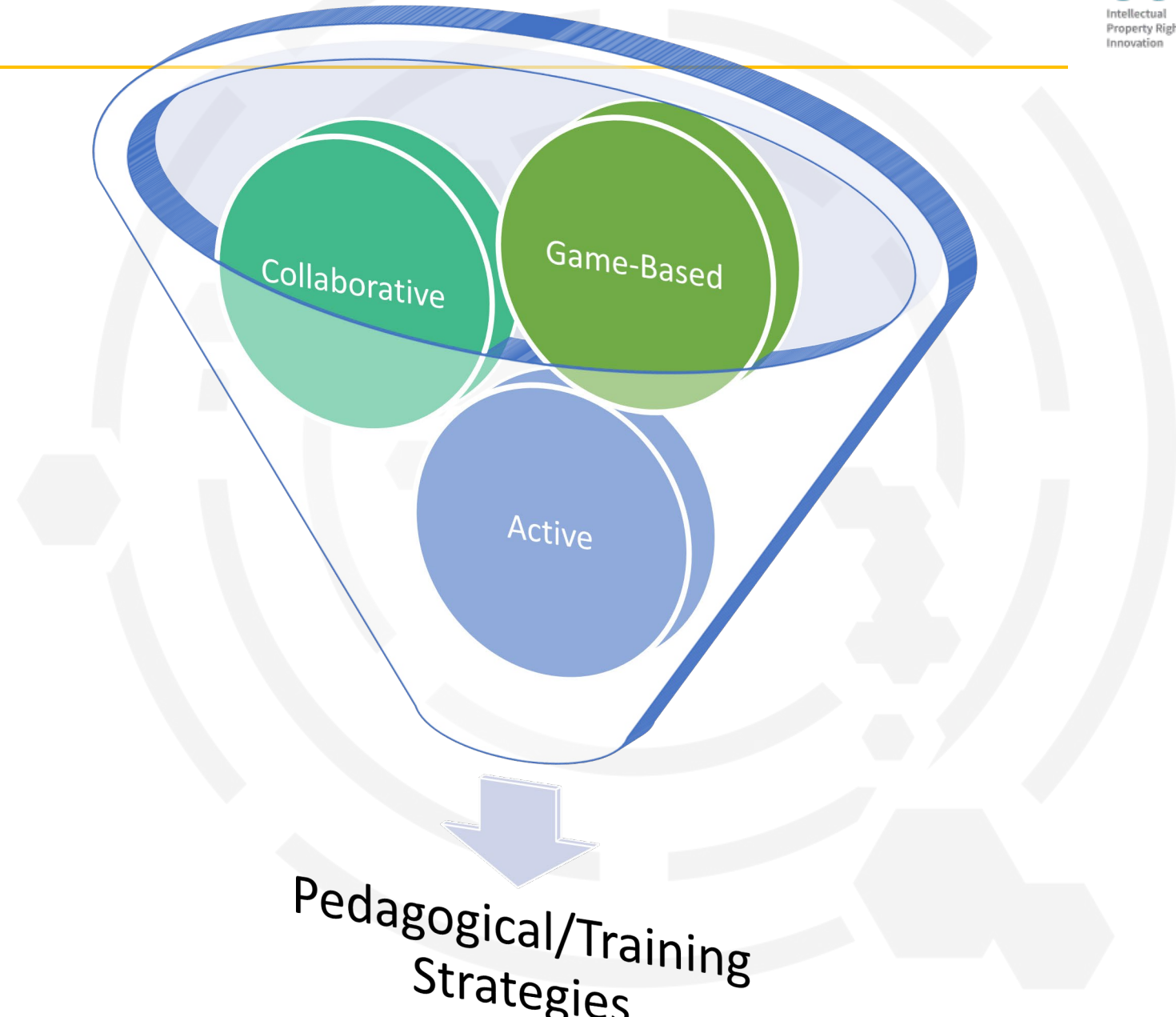
- ❑ Some confusion exists about the difference between collaborative and cooperative learning
  - ❑ In cooperative learning, participants are responsible for a specific section of their own learning and success, and also that of the group as a whole. The group has a director.
  - ❑ In collaborative learning, individual participants must also take responsibility for their team learning and succeeding, but their roles, resources, and organization are left up to them. The group self-directs.

# Combined Approaches & Examples

## Dr. Justin Zephyrine & Dr. Roberta Niles

# Combined Approaches & Examples

A combination of approaches is often more effective.





# Combined Approaches & Examples

## IdeasPowered@school Educational Materials

- **Primary School**
- Go Creative Boardgame (upper primary)
- Go Creative Lesson Pack
- Playground Games
- Inventor Corner
- Logo Making

# Combined Approaches & Examples

## IdeasPowered@school Educational Materials

### Secondary School

- Creativity Diary
- Creatrivia Boardgame
- Creatrivia EU/Caribbean Questions
- Entrepreneurship

# Combined Approaches & Examples

## IdeasPowered@school Educational Materials

Guidance provided on how IP can be incorporated in the various subject areas.

- Art
- Economics
- Geography
- History
- IT
- Language
- Music
- PE
- STEM

# Which of the following are you most anticipating in the training experience?

Collaborative  
Approaches

Game-Based  
Approaches

Hands-On/Active  
Learning Approaches

All of The Above

# Thank you \* Gracias \* Merci \* Bedankt

**Website**

[www.caripi-hub.com](http://www.caripi-hub.com)

**Email Address**

[caripi@euipo.europa.com](mailto:caripi@euipo.europa.com)



EUIPcooperation



EUIPcooperation



@EUIPcooperation



euipcooperation