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LOVE MY CITY

Methodological Guide for Teachers

Final product: Project 2020-1-FR01-KA229-080514_1– LOVE MY CITY





PROJECT NUMBER : Project 2020-1-FR01-KA229-080514_1– LOVE MY CITY

LLTA 1 FRANCE: Smart city, technology and well being in my city

Why is this an important topic and how do we handle this?

We chose this topic for the 1st LTTA with teachers, because our research has shown that we are not yet able to appreciate the impact of a smart city and smart home, technology has been linked to higher way of life and to have a green life. We can so reduce our electricity consumption, and faster information processing.

Technology is important for well being because of increase the quality of the way of life, less cars in the city, helpful to park, reduce light during the night, help disabilities person to be guided in the city. The idea to feel well in our city, is a good for our brain and body.

Conversely, an inadequate use of technology can be bad for the life, it is very important to use correctly.





What is smart city ? What is wellbeing? – Definition and Examples

a) What is a Smart City? – Definition and Examples

- 1) An infrastructure based around technology.
- 2) Environmental initiatives.
- 3) Effective and highly functional public transportation.
- 4) Confident and progressive city plans.

People able to live and work within the city, using its resources.

What is wellbeing?

In simple terms, well-being can be described as judging life positively and feeling good. For public health purposes, physical well-being (e.g., feeling very healthy and full of energy) is also viewed as critical to overall well-being.

What is Technology education, and how does it work?

What is the meaning of technology of education?

Educational Technology is the field of study that investigates the process of analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating the instructional environment, learning materials, learners, and the learning process in order to improve teaching and learning.

What is educational technology with examples?

Education ICT is the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for educational purposes. Examples of education ICT include using cloud-based learning software, apps, blogs or discussion boards, digital whiteboards, and other interactive online tools for students and teachers.



What is the definition of technology for students?

What is technology? Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life or, as it is sometimes phrased, to the change and manipulation

What are some of the key challenges?

We saw with the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the technology allowed us to continue our project not face to face but with meeting on line. It was very important to be in touch together. If we hadn't technology, maybe, this project was not possible.

What can we do about it?

To transform education and the lives of children and adolescents and put learners' technology knowledges and well-being at the core of the education agenda.

We need comprehensive policies and programmes that address *all* learners' needs holistically, are relevant and responsive to contexts and evolving needs, coordinated across sectors and sustained by increased policy and financial commitments.

How can we have a sustainable educational activity for technology and students' well-being?

Our project conclusion show students who participate in active learning absorb the information better than they do during traditional lectures. Thankfully, there are many ways to engage children's minds while letting them do something exciting.



1. Take a Recycling Center Field Trip

Most kids are familiar with the concept of recycling, but very few have had the opportunity to visit a recycling center.

Teachers can lead their class on a field trip to a local recycling plant.

Students can bring some recyclable materials with them and learn how to put them in the machines.

Ideally, employees at the recycling center could give the kids a tour and a lesson in sustainability.

2. Encourage Using technology in a clever way

For students we must learn them how to use the internet informations, to limit the use of the network game, to use the technology to increase the green involved

3. Using technology in the sustainable way

Students must think that they need to use the technology for the better life and to take care about the ressources of the planet

4. New Erasmus + partnerships with this topic

Apply for new Erasmus plus project together with our partners and share our experience and expertise about this topic.





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LTTA 2 NORWAY: Renewable and Green energy in the city

The focus for this LTTA will be gaining more knowledge about how to teach students about renewable energy and looking into solutions and good practices when it comes to sustainability and green energy.

This is an important theme as the future and future cities will be more and more dependent on reusing resources and on implementing green energy in housing and everyday life as much as possible.

The week was kicked off by CONTITO Climate Ambassadors who gave inspiring examples on how to teach and implement the newest knowledge about sustainability in our teaching with the goal of teaching how to create a climate-neutral and climate resilient society.

They were presenting concrete programs and initiatives addressing the main climate challenges: *Energy, Youth, Food, Mobility, Economy, Cities, Buildings, Behavior, and International*, and giving examples of how to teach it back at home.

[Link to Contito and the nine challenges](#)

Hereafter we participated in a class where we saw the teaching carried out in practice.

For all this was a very important session because it gave concrete ideas as to how to teach these very difficult topics and we spent a good time afterwards brainstorming on how this could be carried out in our respective countries.



In Denmark a lot of organisations, universities and companies are researching new and more sustainable energy forms. To give the teachers more insight and more knowledge to support their teaching and debates back at their own schools, we had arranged a special day at the Danish Technological University (DTU), which - together with private partners - are trying to find new and more sustainable energy forms that will help the transport sector in the future. Among other things, they are - together with private partners - trying to develop a sustainable fuel for areoplanes.

We got a very special arrangement with DTU where the head of the development department showed us around their facilities and gave us a very unique insight in their work, challenges and expectations.

[Danish Technological University focuses on sustainable aviation fuel](#)

We also visited the renowned company Haldor Topsoe who also are researching how to produce synthetic fuel where renewable energy is transformed into e-fuel to be used in the transport sector and presents a promising decarbonization and monetization path, specifically for the production of sustainable aviation fuels and diesel.

[Haldor Topsoe - and more about e-guel and its benefits](#)

The two visits gave an insight into the future of renewable energy, new fuel-forms and a background to the teachers about the process and thoughts behind these new and important things which again gives the teachers some knowledge that can help to explain and motivate students on why these things are important to learn about in school.

During the week we also went out to visit the oldest ecovillage in Denmark, Økosamfundet Dyssekilde, where they from the outset wanted to create a different



society based on spirituality, vegetarianism, self-sufficiency, with a positive impact on the environment, a conscious use of resources, local jobs and a multitude of social activities.

This meant that right from the very beginning in Økosamfundet Dyssekilde have thought and acted according to these principles.

- Work with nature, not against it
- Create systems that produce more energy than they consume
- Work for the regenerating of the earth
- co-operating through interdidisciplinary networking
- Unite local circulation of matter

In the light of this the personal responsibility of our actions plays a great role in our community.

The village and the ideas have changed enormously since they were first conceived. The common foundations are now more focused around ecology, sustainability, respect and tolerance.

This visit gave us an unique insight into debates and thoughts of how to live and build as sustainable as possible.

Which materials are really the most sustainable? What building style preserves and uses heat most efficiently?

These discussions and insights were brought back with us, and we realized that in teaching sustainability we could also benefit from letting the students experiment by planning and building their own houses (in model size) and hereby get a more hands-on experience and greater focus on materials, architecture and making it more relevant for them.



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LLTA 3 NORWAY: Special students and special needs as a reason to love my city

Why is this an important topic, and how do we handle this?

Every single country identifies what a special student is, and organizes education adjusted to the specific needs of the students. Different countries have different views on what special students are, and the way each country organizes the education differs quite a lot. How do we do this in different ways in the different countries? How may we learn from each other and implement this in our own schools?

What is a special needs student? – Definition and Examples

- **student with special needs** means a student who has a disability of an intellectual, physical, sensory, emotional or behavioural nature, has a learning disability or has exceptional gifts or talents. ([student with special needs Definition | Law Insider](#))



- In other words that the student may have attention deficit disorder (ADD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), autistic spectrum disorder (ASD), learning disability such e.g. dyslexia, or that the student does not work in an ordinary classroom setting due to special skills.
- Furthermore, special needs may arise in times of crises. When Covid-19 struck, most students had needs related to stress and fear, and how to cope with this, new situation.
- We also see that social media and trends in our contemporary world is increasing the stress level amongst youth, especially, hence there is a special need to address this issue.
- The multicultural classroom which is increasingly common, has also created special needs education regarding language as well as culture.

What is special needs education, and how does it work?

Special needs education is the use of pedagogical approaches and tools in order to help solve problems in learning or adapting. In some countries, there are schools for students for special needs, designed to give these students what they need.

There is great variety in special needs, and there are a plethora of approaches and ideas to help the situation.

What is the main focus of special education? Special Ed. Features

In organizing special needs education, it is of vital importance that there is an overarching and well wrought policy in order to ensure that the individual receives



his or her fair share of education. This may be individuals, smaller groups, or even larger groups of students. This is to ensure that the students have their options open to succeed in life and become model citizens.

Fields of focus:

- 1) **Learning disability**
- 2) **Behavioural or emotional disability**
- 3) **Stress**
- 4) **Special skills**
- 5) **Multicultural approaches**

What are the main characteristics of learning disabilities?

- 1) **Learning disabilities**
 - a. **Dyslexia**
 - b. **Dyscalculia**
 - c. **Deficit disorders**
 - d. **Autism spectrum**
- 2) **Behavioral or emotional disability**
- 3) **Stress**
 - a. **Social media**
 - b. **Trauma**
 - c. **Pressure**
- 4) **Special skills**
 - a. **Special gifts and qualities**
 - b. **Autism spectrum**



5) Multicultural aspects

- a. Language
- b. Culture comprehension
- c. Pedagogical traditions

What are the measures and tools used in handling the issues of learning disabilities in Europe?

- 1) Special schools
- 2) Special classes
- 3) ICT
- 4) Environmental- and healthcare workers
- 5) Special pedagogy
- 6) Cultural relativism as a part of the curriculum
- 7) Mindfulness and mindset learning

How do we solve the aspects in different ways? Different countries, different solutions.

- 1) France
- 2) Turkey
- 3) Romania
- 4) Denmark
- 5) Austria
- 6) Norway

YouTube - UNICEF

[\(1492\) Inclusive Education and Children with Disabilities | UNICEF - YouTube](#)



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LLTA 4 ROMANIA: Healthy food and well being in my city

Why is this an important topic and how do we handle this?

We chose this topic for the 5th LTTA with students, because our research has shown that students are able to learn better when they're well nourished, and eating healthy meals has been linked to higher grades, better memory and alertness, and faster information processing.

Food important for well being because a healthy, well-balanced diet can help us think clearly and feel more alert. It can also improve concentration and attention span.

Conversely, an inadequate diet can lead to fatigue, impaired decision-making, and can slow down reaction time.

What is healthy food? What is wellbeing? – Definition and Examples

a) What is healthy food?

Healthy food is food that gives you all the nutrients you need to stay healthy, feel well and have plenty of energy. The best way to ensure you're eating healthily is to eat a wide variety of different kinds of food.

b) What is wellbeing?

In simple terms, well-being can be described as judging life positively and feeling good. For public health purposes, physical well-being (e.g., feeling very healthy and full of energy) is also viewed as critical to overall well-being.

c) What is Food well-being (FWB)?

Food well-being (FWB) is defined as “a positive psychological, physical,

emotional, and social relationship with food at both the individual and societal levels” (Block et al., 2011, p. 6).



What is FWB education, and how does it work?

Good health and nutrition are foundations for learning and a crucial investment for more sustainable, inclusive and peaceful futures – they can improve education outcomes, empower learners to thrive and promote inclusion and equity in education and health.

Education about health and nutrition is about investing both in learners’ education *and* their health, with benefits extending to homes and communities.

Ensuring the health and well-being of learners is one of the most transformative ways to improve education outcomes, promote inclusion and equity and to rebuild the education system, especially following the COVID-19 pandemic.

What are some of the key challenges?

Despite significant progress on school health and nutrition, more work must be done to ensure that the programmes in place are comprehensive, meet the needs of *all* learners and can be sustained. Many children are still missing out, most marginalized communities.



While the multisectoral nature of school health and nutrition is a strength, it can also lead to diffused action and scattered interventions. More attention needs to be paid to the quality of programmes, the synergies with existing efforts and the monitoring and evaluating of actions' delivery and impact.

As our project concluded is facing a global food crisis and struggling with the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, school health and nutrition must be integral to the daily mission of education systems across the globe.



What can we do about it?

To transform education and the lives of children and adolescents and put learners' health and well-being at the core of the education agenda and to improve the quality and reach of school health and nutrition programmes.

We need comprehensive policies and programmes that address *all* learners' needs holistically, are relevant and responsive to contexts and evolving needs, coordinated across sectors and sustained by increased policy and financial commitments.

There are many ways in which our schools can promote physical and mental health and well-being. This starts by **including health and well-being in curriculum, providing nutritious school meals and ensuring access to health services.**



It also means ensuring that school environments are free from violence and conducive to good health, nutrition, development and learning. Greater efforts to engage learners and communities and to ensure school staff and teachers have the necessary knowledge, tools and support are also needed.

School health and nutrition actions are a cost-effective investment. They can help reach marginalized learners and advance inclusion and equity, while benefitting multiple sectors including education, health, social protection and agriculture.

How can we have a sustainable educational activity for healthy food and students' well-being?

Our project conclusion show students who participate in active learning absorb the information better than they do during traditional lectures. Thankfully, there are many ways to engage children's minds while letting them do something exciting.

1. Take a Recycling Center Field Trip

Most kids are familiar with the concept of recycling, but very few have had the opportunity to visit a recycling center. Teachers can lead their class on a field trip to a local recycling plant. Students can bring some recyclable materials with them and learn how to put them in the machines. Ideally, employees at the recycling center could give the kids a tour and a lesson in sustainability.

2. Encourage Biking and Walking

For kids who are old enough, riding a bike or walking to school is a great way to help the environment. Schools should provide plenty of bike racks and safe bike lanes for children who want to ride to school. Additionally, having well-marked crosswalks and crossing guards helps children safely bike or walk to class.



3. Make Arts and Crafts

Students will enjoy making arts and crafts using materials that would otherwise be thrown away. Some materials great for art activities include glass bottles, tin cans, milk jugs and cardboard.

The possibilities are endless when it comes to making crafts. Students can make decorations based on the season, such as Halloween or Easter. They can have a model airplane contest and see whose paper plane flies the farthest. Or, they can make their own wind chimes using upcycled materials.

4. Have a Local Food Day

A great activity to promote student health at school is to host a local food day. Once a month or so, local farmers, restaurants or food trucks can bring fresh food to the school. They can teach students about where the food came from, including how long it took to grow and prepare. Then, the kids can enjoy a healthy, sustainably produced meal.

5. Paint Recycling Bins

Teachers can hold a school-wide recycling bin decorating contest, then see which classroom wins for each category. Students can win points for making the funniest, prettiest or most creative recycling bin. They can use paint, googly eyes, glitter or other craft supplies to decorate it. Teachers will set up the recycling bins in the school once the contest ends.

6. Have a Trash Cleanup Day

On a day with nice weather, students can grab a pair of gloves and a trash bag, then head outside as a group to clean up the campus. If the school grounds are already clean, teachers can even take their students on a class field trip to a local park or natural area. Students can then enjoy a picnic and spend some time playing in the spot they beautified.



7. Plant a School Garden

A great way to teach kids about sustainable living is to let them plant a vegetable garden. As a group, they can work on the garden every day until it's time to harvest the vegetables, which they can then use as part of another classroom activity.

Teachers can provide a lesson in making healthy food, then let the kids use their vegetables to make some delicious snacks. It's also a great chance to talk about food waste – growing a garden takes a lot of work and students get to see the value of food firsthand.

8. New Erasmus + partnerships with this topic

Apply for new Erasmus plus project together with our partners and share our experience and expertise about this topic.

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LLTA 5: Religion and way of life in my city ?

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT ?

In this project countries have different models of religious education catholic, orthodox, muslim, protestant.

Some partner schools teach religion in their schools , while some of them dont have religion lessons.

So most of the students don't have enough or accurate information about different religions and different cultures and traditions.

We chose this topic for this LTTA, because we believe an objective, high-quality teaching about religion supports the development of social, civic and intercultural competences, educating towards a constructive and critical understanding of cultural and religious differences.

WHAT IS ISLAM?

The word “Islam” means “submission to the will of God.” Followers of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims are monotheistic and worship one, all-knowing God, who



in Arabic is known as Allah. Followers of Islam aim to live a life of complete submission to Allah. They believe that nothing can happen without Allah's permission, but humans have free will.

Islam teaches that Allah's word was revealed to the prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel.

Muslims believe several prophets were sent to teach Allah's law. They respect some of the same prophets as Jews and Christians, including Abraham, Moses, Noah and Jesus. Muslims contend that Muhammad was the final prophet.

Mosques are places where Muslims worship.

Some important Islamic holy places include the Kaaba shrine in Mecca, the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, and the Prophet Muhammad's mosque in Medina.

The Quran (or Koran) is the major holy text of Islam.



The Quran (sometimes spelled Qur'an or Koran) contains some basic information that is found in the Hebrew Bible as well as revelations that were given to Muhammad. The text is considered the sacred word of God and supercedes any previous writings.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

Christianity is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion based on the life and It is the world's largest and most widespread religion with roughly 2.4 billion followers representing one-third of the global population. Its adherents, known as Christians, are estimated to make up a majority of the population in 157 countries and territories, Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah promised in the Old



Testament and they believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Christians believe that God sent his Son to earth to save humanity from the consequences of its sins. One of the most important concepts in Christianity is that of Jesus giving his life on the Cross (the Crucifixion) and rising from the dead on the third day (the Resurrection). Christians believe that there is only one God, but that there are three elements to this one God:

- God the Father.
- God the Son.
- The Holy Spirit.

Christians worship in churches. Their spiritual leaders are called priests or ministers. The Christian holy book is the Bible, and consists of the Old and New Testaments. Christian holy days such as Easter and Christmas are important milestones in the Western secular calendar.

WHAT IS CATHOLICISM ?

The Catholic Church is the most congregational Christian denomination, whose spiritual head is the Archbishop of Rome (Pope). There are approximately 1.2 billion members in the World.

Catholicism differs from other Christian denominations with the source of the Holy Spirit, the divine aspect of Jesus, the importance it gives to traditions, religious ceremonies and the privileges it gives to Archbishop of Rome.

The Catholic Church gives more sanctity to saints and Mary than any other church. Only men can become priests. They can not marry, they cannot have sexual intercourse. The Catholic Church is against divorce, abortion and artificial insemination. Confession of sins occupies a very important place.

WHAT IS ORTHODOXY?

It is an orthodox religious denomination in the religion of Christianity, and it is one of the 3 sects of Christianity. The answer to the question of what the Orthodox believes can be given as follows.



Trinity: Orthodox accepts the doctrine of trinity, which consists of three separate entities in the sense of function (hypostasis) and a single entity in the sense of substance (ousia). According to this, although God is functionally composed of three separate entities, namely the father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, he is essentially a single entity integrated in the Father.

Unlike Catholicism, which accepts the unity of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, Orthodoxy gives more priority to the Father. Another important theological difference that separates Orthodoxy from Catholicism is where the Holy Spirit comes from. Orthodoxy believes that it emerges only from the Father, as opposed to Catholicism, which believes that it emanates from both the Father and the Son, thus emphasizing the superiority of the Father over both the Son and the Holy Spirit.

TRADITIONS IN RELIGIONS

SALAH

Prayer throughout the day, during which Muslims take time to remember God, is a hallmark of Islam. Five times every day, all Muslims pray at the same time, facing the same direction.

CHRISTMAS

Christmas is the Christian holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus on 25 December each year.

Christmas is celebrated on December 25 each year by the majority of Christians around the world. In some countries, the celebrations begin with Christmas Eve on 24 December and continue until the end of 25 December.

Christmas trees are decorated, houses, gardens and streets are decorated with many lights.

People give gifts to family members and friends, and the arrival of Santa Claus is symbolically portrayed on Christmas Eve.

The Christmas dinner varies from country to country, but the most common are roasted turkey and sausage.



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BAPTISM

In Christianity, the sacramental act done shortly after birth to erase the child's original sin and convert him to a Christian. It is done in churches with a priest. It usually involves sprinkling water on to a person's forehead or of immersing them in water, symbolizing purification or regeneration and admission to the Christian Church. In many denominations, baptism is performed on young children and is accompanied by name-giving.

CONFIRMATION

Confirmation is a sacrament, ritual or rite of passage practised by several Christian denominations. The word means strengthening or deepening one's relationship with God.

Confirmation is a popular practice in the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox Churches where infant baptism is also performed. It enables a baptised person to confirm the promises made on their behalf at baptism. It is also a sign of full membership to the Christian community.

IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Kaba: It is the qibla of Muslims and the most important religious place of Islam.



Alaaddin Mosque

71 metres wide and 56 metres high. Its architecture comes from the Selcuk Period.



Biggest Jewish Synagogue in Denmark



The architect is German-born G.F. Hetch. Located: Krystalgade Copenhagen. Got built in 1830-1833.

Russian Orthodox Church



Located: *Bredgade 53 copenhagen*

Architect: *David Ivanovič Grimm*

Years built: *1881-1883*

The Basilica of Sacré-Coeur



is one of the most well-known churches in France. It was designed in the Romano-Byzantine style. One of the top features of the Sacré-Coeur is the enormous mosaic of Jesus, and the inclusion of his golden heart.



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Notre Dame de Paris



France's most famous cathedral is the Notre Dame de Paris, which was constructed starting in the middle of the 12th century. Undeniably Gothic in style.

Voronet Monastery in Romania



Established in 1488 and dedicated to Saint George, Moldovan Style and located Suceava County in Romania.



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Nordstjerneskolene



Black Church in Brasov



At 89 meters long and 38 meters wide, it is one of the largest religious buildings in the country, completed after 1476, and its architecture belongs to the late Gothic style.

The St. Charles's Church in Austria



The St. Charles's Church (German: Karlskirche), on the south side of Karlsplatz, is Baroque in style. With its prominent dome and its flanking columns, the Karlskirche



is a vital part of Vienna's architectural landscape.

The St Stephan's Cathedral



The church was dedicated to St. Stephen. Built of limestone, the cathedral is 107 metres long, 40 metres wide, and 136 metres tall at its highest point. Gothic and Romanesque in style

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LTTA 6 AUSTRIA: Transport in my city - Why is it important?

Transport plays a major role in many of the sustainable development goals of the United Nations, better known under the abbreviation SDGs, especially in the following SDGs: 3, 9, 11, 13, and 15 but transport is linked to many others. Transport is not only about basic infrastructure like roads, rails and air pollution but also about a functioning public transport system to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for all of us.

Transport services are very important to access to other key services, for example education or employment but also leisure activities. Road education can help achieve these goals and is an important issue in everyday life especially for young



people. Over half of the global population lives in urban spaces. Cities and communities all over the world face challenges such as air pollution, inadequate infrastructure and unplanned urban sprawl.

At the moment cities occupy just about three percent of the Earth's land, but are responsible for 60 to 80 percent of energy consumption and 75 percent of carbon emissions. Modern societies are not functional without transportation, organizing transport efficiently is crucial to reach the sustainable development goals and face the challenges of climate change.

Find out more about the SDGs under the following link:

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

The importance of planning

Transport is responsible for about 25 percent of all direct greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels. Transport in the city affects every citizen.

Unequal opportunities can lead to insecurity, greenhouse gas emission, accidents, traffic jams which will have an impact on people's health, well-being, productivity and the economy.

Planning urban spaces can avoid some of the mistakes made in the past by not taking into account public transport or infrastructure (such as roads, rails, bike lanes, walking paths) and can be seen in many suburbs sprawling around big cities which are only reachable by individual traffic.

The benefits of a functional public transport network are huge compared to the costs. It will increase economic activity, quality of life, the environment and the well-being of all the people living in these cities.

Walking and cycling is good for health, improves physical and psychological health and minimizes the risk of accidents and injuries. In 2050 more than 66% of the world's population will be living in cities or urban spaces. So cities are crucial to reach all of the SDGs, transport is linked to many of them.



Objectives of sustainable transport:

- decarbonization
- universal access
- enhanced safety
- reduced environmental and climate impact
- improved resilience
- greater efficiency
- affordable for everybody
- special attention to: women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, ...
- safe, comfortable, and attractive spaces for walking and cycling

Read more about the Second UN Global Sustainable Transport Conference 2021 in Beijing here: <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/transport2021>

What can students do to reach this goal?

- Taking active interest in the governance and management of their city
- Asking for better transportation to school
- Walking and cycling as much as possible
- Developing a vision for school, street and neighborhood
- Bringing up new and creative ideas
- Discussing the way to school with colleagues and teachers, is it safe? What could be done to improve?
- What can be done to improve road safety?
- What can be done to improve road safety at night?
- Do research on the reasons why people do not use public transport (distance to the next station, connections, waiting time, costs)
- Raise awareness about the effects individual traffic has on the environment



- Asking for more shared public spaces for a better quality of life
- Sustainable decarbonization of transport
- Ask parents, relatives and friends to think about their mobilities

Why is it important to take into consideration special needs?

Public transportation systems were often planned and constructed to fulfill the needs of workers (mostly men) without taking into consideration the needs of other groups of the society. For example, people who do not have a 9 to 5 job use the transportation system at different times, for different reasons, in different ways, and might have fewer financial resources, so the design of the public transportation system as it is does not meet their needs and they would need different options.

A well-designed transportation system has to include walking and cycling as well as (car) sharing options. Shorter distances within a city reduce mobilities, it helps creating people-centred cities where citizens are involved by influencing how they live and interact with their community.

The so called 15 minute city becomes more and more popular among urban planners. more information here:

https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/Why-every-city-can-benefit-from-a-15-minute-city-vision?language=en_US

Why is a focus on road safety important?

Mobility is a basic function, and the main part of it is taking place on roads. Safe roads can contribute to the achievement of many social, economic and ecological goals listed in the SDGs.

Accidents on the road are according to the statistics the leading death cause among people aged 5 to 29 years and are still among the 10 leading causes of death in all age groups. Road safety has to become a political priority, standards and norms have to be introduced in all



the countries, such as road infrastructure, vehicles and vehicle parts, road user behavior, the transport of dangerous goods, professional drivers and post-crash response. Of course strengthening legislation is an option as well as developing road safety plans.

And here the society steps in: as many actors from various sectors should take part in developing future road safety plans. The World Health Organization (WHO) has announced the decade from 2021 to 2030 the decade of action for road safety.

Find out more under the following link:

<https://www.who.int/teams/social-determinants-of-health/safety-and-mobility/decade-of-action-for-road-safety-2021-2030>

Countries with the best road safety

But how would you measure road safety?



Most of the time fatality cases are taken into account and compared.

According to the EU-statistics Sweden (18 fatalities per 1 million), Denmark and Spain are the leading countries. The European unions

average is 42 compared to 180 in the rest of the w



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Nordstjernesolen

