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Erasmus+ GREEN-COM

Green practices and Competences towards the Environmental sustainability Project

KA210-VET - Small-scale partnerships in vocational
education and training

Ref. n° 2021-2-RO01-KA210-VET-000048769

WP2 VET LEARNING COURSE

IN ITALY

IN CENTRAL REGION (ROMANIA)
AND PIEDMONT (ITALY)

Project applied by:





Co-funded by
the European Union

“WP2 VET LEARNING COURSE IN ITALY – GREEN COM PROJECT” E-Brochure

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ASOCIATIA AGROM-RO

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Green practices and Competences towards the Environmental sustainability

Erasmus+ GREEN-COM PROJECT

KA210-VET - Small-scale partnerships in vocational education and training
ID KA210-VET-8CFC2A11

Erasmus+ “Green competences towards the environmental sustainability GREEN – COM”

WP2

VET Learning Course E-Brochure

PARTNERSHIP

The Institute of Research Development in Mountain Science Cristian from Sibiu (Applicant) (Romania)

AGROM – RO Association (Romania)

eConsulenza Agency (Italy)

Comitato Regionale Proloco Piemonte (Italy)

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The Erasmus+ GREEN COM project promotes the profits of living in sustainable environments and climate-neutral territories where there are health and social benefits and more employment opportunities in agricultural, environmental, educational, manufactories fields. It supports the development of new competences of the beneficiaries considering specific professional needs, gathering examples of good practice and providing interactive and innovative open resources in green transition.

A common Erasmus+ VET “GREEN-COM course”, applied in the 2 involved Countries, lasting 40 hours, has been offered to 80 participants, with face-to-face activities and online lessons. The educational and training contents have been prepared by the participating organizations together with experts, academics, trainers, entrepreneurs, businesspersons from the green practices and the circular economy. The learning appointments – WP2 activities - have been organized with different methods, both virtual than in situ also with specific homework, debates, case studies, meetings with experts, videos, slides. The common educational material has been offered in Romanian and Italian languages, according to the countries of origin of the participants.

In 2022 eConsulenza agency and Unpli Piemonte carried out the activities for the WP2 VET course in Italy and completed the learning pathway realisation.

The course, started on October 1, was closed on December 17, 2022.

The course was launched during summer time, followed by the selection of the participants in September 2022.



The Modules:

1. **GREEN DEAL AND GREEN TRANSITION / GREEN DEAL E TRANSIZIONE VERDE**
2. **CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY / ECONOMIA CIRCOLARE E SOSTENIBILITÀ AMBIENTALE**
3. **GREEN AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD / AGRICOLTURA VERDE E ALIMENTAZIONE SOSTENIBILE**
4. **NEW GREEN COMPETENCES AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP / NUOVE COMPETENZE GREEN E IMPRENDITORIALITÀ**

The training course, free of charge, with a total duration of 40 hours and 8 lessons, has been structured as follows for the learners:

- Participation in 8 lessons between online and face-to-face appointments (of which 2 face-to-face: lesson 1 and lesson 8) - for a total number of 28 hours
- Self-regulating activities: homework (readings and insights, exercises to tackle) - for a total number of 12 hours (3h per module).

At the end of the course, a Final Test was scheduled to be administered, in December 2022, to verify the participant's learning. In January 2023, a Certificate of Attendance signed by the Italian promoting organizations of GREEN COM was prepared and delivered to the beneficiaries.

In Italy the course started with Lesson 1 in October 1, 2022 in presence, in Ovada, at the premises of the Enoteca Regionale of Ovada. Followed by 6 virtual lessons - 3 during October 2022 and 3 realized in November 2022.

As stated in the calendar here attached.

The final lesson has been realized in presence in Ghemme (Novara province) at the Municipal Hall of Ghemme Municipality – Palazzo Gallarati, in December 17, 2022.

The main actions of the period, applied by the promoters, were related to:

- ✓ definition of the learning methodology with the partnership and designing the agenda of the course appointments;
- ✓ structuring the course in 4 modules and main topics;
- ✓ tutoring the learners and preparing assistance, specific contents and training material for them;
- ✓ identification and managing the involved experts, teachers, technicians, testimonials and stakeholders;
- ✓ implementation of the 4 modules and the 8 lessons and organisation of the final appointment in situ in Ghemme (17/12/2022);
- ✓ secretariat of the course: creation of templates, instructions and leaflets, communication and replies to any participant and organisation of the online training Room;
- ✓ collecting material by speakers;
- ✓ creation of the Homework for participants, one per Module, and review/revision of the individual homework for each learner;
- ✓ design of the Final Test of the course in IT;
- ✓ definition of the pathway for the evaluation and recognition of the learning results acquired by the participants: countering of the hours of attendance and the homework done;
- ✓ preparation of the Final Questionnaire (satisfaction query for the learners) and elaboration of the collected questionnaires;
- ✓ Design of the Certificate for Attendance in IT;
- ✓ presentation of the course to beneficiaries, media and stakeholders at different level.



WP2 COURSE ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

COURSE AGENDA

N Lez.	Moduli e temi	Durata- N ore	Date	modalità	Docenti, esperti, trainer, guests
MOD 1 GREEN DEAL E TRANSIZIONE VERDE					
LEZ 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Il Green Deal europeo per la Transizione verde Green Deal e la nuova PAC – Politica Agricola Comune (2023-2027) Incontro con testimonial ed esperti. Casi di studio e buone pratiche sulla Transizione verde. 	(7h) 9:30 - 16:30	1° ottobre 2022	OPEN DAY Lezione in presenza presso Enoteca Regionale di Ovada e del Monferrato Palazzo Comunale, Via Torino 69 Ovada	<p>-----Mattina: Opening - Presentazione del percorso formativo Gabriella Bigatti, Agenzia eConsulenza, <i>Il Green Deal europeo</i> Stefano Raso, Unpli Piemonte, <i>Introduzione alla Politica Agricola Comune</i> Carlo Bidone, Osservatorio del paesaggio alessandrino, <i>Transizione verde e paesaggio. L'inserimento nel paesaggio degli impianti di energie rinnovabili</i> Giuseppe Sabia, Etiadesiv, <i>Faccia-moci del Bene al "Quadrato"</i> Paola Badino, Azienda agricola Casa Nuova, <i>Il Biologico della nostra azienda</i> Carlo Caccia, segretario Collegio provinciale dei Periti Agrari di Novara, <i>Sostanze organiche per le coltivazioni</i> Spazio domande.</p> <p>----- Pomeriggio: Saluti a cura Autorità locali: Enoteca Regionale di Ovada e del Monferrato e Comune di Ovada Luigi Bertini, Enologo, <i>"Convenzionale, sostenibile, biologico, biodinamico. Verità, bugie, speculazioni, convinzioni"</i> Spazio domande.</p>
HOMEWORK					
MOD 2 ECONOMIA CIRCOLARE E SOSTENIBILITÀ AMBIENTALE					
LEZ 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Il nuovo Piano d'azione per l'Economia circolare. <i>Il potenziale dell'economia sociale per un'economia circolare</i> 	2h	10 ottobre 2022	Online (via piattaforma GoToMeeting) 18:00/20:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sergio Capelli, LEGAMBIENTE PIEMONTE e VALLE d'AOSTA
LEZ 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La Sostenibilità ambientale. Incontro con testimonial, esperti e stakeholder. Casi di studio e buone pratiche 	2,5h	17 ottobre 2022	Online (via piattaforma GoToMeeting) 18:00/20:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andrea Crocetta, LEGAMBIENTE PIEMONTE e VALLE d'AOSTA Sara Guerrini, Novamont, <i>Soluzioni e modello di bioeconomia circolare</i> Alessandro Francoli, Gruppo Francoli - Fratelli Francoli SpA
LEZ 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turismo sostenibile. Incontro con testimonial, esperti e stakeholder. Casi di studio e buone pratiche 	2,5h	24 ottobre 2022	Online (via piattaforma GoToMeeting) 18:00/20:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrado Calvo, Presidente Fondazione Ecomuseo della pietra da cantoni, <i>La sostenibilità promossa dall'Ecomuseo</i> Massimo Biglia, <i>Il Valore della</i>

					<p><i>consapevolezza</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luca Percivalle, regista e antropologo, <i>A partire dalla memoria di un territorio</i> Alfredo Frixia, geologo, <i>Percorsi geologici per turismo lento nel Monferrato Orientale, Bacino Terziario Piemontese</i>
HOMEWORK					
MOD 3 AGRICOLTURA VERDE E ALIMENTAZIONE SOSTENIBILE					
LEZ 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversità — Ecosistemi (Strategia sulla biodiversità per il 2030) Incontro con testimonial, esperti e stakeholder. Casi di studio e buone pratiche 	2h	14 novembre 2022	Online (via piattaforma GoToMeeting) 18:00/20:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sara Guerrini, Novamont, <i>Le Bioplastiche e applicazioni in agricoltura</i> Michele Falce, Novamont, <i>Le filiere di Novamont per la bioeconomia</i> Roberto Giorgi, Confagricoltura Alessandria, <i>La PAC – Politica Agricola Comune</i>
LEZ 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verso un'agricoltura green e un'alimentazione sostenibile ("Strategia Farm to Fork" sul cibo sostenibile): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prevenzione dello spreco alimentare -Produzione alimentare sostenibile Incontro con testimonial, esperti e stakeholder. Casi di studio e buone pratiche 	2,5h	21 novembre 2022	Online (via piattaforma GoToMeeting) 18:00/20:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giorgio Iviglia, Poliphenolia Alessandro Boniforte, AGRICOOLTUR srl Michele Falce, Novamont, <i>Acido pelargonico e applicazioni in agricoltura</i> Flavia VIGORITI, Novamont, <i>Bioplastiche compostabili: modello per eventi sistemici e circolari</i>
LEZ 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verso un'agricoltura green e un'alimentazione sostenibile ("Strategia Farm to Fork" sul cibo sostenibile): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consumo alimentare sostenibile -Trasformazione e distribuzione degli alimenti sostenibili Incontro con testimonial, esperti e stakeholder. Casi di studio e buone pratiche 	2,5h	28 novembre 2022	Online (via piattaforma GoToMeeting) 18:00/20:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lella Bassignana, Presidente AGRIPiEMONTEFORM (Confagricoltura) Giulia Micco, Agri Macelleria Micco Giancarlo Durando, Azienda Agricola Agorà Michele Pognani, Novamont, <i>Compost e compostaggio: come si produce e utilizza un compost di qualità</i>
HOMEWORK					
MOD 4 NUOVE COMPETENZE GREEN E IMPRENDITORIALITÀ					
LEZ 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuove competenze verdi e lavori green Imprenditoria <i>green</i> e Eco-Farming Modelli di business sostenibile Incontro con testimonial, esperti e stakeholder. Casi di studio e buone pratiche visita alla Azienda Francoli di Ghemme nel pomeriggio 	(7h) 9:30-16:30	17 dicembre 2022	Lezione in presenza presso Comune di Ghemme Sala Antonelli - Palazzo Gallarati Piazza Castello 47 Ghemme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gabriella Bigatti, Project Manager Agenzia eConsulenza Nino Chiò, Azienda Riso Preciso Simona Paniati, Architetto Studio VV5 Silvia Chersich, Istituto IPSSAR Pastore
HOMEWORK					
	+Test/verifica finale				

“Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent” (source: EU)



MAIN CONCEPTS

EU GREEN DEAL

Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, the European Green Deal will transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, ensuring:

- no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050
- economic growth decoupled from resource use
- no person and no place left behind.

The European Green Deal is also our lifeline out of the COVID-19 pandemic. One third of the €1.8 trillion investments from the NextGenerationEU Recovery Plan, and the EU's seven-year budget will finance the European Green Deal.

The European Commission has adopted a set of proposals to make the EU's climate, energy, transport and taxation policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

(Source: [European Commission https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en))

Delivering the European Green Deal

“Making Europe the first climate neutral continent in the world is our goal”. This proposal aims to make all sectors of the EU's economy fit to meet this challenge. It sets the EU on a path to reach its climate targets by 2030 in a fair, cost effective and competitive way.

(Source: [European Commission https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en))

GREEN TRANSITION

Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to the European Union and to the world. To overcome these challenges, the European Green Deal is Europe's new growth strategy, which will transform the Union into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Green Deal aims to make Europe climate neutral by 2050, boost the economy through green technology, create sustainable industry and transport, and cut pollution. Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities will make the transition just and inclusive for all.

The European Commission helps EU Member States design and implement reforms that support the green transition and that contribute to achieving the goals of the European Green Deal. It also helps to design the necessary procedures in central and local administrations and establish the coordination structures that are needed for implementing green policies.

(Source: [European Commission https://reform-support.ec.europa.eu/what-we-do/green-transition_en](https://reform-support.ec.europa.eu/what-we-do/green-transition_en))

“Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent” (source: EU)



MAIN CONCEPTS

UN AGENDA 2030

The Agenda 2030 of UN is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. *“We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental”.*

(Source: [United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda](https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda))

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible. In this way, the life cycle of products is extended. In practice, it implies reducing waste to a minimum. When a product reaches the end of its life, its materials are kept within the economy wherever possible thanks to recycling. These can be productively used again and again, thereby creating further value. This is a departure from the traditional, *linear* economic model, which is based on a take-make-consume-throw away pattern. This model relies on large quantities of cheap, easily accessible materials and energy. Reusing and recycling products would slow down the use of natural resources, reduce landscape and habitat disruption and help to limit biodiversity loss. Another benefit from the circular economy is a reduction in total annual greenhouse gas emissions. According to the European Environment Agency, industrial processes and product use are responsible for 9.10% of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU, while the management of waste accounts for 3.32%.

(Source: [European Parliament https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/economy/20151201STO05603/circular-economy-definition-importance-and-benefits](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/economy/20151201STO05603/circular-economy-definition-importance-and-benefits))

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental sustainability is the responsibility to conserve natural resources and protect global ecosystems to support health and wellbeing, now and in the future. Because so many decisions that impact the environment are not felt immediately, a key element of environmental sustainability is its forward-looking nature.

(Source: *SPHERA* <https://sphera.com/glossary/what-is-environmental-sustainability/>)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

"Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities".

Sustainable tourism development guidelines and management practices are applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations, including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments. Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability.

Thus, sustainable tourism should:

- Make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.
- Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.
- Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.

Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and it requires constant monitoring of impacts, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary.

Sustainable tourism should also maintain a high level of tourist satisfaction and ensure a meaningful experience to the tourists, raising their awareness about sustainability issues and promoting sustainable tourism practices amongst them.

(Source: *UNWTO* <https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development>)

ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving responsible travel (using sustainable transport) to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people. Its purpose may be to educate the traveller, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. Since the 1980s, ecotourism has been considered a critical endeavour by environmentalists, so that future generations may experience destinations relatively untouched by human intervention.

Ecotourism may focus on educating travellers on local environments and natural surroundings with an eye to ecological conservation. Some include in the definition of ecotourism the effort to produce economic opportunities that make conservation of natural resources financially possible.

(Source: *Wikipedia* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism>)

“Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent” (source: EU)



MAIN CONCEPTS

GREEN AGRICULTURE

Green agriculture means actioning a green agenda into agrifood system policies to achieve agrifood system transformation to ensure food security for all. It is an important element for transforming local food systems by reducing the toll on natural resources, avoiding environmental degradation through high recycling rates and low use of external inputs while reducing poverty, increasing livelihoods and ensuring nutritional needs through sustainable policies and practices.

Green agriculture involves the good management of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services while building sustainable and resilient agroecosystems capable of tackling current and future challenges.

It is an important element for transforming local food systems by reducing the toll on natural resources, avoiding environmental degradation through high recycling rates and low use of external inputs while reducing poverty, increasing livelihoods and ensuring nutritional needs through sustainable policies and practices.

(Source FAO <https://www.fao.org/platforms/green-agriculture/about/en>)

SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

To be sustainable, agriculture must meet the needs of present and future generations, while ensuring profitability, environmental health, and social and economic equity. Sustainable food and agriculture contribute to all four pillars of food security – availability, access, utilization and stability – and the dimensions of sustainability (environmental, social and economic). FAO promotes Sustainable food and agriculture to help countries worldwide achieve Zero Hunger and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(Source FAO <https://www.fao.org/sustainability/en/>)

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN THE EU

Agriculture occupies a unique position at the heart of the European Union's society, environment and economy. With this in mind, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) combines social, economic, and environmental approaches on the path towards achieving a sustainable system of agriculture in the EU.

The common agricultural policy (CAP) ensures that farmers can continue to provide these services on a long-term basis by pushing for the economic sustainability of agriculture. In turn, the economic measures of the CAP contain socially inclusive provisions, such as supports for small farmers and redistributive payments.

The environmental actions of the CAP are also designed to be socially sustainable. By supporting management commitments and investments that are beneficial for the environment, the CAP enables all farmers to protect natural resources and biodiversity on behalf of society, an essential service that would otherwise not be remunerated by the market. Furthermore, through policies and

actions that specifically target food security and support rural communities, the CAP ensures that agriculture can contribute to sustainability at all levels of society.

Food security is at the heart of the EU. An early objective of the CAP, one of the EU's first and biggest policies, was to ensure food security in the aftermath of the Second World War.

The Farm to Fork strategy echoes the early goals of the EU by setting out the path towards a sustainable food system in the EU. This system will meet the needs of growing populations and whilst ensuring that food is produced to high health, environmental, and ethical standards.

To help agriculture meet society's demands, the CAP pushes for efficient food production that achieves maximum returns for farmers, consumers, and the environment.

Agriculture acts as the backbone of rural communities across the EU. These communities face a number of challenges, such as ageing demographics and under-developed infrastructure, as well as a lack of services and job opportunities.

(Source: European Commission https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/sustainability/socially-sustainable-cap_en)

“Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent” (source: EU)



MAIN CONCEPTS

GREEN COMPETENCES

GREENCOMP: THE EUROPEAN SUSTAINABILITY COMPETENCE FRAMEWORK

GreenComp is a reference framework for sustainability competences. It provides a common ground to learners and guidance to educators, advancing a consensual definition of what sustainability as a competence entails.

It responds to the growing need for people to improve and develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes to live, work and act in a sustainable manner. It is designed to support education and training programmes for lifelong learning. It is written for all learners, irrespective of their age and their education level and in any learning setting – formal, non-formal and informal.

Sustainability competences can help learners become systemic and critical thinkers, as well as develop agency, and form a knowledge basis for everyone who cares about our planet’s present and future state.

FULL REPORT: <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC128040>

(Source: European Commission https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/greencomp-european-sustainability-competence-framework_en)

MEDIUM-TERM FORECASTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PROFESSIONAL NEEDS IN ITALY (2022-2026) - SCENARIOS FOR TRAINING ORIENTATION AND PLANNING

PREVISIONI DEI FABBISOGNI OCCUPAZIONALI E PROFESSIONALI IN ITALIA A MEDIO TERMINE (2022-2026) - SCENARI PER L’ORIENTAMENTO E LA PROGRAMMAZIONE DELLA FORMAZIONE

There is a growing commitment of the world's major economies in the energy and environmental fields oriented towards the "green transition", a growth strategy based on inclusion and innovation in which ambitious environmental objectives are set. All this will favour the development of employment opportunities for all those activities related to renewable technologies, with positive spill over effects on the sectors connected to these. Conversely, the energy-intensive sectors, in order to implement the green transition, may need major restructuring phenomena.

There are some sectors that are particularly exposed to the ecological transition. Undoubtedly among these are the construction, mechatronics, agri-food and furniture sectors.

(Source: Unioncamere and ANPAL <https://excelsior.unioncamere.net>)

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