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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 ROMANIA

IN CENTRAL REGION (ROMANIA)
AND PIEDMONT (ITALY)

Project applied by:





Co-funded by
the European Union

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

April 2023

Designed & prepared by eConsulenza agency (Italy) and ASOCIATIA AGROM-RO (Romania)

with the support from:

Institutul de Cercetare-Dezvoltare pentru Montanologie Cristian-Sibiu
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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)

CONTACTS

The Institute of Research Development in
Mountain Science Cristian from Sibiu (RO):
greencomproject1@gmail.com

AGROM–RO Association (RO):

agromro@gmail.com

eConsulenza Agency (IT):

europrogettazione@econsulenza.eu

Comitato Regionale Proloco Piemonte

UNPLI (IT):

progettieuropi@unplipiemonte.it

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 2022-2023 AGROM-RO and ICDM Cristian-Sibiu carried out the activities for the WP2 VET course in Romania, Center Region, Sibiu County and completed the learning pathway realisation.

After the selection of the participants, the course was held during the period 04 March and 19 March 2023.



The Modules:

1. **GREEN DEAL AND GREEN TRANSITION / GREEN DEAL ȘI TRANZIȚIA VERDE**
2. **CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY / ECONOMIE CIRCULARĂ ȘI SUSTENABILITATEA MEDIULUI**
3. **GREEN AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD / AGRICULTURĂ VERDE ȘI ALIMENTAȚIE SUSTENABILĂ**
4. **NEW GREEN COMPETENCES AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP / COMPETENȚE NOI VERZI ȘI ANTREPRENORIAL**

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 March 2023, to verify the participant's learning. In April 2023, a Certificate of Attendance signed by the Romanian promoting organizations of GREEN COM was prepared to be delivered to the beneficiaries.

In Romania the course started with Lesson 1 in March 4, 2023 in presence, in Cristian, Sibiu, at the headquarters of Institutul de Cercetare-Dezvoltare pentru Montanologie Cristian-Sibiu. Followed by virtual lessons - organized through the Google Meet platform - between March 6 and March 15.

At the last meeting that took place in March 19, 2023 in presence, at the same place in Cristian, Sibiu, trainers and students debated and had discussions on the topics related to the course modules.

As stated in the calendar here attached.

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 trainers;
- ✓ implementation of the 4 modules and the 8 lessons and organisation of the final appointment in Cristian, Sibiu County;
- ✓ secretariat of the course: creation of templates, instructions and leaflets, communication and replies to any participant and organisation online training by the Google Meet platform;
- ✓ collecting material by trainers and their transmission to the learners;
- ✓ creation of the Homework for participants, one per Module, and their transmission to the learners;
- ✓ design of the Final Test of the course in RO;
- ✓ 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 RO;
- ✓ presentation of the course to beneficiaries and stakeholders at different level.



WP2 COURSE ACTIVITIES IN ROMANIA

COURSE AGENDA

Nr.	Module & Teme	Nr. ore	Data	Interval orar	Tipul activității	Mod de organizare
Modul 1 - GREEN DEAL ȘI TRANZIȚIA VERDE		FORMATOR: ȘTEF TIBERIU				
L 1	Pactul Ecologic European pentru o Tranziție Verde	2	04.03.	10:00-12:00	Teorie	*Prezență fizică
	Pactul Ecologic European și noua Politică Agricolă Comună 2023-2027 (PAC) PLANUL NAȚIONAL STRATEGIC 2023-2027 (PNS) AL ROMÂNIEI	2		12:30-14:30	Teorie	
	Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici	2		14:45-16:45	Practică	
	Activități de grup, activități individuale	3	08.03.		Practică	Teme / Proiecte/Evaluare
	Dezbateri, discuții	1	19.03.	10:00-11:00	Practică	*Prezență fizică
TOTAL ORE		10				
Modul 2 - ECONOMIE CIRCULARĂ ȘI SUSTENABILITATEA MEDIULUI		FORMATOR: GOGA AURELIAN-LIVIU				
L 2	Noul Plan de Acțiune pentru Economia circulară. Potențialul economiei sociale pentru o economie circulară.	2	06.03.	17:00-19:00	Teorie	On-line
	Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici	1		19:10-20:10	Practică	On-line
L 3	Sustenabilitatea mediului	1	07.03.	17:00-18:00	Teorie	On-line
	Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici	0,5		18:00-18:30	Practică	On-line
L 4	Turism sustenabil	1		18:40-19:40	Teorie	On-line
	Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici	0,5		19:40-20:10	Practică	On-line
	Activități de grup, activități individuale	3	11.03.		Practică	Teme / Proiecte/Evaluare
	Dezbateri, discuții	1	19.03.	11:00-12:00	Practică	*Prezență fizică
TOTAL ORE		10				
Modul 3 - AGRICULTURĂ VERDE ȘI ALIMENTAȚIE SUSTENABILĂ		FORMATOR: POPA RĂZVAN-DANIEL				
L 5	Biodiversitate — Ecosisteme. Strategia UE privind biodiversitatea pentru 2030.	2	09.03.	17:00-19:00	Teorie	On-line
	Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici	1		19:10-20:10	Practică	On-line
L 6	Spre o agricultură verde și o alimentație durabilă. Strategia "De la fermă la consumator": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevenirea pierderii și a risipei de alimente Producția alimentară sustenabilă Consumul alimentară durabil sustenabilă Procesarea și distribuția sustenabilă a alimentelor 	2	10.03.	17:00-19:00	Teorie	On-line
	Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici	1		19:10-20:10	Practică	On-line

Nr.	Module & Teme	Nr. ore	Data	Interval orar	Tipul activității	Mod de organizare
	<i>Activități de grup, activități individuale</i>	3	13.03.		Practică	Teme / Proiecte/ Evaluare
	<i>Dezbateri, discuții</i>	1	19.03.	12:30-13:30	Practică	*Prezență fizică
	TOTAL ORE	10				
Modul 4 - COMPETENȚE NOI VERZI ȘI ANTREPRENORIAL		FORMATOR: CÂMPEAN IOANA-MARIA				
L 7	Competențe noi verzi și locuri de muncă verzi.	2	14.03.	17:00-19:00	Teorie	On-line
	<i>Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici</i>	1		19:10-20:10	Practică	On-line
L 8	Antreprenoriat verde & Eco-Farming <i>Modele de afaceri sustenabile și inovatoare.</i>	2	15.03.	17:00-19:00	Teorie	On-line
	<i>Studii de caz, exemple de bune practici</i>	1		19:10-20:10	Practică	On-line
	<i>Activități de grup, activități individuale</i>	3	16.03.		Practică	Teme/ Proiecte/ Evaluare
	<i>Dezbateri, discuții</i>	1	19.03.	13:30-14:30	Practică	*Prezență fizică
	TOTAL ORE	10				
TEST FINAL/PROIECT		2	19.03.	14:45-16:45	Evaluare finală	*Prezență fizică

***Prezență fizică** – activitățile s-au desfășurat în localitatea **Cristian, jud. Sibiu** (la Institutul de Cercetare-Dezvoltare pentru Montanologie Cristian-Sibiu).

***In situ presence** – the activities took place in Cristian, Sibiu County (at the Institutul de Cercetare-Dezvoltare pentru Montanologie Cristian-Sibiu).

“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)

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)

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)

“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>)

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>)

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://sphaera.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)

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GREEN JOBS (2018 – 2025) IN ROMANIA

STRATEGIA NAȚIONALĂ PENTRU LOCURI DE MUNCĂ VERZI (2018 – 2025) ÎN ROMÂNIA

“While Member States are developing “green” skills classifications (*Ecorys (2010), Programmes to promote environmental skills*), it has already been established that the transition to a greener economy will have a significant impact on skills needs, translating into an increase in demand for skilled labour in eco-industries, developing workers' skills in all sectors and reskilling workers in sectors vulnerable to restructuring (*OECD (2012); ILO (2012); Cambridge Econometrics, et al. (2011), Studies on sustainability issues — Green jobs; trade and labour*). The intensity of eco-innovation will have a variable impact on job-specific skills requirements across sectors and areas of activity.”

(Source: The Ministry of Labour,

https://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Munca/2018/21082018_SN_Locuri- Munca_Verzi_2018-2025.pdf)

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