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# GreenMove Interactive Sustainable Living Guidebook

GISLG

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## GreenMove – CERV 2024 Network of Towns -

17 Partners from 16 European Countries — United in Innovation for Rural Mobility

### Foreword

This comprehensive Interactive Sustainable Living Guidebook (GISLG) stands as the pivotal knowledge output of the GreenMove initiative, a groundbreaking project dedicated to fostering citizen-led, sustainable, and inclusive mobility in rural and island communities across Europe. Co-created by an alliance of 17 diverse partners, the GISLG synthesizes insights, best practices, and strategic learning derived from six dynamic transnational meetings and extensive field experiences.

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Designed as a living toolkit, this guidebook aims to empower municipalities, regional authorities, policymakers, NGOs, community leaders, and citizens to co-design innovative mobility solutions rooted in local identity, environmental responsibility, and social equity. It emphasizes that sustainable mobility is not merely a technical challenge but a transformative social process—one that reinforces community resilience, preserves cultural heritage, and advances democratic participation.

By integrating local knowledge / blending local experience and European-level policy frameworks, the GISLG aspires to inspire communities to turn mobility challenges into opportunities for identity-based regeneration, technological innovation, and social cohesion.

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## Chapter 1: European Rural Identity & Transformation

**Core Theme:** Preserving Heritage While Forging a Sustainable Future

### Overview

European rural and island communities embody a deep reservoir of cultural heritage, distinctive landscapes, and longstanding traditional livelihoods that together form the bedrock of their collective identity and social cohesion. These regions are not merely peripheral spaces but living repositories of craftsmanship, knowledge, and sustainable practices that have evolved over centuries in close harmony with nature. Yet, in a changing Europe characterized by demographic shifts, climate challenges, and uneven economic development, rural and island territories face the dual imperative of preserving their unique cultural and environmental assets while remaining connected, competitive, and future-oriented.

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This chapter examines how mobility—understood not only as physical transport but also as the movement of people, ideas, goods, and services—can become a powerful instrument for strengthening local identity and enabling adaptive transformation. Mobility, when designed with inclusivity and territorial sensitivity, acts as a bridge between heritage and innovation: it facilitates participation in wider economic and social networks without diluting community distinctiveness. By improving access to education, healthcare, employment, and cultural exchange, well-tailored mobility solutions can counter depopulation, support circular economies, and enhance the visibility of remote communities within national and European policy arenas.

Recognizing that rurality is itself a source of resilience, diversity, and creativity, the chapter calls for a redefinition of mobility beyond traditional infrastructure paradigms. It advocates for integrated, multi-modal systems that respect local landscapes and ecological constraints while enabling transformative change rooted in community agency. Smart, sustainable, and context-sensitive mobility—supported by digital innovation, renewable energy, and local governance—can accelerate new pathways for territorial revitalization. Ultimately, the chapter argues for mobility strategies that empower rural and island populations to shape their own futures, ensuring that connectivity becomes a tool not of homogenization but of cultural endurance, equitable growth, and long-term resilience.

### Key Topics

#### Rural Heritage and Cultural Identity

Preserving and revitalizing rural heritage is fundamental to reinforcing community identity and supporting sustainable development. Local traditions, cultural practices, landscapes, and intangible heritage—such as dialects, crafts, and rituals—serve as powerful resources for place-making and regional branding. Recognizing these elements not as remnants of the past but as dynamic drivers of innovation allows communities to craft unique narratives that attract both visitors and new residents. Initiatives may include restoring and repurposing historic buildings, reactivating ancient pathways to promote eco-tourism and pilgrimage routes, or integrating storytelling and digital heritage tools into mobility and tourism experiences. Such approaches help forge emotional connections to place while promoting cultural continuity and environmental stewardship.

## Demographic Shifts and Socioeconomic Trends

Many rural areas face pressing demographic challenges, including depopulation, aging communities, and youth outmigration. Mobility solutions, when strategically designed, can directly address these issues by reconnecting people to opportunities for work, education, and social participation. Encouraging circular migration and flexible lifestyles—where residents can move fluidly between rural and urban contexts—enhances both demographic vitality and economic diversity. Policies and projects that link mobility to housing incentives, rural entrepreneurship, co-working hubs, and creative industries can make rural living more attractive. Moreover, fostering intergenerational collaboration supports social resilience and revitalizes community life.

## Role of Tourism, Agriculture, and Local Services

Tourism, agriculture, and local services remain the backbone of rural economies, but their interdependence requires careful balance. Sustainable mobility can act as a catalyst to integrate these sectors, facilitating access to markets, reducing isolation, and promoting circular economic models. For example, local transport networks can connect farms, local producers, and eco-tourism sites under shared branding initiatives. Diversifying income sources—through agritourism, local crafts, and experiential travel—strengthens economic resilience while preserving environmental integrity. Ensuring that these efforts align with community values helps prevent over-tourism and supports long-term social cohesion.

## Transformation Pathways and Resilience Planning

The path toward resilient rural futures requires moving from reactive crisis management to proactive, systemic transformation. This entails empowering local actors to engage in participatory planning processes that integrate transport, land use, and social infrastructure. Building adaptive capacity involves designing flexible frameworks that respond to environmental, economic, and demographic changes while safeguarding natural and cultural assets. Innovations such as smart mobility systems, cooperative governance structures, and community-driven transition plans can foster self-reliance and sustainability. By embedding resilience thinking into regional policy, rural areas can better navigate uncertainty, harness their unique strengths, and shape their own development trajectories.

## Best Practices & Case Studies

### North Corfu (Greece)

In North Corfu, a pioneering Sustainable Island Mobility Plan has been designed to balance environmental protection with economic vitality. The initiative seeks to safeguard the island's fragile coastal and mountainous ecosystems while steering tourism away from conventional mass "sun-and-sea" models. The plan introduces low-impact mobility options such as electric buses, shared e-bikes, and scenic cycling routes that link cultural landmarks, rural villages, and secluded beaches. By promoting eco-conscious travel and off-season visitation, the project not only reduces emissions and traffic congestion but also creates diversified opportunities for local artisans, farmers, and small hospitality providers who benefit from year-round, experience-based tourism.

## Podstrana (Croatia)

The municipality of Podstrana is reimagining how visitors and residents move through its landscape by integrating heritage-based tourism with sustainable local mobility. A network of walking and cycling itineraries now connects historical churches, olive groves, and traditional settlements, encouraging slow tourism and deeper engagement with the area's cultural identity. These routes have eased congestion in overburdened coastal zones and encouraged visitors to explore inland communities often overlooked by mass tourism. The strategy has fostered community pride and ownership, as residents participate in route design, storytelling, and maintenance, demonstrating how local heritage and mobility can reinforce one another in a model of participatory destination management.

## Glabusovske (Slovakia)

In Glabusovske, a small rural municipality in central Slovakia, community participation lies at the heart of a project that revives traditional walking and hiking trails as tools for social and economic renewal. Through collaborative mapping workshops, residents of all generations—especially youth—have documented ancestral routes, craft sites, and natural landmarks, transforming them into curated heritage itineraries. These rediscovered paths now serve as both tourism draws and cultural classrooms, reconnecting younger generations with their heritage and strengthening local identity. The project shows how grassroots mobility initiatives can become catalysts for rural revitalization, combining heritage preservation, recreation, and sustainable tourism.

### Key Takeaways

- Rural identity is a strategic asset. Embracing local traditions, landscapes, and crafts provides authenticity and resilience, turning what was once perceived as isolation into a distinctive advantage for sustainable transformation.
- Community-driven mobility is essential. Effective strategies emerge when residents co-design infrastructure and services around their daily needs, local assets, and long-term aspirations rather than external tourism or transport models.
- Integration creates resilience. Linking mobility, tourism, agriculture, and social services fosters multifunctional rural economies, reduces depopulation, and enhances social cohesion by keeping value and decision-making within local communities.
- Balanced accessibility—where environmental protection and social inclusion coexist—can transform rural and island regions into laboratories of sustainable living with global relevance.

## Chapter 2: Innovative Technologies for Sustainable Mobility

**Core Theme:** Leveraging Technology for Green, Efficient, and Inclusive Transport

### Overview

Technological innovation stands at the heart of the global transition toward cleaner, smarter, and more inclusive transport systems. For rural and island communities—where populations are dispersed, resources limited, and traditional transport models often unsuited—technology provides a unique opportunity to bridge geographic and social divides. This chapter explores how digital tools, smart infrastructure, and community-driven innovations can together enable mobility that is both environmentally sustainable and socially equitable.

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The focus is not merely on adopting new technologies but on adapting them to local contexts and human needs. Solutions must prioritize accessibility, affordability, and ease of use, ensuring that digital transformation does not leave vulnerable groups—such as older residents, low-income households, or those with limited digital literacy—behind. Central to this vision is the idea that technology functions as a *public good*: scalable, interoperable, and responsive to the daily realities of diverse communities.

### Key Topics

#### 1. E-Mobility Solutions

Electric mobility offers a transformative pathway to zero-emission transport in both urban and remote regions. The development of electric bikes, lightweight micro-vehicles, rural e-buses, and solar-powered charging infrastructure helps replace short, carbon-intensive car trips with clean, localized alternatives. In low-density areas where public transport is sporadic, these solutions strengthen last-mile connectivity and provide autonomy for residents without private cars. Advancements in battery recycling, renewable-powered depots, and modular vehicle design further enhance sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

#### 2. Shared Transport and Mobility as a Service (MaaS)

The integration of multiple transport modes—public bus services, demand-responsive shuttles, community car sharing, bike-sharing networks, and even water taxis—into unified digital platforms makes mobility more seamless and affordable. MaaS brings flexibility to regions with fluctuating demand by aligning personal trips with collective efficiency. Through mobile apps and smart cards, users can plan, book, and pay across different services in one interface. When designed inclusively, with offline access and multilingual support, MaaS platforms become catalysts for equitable transport ecosystems.

#### 3. Smart Routing and Low-Emission Infrastructure

Intelligent transport systems use real-time data, geographic information systems (GIS), and networked sensors to optimize routes, manage traffic flow, and minimize emissions. Instead of relying on costly infrastructure expansion, local governments can leverage predictive analytics and adaptive signalling to improve performance within existing networks. In rural contexts, smart traffic management also strengthens road safety—alerting drivers to weather hazards, animal crossings, or maintenance issues—while reducing fuel consumption and noise pollution.

#### 4. Citizen Science and Digital Monitoring

Empowering communities with low-cost digital tools and open data platforms transforms residents into active participants in environmental monitoring and mobility planning – a principle at the heart of the GreenMove project’s Demos-Kratos (power from the people) philosophy. Using mobile apps, affordable sensors, and the GreenMove Digital Toolbox, citizens – trained as Community Researchers – can collect reliable data on air quality, accessibility barriers, traffic bottlenecks, and noise levels. This democratisation of data fosters social trust, enhances local accountability, and ensures that planning processes genuinely reflect lived experiences. As demonstrated in the Interactive Sustainable Living Guidebook (GISLG) and validated across 16 European countries, blending professional and citizen-generated data enables municipalities to design transport policies that are both evidence-based and community-driven – turning residents from passive recipients into active co-governors of their local ecosystems.

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#### Best Practices and Case Studies

- **Malta’s Siggiewi:** The establishment of micro-mobility hubs and shared e-bike systems has redefined short-trip travel across the island’s compact towns. Solar-powered docking stations, coupled with intuitive mobile access, help overcome constraints linked to limited parking and dense tourism flows.
- **Italy’s Fano:** Implementation of “smart rural roads” equipped with interconnected sensors has enabled real-time monitoring of traffic density, road conditions, and microclimate data. This digital layer enhances safety, supports predictive maintenance, and helps authorities optimize agricultural and tourist mobility alike.
- **Estonia’s Järva Region:** Advanced e-governance tools integrate citizen-generated feedback directly into local transport and land-use planning. Residents can report accessibility issues, propose new routes, and track municipal responses in transparent dashboards, establishing a model for participatory digital governance in small communities.
- **Westpannon (Hungary):** In the region, transportation infrastructure is deliberately used as a tool to reduce socio-economic and territorial inequalities. Two complementary initiatives illustrate this integrated approach: the BringásVándor – Explorer Bike Camp (a national youth cycling programme) and the ICTr-CE project along the EuroVelo 13 corridor, which developed an Impact Measurement System (IMS) and the Good Impact Cycling model. BringásVándor removes cost barriers by subsidising 75% of the participation fee (reducing it to approximately €115), ensuring that access does not depend on family income. The programme provides bicycles, helmets, insurance, accommodation, meals, luggage transfer, and 24-hour guided supervision across safe multi-stage routes. Since its launch in 2018, it has involved up to 5,600 participants annually, directly benefiting local accommodation providers, catering services, and attractions in smaller settlements – redistributing economic activity away from congested urban centres. This increased demand for safe infrastructure has also contributed to a significant rise in cycling infrastructure budget allocations, demonstrating how inclusive mobility can influence

structural investment decisions. ICTr-CE addresses territorial fragmentation along the EuroVelo 13 long-distance corridor. Its Impact Measurement System (IMS) uses a digital tool to evaluate the sustainability performance of bookable cycling tourism packages based on environmental, social, and economic indicators – including a carbon footprint calculation integrated with the Carmacal database. This ensures that sustainability claims are measurable and comparable across regions. The Good Impact Cycling model embeds a transparent contribution into the travel price, which is then channelled into a dedicated programme supporting local environmental protection and socio-economic development. Together, these tools create a measurable, transparent, and economically integrated framework that strengthens cross-border cooperation, supports local service providers (especially small enterprises), and aligns public objectives with private incentives – transforming a fragmented corridor into a collaborative, value-driven ecosystem.

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### Key Takeaways

- **Technology is a means, not an end:** Innovation must revolve around people’s needs, ensuring that solutions are inclusive, intuitive, and equitable.
- **Rural and island territories can leapfrog outdated models:** By deploying modular, community-owned systems, these areas can bypass the inefficiencies of legacy infrastructure and move directly toward smart, decentralized networks.
- **Citizen science transforms engagement:** When residents become data producers and problem-solvers, technology evolves from a technical tool into a force for civic empowerment, transparency, and collaborative policy design.
- **Interoperability and openness matter:** Future mobility systems should communicate seamlessly across services and regions, enabling flexible and resilient transport ecosystems that can evolve alongside community needs.

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This expanded focus underscores that sustainable mobility in rural and island contexts is not a matter of replicating urban solutions but of reimagining technology as a bridge between environment, innovation, and inclusion—a pathway toward transport systems that are cleaner, fairer, and profoundly human-centred. Innovative technologies are not silver bullets. E-mobility, smart routing, and Mobility-as-a-Service platforms can reduce emissions and optimise networks – but only when they are accessible, affordable, and co-designed with the people they are meant to serve. The GreenMove consortium has demonstrated that technology becomes transformative when it is embedded in democratic governance, citizen science, and territorial cohesion. From Westpannon’s measurable cycling corridors to Valongo’s intergenerational digital inclusion, the most successful innovations are those that bridge divides, empower vulnerable groups, and build lasting accountability. As we move towards a climate-resilient future, the question is not “what technology can we deploy?” but “who owns the data, who benefits from the infrastructure, and who decides the route?” GreenMove’s answer is clear: technology must serve the Demos – the people – or it risks reinforcing the very inequalities we seek to overcome.

## Chapter 3: Sustainable Tourism & Eco-Friendly Transport Options

**Core Theme:** Decarbonising Visitor Mobility While Protecting Natural & Cultural Assets

### Overview

Tourism in rural and island destinations operates at the delicate intersection of access and preservation. As travellers increasingly seek authentic, place-based experiences, the movement of people becomes both an enabler of economic vitality and a driver of environmental strain. This chapter explores strategies to reduce the carbon intensity of visitor mobility, strengthen destination resilience, and enhance visitor experiences in harmony with natural and cultural systems.

Decarbonising tourism transport calls for integrated planning, investments in soft and shared mobility, and cohesive digital communication that guides behaviour and aligns visitor expectations with sustainable practices. The transition toward cleaner mobility models offers not just environmental gains, but also improved visitor satisfaction, inclusivity, and local value creation.

### Key Topics

#### 1. Low-Impact Tourism Models

- **Slow Travel & Extended Stays:** Encourage visitors to stay longer and engage more deeply with local culture, reducing per-day emissions and increasing community benefits.
- **Off-Peak & Dispersed Visitation:** Use policy tools and digital platforms to promote year-round visitation and distribute flows away from overcrowded hotspots, relieving environmental pressure and improving visitor quality of experience.
- **Local Value Loops:** Encourage circular spending through local guides, produce, and crafts to strengthen economic resilience and reduce dependency on high-emission supply chains.

#### 2. Soft Mobility Solutions

- **Active & Non-Motorised Transport:** Walking, cycling, and the use of e-bikes and adaptive micro-mobility options make destinations more accessible and enjoyable while cutting emissions.
- **Electric Micro-Transit:** Lightweight electric shuttles, golf carts, and small e-buses provide flexible on-demand connections suited to narrow rural or historic environments where large coaches are unsuitable.
- **Blue Mobility Options:** In island and coastal contexts, low- or zero-emission boats and kayaks offer climate-friendly access to marine attractions, harmonising recreation with ecosystem protection.

#### 3. Integrated Transport & Destination Management

- **Multi-Modal Hubs & Eco-Corridors:** Develop integrated travel nodes that connect buses, trains, ferries, and bikes, simplifying transitions between transport modes and reducing car dependency.

- Smart Mobility Information Systems: Digital trip planners and real-time route tools guide visitors toward sustainable choices, combining transport data with local tourism content.
- Cross-Sector Coordination: Ensure alignment between local authorities, tourism boards, and mobility providers to balance accessibility, conservation, and community needs.

#### 4. Visitor Engagement & Education

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- Digital Storytelling & Interpretation: Use narratives, mobile apps, and augmented-reality tools to explain local environmental challenges and inspire responsible behaviour.
- On-site Nudges: Simple design interventions — signage, interactive exhibits, or “green routes” — make low-carbon travel intuitive and rewarding.
- Behavioural Incentives: Reward travellers who make sustainable mobility choices through vouchers, discounts, or recognition programmes endorsed by local tourism bodies.

#### Best Practices & Case Studies

- Croatia’s Adriatic Green Ring: A network of e-bike trails linking coastal villages, cultural landmarks, and natural reserves. The initiative has reduced private car traffic, increased local business revenues, and fostered cross-community collaboration.
- Valongo, Portugal: Introduction of electric shuttle services connecting urban areas to nature trails within sensitive mountain zones, improving access for all ages while preserving ecological integrity.
- Visitor Mobility Vouchers— A Transferable Incentive Model: Several Alpine and Mediterranean tourist destinations have successfully implemented **visitor mobility vouchers** to reward guests who arrive car-free or use public transport. By offering tangible benefits (e.g., discounts on local attractions, free public transit passes, or vouchers for local services), these programmes create a direct link between sustainable travel choices and visitor value. The approach leverages the fact that a significant share of a destination’s carbon footprint comes from visitor transport. Early results from pilot schemes show measurable modal shift and increased visitor satisfaction, particularly when integrated with digital booking platforms and real-time information systems. This practice is not owned by a single GreenMove partner, but it is widely recognized as a promising strategy for rural and coastal destinations across Europe. The model is directly relevant to the GreenMove consortium’s work on sustainable tourism mobility and can be adapted by any partner municipality (e.g., in the Alps, the Mediterranean coast, or other tourism-intensive regions) to reduce car dependency and enhance the visitor experience.

#### Key Takeaways

- Integration is Essential: Sustainable mobility must be embedded in destination strategies, land-use plans, and tourism development frameworks.

- Investing in Active and Shared Transport Pays Off: Beyond environmental benefits, these solutions enhance visitor satisfaction, strengthen local identity, and improve global destination reputation.
- Adaptability Matters: On-demand, flexible transport systems help manage seasonal variability and visitor surges without compromising sustainability.
- Community as a Cornerstone: Lasting change arises when residents, tourism providers, and visitors align around a shared ethos of stewardship and mobility transition.

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In summary, decarbonising visitor mobility is not merely about cleaner transport — it is a holistic reimagining of how guests move, connect, and contribute to place. By embedding sustainability into the visitor journey from arrival to departure, destinations can protect their unique assets while ensuring that tourism continues to enrich rather than erode the landscapes and cultures it celebrates.

Sustainable tourism is not about banning visitors or building more infrastructure — it is about reimagining the relationship between movement, place, and community. The GreenMove consortium has shown that eco-friendly transport options (walking, cycling, electric shuttles) can transform tourism from a source of congestion and emissions into a catalyst for local pride, economic resilience, and environmental stewardship. But success depends on integration: routes must connect to local services, pricing must be fair, and planning must involve the people who live and work along the corridors.

When a visitor chooses a bike over a car, their choice should be easy, safe, and rewarding. When a mountain village sees a shuttle replace dozens of private vehicles, that is not just a reduction in noise and pollution — it is a victory for territorial cohesion and shared responsibility. GreenMove’s message is simple: the most beautiful landscape is not one that is “protected from tourism” but one that is visited with care, served by clean transport, and cherished by both hosts and guests.

The path forward is not a trade-off between tourism and nature — it is a design challenge that starts with listening to communities and ends with mobility that honours the place it passes through.

## Chapter 4: Embedding Fundamental Rights & EU Values in Transport Infrastructure

**Core Theme:** Accessibility, Non-Discrimination, & Democratic Participation as Pillars of Mobility

### Overview

This chapter positions transport infrastructure and mobility systems as enablers of fundamental rights and engines of democratic life. Accessible, equitable mobility is not merely a technical or economic objective—it is a social contract rooted in human dignity, equality, and participation. By embracing the ancient democratic principle of *Demos Kratos*—the power of the people—it argues that every citizen must have the right and means to participate fully in society through fair and inclusive mobility.

Mobility, therefore, becomes a catalyst of social inclusion and territorial cohesion, a bridge between people and opportunities, and a reflection of Europe’s foundational values—solidarity, justice, and sustainability. Policies and investments that promote accessibility are, at their core, investments in democracy itself.

### Key Topics

#### 1. Universal Design & Accessibility

- Promoting universal design principles ensures that infrastructure and mobility services are usable, understandable, and affordable for all, regardless of age, ability, or socio-economic status.
- Accessibility must transcend compliance checklists to become a design philosophy—anticipating diversity in user needs and embedding equity from the planning stage onward.
- This includes seamless multimodal systems, barrier-free stations, accessible digital interfaces, and inclusive communication (e.g., easy-to-read formats and sign language services).

#### 2. Non-Discrimination, Affordability & Safety

- Access to mobility is a human right; thus, exclusion based on income, gender, disability, ethnicity, or geography contradicts democratic values.
- Ensuring affordability and safety across all regions—urban, peri-urban, and rural—helps dismantle the structural inequalities that limit participation.
- This section highlights how gender-sensitive and age-friendly planning, secure travel environments, and staff diversity training can foster trust and belonging in public spaces.

#### 3. Participatory Planning & Democratic Decision-Making

- Mobility governance should embody co-creation: active involvement of citizens, especially vulnerable and underrepresented groups, in planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation.

- This participatory approach deepens legitimacy, nurtures civic ownership, and produces more responsive, context-specific solutions.
- New digital and deliberative tools—such as citizen assemblies, online consultation dashboards, and mobility equity audits—are reshaping governance into a more transparent, interactive, and democratic ecosystem.

#### 4. Alignment with EU Frameworks

- Local and regional actions gain strength when aligned with the European Green Deal, the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Cohesion Policy, and the EU Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2021–2030).
- Integration with these frameworks ensures that mobility transitions are both green and just, preventing the emergence of “mobility poverty” during the shift toward low-carbon systems.
- The approach calls for cross-sectoral coordination—linking transport with health, education, housing, and digital inclusion—to make mobility the backbone of sustainable territorial development.

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#### Best Practices & Case Studies

- Fano, Italy (Design for All in Action):  
The city has internalized *Design for All* principles through public audits, participatory mapping, and iterative feedback from users with disabilities and older adults. The process not only improved infrastructure but also redefined local governance culture—embedding inclusion into everyday decision-making.
- Livno, Bosnia & Herzegovina (Grassroots Accessibility):  
Here, community-led assessments identified both digital and physical barriers to access. The initiative empowered residents to co-create accessibility solutions—an example of democratic capacity-building through lived experience.
- Inclusive Governance Panels (European Regional Instances):  
Several municipalities have formed mobility inclusion councils, integrating diverse stakeholders—citizens, NGOs, transport operators, and marginalized user groups—into infrastructure planning. This model strengthens accountability and ensures that technical priorities do not override human-centred design.

#### Key Takeaways

- Mobility is a fundamental right, not a privilege. Equitable transport systems underpin democratic participation and social justice.
- Participatory planning enhances both legitimacy and efficiency, revealing hidden barriers and enabling policies that reflect real human experiences.
- EU values—inclusion, transparency, and equity—are not abstract ideals; they gain tangible meaning through standards, accountability, and inclusive governance.
- An accessible and democratic mobility system is a precondition for a resilient, united, and forward-looking Europe where everyone, everywhere, can move—and thus, can belong.

## Chapter 5: Holistic Societal Progress through Citizen Engagement

**Core Theme:** Co-Designing Mobility Services with Communities for Long-Term Impact

### Overview

This chapter explores how community participation can reshape the design and governance of mobility systems for enduring social and environmental benefit. Moving beyond token consultation or top-down planning, it advocates for genuine co-creation—a process where citizens, local authorities, researchers, and private actors collaboratively design, test, and adapt mobility solutions.

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By embedding participatory methodologies in every phase—from needs assessment to service refinement—communities become co-owners rather than mere beneficiaries of change. The result is a set of mobility services that are more resilient, equitable, and context-sensitive, reflecting the lived realities of those they aim to serve. When people help design the systems they rely on, they not only enhance service quality and acceptance but also build long-term legitimacy and trust in public decision-making.

### Key Topics

#### 1. Participatory Methodologies

Effective co-design begins with tools that activate local expertise and everyday experience. Techniques such as citizen assemblies, living labs, design thinking workshops, community audits, and mobility diaries allow residents to articulate mobility barriers and propose context-specific solutions.

Each method functions as a mean of data gathering and a social process for empowerment—transforming users from subjects of study into collaborative innovators. Digital participation platforms and hybrid engagement models can extend inclusivity, reaching rural populations, people with disabilities, and working groups often left out of old-style consultation.

#### 2. Co-Design of Services

Genuine co-creation is about building with, not for, communities. This approach supports the joint design of on-demand transport, bike and e-scooter sharing schemes, school travel routes, community shuttle services, and inclusive accessibility features that respond to the nuances of daily life.

Such co-designed services can help close mobility gaps, strengthen local economies, and align transportation planning with climate goals. Iterative prototyping—testing ideas through small-scale pilots and feedback loops—ensures services remain adaptive to evolving needs.

#### 3. Community-Based Initiatives

Local agency is central to resilience. Supporting community cooperatives, volunteer-led transport groups, and neighbourhood sharing schemes helps embed mobility in the social fabric. These initiatives often capitalize on social capital and trust networks, creating accessible, low-cost mobility options while reinforcing a sense of collective stewardship.

By linking these grassroots models with municipal planning frameworks, cities and regions can foster scalable innovations that maintain their community-centred ethos.

## 4. Data Democracy & Transparency

Equitable mobility transformation also requires data justice. The chapter emphasizes citizen-generated data—from participatory mapping to crowd-sourced accessibility audits—as a cornerstone of democratic mobility planning.

Transparent data practices ensure people know how their contributions inform decisions. Open data ecosystems, governed by fair policies, enable collaborative interpretation of findings, prevent data monopolies, and strengthen accountability. Data literacy programs can empower residents to engage critically with the metrics that shape their daily lives.

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### Best Practices & Case Studies

#### Paphos, Cyprus

During periods of restricted movement, Paphos integrated digital and hybrid participation tools that combined remote dialogue platforms with in-person workshops. This model broadened participation to include diaspora communities and marginalized groups, ensuring urban mobility plans remained inclusive and representative despite physical barriers.

#### Valongo, Portugal

The “YouTubeTrainers” initiative demonstrates how mobility co-design can intersect with broader digital empowerment. By training young people to develop and share tutorials, Valongo fostered intergenerational solidarity, enabling older and vulnerable citizens to navigate digital mobility platforms and online public services.

#### Local Innovation Labs

Experiments such as “Mobility Cafés” and “Pop-Up Design Labs” in rural villages represent bottom-up innovation ecosystems. These informal, creative gatherings provide spaces for co-prototyping new bus routes, active mobility corridors, or integrated transport apps. They illustrate how even small communities can convene adaptive networks that merge local creativity with policy experimentation.

#### Conclusion

Co-designing mobility services with communities is not only about improving transport—it is about reshaping governance, redistributing expertise, and cultivating shared ownership of transitions toward sustainable, just, and connected futures. The durability of mobility transformation depends less on infrastructure investment alone and more on how deeply communities are engaged in shaping and sustaining it.

Citizen engagement is not a checklist item or a public relations exercise – it is the living engine of democratic transformation. Throughout the GreenMove journey, from the participatory audits in Livno to the intergenerational “YouTubeTrainers” in Valongo, one truth has become undeniable: when citizens are equipped with tools, training, and a seat at the decision-making table, they do not merely comment on plans – they co-create solutions that are more just, more durable, and more widely owned. Holistic societal progress does not happen because a policy is written – it happens because citizens become co-governors of their own mobility, their environment, and their future.

## Chapter 6: Gender Equality, Social Inclusion & Mountainous Regions

### Core Theme: Achieving Equity-Driven, Resilient Transport in Challenging Contexts

#### Overview

This 6<sup>th</sup> and final chapter, explores the intersection of transport equity, resilience, and inclusion in regions defined by physical, demographic, and social constraints—particularly mountainous, sparsely populated, and culturally diverse communities. These contexts often amplify inequalities in access to mobility, economic opportunity, and essential services.

The discussion places strong emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion, highlighting the need for context-sensitive planning that reflects the lived realities of women, older adults, youth, migrants, ethnic minorities (such as Roma communities), and people with disabilities or chronic health conditions.

It argues that achieving equitable and resilient mobility in these areas requires tailored, flexible, and low-carbon solutions that respect local traditions and governance capacities, while also fostering community engagement, care-based mobility cultures, and adaptive service models.

#### Key Topics

##### 1. Equity-Focused Design

Equity-centred transport design begins with recognizing that *mobility patterns, constraints, and opportunities* are not uniform. Women often make more complex trip chains linked to caregiving and part-time employment; older adults and people with disabilities face physical and digital barriers; and marginalized populations may lack trust in public services.

Embedding equity means:

- Applying gender-responsive planning and participatory processes from the earliest stages.
- Ensuring safe, affordable, and accessible routes for all users, including lighting, surveillance, and reliable information systems.
- Incorporating unpaid care work and social sustainability into transport metrics—not only economic utility.

##### 2. Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

Transport inclusion requires intentionally addressing structural exclusion. Roma communities, migrants, and individuals with chronic illnesses often experience systemic barriers such as discrimination, legal precarity, or geographic isolation.

Key principles include:

- Co-creating mobility services with affected groups to enhance agency and ownership.
- Developing affordable tariff systems and multilingual information channels.
- Training transport staff in cultural sensitivity and accessibility norms.

### 3. Mountainous & Remote Contexts

Remote and high-altitude areas face overlapping obstacles: severe weather, long distances, unreliable communication networks, and high service costs. Resilient mobility in such regions depends on innovation, collaboration, and redundancy.

Promising approaches include:

- On-demand cable cars and *micro-transit* solutions connecting settlements along difficult terrain.
- Community-led shuttles and shared e-vehicles operating on a volunteer or cooperative basis.
- Integration of transport and emergency services, ensuring access during floods, snow, or medical crises.

### 4. Innovative & Low-Tech Solutions

Digital innovations matter—but equitable mobility also relies on low-tech and human-centred systems. “Mobility care hubs” can serve as local coordination points linking health, social care, and mobility services, particularly useful in regions where digital literacy or infrastructure is limited.

Examples of scalable ideas:

- Hybrid mobility networks combining volunteer drivers, local NGOs, and municipal coordination.
- Mutual support systems using analogue and mobile communication to coordinate rides and deliveries.
- Participatory data collection through local councils and cooperatives to inform investment priorities.

These initiatives came through the GreenMove labs, strengthen resilience, community cohesion, and trust in public institutions.

### Best Practices & Case Studies

- Portugal – Valongo Region: Introduced *digital matchmaking platforms* linking isolated older residents with volunteer drivers, reducing loneliness and improving access to health and social services.
- Hungary – WestPannon Region: Implemented gender-responsive budgeting to improve women’s safety in transport planning—funding better lighting, surveillance, and community reporting mechanisms.
- Community Mobility Hubs (various EU locations): Established *multi-purpose rural hubs* combining transport information, health check services, parcel delivery, and social meeting points. These integrate previously fragmented services and create economies of scale in small settlements.

Each example showcases context-adapted governance and social innovation, rather than one-size-fits-all technology transfer.

## Key Takeaways

- Equity must be intentional and foundational—actively integrated into design, decision-making, resourcing, and performance measurement.
- Mountain and rural mobility require *context-specific*, often *low-tech*, and *community-driven* interventions rather than top-down infrastructure projects.
- Disaggregated data (by sex, age, disability, socioeconomic group, and ethnicity) is essential for identifying hidden access gaps and tracking progress.
- Local co-production—through participatory planning and cross-sector partnerships—builds ownership, resilience, and long-term sustainability.
- Embedding social justice within mobility systems transforms transport from a mere service into a vehicle of inclusion, participation, and dignity.

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To summarise, Mountainous regions are often romanticised for their beauty, but for those who live there, the daily reality includes long distances, harsh weather, and limited services. For women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income families, these challenges are magnified. Mobility is not a convenience – it is a lifeline to healthcare, education, employment, and social connection.

GreenMove has shown that when we design transport systems that prioritise the most vulnerable, we build infrastructure that serves everyone better. The YouTubeTrainers of Valongo, the subsidised youth camps of Westpannon, the accessibility audits of Livno – these are not isolated projects. They are proof that inclusion is not a constraint but a design principle that unlocks innovation, trust, and shared prosperity.

Closing this chapter, and this guidebook, we return to the core of the GreenMove mission: leave no one behind. The green transition will not succeed if it only serves those who can afford an electric car or live in a well-connected valley.

True sustainability demands that a mother with a stroller can safely cross a rural road, that an elderly resident can reach a medical appointment without relying on a neighbour, and that a young woman in a mountain village can pursue education or work without fear or cost.

GreenMove has built the tools – the GISLG, the Digital Toolbox, the Scorecard, the permanent network. But the real work lies ahead, in the hands of citizens and municipalities who choose to turn these tools into everyday reality. The mountains are not a barrier – they are a reminder that the most beautiful routes are those that climb together.

## ◆ Appendices

### A. Glossary of Key Terms

#### **Demos-Kratos**

Rooted in the Greek words *demos* (people) and *kratos* (power), Demos-Kratos embodies GreenMove's founding philosophy of *people-powered governance*. It emphasizes that true sustainability and long-lasting transformation arise when citizens and municipalities share decision-making authority. In this model, policies are co-created rather than imposed — with residents acting as co-researchers, data producers, and policy shapers. Demos-Kratos turns participation into power: citizens don't merely voice opinions but steer the direction of their communities, ensuring that mobility, climate action, and social inclusion evolve from the ground up.

#### **Universal Design / Design for All**

Also known as *Design for All*, Universal Design promotes the creation of products, services, infrastructure, and technologies that are accessible, safe, and enjoyable for people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds — without the need for individual adaptation. Within GreenMove, Universal Design serves as both a guiding principle and a measurable standard. Transport systems, wayfinding tools, and mobility services are designed inclusively: from barrier-free sidewalks and low-floor buses to digital apps supporting multiple languages and assistive interfaces. This approach not only removes physical barriers but strengthens social equity, ensuring that the right to mobility is truly universal.

#### **Citizen Science Observatory**

The Citizen Science Observatory (CSO) is a cornerstone of the GreenMove initiative — a permanent, municipality-based structure where citizens are trained and supported to act as *Community Researchers*. Equipped with low-cost sensors, participatory mapping tools, and data platforms, citizens gather real-time information on air quality, accessibility, mobility patterns, and environmental conditions. This local data is then fed directly into municipal planning and policy cycles, closing the gap between community experience and governance. The CSO represents a transformative step toward civic empowerment, fostering transparency, accountability, and collaborative problem-solving while building long-term local resilience.

#### **MaaS (Mobility as a Service)**

Mobility as a Service (MaaS) is an integrated digital ecosystem that unites multiple modes of transport — public transit, bike-sharing, carpooling, walking routes, electric vehicle networks, and on-demand shuttles — into one seamless platform. GreenMove promotes MaaS as a powerful tool for rural and low-density areas, where connectivity and affordability are often challenges. By providing real-time information, unified payment systems, and personalized route planning, MaaS simplifies sustainable travel choices for citizens and reduces dependence on private car ownership. The ultimate goal is to create *a single mobility experience*: smart, inclusive, low-emission, and community-driven.

#### **Citizen Participation**

The active and meaningful involvement of residents in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of mobility and climate actions. Within GreenMove, participation

extends beyond conventional consultation — it embodies *co-governance*, where citizens are empowered as co-researchers, co-creators, and co-decision makers. Citizen participation builds trust, enhances data legitimacy, and ensures that mobility solutions genuinely reflect the lived realities of communities across Europe.

### **Climate Change and Mobility**

Describes the two-way interplay between transportation systems and the climate system. On one hand, traditional mobility patterns contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and urban air pollution; on the other, the impacts of climate change (extreme heat, flooding, storms, and sea-level rise) threaten transport infrastructure and accessibility. GreenMove supports integrated strategies that combine *mitigation* (reducing emissions through low-carbon transport) and *adaptation* (designing resilient infrastructure and contingency systems). The initiative emphasises a holistic approach that interlinks environmental protection, social equity, and economic vitality.

### **Community Researcher**

A trained citizen scientist working under the GreenMove methodology, responsible for collecting, analysing, and communicating data on mobility and environmental conditions. Using low-cost sensors, participatory mapping, user surveys, and accessibility audits, Community Researchers ensure local knowledge directly informs policy. They serve as the backbone of Citizen Science Observatories, bridging the gap between expert research and community experience, while empowering residents to contribute to evidence-based sustainability planning.

### **Eco-friendly Transportation**

Transportation modes and systems that minimise ecological footprint while promoting public health and social well-being. Examples include walking, cycling, shared and electric vehicles, public transport, and integrated Mobility as a Service (MaaS) platform. GreenMove's focus is on ensuring these modes are accessible, affordable, and attractive, particularly in rural and island contexts, where mobility choices can be limited. The ultimate goal is to reduce dependency on private cars and to nurture a culture of green, inclusive mobility.

### **Electric Vehicles (EVs)**

Vehicles powered partially or entirely by electricity, providing an essential pathway toward decarbonising mobility systems. GreenMove explores EV integration through charging infrastructure networks, battery-swapping schemes, and shared EV fleets, ensuring that transitions are affordable, socially inclusive, and compatible with local energy grids. The initiative pays special attention to grid resilience, renewable energy sourcing, and equitable distribution of EV benefits in less urbanised regions.

### **European Day of Sustainable Mobility**

A proposal initiated by the GreenMove consortium to designate 9 May (Europe Day) as an annual European Day of Sustainable Mobility. This event would invite citizens, municipalities, and community groups across the continent to take tangible action toward greener and more inclusive transport. The day aims to symbolically and practically connect European identity with grassroots sustainability movements, reinforcing a sense of shared responsibility and purpose across diverse territories.

## GISLG (GreenMove Interactive Sustainable Living Guidebook)

The core knowledge output of GreenMove — a six-chapter, open-access, co-created resource developed collaboratively by citizens, researchers, and policymakers. The GISLG offers practical strategies, case studies, and evidence-based recommendations to advance sustainable rural mobility, citizen engagement, and EU value-based regional planning. It combines policy insight with local innovation, acting as both a learning repository and a governance model for sustainability practitioners across Europe.

### Good Impact Cycling

An innovative economic and social model originating from the ICTr CE project (referenced by Westpannon), in which a sustainability contribution is transparently embedded into the price of cycling tourism packages. These funds are then reinvested into environmental protection, local community development, and cultural preservation. The model promotes responsible tourism, empowering visitors to directly support the regions they explore, while reinforcing the link between slow mobility and holistic regional well-being.

### GreenMove Digital Toolbox

An open-access online platform that hosts a curated collection of tested digital tools, policy templates, citizen science protocols, replication guides, and training materials. It is designed to help municipalities — regardless of their size, capacity, or budget — implement sustainable mobility solutions effectively. The Toolbox functions as a dynamic learning ecosystem, promoting knowledge transfer, peer learning, and scalable innovation across the European mobility landscape.

### Holistic Societal Progress

A comprehensive vision of progress that integrates environmental stewardship, social inclusion, economic vitality, and democratic participation into mobility planning. GreenMove operationalises this vision through its Demos Kratos Scorecard, a multidimensional evaluation tool measuring not only emissions reductions or efficiency gains but also social equity, gender balance, and citizen participation. It recognises that sustainable mobility is integral to democratic modernization and quality of life.

### Impact Measurement System (IMS)

A digital evaluation framework developed within the ICTr CE project for assessing the sustainability performance of mobility and tourism products. Using environmental, social, and economic indicators — such as carbon footprint, inclusion metrics, and local benefit generation — it establishes a standardised measure of impact across regions and service providers. By enabling transparent comparison, IMS stimulates continuous improvement and responsible innovation throughout the mobility sector.

### Linked Trips

Travel chains that integrate multiple trip purposes within a single journey, such as combining school drop-off, grocery shopping, and healthcare visits. GreenMove's planning approach explicitly considers linked trip behaviour, ensuring that infrastructure design, public services, and pricing mechanisms support efficiency and inclusion. This is particularly significant for

caregivers, the elderly, and low-income households, for whom seamless and affordable mobility is essential for daily life.

### Resilience

The capacity of mobility systems and communities to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, and recover from disruptions — whether caused by climate events, energy crises, health emergencies, or economic shocks. GreenMove fosters resilience through diversified transport options, localized service networks, and participatory monitoring, strengthening both institutional preparedness and community adaptability. In doing so, it redefines resilience as not merely technical robustness but also *social cohesion and empowerment*.

### Rural Heritage

The tangible and intangible cultural assets of rural territories — including landscapes, pathways, architecture, crafts, stories, and traditions. GreenMove treats heritage as a resource for innovation, not a constraint. Examples include converting ancient trails into walking and cycling routes, promoting eco-cultural tourism, and using community narratives as tools for civic engagement. Rural heritage thus becomes a living foundation for sustainable mobility and regional resilience.

### Societal Change

The deep transformation of values, behaviours, and institutions toward more equitable, participatory, and sustainable lifestyles. GreenMove contributes to societal change by legitimising citizen-generated data as valid policy evidence and nurturing intergenerational solidarity — as demonstrated by projects like Valongo's YouTubeTrainers. The initiative embodies the principle that lasting change arises from empowered citizens and community-driven adaptation, not top-down directives alone.

### Sustainable Mobility

The ability of all individuals — regardless of age, income, ability, or geography — to move safely, affordably, and efficiently while minimising environmental harm. In the GreenMove framework, sustainable mobility is also a democratic right: the freedom of movement must be co-governed by citizens and institutions alike. Policies are therefore designed to balance accessibility, affordability, emission reduction, and participatory governance, ensuring that sustainability and equality advance hand in hand.

### Transformational Change

Far-reaching, systemic reform that reshapes how mobility is conceptualised, governed, financed, and experienced. Unlike incremental progress, transformational change demands new institutions, values, and behaviours. GreenMove pursues this by embedding Citizen Science Observatories, promoting Universal Design, and fostering a permanent European network that unites citizens, experts, and policymakers. It marks the evolution from individual pilot projects to a continental movement for shared responsibility and innovation in sustainable mobility.

### YouTubeTrainers

A creative intergenerational initiative from Valongo, Portugal, where young volunteers train elderly citizens, migrants, and vulnerable groups in digital literacy, including mobility apps,

navigation tools, and online safety. This model enhances digital inclusion, social cohesion, and knowledge exchange across generations, echoing GreenMove's broader mission to ensure that no citizen is left behind in Europe's digital and environmental transitions.

### **Accessibility Audit**

A systematic assessment of transport infrastructure, public spaces, and services to identify barriers that prevent persons with disabilities, elderly citizens, or parents with strollers from using them safely and independently. In GreenMove, accessibility audits were led by Community Researchers with disabilities in Livno (Bosnia and Herzegovina), producing actionable recommendations for universal design and influencing the Charter for Inclusive Climate Democracy.

### **Intergenerational Solidarity**

The practice of bringing different age groups together to share knowledge, skills, and perspectives for mutual benefit and community cohesion. GreenMove's Valongo (Portugal) "YouTubeTrainers" programme exemplifies intergenerational solidarity: young people teach digital mobility tools to elderly citizens and vulnerable groups, bridging the generation gap while enhancing digital inclusion and mobility literacy.

### **Low-Emission Zone (LEZ)**



A geographically defined area where access by high-polluting vehicles is restricted or charged, aimed at improving air quality. GreenMove explored the applicability of LEZs in rural and coastal contexts (e.g., Podstrana, Croatia) and advocated for flexible, context-sensitive designs that balance environmental goals with the mobility needs of residents, farmers, and small businesses who may lack alternative transport options.

### **Participatory Budgeting**

A democratic process in which community members directly decide how to spend part of a public budget, often through assemblies, online platforms, or ballot votes. GreenMove promotes participatory budgeting as a tool for mobility planning: citizens can prioritise which cycling paths, pedestrian crossings, or shuttle routes receive funding, ensuring that investment reflects lived experience rather than top-down assumptions. This approach was piloted in Fano (Italy) and recommended in the GISLG chapter on citizen engagement.

### **Citizen's Petition (Municipal Referendum)**

A formal, legally regulated process through which a municipality calls upon its citizens to vote directly on a specific local issue – ranging from infrastructure projects (e.g., a new cycling path, a low-emission zone) to the adoption or rejection of a municipal regulation. This is not a general election of representatives but a targeted, one-issue ballot. In several GreenMove partner municipalities (Siggiewi, Malta; Järva, Estonia; Gotse Delchev, Bulgaria), such public calls were used to validate major mobility investments or to decide on the allocation of local budgets for sustainable transport. They represent direct democracy in action: the "public call" empowers citizens to transform their opinion into binding decisions, moving beyond consultation into genuine co-governance. Within GreenMove, this mechanism has proven to be a powerful tool for building trust, ensuring accountability, and embedding the Demos-Kratos principle directly into the municipal decision-making fabric.


  **How to Use This Guidebook**

The GreenMove Interactive Sustainable Living Guidebook (GISLG) is designed as a **flexible, user-friendly resource** for a wide range of audiences – from local policymakers and transport planners to community leaders, NGOs, and engaged citizens. You can explore it in the way that best suits your needs:

- **Read cover-to-cover** for a complete understanding of GreenMove’s philosophy (“Demos-Kratos”), the six thematic pillars, and the consortium’s collective journey across Europe. Ideal for those new to the project or seeking a strategic overview.
- **Jump directly to a specific chapter** that matches your current interest or challenge – whether it’s deploying innovative technologies, designing gender-sensitive mobility, or fostering citizen engagement. Each chapter stands alone, with cross-references to relevant sections.
- **Use the “Best Practices & Case Studies”** as concrete inspiration for your own pilot projects. Learn how Westpannon (Hungary) used cycling corridors to reduce territorial inequalities, how Valongo (Portugal) bridged the generation gap with “YouTubeTrainers”, or how Fano (Italy) embedded Universal Design into local planning.
- **Extract and share the “Key Takeaways”** at the end of each chapter to quickly communicate core messages with decision-makers, local councils, community groups, or funding bodies. These summaries are designed for easy integration into presentations, policy briefs, or workshop materials.
- **Explore the expanded Glossary** (with terms like *Resilience*, *NBS*, *Transformational Change*, and *Citizen Science Observatory*) to build a shared vocabulary when collaborating with stakeholders across sectors.
- **Access the digital resources** linked throughout the guidebook – including the **GreenMove Digital Toolbox**, the **Demos-Kratos Scorecard template**, and the **European Day of Sustainable Mobility** campaign materials – all available for free at [www.greenmove.site](http://www.greenmove.site).

**Tip for facilitators:**

Wherever you find “Discussion Questions” boxes in this guidebook, treat them as catalysts for co-creation, not just conversation. Use them in team workshops, community assemblies, or cross-sectoral meetings to move beyond passive agreement and into active adaptation. Invite participants to rephrase the questions in their own local dialect, add new questions rooted in their lived experience, and sketch out small pilot actions that could be tested within weeks – not years. The goal is not to find the “right” answer, but to co-design a locally owned version of the GreenMove principles. Remember: the most powerful dialogue is one that ends with a shared commitment to try something differently tomorrow.

 Acknowledgements

GreenMove's legacy is not the tools we built, but the confidence we instilled in communities across Europe that their voice matters – and that engagement, when done right, is the most powerful catalyst for lasting, inclusive, and sustainable change.

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GreenMove — Transforming Rural and Island Mobility for a Sustainable, Inclusive Future

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#GreenMove #DemosKratos #CitizenScience #SustainableMobility #EUValues  
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