

# Project Erasmus+

**‘Denke global! / Think globally!’**

**in posters**



*Project logo*

# DENKE GLOBAL! THINK GLOBALLY!



- Bildung und Arbeitsmarkt / Education and the labour market  
September 2016 - Januar 2017
- Globale Ungleichheiten und nachhaltige Entwicklungstendenzen / Global inequalities and balanced development  
Januar 2017 - April 2017
- Klimawandel und Umweltschutz / Climate changes and the environment protection  
März 2017 - Juni 2017
- Flüchtlingskrise in Europa / Refugee crisis in Europe  
September 2017 - Januar 2018
- Kulturvielfalt / Cultural diversity  
Januar 2018 - Mai 2018
- Aktiver Bürger der Welt / Active citizen of the world  
April 2018 - Juni 2018



VIII Liceum Ogólnokształcące  
Kraków / Polska

Halepaghen-Schule  
Buxtehude / Deutschland

Liceo Sesto Propercio  
Assisi / Italia

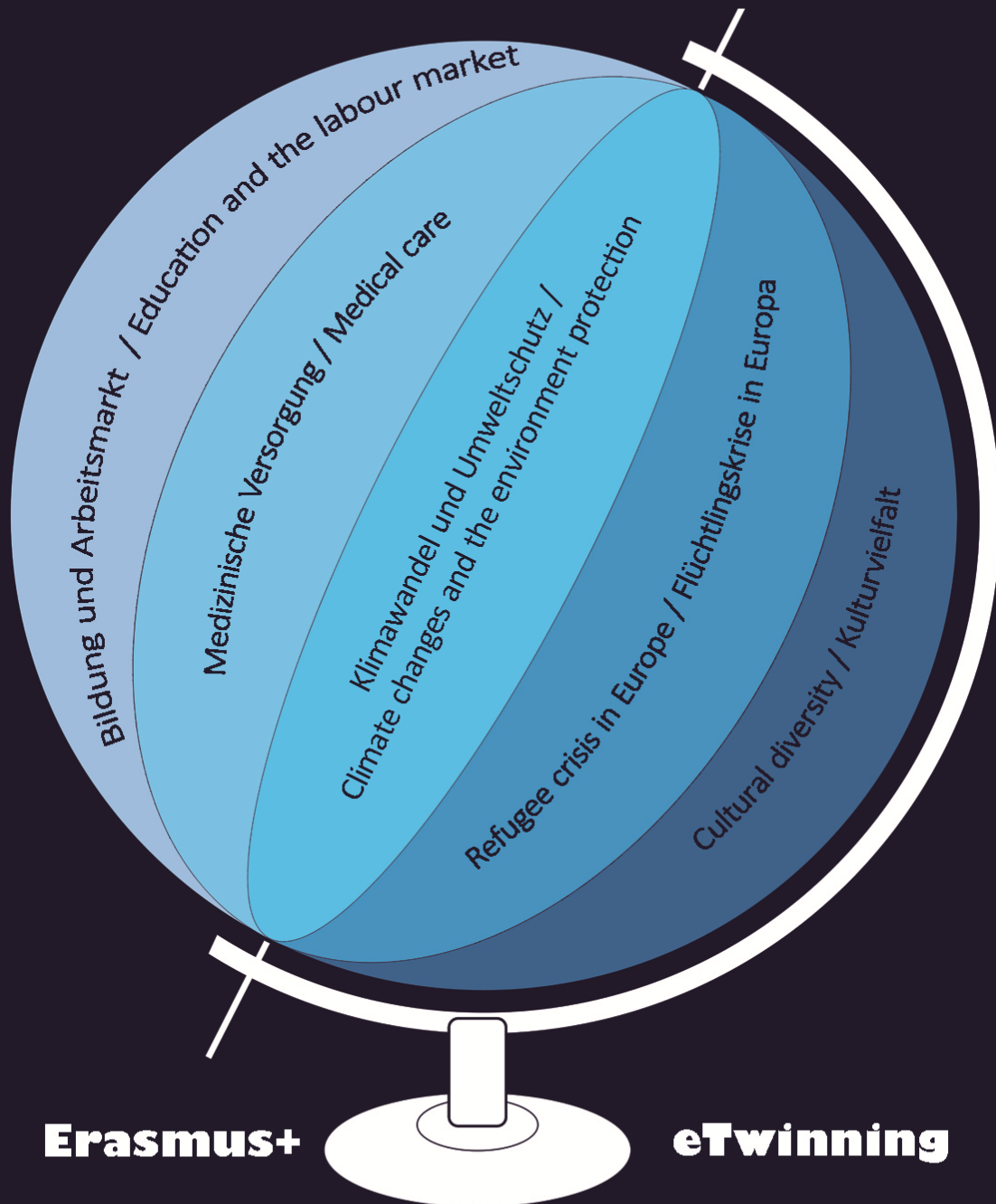
Német Nemzetiségi Gimnázium  
és Kollégium  
Budapest / Magyarország

Katedralskolan  
Växjö / Sverige

graphic design: Dorota Szafraniec, VIII LO, Kraków 

Project poster 1 – Partner schools and meetings

# Denke global! Think Globally!



**Erasmus+**

**eTwinning**

Assisi  
Italy

Budapest  
Hungary

Buxtehude  
Germany

Kraków  
Poland

Växjö  
Sweden

Project poster 2 - subprojects

# GLOBAL



# EDUCATION WEEK

**WHAT?**

Information campaign  
"The right and the access  
to education in Global South"

- English and German lesson
- presentation in our native language
- outdoor-game "Our way to school"
- newsletter

**WHERE?**

Secondary School no. 8  
in Kraków

**WHEN?**

14-20 November 2016

**WHO?**

Erasmus+ Team

Prepared by Joanna Ładyga, VIII LO Kraków

*Poster for the Information campaign for Global Education Week*

## Education in South Africa

All around the world, almost one in six people over the age of 15 cannot read and write. Very often, children are accepted into schools, but are not learning even the most basic literacy and numeracy skills. Recent estimates suggest that 250 million are not receiving even basic educational competences.

Education in South Africa is led by two national departments, namely the department of Basic Education (DBE), which is responsible for primary and secondary schools, and the department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), which is responsible for tertiary education and vocational training. The nine provinces in South Africa also have their own education departments that are responsible for implementing the policies of the national department and to deal with local issues.

In 2010, the basic education system had around 12 500 000 students, 30 000 schools and 430 000 teachers. In 2013, the South African government spent 21% of the national budget on education. The problem in South Africa is that the population doesn't want to get education. Only 41.7% of the total population in South Africa has completed education at secondary or higher level, where 8.6% of the population aged 20 years and older has not completed any schooling.



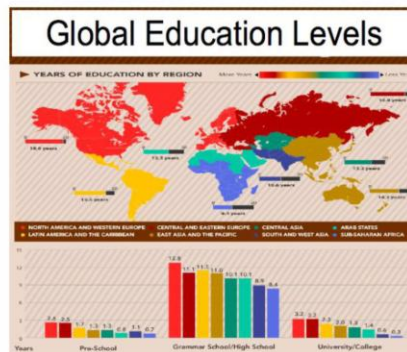
**Teachers – a huge lack of trained teachers lowers the quality of education. Globally, another 1.7m primary school teachers were needed to provide universal primary education by 2015, and millions more need to be trained.**

Sources:

[https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utbildning\\_i\\_Sydafrika](https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utbildning_i_Sydafrika)

<http://www.palmecent er.se/afrika>

# The right and access to education in the Global South



## Italian associations that help the education in Africa

L'Abbraccio: is an association that works in Benin (West Africa) in the village of Sokpota, this school was built in 2006 and now has 230\250 students. (<http://www.labbracciofubine.it/>)



Fondazione Rita Levi Montalcini works in the regions of Tigray and Gambella that are one of the poorest villages in Etiopia. (<http://www.ritalevimontalcini.org/>)

## German foundation

The German "Verein Kinder Afrika" has supported for many years the education of children in different parts in Africa. Their goal is to provide poor children with everyday education that is free of charge. They want to give children a chance to get a better life.



## Hungarian Afrikáért Alapítvány

On the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2005 a school named Othniel was opened in Congo. That was the first school, which was built by the Hungarian Foundation for Africa in this country. In three years the number of the students grew up four times.



## Unicef (Hungary)

Unicef Humanitarian Programme for Children 2013 was a project which provided 6 million children in Africa with an access to quality education, 14% of money went to school building and education.

## Swedish help organizations (Olof Palme International Centre)



Olof Palme International Centre is a Swedish company that works for education. They have three goals with their projects: democratic support, developing projects and freedom of opinion. They want people out of the poverty so they can start their education and work. They cooperate with ETU (Education and Training Unit). This in turn leads to the fact that they can get the country out on the international labour market.

## Polish Humanitarian Action

is a non-profit organization. Their mission is to make the world better by decreasing suffering and promoting humanitarian values. They help underprivileged people from all over the world in different ways, for example, by giving them access to education.

The organization raises money to build schools and buy books.



Wall newspaper for the information campaign for Global Education Week

# Earth Day

22.4.2017

**Think globally!**

Take care  
of our Earth!



**Information campaign  
by the Erasmus+ campaign**

- English and German lessons
- Presentation in our native language
- Outdoor-game
- Newsletter



**Erasmus+**

Esbjörn Stenberg



Poland



Italy



Hungary



Sweden



Germany

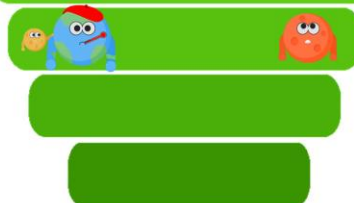
*Poster for the Information campaign for Earth Day*

# EARTH DAY 22 April 2017

## Information campaign:

- English and German lessons
- Presentation in native language
- Outdoor-game

Take care of our Earth!



Poland



Italy



Hungary



Sweden



Germany



Poster for the Information campaign for Earth Day

# Environmental pollution

## Germany



### Causes and Consequences

A few years ago Germany was one of eight countries who produced nearly half of all global carbon emission. Today the emissions per person are still very high. One of the reasons for that are Germany's big cities because there are many companies and cars which produce more emissions than they should. In some parts of Germany, the water is not clean enough to drink. The causes of that are the chemicals used in the agriculture but also the pollution caused by the big cities. Due to the fracking which happens for decades in western parts of Germany there is mercury in the water and people have poisoning because of it. Furthermore fracking destroys the environment.

### Solution

There have been less emission in the last years because Germany reduced 25% of the emissions today. Today they also use more renewable energy for instance they have built off-shore parks. They have also shut down some of the coal power plants. Instead of using cars with fossil fuels Germans get a contribution if they buy and use electric cars. Besides that car sharing and the public transport is going to extend.



## Italy



### Causes and Consequences

One of the main causes of pollution in Italy is the heavy car traffic, smoke from the many factories and industrial waste and oil/ sewage spills. Another problem, especially in the city of Naples, is that people throw their garbage directly on the streets.

One consequence is that there is a lot of smoke and fog in the air. This leads to breathing and heart problems and diseases like cancer. The levels of cancer around the factories are being way above the national average. Breathing and heart problems are also causing 9% of deaths of Italians over the age of 30. Carbon monoxide and lead floating around in the air can contribute to ill effects for tourists as well. Headaches and breathing problems are common after a day of sightseeing if you're prone to pollution-related sickness.

### Solution

To solve these problems more people need to leave their cars at home, and maybe take the bike to work or school instead. You could also start creating more green spaces in the cities. To make people stop throwing their trash on the streets they need to open more dumps around the cities. More recycling stations are also needed.



## Sweden



### Causes and Consequences

Pollutants are a big problem in many countries, but how is the situation in Sweden? Sweden doesn't really have a big problem with air quality, according to NUMBEO, instead the biggest pollutant problem in Sweden is noise and light. If your environment is very noisy it will affect you in a bad way, it can, for example, cause sleep disturbance, heart diseases and stress. Light pollution cause similar types of problems, like sleep disturbance and stress, but it is also a really big waste of resources to light up so many places like we do. We don't need to light up as many areas as we do right now, light pollution is not good for people.

Light pollution is still a big waste of resources when unnecessary areas are lit up. Sweden should definitely try to fix the problem, like stop lighting up areas that aren't in need of light. There are places which of course need to be lit up, like roads, but lit up places could definitely be cut down, to make residents feel better and stop wasting resources.

### Solution

Sweden already does do a lot of things to fix the problem with noise pollutants, but other things that could be done are, for example: further improve technology, build more noise dampening fences and make residents cut down their use of technology that cause the noise pollutions in the first place. Walking or biking instead of traveling by car would reduce noise pollution. Sweden tries to fix the problem with noise pollution by building fences next to big roads to block out the sound, make residents use better windows that will block out sound and improve technology. Light pollution aren't seen as a big problem in Sweden and there weren't any information about how they are going to fix it.

## Hungary



### Causes and Consequences

Air and water pollution are some of Hungary's most serious environmental problems. Industry and large-scale agriculture are a big cause to water pollution, because for example the big river Tisza is polluted. The river is polluted because a few years ago a Romanian company had extracted zinc from waste rock piles of area mines. During the extraction process lots of water were used after they done, they put the poisoned water back in the river. The consequence of this was that everything in the river died and this caused that the government needed to recover the fish population of the river and it cost millions of money. The problem got bigger because Hungary already was lack of water and they still is. Another problem is the air pollution, for example there are days when it is too much smog and because of it the Hungarians who lives in big cities couldn't use their cars. Some years ago the air pollution was very bad and now it getting worse and worse. This was shown by an international organization called OECD. They presented 2010 that Hungary was on second place regarding deaths from ambient particulate matter and ozone pollution per million inhabitants.

### Solution

Hungary is not environmentally friendly and the government does not pay attention to this huge problem, quite often they ignore the problems. That is why the Hungarians do not see the need to work to save the nature. One example is that a few years ago there was a project, from the government, when the house and flat owners got recycling bins. But most of the inhabitants used it wrong or did not use it at all. Our opinion is that Hungary needs to pay more attention and invest more in environmental protection. The government should have a program for all inhabitants,

## Poland



### Causes and Consequences

The biggest causes to pollution in Poland are households and cars. The majority of all households in Poland use coal as a fuel. This is a problem because coal produce a lot of greenhouse gases. Therefore coal heating is not a part in a sustainable future. Using coal is not banned in Poland and it's the cheapest energy source and that's why so many households use it. Only a small percentage of the households in Poland use ecofriendly energy. Another problem is that public transports are not available in many small cities so therefore the people are forced to use their cars. The majority of cars in Poland aren't ecofriendly and they release a lot of carbon dioxide.

The majority of the polish population aren't aware of the consequences of pollution from cars and heating households but it affects their lives more than they think. In the big cities like Warsaw and Cracow the air isn't very clean and fresh so the people breathe in a lot of particles and pollutants that aren't healthy for them.

### Solution

The solution to the problems is to use more electricity driven cars and develop better public transports in the smaller cities. The government should create a law that people aren't allowed to drive cars in the central parts of the cities. That way the inhabitants would use the public transports more often and that would lead to a decrease in the release of carbon dioxide. One thing the government has done to try and make the situation better is to give a contribution to the residents who change their coal burning stove to a more ecofriendly alternative. Most importantly we need to make people aware of the pollution and its consequences and what each individual can do to make a more ecofriendly country.

Publinter October 16, 2015

### Europe's Polluted Cities

Cities in Bulgaria and Poland had the highest levels of air pollution, as measured by concentrations of particulates, in a survey of 346 European Union cities.

Average number of days in 2011 when particulate concentrations exceeded the EU target

Most polluted EU cities

RANKING

1. Plovdiv, Bulgaria 41

2. Ploiesti, Bulgaria 37

3. Krakow, Poland 37

4. Ploiesti, Bulgaria 37

5. Drobeta, Bulgaria 36

6. Nowe Zamosc, Poland 35

7. Gliwice, Poland 35

8. Zabrze, Poland 35

9. Staszow, Poland 35

10. Katowice, Poland 35

41. Vienna 16.0

57. Bucharest 16.0

87. Rotterdam 14.3

117. Frankfurt 12.0

136. Berlin 11.5

160. Brussels 10.0

204. Amsterdam 10.0

205. Birmingham 10.0

250. Paris 14.5

335. Madrid 6.7

EU target

Source: European Environmental Agency

Note: EU target levels exceeded more than 35 days a year

Map: Europe's most polluted cities

Map: Europe's most polluted cities

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Map: Europe's most polluted cities



## What can WE do?

- Eat less meat
- Recycle
- Take shorter showers
- Eat fruits of the season (only)
- Use biodegradable packaging
- Buy second hand more often
- Don't use much chemicals
- Take the bike
- Don't throw things in the nature
- Don't buy things you don't need
- Use public transport





Think globally!

# Health

World Day  
of Social Justice  
20.02.2017



Information campaign  
by the Erasmus+ Team

- English and German lesson
- Presentation  
in our native language
- Outdoor-game
- Newsletter



Erasmus+



Poland



Italy



Hungary



Sweden

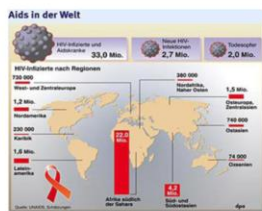


Germany

*Poster for the Information campaign for World Day of Social Justice*

## AIDS

AIDS is a syndrome caused by the HIV virus. A person's immune system is too weak to fight off many infections, and the disease develops when the HIV infection is very advanced.



(Aids in the world)

The path of infection of HIV:

- Unsafe sex
- Blood or blood products
- Mother-Child- Infection
- Injection needles and medical appliances
- Treatment

Global North	Global South
possibility to get postexpositions-prophylaxe (when you are infected)	too poor to buy treatment when being infected
mother-child – infection: stop nursing	need to nurse babies, because people are too poor for bottled milk
possibility to get a HIV- test if you think you are infected	no access to treatment and too poor
prevent HIV with condoms	no money to buy Condoms

to prevent AIDS  
 - use Condoms  
 - if a condom rips or if you have a new partner: Do a HIV test!

[https://www.ekd.de/download/ekd\\_texte91.pdf](https://www.ekd.de/download/ekd_texte91.pdf)

<http://www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/zahlen-und-fakten/globalisierung/52720/aids-epidemie-nach-regionen>

## Civilisation Illnesses / Diseases of the Global South



Source: www.nytimes.com

### Illnesses caused by civilization

Illnesses caused by civilization are dependent on affluence. For example, in Germany there are diseases like hypertension, diabetes, cancer, dementia. The most important reasons are alcohol, sugar, nicotine, fast-food and unhealthy diets, stress, pressure to perform, exaggerated hygiene and a lack of physical exercise. In contrast to Africa we have endless access to medical care.

### How can we prevent illnesses caused by civilization?

- regular medical visits
- more sports
- healthy diet, e.g. more vegetables, water, less sugar and fast-food
- more education about healthy lifestyle

### Diseases of the Global South

People in the Third World have no access to medical care; also, there is not enough clean water so they can't look after their health. Furthermore, in Africa there is not enough medical care or treatment. Besides, there are illnesses that do not exist in the North, e.g. malaria and cholera.

### What should they do to prevent diseases?

- inoculate babies and adults against diseases
- build wells for clean water
- ensure access to education

There is the problem that they have not got enough money to do all this and no equipment. But there are organisations that can help, for example the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, the WHO or Greenpeace.

## Access to medical treatment

In the Global North we have different kinds of preventive treatments, first of all for people (universal, selective, and indexed prevention), but also prevention by the government (info campaigns etc), while in the Global South such a treatment cannot be offered.

### Global North

- Universal prevention: Every citizen gets these treatments, for example every pregnant woman has to go to a medical check-up.
- Selective prevention: People with a risk to get for example cancer have special tests for cancer.
- Indexed prevention: People who are conspicuous, for example young people who already had a drug problem.

### Global South

- Everyone who has money is treated; if you do not have the money you do not get the treatment.
- There is also often a problem to get to a hospital or to a doctor.
- There is also a huge lack of doctors
- Even when the people know that they are ill they do not do anything so that is why they often infect people around them (for example tuberculosis)

- Primary prevention: information campaigns, for example AIDS campaigns, which tell you how to prevent AIDS
- Secondary prevention: attempts to discover illnesses as early as possible, for example with medical check ups
- Tertiary prevention: attempts to prevent the illness from getting worse or from deuteropathy, for example with rehabilitation



(HIV-Prävention in Germany)

## Hygiene



**Hygiene is very important to keep diseases from spreading and prevent epidemics. But what does it mean for us? How important is hygiene in other parts of the world?**

In our part of the world hygiene is often taken for granted. In some parts of the world people have to walk for hours to get drinkable water, or in other cases if there is no drinkable water, to find it at all. In places like this, with clean water being a rarity, a lot of different diseases spread, with cholera being one of the most dangerous ones.

In our part of the world, we do not have to worry about dirty water or the possibility of dangerous diseases spreading. We take hygiene for granted, including medical care like hospitals. Blood-poisoning does not necessarily mean certain death like in other parts of the world. Keeping wounds clean is very important, but not always easy.

Hygiene is very important, but also hard to maintain in poor parts of the world. It becomes hard when clean water is such a rarity. Clean water is a crucial factor in hygiene and the key to better health. "Why?", you may ask. There are a lot of bacteria in dirty water and you attract diseases like for example cholera by drinking it or washing wounds. Cholera is a big problem in the developing world and is estimated to kill tens of thousands each year.

Living with too good hygiene is not good though. If your immune system never has to defend itself against bacteria and diseases it will become weak and not be able to defend itself against threats to the body with allergies being among the most common ones.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hygiene>



(HIV-testing)

# International Migrants Day

Monday, 18<sup>th</sup> December 2017



## Infocampaign:

- Mother tongue lesson
- English lesson
- German lesson
- Outdoor game

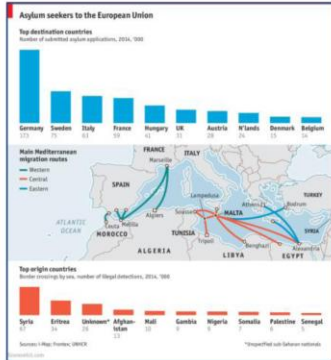


by Ariana Scarponi & Gilia Violini, LSP Assisi

Poster for the Information campaign for International Migrants Day

# EUROPE AND THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## FACTS AND FIGURES



## Frontex

Frontex is a European Agency which helps the members of EU to handle the controls at the borders, facilitating cooperation between border authorities, coordinating the maritime operations (particularly in Spain, Greece and Italy). It is also present in many international airports.

### "Triton" and "Mare Nostrum"



(Patrick Chapatte © Globe Cartoon)

On October 3, 2013 a boat carrying migrants from Libya to Lampedusa (an Italian island situated between Sicily and Tunisia) sank. More than 360 migrants died.

After this tragedy the Italian government launched the Operation *Mare Nostrum* in order to avoid new tragedies.

*Mare Nostrum* (October 18, 2013 – October 31, 2014) employed Italian Military Marine forces in the rescues and assistance. The operation saved thousands of lives but was extremely expensive: it cost about 10.5 million euros per month.



*Triton* (launched on November 1, 2014) manages migration in the Mediterranean under the control of Frontex and was conceived to support *Mare Nostrum* on a European scale. The operation assets consist of two surveillance aircraft, three ships and seven teams of staff. The purpose is to find both immigrants and smugglers.

## Schengen



Schengen Area is a zone where 26 European nations acknowledged the abolishment of their internal borders. The creators (in 1985) wanted almost every nation to open their doors to the other European neighboring countries for the movement of people, goods, services and capitals. Three associated countries are not members of the European Union: *Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Cyprus* will join soon.

The Schengen Borders Code provides Member States with the capability of temporarily reintroducing border control in case of a serious threat to public policy or internal security. Such reintroduction must remain an exception and must be limited in time.

EU State	Internal borders concerned	First day	Last day
Austria	Land border with Slovenia, Hungary and Italy	2015-11-16	2016-05-16
Austria	Land borders with Hungary and Slovenia	2017-05-11	2017-11-11
France	All internal borders – persistent terrorist threat	2017-07-16	2017-10-31
Germany	Land border with Austria	2017-05-11	2017-11-11
Sweden	Swedish harbours in the SW Region and the Øresund Bridge	2015-05-11	2017-11-11

• Single EU countries cannot cope with migration flows by themselves. We need to review the Dublin Treaty (which establishes that the member state responsible for the examination of the asylum application is only the state of arrival) and to determine new distribution quotas.

• National Government leaders often propose deals with the departure countries. In the Turkey agreement migrants will be sent back to Turkey in exchange of economic aid from Europe and the possibility to enter the European Union. But it is not a good idea to throw billions at a country, like Libya, embroiled in a civil war.

• Another solution is to establish a standard asylum procedures across Europe: don't build fences but ensure that the asylum system in every EU State operates to the same high standards and guarantees the same benefits.



• Stop trafficking: all countries should investigate and persecute trafficking gangs who exploit migrants.



• Governments have to combat all kinds of xenophobia and racial discrimination.

• Europe should invest money in Africa both for economic and humanitarian reasons. In Italy recently there have been talks about a "new Marshall Plan" for Africa. Lots of migrants left their own countries because of the war; Europe should help African countries to maintain the peace.



Wallpaper created by: Leonardo Bonamente, Katarzyna Buika, Julius David, Klara Eliasson, Villó Ilosfalvi, Martina Merone, Iris Subashi, Stella Ujma (supervision: Enrico Zuddas).

Posters for the Information campaign for World Day for Cultural Diversity  
for Dialogue and Development:

# World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development May 21



- Mothertongue lessons
- German and English lessons
- Outdoor games

By:  
Arianna Scarpone, LSP Assisi  
Gabriele Hoeselmann, Katedralskolan Växjö



Sweden



Germany



Erasmus+



# TRADITIONS

What we mean by tradition?

Tradition is a belief or behavior passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past.

Sweden

Kräftska

summertime eating and drinking celebration generally held during August traditionally outdoors accessories are comical paper hats, paper tablecloths, paper lanterns



Poland

Lany poniedziałek (wet monday)

Held on Easter Monday boys throw water over girls and spank them with catkin branches on Easter Monday, and girls do the same to boys



Hungary

Busójárás

in the town of Mohács held at the end of the Carnival season ending the day before Ash Wednesday includes folk music, masquerading, parades and dancing



Germany

Oktoberfest

16-day festival in Munich. visitors per year: over six million beer consume: 4999999 liters pork sausages consume: 400,000 piece roasted chicken: 480,000 piece



Italy

Sbandieratore

The art of flag throwing dates back to medieval guilds There are two major categories of flag throwing: classical and acrobatical.



# 2018 Jahr des Weltkulturerbes



Mit diesem Themenjahr fordert die Europäische Kommission auf, dazu beizutragen, Europa den Europäern wieder ein Stück näher zu bringen. Werfen wir gemeinsam einen Blick auf unser kulturelles Erbe, hören unserer gemeinsamen europäischen Geschichte zu, erzählen sie weiter – auch ganz lokal bei uns zuhause.

## UNGARN



Tokajer  
Weinregion



Burgviertel  
Buda

## POLEN



Waldgebiet  
Białowieża



Krakauer  
Tuchhallen

## ITALIEN



Amalfiküste



Herculaneum

## DEUTSCHLAND



Wattenmeer



Schloss  
Neuschwanstein

## SCHWEDEN



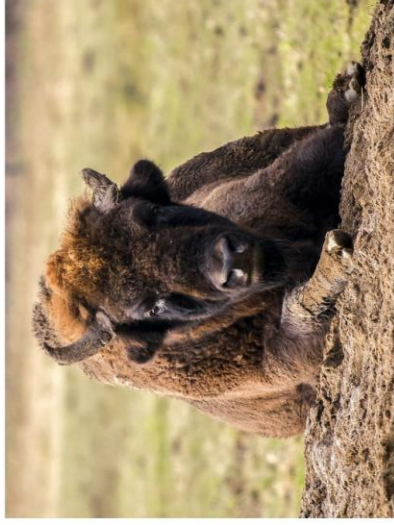
Hansestadt  
Visby



Schloss  
Drottningholm

# NATIONALTIERE IN EUROPA

**Polen**



Wisent

**Italien**



Wolf

Nationaltiere sind Symbole eines Landes, welchs die Menschen in einem Land verbindet.

Wie die Kulturen, sind auch die Nationaltiere in allen Ländern ganz unterschiedlich.

**Schweden**



Elch

**Ungarn**



Graues Rind

**Deutschland**



Adler