

TRAINING FICHE

03. MOBILITY AND THE CITIZENS, THE SOCIETY AND THE CULTURE

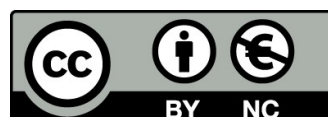
Area	<i>Mobility</i>
Level	<i>ADVANCED</i>
Topic	
Module	
Keywords	Responsible Consumption – Citizenship – awareness – Sustainable Mobility – Social and cultural implications
Introduction (500-1000 characters including spaces)	<p>In 1950, there were two cities with populations of more than 10 million in the world. According to estimates, by 2030, there will be 53.</p> <p>These megacities are also merging into megaregions. The Pearl River Delta (Hong Kong-Shenzhen-Guangzhou region) in China has a total population of 120 million people. And cities such as Tokyo, Istanbul, Sao Paulo, Delhi and New York City are the anchors for megaregions with populations in the tens of millions.</p>

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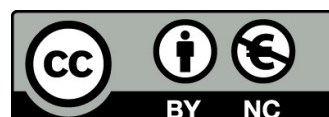
	<p>This growth brings challenges like urban sprawl. Outlying areas are cheaper, so the people who live there tend to be on lower incomes. But limited transport can make it hard for them to access jobs in the city centre – adding to income inequality. More people also mean more vehicles and pollution, which makes cities less liveable.</p>
<p>Impacts/Benefits (1000-1500 characters including spaces)</p>	<p>1) Smart Mobility, Strong Economy: The Effects of Sustainable Mobility on Economic Development. Sustainable transportation has a significant and adequately proved economic benefits such as the creation of new local businesses, with direct benefits on local communities.</p> <p>2) Healthier lifestyles and sustainable transportation. In order to live a healthier lifestyle, battle a sedentary lifestyle, and keep up their physical fitness, those who commute to work on foot or by bicycle do so.</p> <p>3) Eco-Friendly Mobility to protect the environment. Developing greener urban plans with less polluting traffic can encourage the use of open spaces where outdoor activities can improve the quality of social life for citizens.</p> <p>4) Reducing noise pollution. Roads, railroads, and airports are undoubtedly some of the biggest sources of annoyance when it comes to the transportation infrastructure that produces high noise levels. Although it receives less attention, noise pollution has a number of negative effects on people's health and wellbeing, including sleep problems, elevated blood pressure, and heart conditions.</p> <p>5) New job opportunities. The development of sustainable transport is also very equitable because it calls for the expertise of designers, innovators, construction professionals, maintenance workers, drivers, safety managers, and many more individuals with a wide range of abilities.</p>

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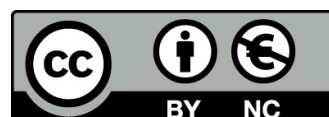
<p>Good practices (1000 -1500 characters including spaces)</p>	<p><u>Development of a Mobility Monitoring Centre for the Metropolitan area in Thessaloniki, Greece</u></p> <p>All the municipalities in the Thessaloniki Urban Area, including Thessaloniki, Kalamaria, Delta, Kordelio-Evosmos, Neapoli-Sykies, Pylaia-Chortiatis, Pavlos Melas, and Ampelokipoi-Menemeni, have participated in the implementation of this good practice in the Region of Central Macedonia. With a population of 788,952 people and an urban area of 111.703 km², Thessaloniki is the second biggest city in Greece. There are more than 777.544 vehicles in the city overall, including motorbikes, big trucks, and private automobiles.</p> <p><u>15 minutes Cities</u></p> <p>The mayor of Paris, Anne Hidalgo, is in her second term and is known throughout Europe as a politician who promotes active transportation and discourages driving. In reality, the French capital is making investments in the urban fabric to guarantee that the majority of the city's residents can access the facilities they require—such as shops, parks, and schools—within a quarter-hour of their homes. Translating this into reality requires investing in local public transport, building cycle paths and, in the Parisian vision, even introducing blanket speed limits for cars (in Paris, you cannot drive faster than 30 km/h on most urban roads).</p>
<p>Current and future challenges (1000 -1500 characters including spaces)</p>	<p>In order to address human demands today without sacrificing those of future generations, the social process of sustainable development integrates social, economic, and environmental aims.</p> <p>In an effort to increase efficiency, the transportation industry is going through a complete revolution. This development has important economic and societal ramifications. Nevertheless, users, decision-makers, and businesses are faced with uncertainty as a result of advances in technology and mobility. As a result, it's critical to examine technology and the patterns that surround them in order to obtain</p>

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	<p>a basic understanding of new functions and social benefits that might change current mobility trends for the better.</p> <p>However, because of pollution, traffic congestion, and socioeconomic inequality, mobility as we know it now has negative effects on global warming and health.</p> <p>In practice, road travel is the main source of 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions, with that number rising to 25% to 27% in wealthy countries. Researchers are striving to find new mobility solutions, social behavioral changes, autonomous vehicles, new laws, and alternatives to motorization to address these problems.</p>
Language	<i>English</i>
Partner	IHF /UMA
Further references	<p>https://www.oecd.org/stories/social-mobility/</p> <p>https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/mobility-data</p> <p>https://www.eiturbanmobility.eu/mobility-dataspaces-the-analysis-of-macro-data-trends-will-be-key-to-implementing-a-model-of-sustainable-urban-mobility/</p> <p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338849366_Mobility_Citizens_Innovation_and_Technology_in_Digital_and_Smart_Cities</p>

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