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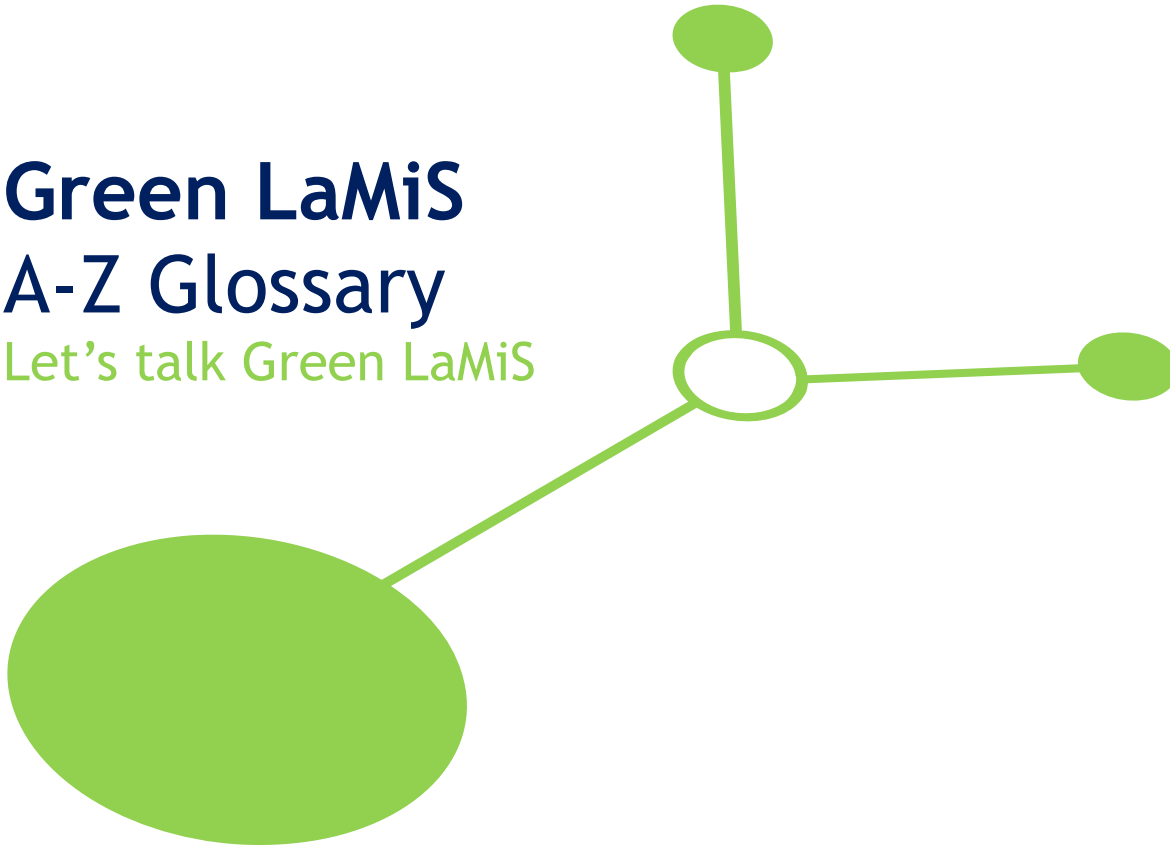
Green LaMiS

Green LaMiS
A-Z Glossary
Let's talk Green LaMiS



COOPERATION IS CENTRAL

A

Accessibility

The ease with which people can reach services, activities, and destinations, especially relevant for those with mobility limitations.

Action Plan

A detailed strategy outlining specific actions, timelines, and responsibilities to achieve project goals, such as promoting sustainable mobility.

Active Mobility

Human-powered transportation like walking and cycling.

B

Battery Electric Vehicle

A Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) is a type of electric vehicle that is powered exclusively by a battery pack, with no internal combustion engine. These vehicles use one or more electric motors for propulsion and are charged by connecting to external power sources such as wall chargers, domestic sockets, or public charging stations.

Key Characteristics

- Optimized Service Delivery (Better Organization of Services)
- Electric Motor and Battery: The vehicle is powered by an electric motor, which converts energy from the lithium-ion battery pack into motion.
- Zero Emissions: BEVs produce no tailpipe emissions, contributing to cleaner air quality and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- Charging: BEVs can be charged at home, public stations, or fast-charging points, offering flexibility and convenience.
- Lower Operating Costs: Electricity is generally cheaper than gasoline, leading to cost savings over time.

- Instant Torque: BEVs provide instant acceleration due to the nature of electric motors.

Benefits:

- Environmental Benefits: Zero tailpipe emissions reduce air pollution and contribute to a cleaner environment.
- Financial Benefits: Lower operating costs due to cheaper electricity and reduced maintenance needs.
- Performance Benefits: Instant torque and smooth acceleration enhance the driving experience.

Challenges:

- Limited Range: BEVs typically have a limited driving range on a single charge, though this is improving with advancements in battery technology.
- Charging Infrastructure: While expanding, charging infrastructure remains less developed in some areas compared to traditional fueling stations.

C

CO2 Emissions

Carbon dioxide emissions, a primary contributor to climate change, which the project aims to reduce through sustainable mobility solutions. In the context of the Green LaMiS project, CO2 emissions are a primary concern addressed through the development of sustainable strategies for delivering home social services. The project aims to reduce these emissions by implementing environmentally friendly practices in the "last mile" of service delivery, which often involves transportation to and from clients' homes.

Key strategies

- Carbon Footprint Assessment. The project uses the GHG Protocol to measure and monitor CO2 emissions related to mobility needs in home social services. This involves calculating emissions from vehicles used by social enterprises and public transport systems

- Sustainable Transportation Solutions: Green LaMiS promotes the use of eco-friendly vehicles, such as electric or hybrid vehicles, and optimizes routes to minimize travel distances and times, thereby reducing emissions
- Integration into Urban Mobilty Plans - The project integrates its findings into local urban mobility plans to ensure that reductions in CO2 emissions are sustained over time.
- By focusing on reducing CO2 emissions, Green LaMiS contributes to a more sustainable and environmentally conscious delivery of social services in Central Europe.

Carbon Footprint

A measure of the total greenhouse gas emissions caused by an activity, product, or organization, crucial for assessing the environmental impact of social service delivery.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, carbon footprint refers to the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions, primarily carbon dioxide (CO2), associated with the mobility aspects of delivering home social services. This includes emissions from transportation modes such as private vehicles, public transport, and fleet vehicles used by social enterprises. The project aims to reduce this carbon footprint by developing and

implementing sustainable strategies for service delivery, integrating these solutions into urban mobility plans to ensure long-term sustainability.

Key aspects

- Measurement: The carbon footprint is calculated using methodologies tailored to the specific needs of the project, such as the GHG Protocol, to assess emissions from transportation activities.
- Reduction Strategies: Green LaMiS focuses on reducing emissions through the adoption of eco-friendly vehicles, optimized routing, and efficient management of service delivery routes.
- Integration with Urban Plans: Solutions developed by the project are integrated into urban mobility plans to ensure that environmental benefits are sustained over time.

Capacity Building

Activities designed to improve the skills, knowledge, and abilities of individuals and organizations to implement and sustain project outcomes. In the context of the Green LaMiS project, capacity building refers to a series of activities designed to enhance the knowledge, skills, and competencies of stakeholders involved in the sustainable delivery of home

social services. This includes local authorities, social enterprises, and community organizations, ensuring they can effectively implement and sustain environmentally friendly practices in service delivery.

Key Objectives:

- Sustainability: Capacity building activities aim to ensure the long-term impact of the project by equipping stakeholders with the necessary tools and expertise to maintain sustainable practices beyond the project's duration.
- Knowledge Transfer: These activities facilitate the sharing of best practices and innovative methodologies among partners, enhancing their ability to address environmental challenges and improve service efficiency.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Capacity building involves engaging all stakeholders in the development and implementation of sustainable strategies, fostering collaboration and commitment to environmental sustainability

Circular Economy

An economic system aimed at minimizing waste and making the most of resources.

Clean Energy

Renewable power sources with minimal environmental impact.

Climate neutral

Climate neutrality refers to a state where greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to net-zero, meaning that any remaining emissions are balanced by equivalent removals. This is achieved through a combination of reducing emissions and implementing carbon capture or offsetting measures. The European Union has set a goal to become climate-neutral by 2050, aligning with the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal.

Key Aspects:

- Emissions Reduction: Drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors.
- Carbon Removals: Implement technologies or natural processes to remove CO2 from the atmosphere.
- Net-Zero Emissions: Achieve a balance where emissions are offset by removals.
- In the context of the Green LaMiS project, climate neutrality is a guiding principle for achieving sustainable mobility and service delivery. The project aims to reduce emissions associated with delivering home social services by promoting the use of green vehicles,

optimizing routes, and integrating sustainable practices into urban mobility plans. While Green LaMiS does not explicitly aim for full climate neutrality, it contributes to broader regional efforts towards reducing emissions and enhancing environmental sustainability.

Key Objectives in Green LaMiS:

- Sustainable Transportation: Encourage the use of eco-friendly vehicles to minimize emissions.
- Efficiency and Accessibility: Improve service delivery efficiency while reducing environmental impact.
- Integration with Urban Plans: Align sustainable mobility solutions with local urban development strategies to support long-term environmental sustainability.
- By focusing on sustainable practices, Green LaMiS supports the broader EU goal of achieving climate neutrality by promoting environmentally friendly service delivery models

D

Decarbonization

Process of reducing carbon emissions from services and operations.
Green LaMiS aim to reduce CO2 emissions and promote sustainable mobility in the delivery of home social services. Here are some key points related to decarbonization in the context of Green LaMiS:

- Reducing CO2 Emissions: The project uses a Carbon Footprint model to measure and decrease CO2 emissions associated with social service delivery. This involves adopting ecological vehicles and efficient mobility strategies to reduce traffic and pollution.
- Sustainable Mobility: Green LaMiS emphasizes sustainable development strategies for Central European territories, including the use of eco-friendly vehicles and technological systems to manage worker movements. This approach helps reduce emissions and enhance the efficiency of home services.

- Integration with Urban Plans: The project integrates its solutions into urban mobility plans to ensure long-term sustainability. While not explicitly addressing decarbonization, this integration supports broader urban sustainability goals.

While Green LaMiS does not directly address decarbonization as a standalone concept, its focus on reducing emissions and promoting sustainable practices aligns with broader decarbonization efforts aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions

E

Ecosystem

A network of interconnected organizations, individuals, and resources that support the development and implementation of sustainable mobility solutions.

Emission Factor

Emission factor refers to a measure used to quantify the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) associated with a specific activity or process, such as the delivery of social services. It is typically expressed in units of mass of GHGs per unit of activity (e.g., grams of CO2 equivalent per kilometer traveled). Emission factors are crucial for calculating the carbon footprint of different modes of transportation and service delivery methods, allowing for the development of more sustainable practices by reducing emissions and mitigating environmental impacts. In Green LaMiS, emission factors help assess the environmental impact of different transportation options for home social services, enabling the selection of greener alternatives that reduce CO2 emissions and contribute to a more sustainable urban mobility strategy.

Environmental Impact

The effect of human activities on the environment, which the project seeks to minimize through greener practices.

In the Green LaMiS project, "Environmental Impact" refers to the effects that the delivery of home-based social services has on the natural environment. The project specifically focuses on reducing negative environmental impacts associated with this service delivery, with a particular emphasis on:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CO2): This is the primary environmental impact that Green LaMiS aims to minimize. The project seeks to lower CO2 emissions generated from transportation activities involved in delivering social services to people's homes. The reduction of emissions is regarded as a key element of achieving greener service delivery.
- Sustainable Mobility Methodology: The project aims to create a shared language, methodology, and sensibility for the creation of urban social mobility, so that it is developed in a sustainable way.

How Green LaMiS Assesses and Addresses Environmental Impact:

- Assessment and Monitoring: the environmental impact of existing service delivery methods.This involves developing a "Joint Sustainable Mobility Methodology" and choosing relevant indicators to measure environmental performance. Local Authorities (LAs) and Social

Enterprises (SEs) are involved in collecting data on environmental impact, and in the definition of a Common Action Plan to address environmental issues.
- Implementation of Greener Solutions to reduce environmental impact.
- Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing creating an ecosystem for greener urban social mobility.

In summary, Green LaMiS defines "environmental impact" as the effects of home-based social service delivery on the environment, with a primary focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable transportation and operational practices. The project seeks to assess, monitor, and mitigate these impacts through collaborative strategies, innovative solutions, and policy recommendations.

Energy Efficiency

Using less energy to provide the same service or achieve the same outcome.

Energy efficiency is a key strategy for Green LaMiS in its pursuit of sustainable and cost-effective delivery of home-based social services. While not always explicitly mentioned, the concept of energy efficiency is embedded within several core elements of the project:

- Use of Energy-Saving Vehicles (Electric Vehicles - EVs):This is the most direct connection to energy efficiency. The project aims to

replace traditional vehicles with EVs, which are significantly more energy-efficient than their fossil fuel counterparts. This reduces overall energy consumption.

- Optimized Service Delivery (Better Organization of Services): The project emphasizes better organization and more efficient management of home social services. This directly translates to:
    - Reduced travel distances for service providers.
    - Reduced time spent on the road.More efficient route planning.

All of the above improve the productivity of each trip, maximizing the number of people served per amount of time.

- Economic Savings and Cultural Change:
    - These concepts highlight the goal of achieving long-term cost reductions through smart organization of services and adopting greener practices. It highlights how there will be savings in energy costs and improve the overall financial sustainability of the service. This includes the optimization of delivery routes and efficient driving practices.
    - The project recognizes that a change in mindsets within social services will also indirectly supports energy efficiency, as sustainable practices and environmental impact should improve over time with education.

- Impact in Policy and Influence in Urban Mobility Plans:by integrating sustainable mobility solutions into urban mobility plans, the Green LaMiS project is influencing future initiatives in areas of energy efficiency through policies that encourage efficiency
- In summary, Green LaMiS integrates energy efficiency into every aspect of the delivery services it promotes.

Electric Vehicles (EVs)

Zero-emission vehicles powered by electricity. In the context of the Green LaMiS project, "Electric Vehicles" (EVs) are defined as a key component of the project's strategy to achieve more sustainable and environmentally friendly delivery of home-based social services.
Specifically, they are:

- A Replacement for Traditional Vehicles: EVs are intended to replace the fossil fuel-powered vehicles currently used for the last-mile delivery of social services. This is driven by the aim to reduce CO2 emissions and improve air quality.

- Part of Pilot Actions: The project involves implementing pilot actions in selected territories to test and demonstrate the effectiveness of using EVs in real-world service delivery scenarios.
- Subject to Specific Characteristics: There is an effort within the project to define the specific characteristics that are most suitable for EVs used in this context. This likely includes factors such as:
    - Range: How far the EV can travel on a single charge.
    - Cargo Capacity: The ability to transport necessary equipment and supplies.
    - Charging Infrastructure Compatibility: Compatibility with available charging stations in the region.
    - Cost-Effectiveness: Balancing the initial cost of the vehicle with its long-term operating expenses.
- Subject to Agreements with Vehicle Providers: The project actively seeks to establish agreements with vehicle providers to procure EVs for the pilot actions. This suggests that the project is exploring partnerships with manufacturers or dealerships to secure suitable vehicles.

The use of EVs within Green LaMiS is directly linked to achieving the project's goals of:

- Reducing CO2 emissions.
- Improving air quality.

- Promoting a cultural shift toward sustainable practices within social service delivery.
- Demonstrating the economic viability of green transportation options.

In short, EVs are viewed as a vital technological solution within the Green LaMiS project, representing a tangible step towards a more environmentally responsible and sustainable system for delivering essential social services to people in their homes. The goal is to identify, test, and implement the most suitable EV options in the context of social service delivery, paving the way for wider adoption in the future.

European Green Deal

The European Green Deal is a comprehensive strategy launched by the European Commission in December 2019 to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. It aims to transform the EU's economy and society to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions, while ensuring economic growth and social fairness.

Key Objectives:

- Climate Neutrality: Achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Emissions Reduction: Cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

- Sustainable Transport: Reduce transport emissions by 90% by 2050 through strategies like the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.
- Transport Sector Initiatives:
- Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy: Includes an action plan with 82 initiatives to transform the EU transport system into a green, smart, and resilient one.
- Fit-for-55 Package: Proposes legislation to support the 2030 emissions reduction target, including measures like Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation and RefuelEU Aviation.
- Greening Freight Package: Aims to boost the uptake of zero-emission trucks and improve intermodal transport efficiency.

The European Green Deal emphasizes the importance of sustainable mobility, clean energy, and circular economy practices to achieve its ambitious environmental goals.

EUSAIR – Adriatic and Ionian Region

The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) is a macro-regional strategy adopted by the European Commission and endorsed by the European Council in 2014. It aims to promote economic, social prosperity, and growth in the Adriatic-Ionian region by improving its attractiveness, competitiveness, and connectivity.

Key Objectives:

- Economic and Social Prosperity: Enhance regional growth and development.
- Integration of Western Balkans: Support the EU integration process of non-EU countries in the region.
- Territorial Cohesion: Foster cooperation to reduce disparities within the region.

EUSAIR involves ten countries: four EU Member States (Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia) and six non-EU countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, San Marino, Serbia).

EUSALP – Alpine Region

The EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) is a macro-regional strategy launched in 2015 to address common challenges and promote cooperation among the Alpine regions. It involves seven countries: Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, covering 48 regions across these nations.

Key Objectives:

- Economic Growth and Innovation: Focuses on developing research and innovation systems, increasing economic potential in strategic sectors, and improving labor market adequacy.

- Mobility and Connectivity: Aims to enhance sustainable internal and external accessibility through inter-modal transport solutions and digital connectivity.
- Environment and Energy: Seeks to preserve natural resources, promote ecological connectivity, manage climate change risks, and foster renewable energy solutions.

EUSALP serves as a model for territorial cohesion, demonstrating how macro-regional strategies can effectively address regional challenges through cooperation and local ownership.

EUSBSR – Baltic Sea Region

The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) is a macro-regional strategy adopted by the European Commission and endorsed by the European Council in 2009. It aims to strengthen cooperation among the Baltic Sea countries, promoting a more balanced development in the region and reinforcing integration within it.

Key Objectives:

- Save the Sea: Focuses on improving the environmental status of the Baltic Sea by reducing pollution, promoting sustainable shipping, and enhancing biodiversity3.

- Connect the Region: Enhances transport and energy connections to improve internal and external links within the region.
- Increase Prosperity: Promotes economic growth through innovation, education, and cultural development, while improving health and security.

The strategy involves eight EU Member States: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Sweden. Non-EU countries like Belarus, Iceland, Norway, and Russia (previously) participate in cooperation formats.
EUSDR – Danube Region

EUSDR Danube Region

The EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) is a macro-regional strategy endorsed by the European Council in June 2011. It involves 14 countries, including nine EU Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, parts of Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) and five non-EU countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Moldova, and Ukraine). The strategy aims to address common challenges and opportunities in the Danube Region, focusing on improving connectivity, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.

Key Objectives:

- Connectivity: Enhance transport connections (road, rail, waterways) and energy infrastructure.
- Environmental Protection: Address environmental challenges such as water pollution, floods, and climate change.
- Socio-Economic Development: Promote economic growth, social inclusion, and education.
- Security: Improve safety and security through better governance and coordination.

The EUSDR is structured around priority areas, including:

- Transport: Improving transport connections.
- Energy: Enhancing energy connections and promoting renewable energy.
- Environment: Protecting the environment and addressing climate change.
- Socio-Economic Development: Fostering economic growth and social inclusion.
- Security: Enhancing safety and security.

F

Functional Urban Area (FUA)

An urban area and its surrounding commuting zones, important for understanding the connections between urban centers and their peripheries.

Fuel Efficiency

Measure of vehicle fuel consumption per distance traveled.

G

Green Mobility

Transportation options that reduce environmental impact, such as electric vehicles, bicycles, and public transport.

Green Urban Social Mobility

Green urban social mobility is a concept that integrates environmental sustainability with social mobility in urban settings. It involves creating urban environments that not only support environmentally friendly transportation and living conditions but also foster social equity and opportunities for socio-economic advancement. This concept aims to ensure that urban development enhances both the environmental quality of life and the social welfare of residents, promoting a more inclusive and sustainable urban ecosystem.

Key Components:

- Environmental Sustainability: Incorporates green urbanism principles, such as reducing emissions, promoting green spaces, and using sustainable materials in urban design.
- Social Equity: Focuses on providing equal access to opportunities and resources, ensuring that urban development benefits all socio-economic groups.
- Sustainable Mobility: Encourages the use of low-polluting transportation modes, such as cycling and public transport, to reduce environmental impact while connecting residents to essential services and opportunities.
- Inclusive Urban Planning: Involves designing cities that prioritize social cohesion, affordable housing, and accessible public spaces, thereby enhancing social mobility and community well-being.

By integrating these elements, green urban social mobility seeks to create vibrant, equitable, and environmentally conscious cities that support both social advancement and environmental sustainability.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, green urban social mobility integrates the principles of sustainable urban development with social mobility, focusing on creating equitable and environmentally conscious urban environments. This concept combines the use of sustainable transportation methods, such as electric vehicles and public

transport, with strategies to enhance social equity and opportunities for socio-economic advancement.

Key Components:

- Sustainable Transportation: Encourages the use of low-polluting transportation modes, such as cycling, walking, and electric vehicles, to reduce environmental impact.
- Social Equity: Ensures equal access to opportunities and resources, promoting social inclusion and reducing disparities in urban settings.
- Urban Planning: Involves designing cities with green spaces, efficient infrastructure, and accessible public services to enhance quality of life and social welfare.
- Innovative Technologies: Leverages smart mobility solutions, such as integrated public transport systems and mobility-as-a-service models, to optimize urban mobility and reduce emissions.

By integrating these elements, green urban social mobility in Green LaMiS aims to create vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable urban ecosystems that support both environmental sustainability and social advancement. This approach aligns with broader urban sustainability goals, such as those outlined in green urbanism and smart city initiatives, which prioritize environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and economic vitality

Green Vehicles

Green vehicles are vehicles that produce fewer emissions and have a lower environmental impact compared to traditional vehicles. They include electric vehicles (EVs), hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs), and other types of vehicles that use alternative fuels or advanced technologies to reduce their carbon footprint. These vehicles are designed to minimize air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and other negative environmental impacts associated with transportation.

Types of Green Vehicles:

- Electric Vehicles (EVs): Powered solely by electric motors and batteries, with zero tailpipe emissions.
- Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs): Combine electric and internal combustion engines to improve efficiency and reduce emissions.
- Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs): Allow external charging of batteries, offering extended electric-only range.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, green vehicles are an essential component of the sustainable mobility strategy aimed at reducing the environmental impact of delivering home social services. The project promotes the use of eco-friendly vehicles, such as electric and hybrid vehicles, to minimize CO2 emissions and improve air quality in urban areas.

Key Objectives in Green LaMiS:

- Emission Reduction: Implementing green vehicles to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with service delivery.
- Sustainable Transportation: Encouraging the adoption of environmentally friendly transportation solutions to enhance the overall sustainability of social services.
- Integration with Urban Plans: Ensuring that green vehicle solutions are integrated into urban mobility plans to support long-term environmental sustainability.

By integrating green vehicles into service delivery, Green LaMiS aims to create a model that supports both environmental sustainability and social welfare, contributing to a healthier and more sustainable urban environment.

Greenwashing

Misleading claims about the environmental benefits of a product or service to appear more sustainable than it is.

H

Home Care Serviced

Home care services refer to a range of health and social care services provided to individuals in their own homes. These services are designed to support people who require assistance with daily living activities, medical care, or rehabilitation due to illness, disability, or age-related limitations. Home care allows individuals to remain in their familiar environment, maintaining social connections and independence while receiving necessary care.

Types of Home Care Services:

- Medical and Nursing Care: Includes treatments such as wound care, injections, and physical therapy.
- Personal Care: Assists with daily activities like bathing, dressing, and feeding.
- Social Support: Provides companionship, emotional support, and help with household chores.
- Rehabilitation Services: Focuses on helping individuals regain physical strength and mobility.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, home care services are an integral part of the social services delivered to vulnerable populations. The project focuses on enhancing the sustainability and efficiency of these services by integrating environmentally friendly practices into service delivery. This includes using sustainable transportation methods, optimizing routes, and promoting green technologies to reduce the environmental impact of home care services.

Key Objectives in Green LaMiS:

- Sustainable Delivery: Implementing eco-friendly transportation solutions to reduce emissions and environmental footprint.
- Efficiency and Accessibility: Ensuring that home care services remain accessible and efficient while adopting sustainable practices.
- Capacity Building: Enhancing the capacity of service providers to integrate environmental considerations into their operations, ensuring long-term sustainability.

By integrating sustainable practices into home care services, Green LaMiS aims to create a model that supports both social welfare and environmental sustainability.

Hybrid Vehicles

Vehicles using both conventional and electric power systems.

I

Inclusive mobility

Inclusive mobility refers to a transportation system designed to be accessible and usable by everyone, regardless of age, gender, socioeconomic status, or physical ability. It aims to ensure that all individuals can move freely within cities and access essential services, such as employment, education, and healthcare, without facing barriers. Inclusive mobility is crucial for promoting social equity and participation in community life, as it treats mobility as a universal right essential for accessing other fundamental rights.

Key Aspects:

- Accessibility: Ensures that transportation systems and public spaces are accessible to people with disabilities, including those with physical, sensory, or intellectual impairments.
- Equity: Promotes equal opportunities for all, addressing disparities based on socioeconomic status, age, and gender.
- Universal Design: Incorporates principles of universal design in urban planning to create spaces that are usable by everyone.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, inclusive mobility plays a crucial role in ensuring that sustainable transportation solutions are accessible to all, particularly vulnerable populations receiving home social services. The project integrates principles of inclusive mobility by promoting the use of accessible and environmentally friendly transportation methods, optimizing routes to reduce barriers, and enhancing the overall accessibility of service delivery.

Key Objectives in Green LaMiS:

- Accessible Transportation: Ensuring that green vehicles and transportation systems used for service delivery are accessible to people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.
- Equitable Service Delivery: Implementing strategies to ensure that sustainable mobility solutions benefit all recipients of home social services, regardless of their socioeconomic status or physical abilities.
- Integration with Urban Plans: Collaborating with urban planners to ensure that sustainable and inclusive mobility solutions are integrated into broader urban development strategies, enhancing social equity and environmental sustainability.

By integrating inclusive mobility principles, Green LaMiS aims to create a model that supports both environmental sustainability and social inclusion, contributing to more equitable and sustainable urban environments.

Indicators

Measurable values used to assess the progress and impact of the project, including environmental, social, and economic factors.

J

Just Transition

Ensuring fair distribution of benefits and costs in shift to sustainable practices.

K

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Metrics used to evaluate the success of specific activities and the overall project, particularly in the context of green mobility.

L

Local Authorities (LAs)

Municipal or regional governments responsible for planning and delivering public services; key partners in implementing sustainable mobility solutions.

Last Mile

The final stage of delivering goods or services to the end customer; efforts are made to make this stage more sustainable.

M

Mobility Environmental Impact

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, mobility environmental impact refers to the ecological consequences of transportation activities associated with delivering home social services. This includes the effects on air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, noise pollution, and resource consumption. The environmental impact of mobility is a critical consideration in sustainable development, as transportation is a significant contributor to global emissions and pollution. Reducing this impact involves adopting low-emission vehicles, optimizing routes, and promoting shared or public transportation to minimize ecological footprints and enhance environmental sustainability.

Key Aspects:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Transportation contributes significantly to CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions, impacting climate change.
- Air Pollution: Vehicles emit pollutants that degrade air quality, affecting human health and ecosystems.

- Noise Pollution: Traffic noise is a source of disturbance and health concern in urban areas
- Resource Consumption: Efficient use of resources is essential to reduce waste and support sustainable practices.

Mobility Management

Strategies to optimize transportation resource use and promote sustainable travel behavior.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, mobility management refers to the strategic planning and coordination of transportation activities associated with delivering home social services. This involves optimizing routes, managing vehicle usage, and promoting sustainable transportation modes to reduce environmental impact and improve service efficiency.

Key Components:

- Sustainable Transportation Solutions: Encouraging the use of eco-friendly vehicles, such as electric or hybrid vehicles, to minimize emissions.
- Route Optimization: Implementing efficient routing systems to reduce travel distances and times, thereby decreasing emissions and improving service delivery times.

- Technological Integration: Utilizing digital tools and platforms to manage worker movements, optimize logistics, and enhance the overall sustainability of service delivery.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Involving all stakeholders, including social enterprises and local communities, in the development and implementation of mobility management strategies to ensure widespread adoption and long-term sustainability.

Goals:

- Environmental Sustainability: Reduce CO2 emissions and other negative environmental impacts associated with transportation.
- Service Efficiency: Improve the efficiency and accessibility of home social services by optimizing transportation logistics.
- Integration with Urban Plans: Ensure that mobility management solutions are integrated into broader urban mobility plans to support sustainable urban development.

By focusing on mobility management, Green LaMiS aims to create a model for sustainable service delivery that benefits both the environment and the recipients of social services.

Mobility Plan

A mobility plan, particularly in the context of urban areas, refers to a strategic document that outlines policies and actions to manage and improve transportation systems within cities. This includes plans like the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) or the Piano Urbano della Mobilità Sostenibile (PUMS) in Italy, which aim to enhance the efficiency, sustainability, and accessibility of urban mobility. These plans integrate various modes of transportation, prioritize sustainability, and involve stakeholders in the planning process to ensure that mobility needs are met while minimizing environmental impacts.

Key Aspects:

- Integration: Combines different transportation modes (public, private, motorized, and non-motorized) to create a cohesive system.
- Sustainability: Focuses on reducing emissions and promoting environmentally friendly transportation options.
- Participation: Involves citizens and stakeholders in the planning process to ensure that plans meet community needs.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, a mobility plan is crucial for integrating sustainable transportation solutions into the delivery of home

social services. The project aims to develop strategies that optimize routes, promote the use of eco-friendly vehicles, and enhance the overall efficiency of service delivery. By aligning with broader urban mobility plans, such as PUMS, Green LaMiS ensures that its sustainable mobility solutions are integrated into local urban development strategies, supporting both environmental sustainability and social welfare.

Key Objectives in Green LaMiS

- Sustainable Transportation: Encouraging the use of green vehicles and optimizing routes to reduce emissions.
- Efficiency and Accessibility: Improving the efficiency and accessibility of home social services through better transportation management.
- Integration with Urban Plans: Ensuring that mobility solutions developed by Green LaMiS are aligned with local urban mobility plans to support long-term sustainability.

By integrating these elements, Green LaMiS contributes to creating more sustainable and equitable urban environments that support both social services and environmental sustainability.

Morphology of the Territory

The shape, form, and structure of a geographical area, including its natural and built features.

N

Net Zero Emissions

Achieving a balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and those removed from the atmosphere.

Net-Zero

Balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and removed from atmosphere.

P

Pilot Actions

Small-scale experimental projects implemented to test strategies before wider adoption.

Public Transport Accessibility

Ensuring that public transportation systems are accessible to all individuals regardless of physical ability.

R

Replicability

The potential for project results and solutions to be adopted in other contexts and regions.

Renewable Energy Sources

Energy derived from resources that are replenished naturally such as solar or wind energy.
The Green LaMiS project focuses on enhancing the sustainability of home social services delivery in Central Europe by reducing CO2 emissions and addressing traffic congestion. This initiative aims to develop a common strategy that integrates renewable energy solutions and carbon footprint calculations into urban mobility plans.

Key aspects of the project include:

- Sustainable Delivery: The project seeks to make the delivery of social services more environmentally friendly, utilizing renewable energy sources and eco-friendly vehicles to minimize emissions.

- Carbon Footprint Assessment: A methodology will be established to measure and reduce the carbon footprint associated with the mobility needs of home social services, thus promoting greener practices.
- Transnational Collaboration: The project involves multiple partners across four countries, working together to create adaptable models for sustainable service delivery tailored to local needs.
- Stakeholder Engagement: The initiative emphasizes building capacities among stakeholders to ensure long-term impacts and the successful implementation of sustainable practices in urban mobility.

Overall, Green LaMiS represents a significant effort to integrate renewable energy and sustainability into the framework of social services, ultimately improving quality of life for vulnerable populations while addressing environmental concerns

S

Social Enterprises (SEs)

Businesses with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are reinvested for that purpose in the business or community rather than being driven by profit maximization.

Social services

In the context of projects like Green LaMiS, social services refer to a range of public or private services designed to support and assist vulnerable populations, including those facing economic hardship, family issues, or health challenges. These services aim to enhance social welfare, promote social justice, and ensure equal opportunities for all members of society. Social services often include programs for children, families, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, providing essential support such as counseling, case management, and access to resources.

Key Aspects:

- Support for Vulnerable Groups: Social services focus on aiding disadvantaged individuals or groups, such as low-income families, children at risk, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- Promotion of Social Welfare: These services work to improve quality of life, foster social transformation, and uphold human dignity by addressing basic needs and promoting social inclusion.
- Delivery Models: Social services can be provided by government agencies, non-profit organizations, or private entities, and may include services like healthcare, education, housing support, and social work.

In Green LaMiS, understanding social services is crucial for integrating sustainable practices into service delivery, ensuring that environmental considerations complement the social mission of these services.

Stakeholders

Individuals or groups with an interest in the project including local authorities, social enterprises, and community members.

Sustainable Mobility

Transportation that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs.

In the context of the Green LaMiS project, sustainable mobility refers to the integration of environmentally friendly transportation methods and strategies to reduce the ecological impact of delivering home social services. This includes the use of eco-friendly vehicles, optimized routing, and innovative organizational models to minimize carbon emissions and traffic congestion. Sustainable mobility in Green LaMiS aims to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of social service delivery, improving both the quality of life for recipients and the environmental conditions in Central European cities.

Key Components:

- Eco-friendly Vehicles: Utilization of vehicles with lower emissions, such as electric or hybrid vehicles, for service delivery.
- Optimized Routing: Implementing efficient routes to reduce travel distances and times, thereby decreasing emissions.
- Innovative Organizational Models: Developing strategies that streamline service delivery processes, reducing the need for frequent trips and promoting more efficient use of resources.

T

Territorial Agenda

The Territorial Agenda 2030 is a strategic framework document adopted by European ministers responsible for spatial planning, territorial development, and territorial cohesion in December 2020. It aims to promote an inclusive and sustainable future for all places in Europe, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and supporting key European objectives.

Key Objectives:

- Just Europe: Focuses on ensuring future perspectives for all places and people, promoting balanced territorial development and reducing inequalities.
- Green Europe: Emphasizes protecting common livelihoods and driving societal transition towards sustainability, addressing climate and environmental challenges.

Priorities:

- Place-Based Approaches: Encourages tailored strategies for different regions.
- Territorial Impact Assessments (TIAs): Evaluates the territorial effects of policies.
- Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI): Supports comprehensive development initiatives.
- Community-Led Local Development (CLLD): Empowers local communities in decision-making.
- Healthy Environment: Promotes environmental sustainability and circular economy practices.
- Sustainable Connections: Enhances connectivity while minimizing environmental impact.

Implementation:

The Territorial Agenda 2030 serves as a guiding document for EU Cohesion Policy and territorial development, encouraging coordination across governance levels to ensure territorial cohesion and sustainable development in Europe

Transnational Cooperation

Collaboration between partners from different countries addressing shared challenges to achieve common goals.

U

Urban Mobility

Urban mobility refers to the movement of people and goods within cities and metropolitan areas through various transportation modes, including public transit, private vehicles, walking, cycling, and emerging mobility solutions such as ride-sharing and micromobility.
It plays a crucial role in urban planning, sustainability, and accessibility, aiming to reduce congestion, lower emissions, and improve the quality of life in cities. Sustainable urban mobility integrates eco-friendly transport options, smart mobility systems, and inclusive infrastructure to create efficient and livable urban environments

Urban Mobility Plans

Strategies developed by local authorities to manage transportation systems in urban areas effectively.

V

Value Chain Analysis

Assessing each step in a process for its environmental impact to identify opportunities for improvement in sustainability.

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)

Technology enabling EVs to feed energy back to power grid.

Z

Zero Emissions

No release of harmful environmental pollutants during operation.

The Green LaMiS project does aim to reduce CO2 emissions and promote sustainable mobility in the delivery of home social services. The project emphasizes using low-emission vehicles, which could include electric or hybrid vehicles, to reduce traffic and pollution. While not explicitly targeting zero-emission vehicles, the project's approach aligns with broader European initiatives aimed at increasing the use of sustainable transportation options.
In the broader context of sustainable mobility, zero-emission vehicles are becoming increasingly important. Initiatives like the European Green Deal are promoting the deployment of zero-emission road vehicles, including electric and hydrogen vehicles, to reduce emissions and enhance environmental sustainability1. However, Green LaMiS itself does not directly address zero-emission technologies but contributes to a more sustainable approach to social service delivery by reducing emissions through the use of low-emission vehicles and efficient mobility strategies

Green LaMiS:
greening the last mile of public home services delivery

Greening the delivery of products to people has been addressed for many years - but what about the delivery of social services? Offering these to people at home is often unsustainable, it causes CO2 emissions and traffic issues. The Green LaMiS project develops a common strategy for a more sustainable delivery of home social services based on carbon footprint calculations and territorial characteristics. The partners develop and test joint solutions and integrate their findings into urban mobility plans. They also build stakeholder capacities on these plans for a sustained impact

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