Let's all go cycling!

Lead campaign to promote an alternative way of moving

Type of pedagogical project, activity, action, accompanying	**Project on developing a sustainable way of transportation**
Key words of relevant disciplines/ Pedagogical content	Greenhouse effect/Soft mobility/ Lifestyle
Problematic	**How to reduce our impact on greenhouse gas emissions produced through transport?**
Thematic	Transport, sustainability.
Disciplines (sciences, geography)	*Geography, Sciences, Mathematics, Civic education, Mother tongue, Sport*
Pedagogical Objectives/New targeted skills	**The students will be able to:** - Safely ride a bike - Read and understand a map - Find their way in the city - Analyse data and write formal documents
Public target(s) (age, requested skills…)	11-15 years old
Description (step by step)	**Step 1)** The adult defines a group of students: either an entire class or an option for some students or voluntary students (multi-level) to implement the project. With this group, the adult engages a discussion to identify together "why don't students come to school on bicycles?" and build together a set of questions to ask the other students from the school. The questionnaire may be distributed to teachers or the group addresses the questions directly to other students from the school; The ideal questions are "Yes-No" questions. Ex: Do you have a bicycle? Do you know how to ride a bike? Do you have access to a bicycle at home or close from home? Do you have a bike path nearby? Is it safe? Would your parents agree to let you go alone by bicycle to school? If not why?

Extra information to be collected: Age and class of the students, where each student lives...
From the questionnaire, the Group of students put the collected responses in two categories: 'quantity' and 'quality'
and/or
In taking into account the obstacles which would deter a student from using its bike: lack of bike lanes / lack of bike parking / bike theft / culture bike (learning)

Quantity: the number of students who has a bike? the number of students who don't have a bike? the number of students who come to school by bike? How many times per week (frequency)? the number of bike paths?...
Quality: bike security? bike parking? confidence of parents? residential area...
OR
Lack of bike paths: the name of the neighbourhoods to connect this information (the number of students who live there) to their bicycle usage.
Bike theft: fear, cost
Lack of parking spaces for bikes at school
Cultural barriers: number of students who know how to ride a bike.

Step 2)
Depending on the diagnosis and identified obstacles, the Group of students must choose one or more obstacles which they will try to 'solve'. Please contact the right people to e.g. secure cycle tracks, develop parking for bike, organize days for students to learn how to ride a bike...: associations, elected officials, parents...

Barriers	Solutions/levers
Lack of bike lanes	Discussion with the city to develop the cycling facilities (quality and safety)
Bike thefts	Discussion with the city for the implementation of security measures: Bike Parking...
Legislative and regulatory framework	Incentive framework recognizing the bicycle as a mean of transportation

	Barriers of a cultural nature	Develop the idea of riding a bike through the learning environment
	Step 3) 1- Students can act within the school, at their level, by implementing an information campaign among their peers so that they take their bikes to come to school and elsewhere (support provided by the City Hall?) or set up a game that rewards 50 to 100 students, who most often ride their bikes to come to school or who cycle the most km... **The success of a project like this is based on**: the ability of students to convince their peers to meet with the elected representatives of the territory to make them invest progressively.	
Place (meeting room, outside space, …)	Inside and outside space	
Individual and / or collective actions	Collective action that creates individual actions	
Material needed	A map of the city. A computer. Tool to raise students' awareness ...	
Duration of pedagogical project or activity	**From 1 month to 1 year**	
Evaluation of the new acquired skills	Ability to make a questionnaire Ability to express themselves orally Number and quality of the letters sent to the elected representatives and associations	
Eco-citizen adaptation, knowledge enhancement and links to other topics	**Link to:** **Activity:** - **"The impacts of Climate change in your region"** - **"Experiment about CO2 impacts on earth temperature"** - **"Towards a sustainable transport"** **Project:** - **"Trial of new city electric sharing"**	

	Experience on the consequences of CO2 in the atmosphere **How can everyone reduce CO2 emissions every day?** **French:** ● file:///C:/Users/Apare/Downloads/Action%20tous%20%C3%A0%20v%C3%A9lo%202017.pdf ● file:///C:/Users/Apare/Downloads/Comp%C3%A9tences%20v%C3%A9lo's%20Cool%20d%C3%A9f.pdf ● Pistes cyclables en Vaucluse : ● http://www.vaucluse.fr/tourisme-sports/les-sports/vaucluse-terre-de-velo/les-veloroutes-et-voies-vertes/ ● ● Conseils de la sécurité routière pour circuler en toute sécurité ● Advise to travel safely with your bike ● http://www.securite-routiere.gouv.fr/conseils-pour-une-route-plus-sure/conseils-pratiques/les-enfants
Observations	For the success of this kind of project, it is necessary to have students who feel the necessity to raise awareness among their peers. And to meet with the representatives of the territory in order to lobby for an investment in order to promote the use of bikes. The French government announced in September 2018 the implementation of a cycling plan and active mobility. Justification of the project: Today, the bike is mainly used for leisure activities while previously in the 1970s, it was used for travel (10% of the home-work trips). The 5 benefits of cycling to residents: - **Health**: cycling helps prevent health concerns (obesity, diabetes, ...). Cycling increases students' concentration abilities. The bike decreases the noise. - **Ecological and energetic transition**: it allows to reduce CO2 emissions and pollutants.

| | - **The attractiveness of cities**: with paths up to 5km long, cycling can bring life to the hearts of the city and/or village.
- **Access to mobility for all at the lowest cost**: this is the most economical mechanized transport for residents and the community.
- **Job creation**: a third of sold bikes are assembled in France.

Barriers to the use of bicycles
- **Failure and the discontinuities of the cycling facilities security**: secure paths are scarce, there are cuts in the bike paths which make it dangerous to use the bike for cyclists: bridges, tunnels, roundabouts...
- **The theft of bicycles**: It represents a big cost for individuals. Thefts are often due to an insufficient number of secured parking spaces for bikes.
- **A legislative and regulatory framework:** Cycling is not encouraged enough. Cycling is not enough taken into account in the reimbursement of expenses linked to work-related trips.
- **The cultural barriers and the lack of image**: few people dare to declare that they don't know how to ride a bike. The bike is not yet considered as a mean of transportation in its own right. It is still too often considered as a recreational activity. |