



SCHOOL CLIMATE PROTECTION PLAN



PROTECT EVERY DROP



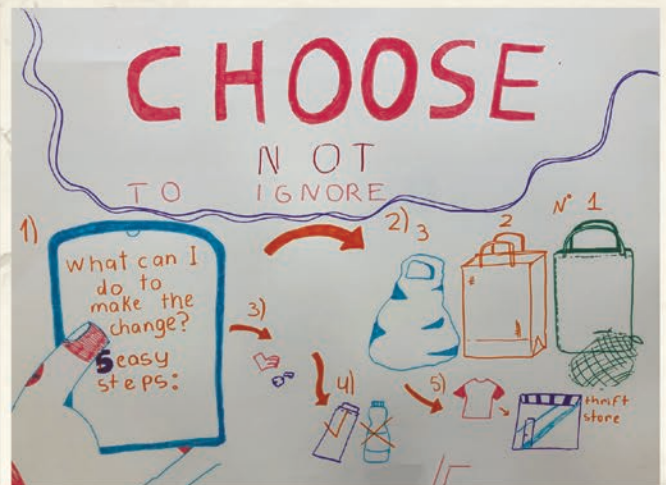
S.O.S. - SAVE OUR SPHERE



GERMANY

FIELD OF ACTION					
Our goal in this area is to raise awareness of climate protection in our school community					
Measure	Indicator	Expected effects	Responsible	Actors for implementation	Date for implementation
1. Garbage is collected separately in classrooms	Number of waste bins	Increasing the habit of separating waste within school community	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	March 2021
2. Less use of plastic at the cafeteria	Number of plastic cutlery/dishes and packaging	To prevent the use of plastic at school	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	May 2021
3. Green/red signs on light switches, to remind all school users to conserve energy	Number of rooms with green/red signs on light switches	To prevent the incorrect consumption of electricity	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	April 2022
4. "Lights-off" posters are designed and hung	Number of rooms with posters	Raising awareness about incorrect consumption of electricity	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	December 2022

Melanchthon-Gymnasium-Berlin, Adele-Sandrock-Str. 75, 12627 Berlin, Germany



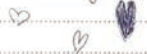




We are sorry for our actions. we will try and heal you
through time as much as we can.
we will try to free you from the trash we ^{putted} ~~made~~ on you.
You are the only home we have so we have to live in
harmony with you. we are trying our best to make you feel
better now. we will try to save every ~~thing~~ living thing that
exist on you. we will create unions and use all human
power to and we are going to make you as beautiful as
you were before.

Dear Planet we love you please let us have a second
chance.

from Humanity



- Arsen Salaz
- L. Lita L.
- Ameyla Jaborizko



How are you?

Actually we know the answer. You're not doing pretty well lately,
aren't you?

Well... We are sorry for all the pain we caused to you. For
all our mistakes. But we want to fix everything, we want to
deserve you.

We've learned how much pain you're keeping, we know how big
is weight you're holding on your shoulders, but we want to
lift you that weight from you.

We realised how valuable you are. You gave life to us, you
provided resources to us and you always protected us.

And now it's our turn to protect you. We know, that we'll
have a long way, but we're ready to go through all the trials.
Reduce. Reuse. Recycle. Three simple words, but people usually forget
about them. We promise, we'll draw people attention to you and
trust us it's only the beginning of changes.

We'll do everything possible to cure your pain, we swear
we love you >

Best wishes,



Sonia, Diego, Magda, Amelina, Maria



LITHUANIA

FIELD OF ACTION

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our times. Our goal in this area is to raise awareness in the school community about these problems. To mitigate climate change, we must work together.

Activity	Indicator	Expected effects	Responsible	Actors for implementation	Date for implementation
1. Preparing a presentation on the history of water supply system in our city and its current state	Survey responses	Raising awareness about the possibilities of reducing water consumption	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teacher	March 2021
2. Creating colourful posters on water use and water saving.	Survey responses	Reducing the amount of water used by school community if possible	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	May 2021
3. Preparing a presentation and discussion with project participants on the dangers of antibiotics and other drugs to the environment in case of improper disposal.	Survey responses	Enhancing environmental knowledge	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	September 2022
4. A survey of teachers and students about how much water they use per month per family member.	Survey responses	Reducing the amount of water used at home	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	November 2022

Klaipėdos „Aitvaro“ gimnazija, Paryžiaus Komunos 14, 91166 Klaipėda, Lithuania







Dear Planet,

We love you so much for yours:

- green forests and breathtaking landscapes
- blue oceans and seas
- golden fields
- fresh air and wind
- a great variety of unique species
- tall mountains



We sincerely apologise for:

- throwing garbage away instead of recycling
- producing huge amount of exhaust fumes
- forest fires, which were caused by us
- cutting down your beautiful trees
- killing our brothers and sisters animals

We promise that our young generation is going to unite to protect and take care of you and keep you

GREEN, BEAUTIFUL and HEALTHY!!!

Kiril Veselger, Darius Gelėnis, Dominik Ljavorčič
Amelija Puodžė, Danilo Banašević



Dear Planet,

We are sorry for being so indifferent and polluting you. From now on we promise you to change our habits. We will start recycling more and use less plastic things. Any time we see trash on the ground we will pick it. We promise to buy only as much as we need and buy secondhand things for example buy books for school from older students or borrow them from library. We will go to school on foot instead of taking a bus. Lastly, we promise to compose food waste and turn off the light when leaving the room. We want to change and we will try our best to follow these statements!

Kindest regards,

Daniela, Amaril, Lorenzo, Maria Ewa



ITALY

FIELD OF ACTION					
Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our times. Our goal in this area is to raise awareness in the school community about these problems. To mitigate climate change, we must work together.					
Activity	Indicator	Expected effects	Responsible	Actors for implementation	Date for implementation
1. Put the lid on the pots when cooking so to save time and energy.	Survey responses	Reducing the amount of gas used by school community.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	March 2021
2. Eat less meat. Intensive farming stresses environment with water shortage, pollution and soil erosion.	Survey responses	Enhancing environmental knowledge.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	September 2021
3. Support regional products consumption to promote a better and healthy diet.	Survey responses	Raising awareness about better healthy habits.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teacher	December 2021
4. Use kitchen scraps to make new recipes and dressings.	Survey responses	Preventing pollution from food wasting.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teacher	April 2022
5. Choose products with smaller packaging.	Survey responses	Reducing the amount of plastic and paper.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teacher	September 2022

IPSEOA – IPSIA „ETTORE MAJORANA“, Via Tramonte, 2 – 70132 Bari, Italia







We hope you will forgive us for all the
 damage we did.
 In the future we will be trying to protect you
 and keep you green and healthy.
 We will also promise to take care about the
 animals because we are not the only ones.
 You're our only house, so we hope you
 allow us to live here for a long time.
 You give us everything that we need to
 survive, so we must live in harmony with you.

Amira
 Ilgona
 Colman
 Sofia
 Jiea



TURKEY

FIELD OF ACTION

Climate change affects every aspect of the natural environment. In our project, we would like to draw attention to the mistakes that we make about the environment and the solutions we can find on this subject.

Activity	Indicator	Expected effects	Responsible	Actors for implementation	Date for implementation
1. Collecting waste vegetable oil.	Survey responses	To prevent the pollution that waste oil causes.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	March 2021
2. Preparing posters and finding slogans on recycling waste oil.	Survey responses	Minimizing the harmful effects of waste oil	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	May 2021
3. A presentation on the dangers of all kinds of pollution.	Survey responses	Raising the awareness about environment and pollution.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	April 2022
4. A survey of teachers and students on how much they are aware of the danger of waste vegetable oil.	Survey responses	Drawing attention to the harm given by the waste oil.	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	December 2022

Evliya Çelebi Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi, "Dumlupınar Mh. GMK Bulvarı No459/A 33130 Yenişehir/ MERSİN"





we know you have been suffering a lot but we assure you there still is hope in humanity. We promise we will do more, better and make The World a Greener place. In fact, we already started. We are driving less cars and riding more bicycles. We recycle and sort the trash. Instead of plastic cups, we use paper ones. Also, we even participate in projects that help the environment. Have you noticed that? We are trying! We don't want to lose you. Without "you" there is no "us".

- Sincerely, us

[Handwritten signatures]





POLAND

FIELD OF ACTION					
Our goal in this area is to raise awareness of climate protection in our school community					
Measure	Indicator	Expected effects	Responsible	Actors for implementation	Date for implementation
1. Likelihood of putting recyclable waste into non recyclable waste bin	Number of garbage bags thrown out from non-recyclable waste bins everyday, occasional inspection of school waste	Reducing the habit of not segregating waste within school community	Erasmus teachers	Students, Erasmus teachers	September 2021
2. Using non recyclable materials by students and teachers	Survey responses	Reducing the number of non recyclable materials in school	Erasmus teachers	Students	October 2021
3. Testing amount of water used by school community	Checking water meters, survey responses	Reducing the amount of water used by school community if possible	Erasmus teachers	Students	January 2022
4. Students knowledge about the possibilities of reducing water consumption	Survey responses	Raising awareness about the possibilities of reducing water consumption	Erasmus teachers	Students	March 2022

Liceum Ogólnokształcące nr VII im. K.K. Baczyńskiego, ul. Krucza 49, 53-410 Wrocław, Polska







Dear Planet,



I know, we were meant to be just temporary species, as every other, not really affecting your life. Our existence is just a random set of circumstances, that turned out changing your natural flow of life. We live and create harmful things, kill more, than we were meant to. You do what you always do - change. As always, not because we are bad, you will exist even without us, but because it's what you are. After all, ~~we~~ everyone is meant to adapt or extinct. And we'll sure try to survive.

Anaile, Lithuania
Neda, Hungary
Agata, Poland



1. EU GUIDELINES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION

EU environment policy rests on the principles of precaution, prevention and rectifying pollution at source, and on the 'polluter pays' principle.

The precautionary principle is a risk management tool that may be invoked when there is scientific uncertainty about a suspected risk to human health or to the environment emanating from a certain action or policy. For instance, should doubts arise about the potentially harmful effects of a product, and should – following an objective scientific evaluation – uncertainty persist, instructions may be given to stop the distribution of the product or to remove it from the market. Such measures must be non-discriminatory and proportionate, and must be reviewed once more scientific information is available.

The 'polluter pays' principle is implemented by the Environmental Liability Directive, which aims to prevent or otherwise remedy environmental damage to protected species or to natural habitats, water and soil. Operators of certain occupational activities such as the transport of dangerous substances, or of activities that imply discharge into waters, have to take preventive measures in case of an imminent threat to the environment. If damage has already occurred, they are obliged to take the appropriate measures to remedy it and pay for the costs. The scope of the directive has been broadened three times to include the management of extractive waste, the operation of geological storage sites, and the safety of offshore oil and gas operations respectively.

Integrating environmental concerns into other EU policy areas has become an important concept in European politics since it first arose from an initiative of the European Council held in Cardiff in 1998. In recent years, environmental policy integration has made significant progress, for instance in the field of energy policy, as reflected in the parallel development of the EU's climate and energy package or in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy by 2050¹.

EU citizens benefit from some of the highest environmental standards in the world.

The EU and national governments have set clear objectives to guide European environment policy until 2020 and a vision beyond that, of where to be by 2050, with the support of dedicated research programmes, legislation and funding²:

- protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital
- turn the EU into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy
- safeguard EU citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing

EU policy protects the environment and seeks to minimise risks to climate, human health and biodiversity. The European Green Deal aims to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent, in part by developing cleaner sources of energy and green technologies.

Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, the European Green Deal will transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, ensuring:

- no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050

¹ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/71/environment-policy-general-principles-and-basic-framework>

² https://european-union.europa.eu/priorities-and-actions/actions-topic/environment_en



- economic growth decoupled from resource use
- no person and no place left behind

Environmental protection and innovation help to create new business and employment opportunities, which stimulate further investment. Green growth is at the heart of EU policy to ensure that Europe's economic growth is environmentally sustainable. The EU also plays a key role in promoting sustainable development at a global level¹.

1. THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS

Benjamin Franklin once wrote: *"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest"*.

UNESCO says that *"education... encourages changes in young people's attitudes and behaviour and helps them to adapt to climate change-related trends"*.

Experts are increasingly stressing the importance of educating children on environmental matters and developing a culture of caring for the climate. A recent report by the University of Stanford looked at how this subject had benefited pupils from nursery school through to leaving secondary school, concluding that 83% of pupils improved their environmental behaviour.

Education is crucial to promote climate action: it helps people understand and address the impacts of the climate crisis, empowering them with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes needed to act as agents of change.

Education helps people to adapt to climate change, because it improves their ability to assimilate information, calculate risks, prepare for climate crises and recover from their effects. Strengthen education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) will enable young people to better understand the physical changes in their environment and provide them with the tools with which to combat climate change. A system of training along these lines will also train and qualify specialists for the green jobs that will be created in a green economy.

The task of schools and all education providers thus is equipping learners with understanding and skills on sustainability, climate change and the environment.

EC Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth, Mariya Gabriel said: "There is tremendous work being done right across Europe to help children, young people and adults learn about and engage with climate change, biodiversity loss and sustainability. Our goal is to build on these efforts and to work to place sustainability at the heart of education and training systems."²

A new European competence framework on sustainability published by the Joint Research Centre maps out the competences needed for the green transition, including critical thinking, initiative-taking, respecting nature and understanding the impact everyday actions and decisions have on the environment and the global climate. It promotes the sustainability drive involving youths³.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/%20en/ip_22_327

³ European Commission, Joint Research Centre, GreenComp, the European sustainability competence framework, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/13286>



The European sustainability competence framework: GreenComp consists of four competence 'areas' that correspond to the definition of sustainability and the 12 'competences' that, taken together, make up the building blocks of the sustainability competence for all people.

AREA	COMPETENCE	DESCRIPTOR
1. Embodying sustainability values	1.1 Valuing sustainability	To reflect on personal values; identify and explain how values vary among people and over time, while critically evaluating how they align with sustainability values.
	1.2 Supporting fairness	To support equity and justice for current and future generations and learn from previous generations for sustainability.
	1.3 Promoting nature	To acknowledge that humans are part of nature; and to respect the needs and rights of other species and of nature itself in order to restore and regenerate healthy and resilient ecosystems.
2. Embracing complexity in sustainability	2.1 Systems thinking	To approach a sustainability problem from all sides; to consider time, space and context in order to understand how elements interact within and between systems.
	2.2 Critical thinking	To assess information and arguments, identify assumptions, challenge the status quo, and reflect on how personal, social and cultural backgrounds influence thinking and conclusions.
	2.3 Problem framing	To formulate current or potential challenges as a sustainability problem in terms of difficulty, people involved, time and geographical scope, in order to identify suitable approaches to anticipating and preventing problems, and to mitigating and adapting to already existing problems.



AREA	COMPETENCE	DESCRIPTOR
3. Envisioning sustainable futures	3.1 Futures literacy	To envision alternative sustainable futures by imagining and developing alternative scenarios and identifying the steps needed to achieve a preferred sustainable future.
	3.2 Adaptability	To manage transitions and challenges in complex sustainability situations and make decisions related to the future in the face of uncertainty, ambiguity and risk.
	3.3 Exploratory thinking	To adopt a relational way of thinking by exploring and linking different disciplines, using creativity and experimentation with novel ideas or methods.
4. Acting for sustainability	4.1 Political agency	To navigate the political system, identify political responsibility and accountability for unsustainable behaviour, and demand effective policies for sustainability.
	4.2 Collective action	To act for change in collaboration with others.
	4.3 Individual initiative	To identify own potential for sustainability and to actively contribute to improving prospects for the community and the planet.

1. IMPORTANCE TO HAVE A CLIMATE PROTECTION PLAN

Preparing for climate change – also known as climate change adaptation – is about reducing the risk of climate change impacts to people, places and resources. We know that climate change is already occurring, and that additional warming is unavoidable. If we hope to limit the negative impacts of climate change, we must prepare by identifying vulnerabilities and by planning accordingly.

Climate change affects every aspect of the natural environment. What's more, each of these impacts often cause changes that affect other aspects of the environment, essentially producing a chain-reaction of changes within the ecosystem.

Since we cannot stop climate change, we must embrace climate change adaptation as a new and permanent element of conservation and land management plans. Since we cannot stop all the impacts of climate change, we need strategies to reduce other stressors in the ecosystem. For example, we cannot



prevent sea level rise from flooding coastal marshes, but we may be able to increase the resilience of those marshes by reducing water pollution or protecting nearby natural areas from development¹.

Climate changes planning therefore is a strategic measure to prevent future emergencies and govern energy, land-use, transportation, infrastructure. Reducing emissions and preparing for the unavoidable impacts of climate change requires a drastic shift in the way our communities are built and function.

Climate change planning includes the mitigation of future climate change, primarily by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to existing and projected environmental changes, and disaster risk reduction measures.

Measures are needed to avoid burdening already vulnerable populations, such as Indigenous people, the young and elderly, and those living in resource-dependent communities and remote areas.

Actions taken to mitigate climate change may come into conflict with adaptation measures and addressing different climate-related risks may entail seemingly contradictory solutions.

The complexity and breadth of climate change requires an integrated and collaborative approach bringing together the European governments, stakeholders, and the general public in a program of careful, equity-oriented planning.

A climate protection plan outlines a community's commitment to reduce its impact on the environment, and provides a framework for setting objectives and targets to improve environmental performance.

It should be realistic, achievable and a serious commitment to reduce environmental impact.

Today, climate change planning is increasingly embedded within a broader resilience agenda. There are climate action plans focus on mitigating GHGs (Greenhouse Gases), adaptation plans on preparing for the impacts of climate change, resilience plans seek to enhance communities' abilities to cope with a variety of shocks and stresses, from earthquakes to extreme weather to racial inequity.

The *Journal of the American Planning Association* examines that question and suggests a path to achieve strong climate change² and offers seven principles to improve planning.

1. Set ambitious yet achievable goals

Plans should have a clear purpose, vision for the future, well-defined outcomes, and measurable objectives.

2. Provide a strong fact base using the best available data

To combat climate change, countries need data on current conditions, future projections, and modeled impacts. Those assessments should identify projected climate change impacts on the water system, natural systems, built environment, economy, public health, cultural assets, and public services.

3. Outline diverse strategies to achieve goals

¹ <https://climatechange.lta.org/get-started/plan/why-plan-for-climate-change/>

² <https://www.planning.org/planning/2020/jul/tools-japa-takeaway/>



Strong climate change planning requires diverse strategies which should include efforts to change planning processes, policies and design standards, land use, physical infrastructure, green infrastructure, individual behavior, education, capacity building, technology, and research.

1. Engage the public and foster justice

Planners agree on the importance of broad participation.

Stronger climate change planning should recognize and seek to address injustices and employ different participatory approaches to ensure all local populations are involved. These engagement processes and their outcomes should be outlined in the plans themselves.

2. Coordinate efforts across actors, sectors, and plans

Communities have limited resources and therefore need to coordinate efforts and to integrate climate change into other planning efforts and seek win-win strategies.

Strong climate change planning needs broad internal support within the city organization and diverse representatives from local universities, different levels of government, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and neighboring jurisdictions.

3. Include a clear process for implementation and monitoring

Many climate mitigation and adaptation plans exist, but research suggests few are put into practice and monitored, or even outline clear steps for doing so.

Plans need a clear timeline, funding source, and responsible organization for each strategy.

It is critical to monitor plans' implementation and evaluate outcomes. Plans should outline the method of evaluation, responsible parties, and requirements for reporting and updating.

Promising signs about climate protection planning

- Public concern about climate change is growing.
- Communities worldwide are increasingly developing climate change plans and exploring novel approaches.
- Planners have access to a wealth of resources for climate change planning.
- Planners' abilities to think long term, handle uncertainty, integrate across systems, and bring together diverse actors align well with skillsets required for climate action.



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