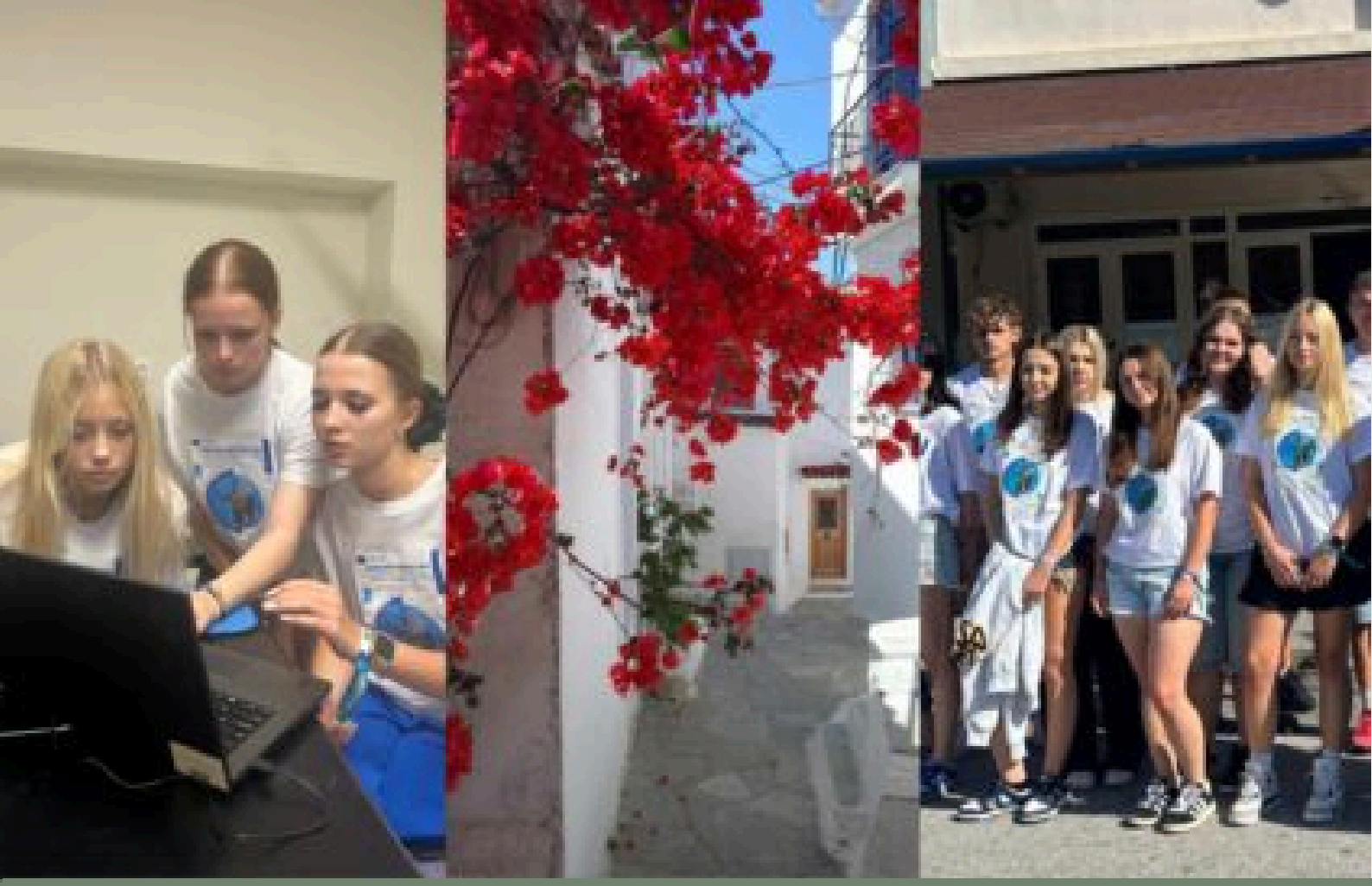


SERVING OTHERS – RESPONSIBLE YOUNG EUROPEANS

PROGRAMY I PROJEKTY MIĘDZYNARODOWE
ZSM-T
ZESPÓŁ SZKÓŁ MUNDUROWO-TECHNICZNYCH W OSTRÓWIE

Funded by the European Union

SERVICE AND RESPONSIBILITY

What is public service?
Public service means working for the safety, well-being and needs of society.
It includes protecting people, helping communities and ensuring that public institutions serve citizens.



What is responsibility?
Responsibility means being accountable for our actions, fulfilling our duties and thinking about how our decisions affect other people.

Why does it matter?
It builds trust between people.
It helps communities work together.
It protects people's rights and safety.
It encourages people to help those in need.
Key message: Serving others means putting the common good before personal

VALUES THAT GUIDE US

Responsibility — We fulfil our duties and accept the consequences of our actions.
Courage — We face difficult situations and act to protect others.
Discipline — We follow rules, remain organised and stay prepared.
Solidarity — We support people in need and cooperate as a team.
Honesty — We tell the truth and act with integrity.
Respect for the law — We obey the law and respect the rights and freedoms of others.
These values are important in public service because people's safety and trust depend on responsible decisions.
The European Union is founded on values including human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights.





VALUES IN GREEK HISTORY AND CULTURE





Ancient Greece provides important examples of civic responsibility and participation in public life.

ATHENING DEMOCRACY

In ancient Athens, citizens could participate in assemblies and discuss decisions concerning their city. This showed the importance of civic participation and public responsibility. However, political rights were limited: women, enslaved people and foreign residents could not participate as citizens.

DEFENDING THE COMMUNITY

In ancient Athens, citizen-soldiers helped defend their city. Their role was connected with duty to the community and the protection of their homeland.
Greek political thought discussed justice, laws, citizenship and the responsibilities of people living together in a community.

WHAT CAN WE LEARN?

History teaches us that communities need active citizens, fair rules and people who are willing to take responsibility for the common good.

PUBLIC SERVICE TODAY

THE ARMY
Protects national independence and territorial integrity. It can also support rescue and humanitarian operations.

THE POLICE
Prevents crime, maintains public order, supports traffic safety and protects citizens.





THE BORDE GUARD
Protects state borders and carries out border checks in accordance with the law.

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES
Respond to fires, natural disasters, accidents and other emergencies to protect people and property.





POLAND AND GREECE - SHARED VALUES

POLAND
Protecting the country and its citizens.
Respecting laws and public institutions.
Helping communities in emergencies.
Developing discipline and civic responsibility.

GREECE
Protecting people and public safety.
Respecting laws and democratic institutions.
Supporting communities during disasters.
Valuing cooperation and solidarity.



WHAT CONNECTS US?
Although Poland and Greece have different histories and traditions, both countries share the European values of human dignity, equality, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Both countries rely on public services and community cooperation to protect people and respond to emergencies.
European cooperation also allows countries to support one another during disasters through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

WHAT THEESE VALUES MEAN TO US

Polish people also demonstrate solidarity by supporting others during difficult situations, including natural disasters and humanitarian crises. These actions show the importance of cooperation and helping people in need.
Greece — Democracy and Community.

Poland — Tradition and Responsibility
Poland has a long history of defending its independence and protecting its national identity. Responsibility, patriotism, courage and solidarity are important values in Polish society. Public services, including the army, police and fire brigade, help protect citizens, maintain public safety and respond to emergencies.



Greece is known as the birthplace of democracy in ancient Athens. The idea that citizens should participate in public life remains an important part of European political culture. Greek history also highlights courage, freedom and the defence of one's community.

Today, the Greek army, police, coast guard and fire service contribute to national security and public safety. Community solidarity is especially important when Greece faces challenges such as wildfires, earthquakes and other emergencies.

OUR CONCLUSIONS







Service is more than a profession. It is a commitment to helping others and protecting the common good.
Responsibility, courage, discipline, solidarity, honesty and respect for the law connect people across Europe.

Our recommendations:
Practise responsibility in everyday life.
Respect the law and other people's rights.
Learn basic first aid and emergency procedures.
Take part in volunteering and community activities.
Build trust through honesty and cooperation.

OUR MOTTO: “Serve with respect. Act with courage. Lead with responsibility.”

PROTECTING PEOPLE AND HERITAGE

How people, communities and institutions can safeguard places of cultural and natural importance

Heritage connects people with history, identity and the environment. Protecting it means respecting monuments, involving local communities, preparing for climate and wildfire threats, and making every visit
safe and responsible.

Poland and Greece • UNESCO sites • Visitor safety • Shared responsibility



PROTECTING PEOPLE AND HERITAGE

TOO MANY SITES FOR THE STATE BUDGET, THEY BOOST THE ECONOMY, REPRESENT GLOBAL HERITAGE (UNESCO), AND FACE WILDFIRE AND CLIMATE THREATS.







RULES:

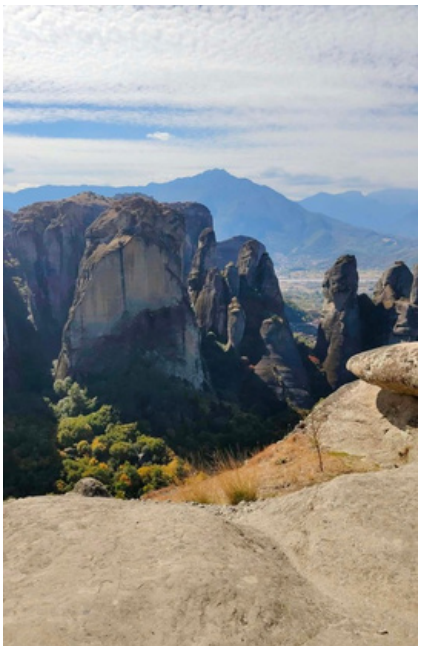
1. Respect historical monuments.
2. Do not damage old buildings.
3. Keep historical places clean.
4. Protect people in dangerous situations.
5. Respect other cultures and traditions.



METEORA- A PLACE WORTH PROTECTING

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF UNIQUE GEOLOGY AND MEDIEVAL SACRED ARCHITECTURE

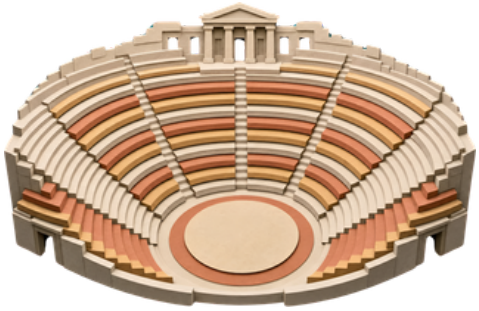






- Meteora in Greece is a massif of towering rock formations (up to 600 m above sea level) in Thessaly, atop which stand Orthodox monasteries inscribed on the UNESCO list.





• Number of monasteries: Of the 24 historical sites, only 6 monasteries are currently active and open to tourists (the largest being Great Meteoron).

• Price: Admission to each monastery costs €5 (cash only)



- Opening days: Each monastery has a different day of the week when it is closed. All six are open simultaneously only on weekends.

WHAT CAN THREATEN HERITAGE?

Heritage sites can be damaged by both nature and people. Some threats happen suddenly, while others grow slowly over many years.



NATURAL DISASTERS

Wildfires, floods, storms and earthquakes can damage buildings, landscapes and archaeological sites.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Higher temperatures, droughts and rising sea levels make it harder to protect old structures and natural heritage.

HUMAN ACTIVITY

Pollution, vandalism, neglect and building without proper planning can destroy the character of historic places.

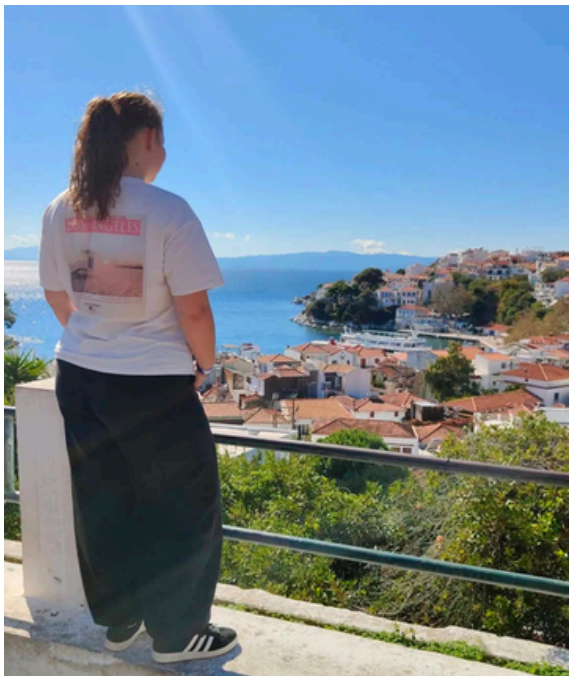
TOURISM PRESSURE

Too many visitors, litter and touching fragile objects can cause lasting damage.

Protecting heritage starts with understanding what puts it at risk.

SAFETY RULES FOR VISITORS

PROPER CONDUCT IN SACRED PLACES (CHURCHES, MOSQUES, SYNAGOGUES, TEMPLES) AND HISTORICAL SITES (MUSEUMS, RUINS, MONUMENTS) IS A SIGN OF RESPECT FOR CULTURE, RELIGION, AND THE PAST.





RULES:

DRESS CODE :
- Covered shoulders
- Long trousers
- Modest attire

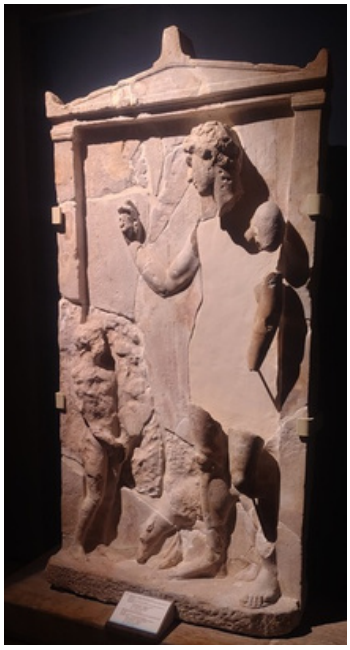


RESPECT FOR HISTORICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS:

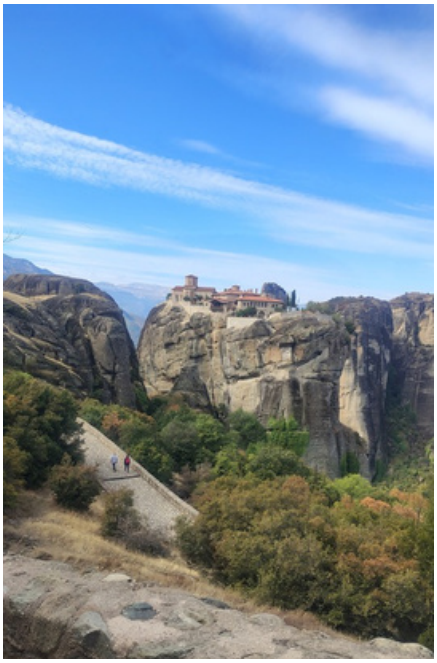
- Respect for historical heritage
- Respect for ancient monuments
- Respect ruins
- Protect historical sites

WHO PROTECTS THESE PLACES?

TOURISTS AND RESIDENTS PREVENT FIRES, MANAGERS CONTROL CROWDS AND MONUMENTS, WHILE EMERGENCY SERVICES RESCUE PEOPLE AND FIGHT BLAZES.







RULES

EXCEPTIONAL UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV)

Authenticity and integrity

Effective legal and institutional protection

Local community involvement







POLAND AND GREECE – PROTECTING OUR HERITAGE

POLAND AND GREECE FOLLOW SIMILAR HERITAGE PROTECTION RULES: BROAD DEFINITIONS OF MONUMENTS, STRONG GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, MULTI-LEVEL FORMS OF PROTECTION, AND LINKS TO SPATIAL PLANNING.





Let's respect monuments – don't destroy them, don't write on the walls, and don't take souvenirs.

Let's take care of traditions – learn about the history, language, music, and customs of Poland and Greece.

Let's protect monuments and nature – keep things clean and report any damage you notice.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS TO RESPECT PLACES, PEOPLE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT SO AS TO LEAVE THEM IN AN UNIMPAIRED STATE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS, INCLUDING RESPECTING LOCAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, TAKING CARE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, AND PHOTOGRAPHING RESPONSIBLY





ERASMUS 2026 GREECE

THANK YOU

MAGDALENA CIEŚLICKA

JULIA PRZYBYŁ

MARYSIA KRASKA

MARTYNA KALETA

A SAFE COMMUNITY



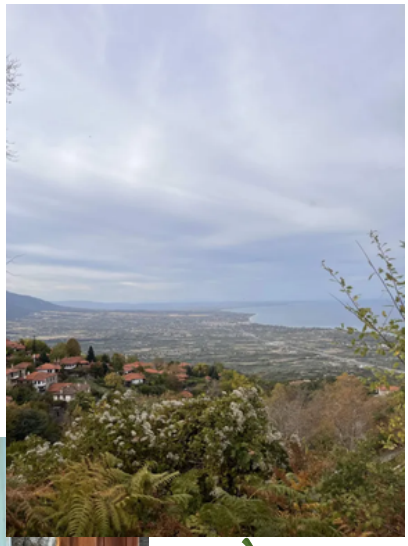
Dense crowds fill the streets, as people sit in taverns and cafes until late at night. This helps keep the streets lively and makes it harder for crime to go unnoticed.

To help prevent strokes, parks need to have plenty of shade and access to drinking water. This helps people stay cool and hydrated, especially on hot days.



The promenades in the centers and on the islands block car traffic, so people can move around safely wihout the risk of getting hit

OLD PANTELEIMON - OBSERVING PUBLIC SPACE



Entry into the historic village for motor vehicles is strictly prohibited from entering. Throughthout the village, movement is restricted to pedestrians.



Tourism here is primarily excursion-based (visits typically last 3–4 hours).



There is no fire station in Panteleimon; residents can use hoses and hydrants for fire protection., even though the streets are narrow, there are still road signs for residents



The primary source of income for the residents is the sale of souvenirs and local-made products.

INFORMATION THAT KEEPS US SAFE



Signs are important because they tell us where we are, where we can go, which makes communication easier in crisis situations





The instructions explain how we should behave in unusual or unexpected situations to stay safe.



Help points are essential, they need to be spread throughout the city so that people feel safe and have help available in case of danger

112 - ONE EUROPEAN EMERGENCY NUMBER

We use the number 112 in European Unionb countries in situations of sudden danger to health, life, property, or public order.





If we're already calling this number, it's key to give the location of the incident, the type of incident, and the condition and number of people hurt.

RESIDENTS, TOURISTS AND SERVICES

Locals know the area well and are often ready to help tourists. They follow the law and report any dangers to help keep everyone safe.



The services operating in the town respond to threats, provide help, and take care of people's safety.



Tourists should follow safety rules, keep the area clean and tidy, and avoid creating any dangers for themselves or others.

RESPONSIBLE TOURISM





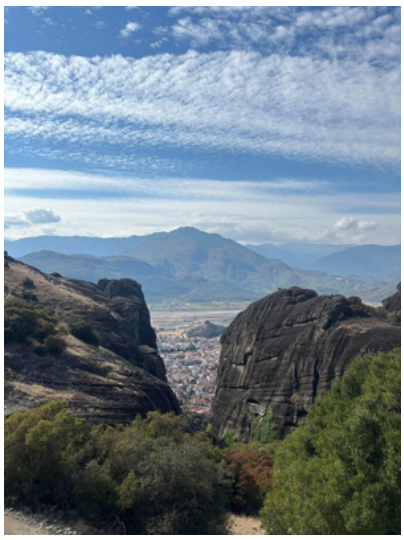


Responsible tourism is about following local laws and rules. Responsible tourists respect local residents, avoid making noise, and follow local rules.

They keep things clean, refrain from damaging public spaces, and show respect for the privacy of others as well as for local traditions.

They support local shops and restaurants, and they look out for their own safety and the safety of others.

OUR RECOMMENDATION FOR A SAFE COMMUNITY







Through our observations in Old Panteleimon and other locations, we learned some of the most important safety rules. We understood that it is essential to pay attention to signs, be careful, and know the emergency number 112.

We also learned that we should respect local residents, historical sites, and the natural environment. It is important to help others when needed and cooperate with emergency services.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Group 1 - Wiktor Panek, Hubert Kantorek, Michał Panek, Kacper Tylicki

Group 2 - Julia Przybył, Maria Kraska, Magda Cieślicka, Martyna Kaleta

Group 3 - Wiktoria Nowacka, Julia Jarkowska, Gabrysia Bednarek, Aleksandra Krzyżańska, Nadia Radecka

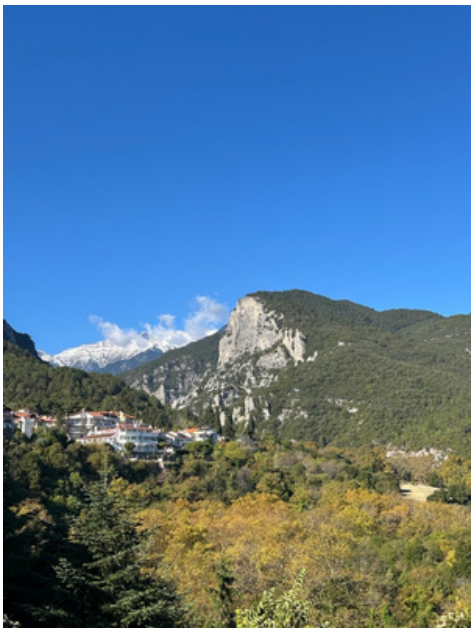
Group 4 - Oliwia Kaszper, Aleksandra Studzińska, Klaudia Olszak, Martyna Jałocha, Zuzanna Banaś

Group 5 - Stanisław Korcewicz, Patryk Lech, Oskar Kubiś, Jakub Sikora, Franciszek Bartol



SAFETY IN THE FIELD





Action and responsibility are crucial during field activities because they directly determine the safety and health of participants, the effectiveness of tasks, and the protection of the natural enviroment.

SAFETY IN THE FIELD



Action and responsibility are important because they ensure participants safety and help prevent accidents.

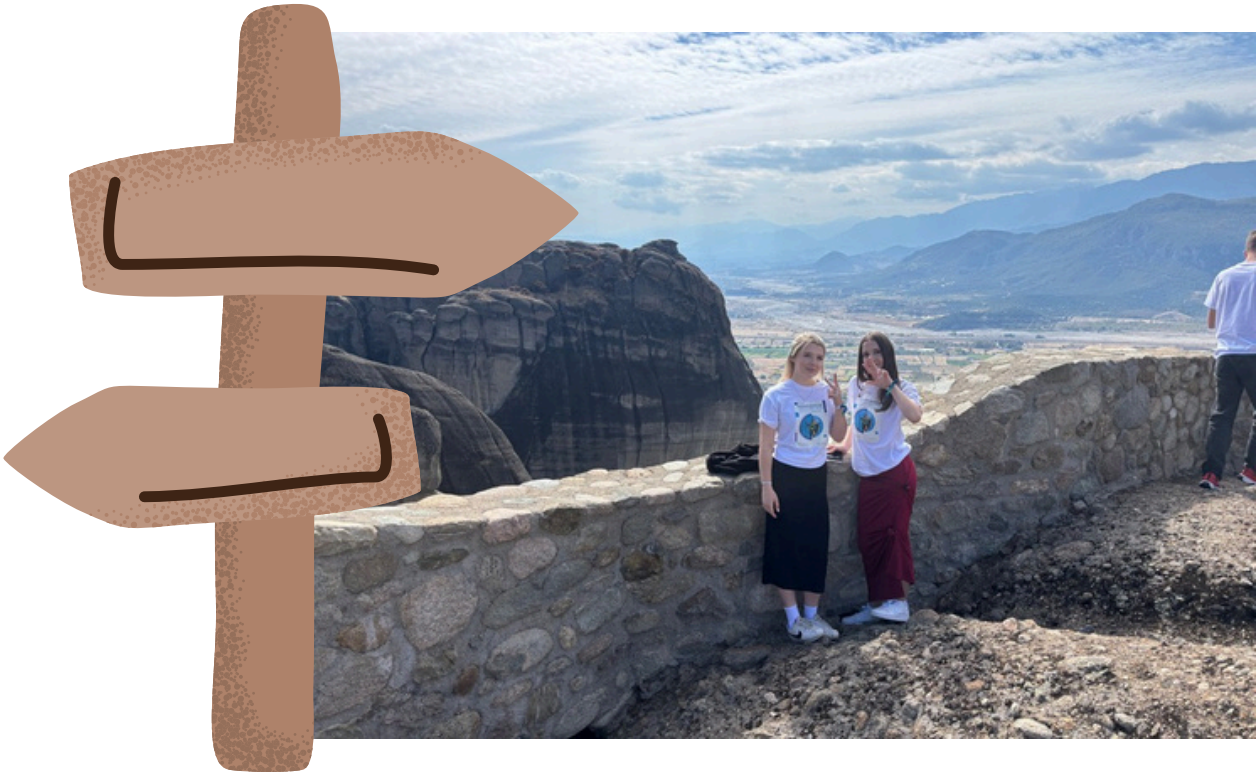
Quick reactions, proper preparation and the right equipment reduce risks.

Teamwork, mutual support, and knowing your own limits are also essential for achieving common goals effectively.





BEFORE YOU GO



Route and Summit Challenges

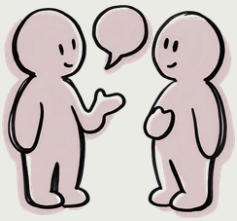
The Mount Olympus expedition from Leptokaria requires strict preparation due to harsh alpine conditions in mid-October. The classic route starts at Prionia, passes Refuge A, and leads to the highest summit of Mytikas, which requires a difficult climb with extreme exposure and rockfall risks.

Equipment and Alpine Conditions

Climbing helmets are mandatory for this peak. Weather on the mountain differs completely from the coast, bringing sub-zero temperatures, freezing winds, and frost, while mountain huts close at the end of October. Teams must check before departure and pack rigid boots, thermal layers, waterproof jackets, headlamps, and three liters of water.

Timing, Endurance and Emergency Planning

A single-day climb is highly strenuous, requiring twelve hours of hiking and sixteen hundred meters of elevation gain. The group must start from the trailhead by zero five thirty in the morning to avoid dangerous afternoon storms and return before dark. Finally, register your route with hotel staff in Leptokaria and use emergency number one twelve if needed.



ORIENTATION AND COMMUNITATION

Group members must stay within visual contact at all times, establishing fixed reassembly points at major trail junctions like Prionia, Refuge A, and the mountain passes. The group leader must utilize pre-arranged whistle signals or compact two-way radios to communicate over wind noise, ensuring no participant hikes alone or drops behind. Communication protocols dictate im to mediate reporting of fatigue, injury, or weather changes to the leader, who coordinates all safety decisions.

Before leaving Leptokaria, a designated emergency contact at the hotel must receive the final itinerary, group list, and expected return time. If any member goes missing or an accident occurs, the team must immediately halt, secure the site, and dial European emergency number one twelve from the nearest ridge with signal.





ORIENTATNION AND COMMUNICATION







Roles & Setup

Navigator (front): Checks the route and sets the pace for the slowest person.

Tail-End Charlie (back): Keeps the group together and prevents anyone from straying.

Checkpoints: Agree on regrouping spots (junctions, huts) before starting.

Communication (No Signal)

PMR Walkie-Talkies: Set one main and one backup channel beforehand.

Mesh Apps (Bridgefy, Briar): Send offline texts via Bluetooth/Wi-Fi.

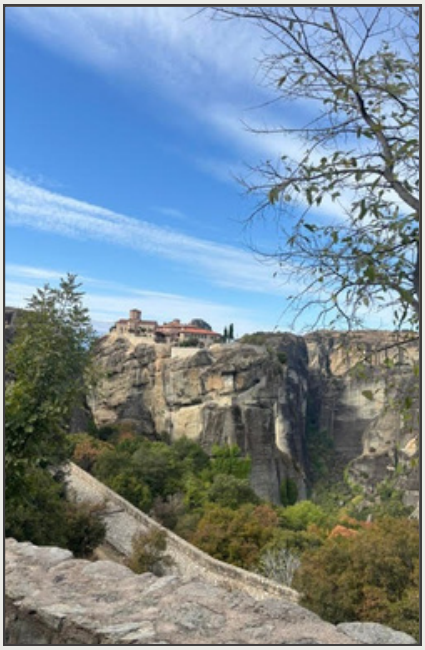
Emergency Signals

Whistle: 3 short blasts = distress signal.

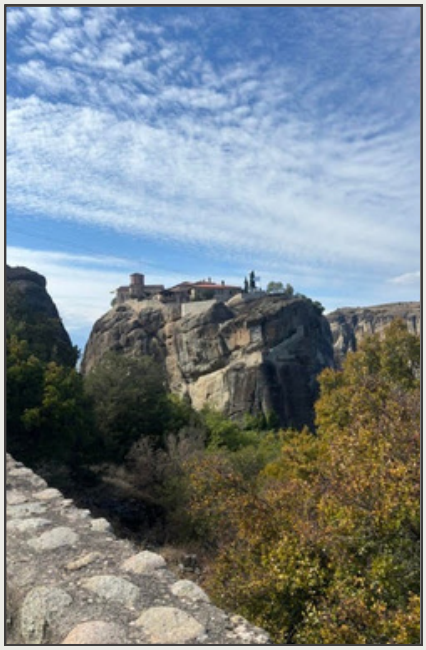
Flashlight: SOS signal (3 short, 3 long, 3 short flashes).

Hand Gestures: Raised hand (stop), circular motion (regroup), pointing down (hazard).

WHEN SOMETHING GOES WRONG







Getting Lost

Stay calm, check your GPS, and save phone battery. Only backtrack if it is safe. Otherwise, stay in a safe place, contact rescuers, and wait. Do not wander, split up, or keep moving without a clear plan. Keep the group together and share your location with emergency services.

Thunderstorms

Immediately leave exposed peaks, ridges, and open areas. Stay away from tall trees and metal structures. Do not shelter under isolated trees or touch fences and other metal objects. Crouch low if no safer shelter is nearby, keep the group spread out, and call for help when possible.

Fog & Snowstorms

Stop moving if you lose sight of the trail. Put on all warm, windproof layers to prevent hypothermia and avoid exhaustion. Do not separate or rely on a fading trail in poor visibility. Mark your position, stay together, and contact rescuers before conditions worsen.

WHEN SOMETHING GOES WRONG



First Aid

Ensure the area is safe and protect the victim from the cold. Stop severe bleeding with direct pressure, immobilize fractures, and wait for help. Do not move anyone with a suspected spinal injury unless there is immediate danger. Assign one person to call emergency services while others monitor breathing and reassure the group.

Wild Animals

Keep your distance and avoid sudden movements. Do not run; retreat slowly and calmly. Never approach, feed, or block an animal, and avoid leaving food behind. Keep the group together, give the animal an escape route, and report an aggressive encounter to local authorities.

Forest Fires

Move quickly away from the fire and smoke towards safety, following evacuation instructions. Do not move uphill into the smoke or attempt to cross flames. Stay together, cover your nose and mouth, and call emergency services with your location once you are safe.

TEAMWORK MEANS SAFETY



Teamwork, Communication and Responsibility

Teamwork, communication and responsibility are essential for safety because they help prevent mistakes, accidents and create a safe physical and psychological environment

Communication and Safety

Clear communication helps team members identify risks, avoid misunderstandings and understand their roles, while open discussion allows problems and mistakes to be reported before they cause accidents

Responsibility for Others

Everyone should care about the safety and well-being of the whole team, follow safety rules, react to dangerous behaviour and support others when needed





OUR FIELD SAFETY RULES

Preparation: Plan the route, check the weather, inform someone of your plans and bring essential equipment such as a phone, power bank, first aid kit and paper map.

Teamwork: Stay in pairs, keep visual contact and walk at the slowest person's pace, with a leader at the front and an experienced person at the back.

Safety and Environment: Avoid dangerous terrain, stay hydrated, respect wildlife and take all rubbish with you. Stop if someone feels unwell or the group gets lost
Emergencies: Call 112 for help, provide first aid if needed and stay together while waiting for rescuers

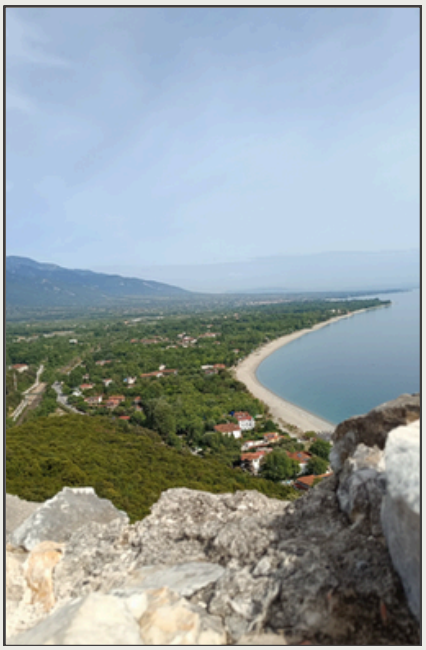




SECURITY GOT AN UPGRADE!

FROM WATCHOWER TO MODERN SERVICES





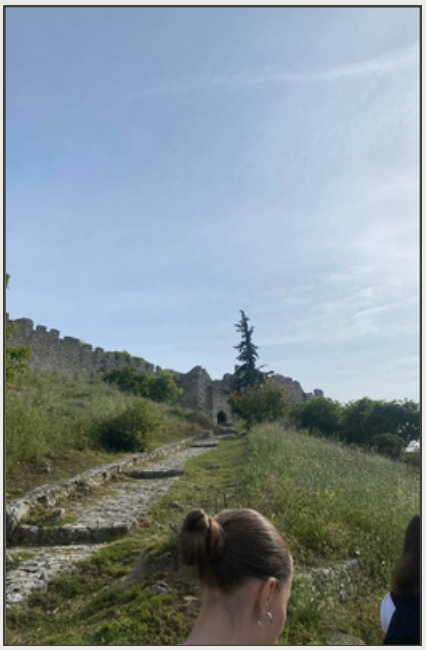
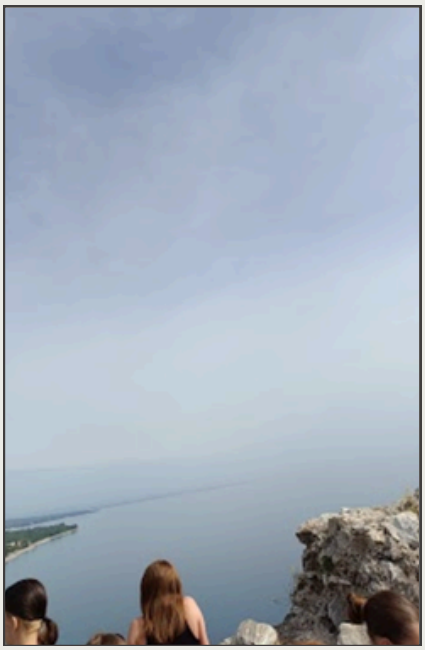


In the past, security relied primarily on walls, watchtowers, and terrain observation.
Today, the protection of people and borders is handled by the police, the military, and the border guard, utilizing modern technologies. The main shift: from manual observation and castle defense to professional services and advanced security systems.

PLATAMON BYZANTINE CASTLE

OLD CASTLE, BIG JOB!

PLATAMONAS CASTLE AND ITS ROLE

Platamonas Castle is located in Greece, on the Aegean Sea, near an important route leading through the Tempi Valley. The castle controlled important roads and passages. The towers allowed for the observation of the surrounding area. The walls protected the inhabitants and soldiers from attacks.

SHOUT LOUD, RUN FAST

HOW PEOPLE PROTECTED COMMUNITIES IN THE POST



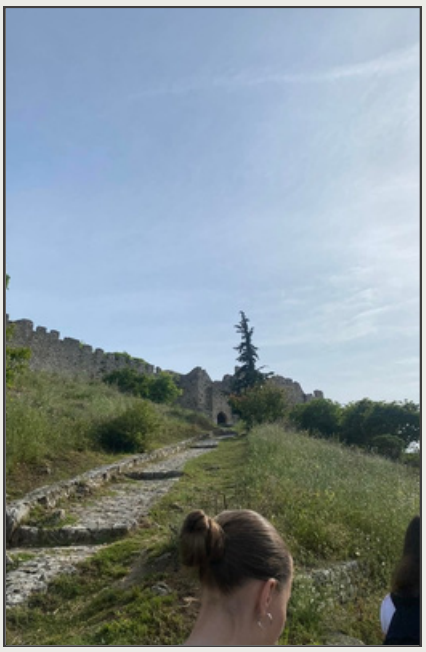


In the past, people used simple yet effective methods:
watchtowers served to monitor the surrounding area, guards kept a lookout for approaching danger, sound signals and fire warned the inhabitants, walls and gates hindered enemy entry, soldiers defended the castle and its residents. Security depended above all on people on their vigilance and cooperation.



DRONES DO IT BETTER

HOW SECURITY WORKS TODAY



Today, specialized services are responsible for security:
The Police – protect people, prevent crime, and respond to threats.
The Military – protects the state against external threats.
The Border Guard – controls borders and counters illegal border crossings.
Modern services utilize tools such as cameras, radios, vehicles, drones, and computer systems.







GOODBYE WALLS, HELLO CAMERAS!

WHAT HAS CHANGED

Towers and walls, cameras and surveillance systems, guards, police, military, and border guard, sound signals and fire, radio, telephones, and alarm systems, traditional weapons, modern equipment, manual observation, drones and digital technologies, castle defense, protection of the entire state and society.



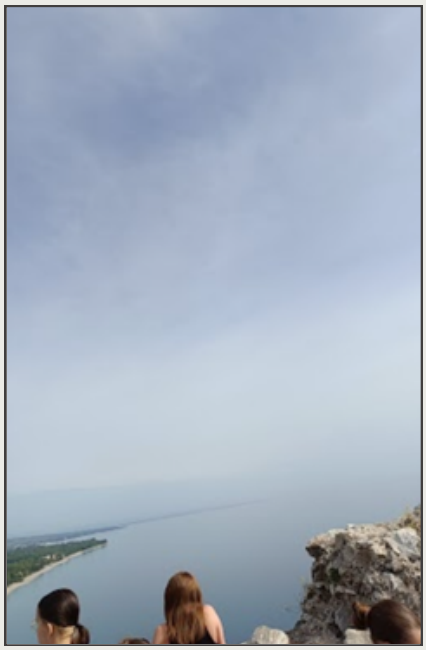
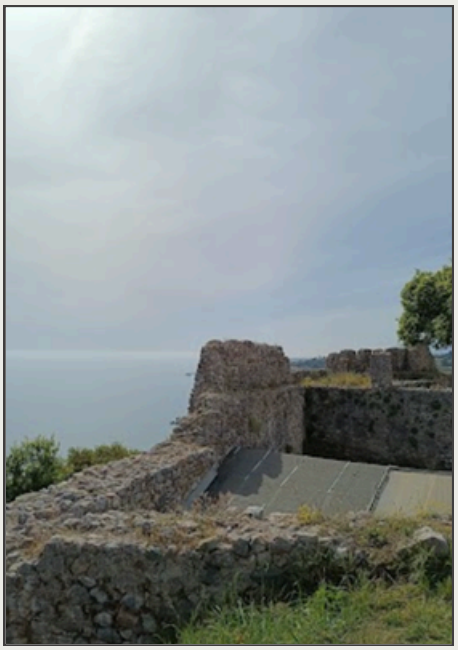




the greatest change is the development of technology and the professionalization of services

BRAVERY NEVER GOES OUTDATED!

WHAT HAS REMAINED IMPORTANT

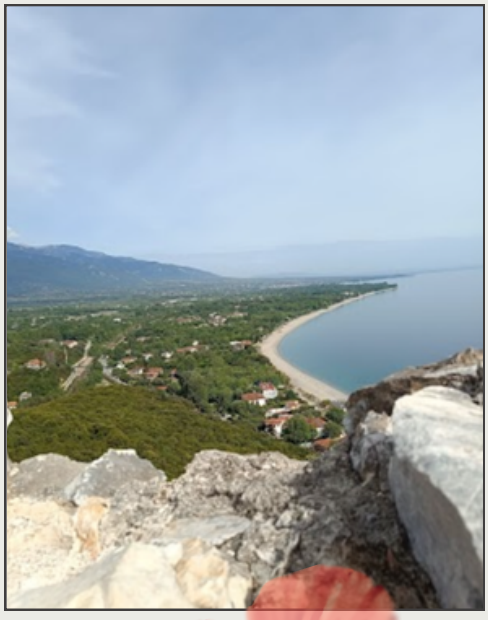




Despite immense technological advancement, certain values have remained the same
Discipline – adhering to rules and fulfilling one's duties.
Cooperation – working together enhances safety.
Readiness to act – responding quickly and decisively in difficult situations.
Protecting others – looking out for the safety and lives of others.
Responsibility – awareness that our actions can affect others.
Courage – readiness to act even in dangerous situations.
Technology changes, but the values needed to protect others remain the same.

OUR CONCLUSIONS

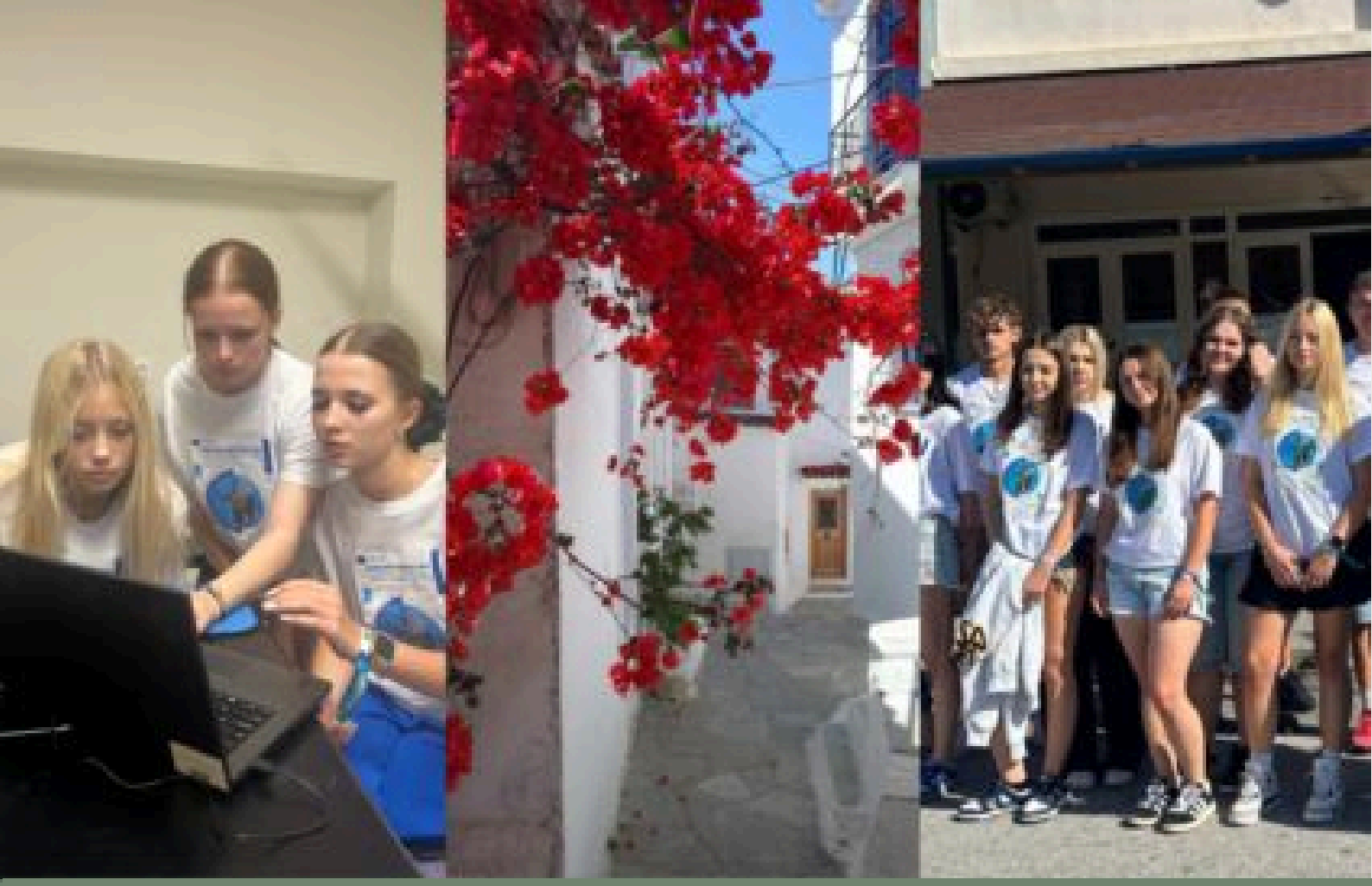
THE EPIC FINAL RECAP!

The history of security shows that while tools and technology have undergone immense change from the watchtowers of the past to modern equipment the qualities of an ideal officer remain unchanged. Responsibility, teamwork, rapid response, and a commitment to protecting others are the timeless foundations of service in uniformed agencies









SERVING OTHERS – RESPONSIBLE YOUNG EUROPEANS

GREECE 12 - 23.10.2026

THE PROJECT IS FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION. THE OPINIONS AND VIEWS EXPRESSED ARE SOLELY THE PERSONAL VIEWS OF THE AUTHORS AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION OR THE ENTITY GRANTING SUPPORT. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE GRANTOR ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

Funded by the European Union

PROGRAMY I PROJEKTY MIĘDZYNARODOWE ZSM-T