

## 18.5 Consciousness of citizenship

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Consciousness of citizenship	Participatory Planning and Governance Social Justice and Social Cohesion
<b>Description and justification</b>	<p>Consciousness of citizenship can be described as an individual's awareness of their community, civic rights and responsibilities and their relationship with the community, state or nation. An individual with consciousness of citizenship is aware of how the community functions and their respective role in the community. As such, consciousness of citizenship contributes to a sense of community. According to Ng (2015), civic consciousness includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal identity and citizenship: characteristics such as personal awareness, pride, obedience to the law, and a sense of equality</li> <li>• National identity: respect for national authorities, belief in the legitimacy of the current political system, sense of the nation as a cohesive whole</li> <li>• Moral consciousness: upholding family and social normative values in public and in private, willingness to promote public welfare</li> <li>• Ecological consciousness: awareness of the finite nature of natural resources, consideration of the environmental consequences of personal actions</li> <li>• Global citizenship: actively concerned with others at home and abroad</li> </ul>
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The extent to which the NBS project has contributed in increasing consciousness of citizenship (qualitative, unitless)</p>

<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	+ The indicator gives useful data for urban planning but the data collecting and evaluation might be challenging - May not provide the holistic picture
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	The extent to which an NBS project seeks to contribute to the local consciousness of citizenship can be qualitatively rated on a five-point Likert scale, from no effort to substantial effort: <b>No increase – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – High increase</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None: The NBS project has made no effort to increase civic consciousness.</li> <li>2. Little: The NBS project has made a small effort to increase civic consciousness.</li> <li>3. Somewhat: The NBS project has developed some initiatives to increase civic consciousness.</li> <li>4. Significant: The NBS project has executed several activities to increase civic consciousness</li> <li>5. High: increasing civic consciousness was (one of) the main goals of the NBS project and substantial effort has been made to enhance civic consciousness.</li> </ol>
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	District to metropolitan scale
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Project documentation and/or interviews during the NBS project
<b>Data input type</b>	Qualitative
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	Before and after implementation of the NBS project
<b>Level of expertise required</b>	Moderate
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	Synergies with indicator group <i>Participatory Planning and Governance</i> indicators
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production, and SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	No opportunities identified
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	Bosch, P., Jongeneel, S., Rovers, V., Neumann, H.-M., Airaksinen, M., & Huovila, A. (2017). CITYkeys indicators for smart city projects and smart cities. CITYkeys D1.4.

<http://nws.eurocities.eu/MediaShell/media/CITYkeysD14Indicatorsforsmartcityprojectsandsmartcities.pdf>

Ng, J.A.I. (2015). Scale on Civic Consciousness (SCC) for the National Service Training Program. *International Journal of Humanities and Management Sciences*, 3(3), 161-165.

## 18.6 Number of governance innovations adopted

**Project Name:** CONNECTING Nature (Grant Agreement no. 730222)

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Governance innovation	Participatory Planning and Governance
<p><b>Description and justification</b></p>	<p>The planning, delivery and stewarding of nature-based solutions requires participatory governance approaches (Frantzeskaki et al. 2020; Hölscher et al. 2019; van der Jagt et al. 2017). Participatory governance will enhance the social support of the nature-based solution and awareness of its changing functional design over time. Moreover, the engagement of a large variety of actors is also a matter of creating economic insurance, where different financial resources can be activated to sustain functionality over time. For these reasons, participatory approaches to co-design, co-creation and co-management ('co-co-co') of NBS are advocated (European Commission, 2016). For example, Buijs et al. (2018) show how active citizens can significantly contribute to urban green infrastructure planning and implementation, for example by developing large parks with volunteers or designing a network of green corridors. As they show a large diversity of citizen-local government collaborations and different pathways for upscaling innovative discourses and practices, they term this 'mosaic governance' that can facilitate a combination of long-term, more formalised strategic approaches with more incremental approaches that correspond with localised, fragmented and informal efforts of local communities.</p> <p>Generally speaking, participatory governance is embodied in processes that empower citizens to participate in public decision-making. Around the world, a growing number of local governments are experimenting with innovative practices that seek to expand the space and mechanisms for citizen participation in governance processes beyond elections.</p> <p>Putting in place the mechanisms for participatory governance requires governance innovations. In general terms,</p>