

Data collection frequency	Twice; once before the implementation of the nature-based solutions (baseline) and once after (follow-up).
Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	This indicator is related to other indicators on socio-cultural inclusiveness.
Connection with SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good health and wellbeing • Reduced inequalities • Sustainable cities and communities • Peace, justice and strong institutions
Opportunities for participatory data collection	The questionnaires can be both self-reported and administrable in an interview method.
Additional information	
References	Stanley, D. (2003). What do we know about social cohesion: The research perspective of the federal government's social cohesion research network. <i>Canadian Journal of Sociology/Cahiers canadiens de sociologie</i> , 5-17.

20.6 Perceived ownership of space and sense of belonging to the community

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052) and CLEVER Cities (Grant Agreement no. 776604)

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Sense of belonging to the community / Consciousness of citizenship	Social Justice and Social Cohesion Participatory Planning and Governance
Description and justification	Consciousness of citizenship can be described as an individual's awareness of their community, civic rights and responsibilities and their relationship with the community,

	<p>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"> • Personal identity and citizenship: characteristics such as personal awareness, pride, obedience to the law, and a sense of equality • National identity: respect for national authorities, belief in the legitimacy of the current political system, sense of the nation as a cohesive whole • Moral consciousness: upholding family and social normative values in public and in private, willingness to promote public welfare • Ecological consciousness: awareness of the finite nature of natural resources, consideration of the environmental consequences of personal actions • Global citizenship: actively concerned with others at home and abroad
Definition	The extent to which the NBS project has contributed in increasing consciousness of citizenship (qualitative, unitless)
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>+ The indicator gives useful data for urban planning but the data collecting and evaluation might be challenging</p> <p>- May not provide the holistic picture</p>
Measurement procedure and tool	<p>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:</p> <p>No increase – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – High increase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None: The NBS project has made no effort to increase civic consciousness. 2. Little: The NBS project has made a small effort to increase civic consciousness. 3. Somewhat: The NBS project has developed some initiatives to increase civic consciousness. 4. Significant: The NBS project has executed several activities to increase civic consciousness 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.

	<p>In addition, a single-question survey can be used to assess citizens' feeling of belonging. CLEVER-Social Survey Questionnaire (CLEVER-SSQn):</p> <p><i>Before the COVID-19 crisis, how strongly do you feel you belong to your immediate neighbourhood/local area? Please think of the area within a few minutes walking distance from your home.</i></p> <p>The response is rated on a 5-point (Dis)Agree scale: 1. Strongly/Definitely disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree / Undecided; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly/definitely Agree; 9. Don't know / Prefer not to answer</p>
Scale of measurement	Neighbourhood – district - metropolitan scale
Data source	
Required data	<p>Project documentation and/or interviews during the NBS project.</p> <p>The participant response to questionnaire: The response is rated on a 5-point (1. <i>Strongly/Definitely disagree</i>; 2. <i>Disagree</i>; 3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree / Undecided</i>; 4. <i>Agree</i>; 5. <i>Strongly/definitely Agree</i>; 9. <i>Don't know / Prefer not to answer</i>)</p>
Data input type	Qualitative: the response of the participant on a Likert scale of 5 points (from 1 to 5)
Data collection frequency	Before and after implementation of the NBS project
Level of expertise required	Moderate
Synergies with other indicators	Synergies with indicator group <i>Participatory Planning and Governance</i> indicators
Connection with SDGs	SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production, and SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
Opportunities for participatory data collection	No opportunities identified
Additional information	
References	<p>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. Retrieved from http://nws.euocities.eu/MediaShell/media/CITYkeysD14Indicatorsforsmartcityprojectsandsmartcities.pdf</p>

Herranz-Pascual et al. (2020) CLEVER Social Survey Questionnaire (CLEVER-SSQn) In Zorita et al. D4.3 Monitoring strategy in the FR interventions. Deliverable 4.3, CLEVER Cities Project, 6th July 2020.

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.

20.7 Proportion of community who volunteer

Project Name: CLEVER Cities (Grant Agreement no. 776604)

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Number and type of residents who have actively volunteered in maintaining the garden	Social Justice and Social Cohesion
Description and justification	<p>There are many proven personal benefits of community volunteerism. Working together with a group of people who have different ethnicity, backgrounds, and views reduces stereotypes.</p> <p>Environmental volunteering refers to the volunteers who contribute towards environmental management or conservation. Volunteers conduct a range of activities including environmental monitoring, ecological restoration such as re-vegetation and weed removal, protecting endangered animals, and educating others about the natural environment.</p>
Definition	<p>Volunteering is generally considered an altruistic activity where an individual or group freely gives time "to benefit another person, group or organization". Volunteering is also renowned for skill development and is often intended to promote goodness or to improve human quality of life. Volunteering may have positive benefits for the volunteer as well as for the person or community served.</p> <p>Community volunteering refers globally to those who work to improve their local community. This activity commonly occurs through not for profit organizations, local governments and churches; but also encompasses ad-hoc or informal groups such as recreational sports teams.</p>
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>+ Direct information from people (perception, valuation...)</p> <p>- Need for rigorous methodology to avoid response bias</p>