

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.

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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>

Measurement procedure and tool	CLEVER-Social Survey Questionnaire (CLEVER-SSQn) → see «required data»
Scale of measurement	Qualitative
Required data	<p>The participant response to following questions:</p> <p>Local community participation (CLEVER-SSQn):</p> <p><i>Before the COVID-19 crisis, did you currently participate in any association or entity of any kind (cultural, neighbourhood, sports, political...)?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Yes. [Could you indicate in which one or which ones and what is your participation? _____]</i> • <i>No</i> <p><i>During the last 12 months before the COVID-19 crisis, have you done any voluntary work?</i></p> <p><i>A volunteer is a person who, free of charge, contributes his or her collaboration in favour of others through some organisation of general interest.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Yes</i> • <i>No</i> <p><i>[OR] Before the health emergency, do you happen to carry out activities in collaboration with those who live in the neighbourhood?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Every day (1 or more times)</i> • <i>Weekly</i> • <i>Monthly</i> • <i>Sporadically</i> • <i>Never, this is the first time</i> <p>This information can be disaggregated according to other variables of interest such as age, gender, etc.</p>
Data input type	Qualitative: the response of the participant on different scales: dichotomic, ordinal of 5 points (see «required data»)
Data collection frequency	Annually or at minimum, before and after NBS implementation.
Level of expertise required	Moderate – Social research experts needed
Synergies with other indicators	Relation to Sociocultural inclusiveness (<i>Connectedness to nature</i> , Perceived social support, cohesion, and interaction...), Pro-environmental identity and behaviour, Sense of empowerment, Place identity, <i>Participatory</i>

	<i>planning and governance</i> , Trust in decision-making procedure,
Connection with SDGs	SDG 3 Good health and wellbeing, SDG 5 Gender equality, SDG 10 Reduced inequalities, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals
Opportunities for participatory data collection	The questionnaires are in themselves a tool for the participation of both citizens and other actors or stakeholders.
Additional information	
References	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. NCS (2017) "Benefits of Volunteering". Corporation for National and Community Service. Retrieved 12 April 2017. PeaceCorps (2012) "Environmental Volunteer Work". <i>PeaceCorps. Archived from the original on 3 May 2012</i> . Retrieved 30 April 2012. Wilson, John (2000). "Volunteering". <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i> . 26 (26): 215. doi:10.1146/annurev.soc.26.1.215.

20.8 Proportion of target group reached by an NBS project

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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People reached by an NBS project		Social Justice and Social Cohesion Participatory Planning and Governance
Description and justification	Much of a project's success depends on reaching the "right" people. In many instances the reach of a project is assessed by the total number of people reached, or the total number of people from vulnerable or under-represented groups who become involved.	
Definition	Percentage of people in the target group that have been reached and/or are activated by the NBS project.	