

	<i>planning and governance</i> , Trust in decision-making procedure,
<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	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
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	The questionnaires are in themselves a tool for the participation of both citizens and other actors or stakeholders.
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	<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.</p> <p>NCS (2017) "Benefits of Volunteering". Corporation for National and Community Service. Retrieved 12 April 2017.</p> <p>PeaceCorps (2012) "Environmental Volunteer Work". <i>PeaceCorps. Archived from the original on 3 May 2012</i>. Retrieved 30 April 2012.</p> <p>Wilson, John (2000). "Volunteering". <i>Annual Review of Sociology</i>. 26 (26): 215. doi:10.1146/annurev.soc.26.1.215.</p>

## 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
<b>Description and justification</b>	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.	
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of people in the target group that have been reached and/or are activated by the NBS project.	

<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	The strength of the “people reached by NBS project” metric is that it provides a quantitative measure of the project’s engagement of people within the target group, enabling rapid assessment of how successful the project has been in this regard. Conversely, the weakness of the metric is that the target group must be clearly defined in order to quantify the size of the target audience. This could be particularly challenging in NBS projects as the co-creation process is driven equally by project planners and stakeholders, meaning that the target audience can change with time as the NBS is co-defined. Evaluation of the target audience, identification of critical stakeholders and quantification of the total target audience should, therefore, be an on-going process in an NBS project. Note that this metric does not consider how people are reached, or identify limitations to citizen engagement.
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	People reached by an NBS project can be calculated as: $\left( \frac{\text{Number of citizens reached}}{\text{Total no. citizens in target group}} \right) \times 100$
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	District to metropolitan scale
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Number of citizens reached or activated in the target group by the NBS project total number of citizens in the target group
<b>Data input type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	On-going process during 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 10 Reduced inequalities
<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. Retrieved from

## 20.9 Perceived personal safety

**Project Name:** Naturvation (Grant Agreement no. 730243)

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Perception of personal safety	Social Justice and Social Cohesion
<b>Description and justification</b>	Perception of safety is related to public and community safety and measures citizens' fear of crime and harassment in public green spaces (e.g., parks, urban forests). For certain cases, perception of safety can report proportions of the population or a proportion of a study sample who feel safe "walking alone after dark", or measure the perception of safety or threat in a neighbourhood or in public parks (1).
<b>Definition</b>	Measures citizens fear of crime and harassment in public green spaces
<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	Perception of safety can be measured through different methods, including the use of surveys and questionnaires (e.g., evaluating landscape safety through a photograph questionnaire) (1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14), interviews (5, 8, 13), GIS or remote sensing & satellite imagery (e.g., aerial photography) (1, 3, 5, 7, 9), as well as field-work observation and experiments (e.g., recording participants self-rated feelings while walking in the forest) (1, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14).
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	The proportion of studies that showed positive benefits for an NBS were used as a base for the scoring and distributed between scores ranging from 1 to 5 according to the proportions of positive impacts. Indications of negative impacts were noted here in the score document as a proportion of studies. When data for benefits of an NBS was not present in the literature it was denoted as not applicable (NA).
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	