Measurement procedure and tool	Modelling through Medina del Campo surface water allocation model.
Scale of measurement	Groundwater Body scale (Medina del Campo Groundwater Body)
Data source.	
Required data	Climatic data from local meteorological stations including rainfall, runoff, evapotranspiration, infiltration.
Data input type	Historical data series
Data collection frequency	Annual
Level of expertise required	
Synergies with other indicators	Groundwater availability due to the surface-groundwater connections
Connection with SDGs	SDG 6
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	NAIAD, Deliverable D6.2, From hazard to risk: models for the DEMOs. Part 1: Spain– Medina del Campo. SC5-09-2016 Operationalising insurance value of ecosystems. Grant Agreement nº 730497

4.36 Volume of water removed from water treatment system

Project Name: URBAN GreenUP (Grant Agreement no. 730426)

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Volume of water removed from water treatment system	**Water Management**
Description and cation	Green infrastructure can prevent rainfall from entering the water treatment system by allowing it to soak into the soil or to evaporate back into the air.

Definition	This KPI evaluates the volume removed from the water treatment services (e.g., in m^3/y)that can also be translated into monetary values.
Strengths and weaknesses	+ This KPI calculation is simple if public data are available - A specific software can be required to calculate the monetary values
Measurement procedure and tool	This KPI requires the measure of water flow pre and post intervention, and discharge data for storm water. With this data, it can be created a local urban catchment hydrograph. A specific software can be used (GI-Val tool 2.1) to model the savings into monetary values. Create local urban catchment hydrograph for demonstration site. Model projected savings (Euro) using GI-Val. Discharge data for storm water (m^3) from United Utilities.
Scale of measurement	City
Data source	
Required data	Volume of water treated in the city, and volume from stormwater.
Data input type	Quantitative: Numeric data (tables).
Data collection frequency	Pre and post intervention.
Level of expertise required	Technical/basic
Synergies with other indicators	The volume of water retained by the NBS can be estimated through KPI Run-off coefficient in relation to precipitation quantities, and KPI Absorption capacity of green surfaces, bioretention structures and single trees.
Connection with SDGs	This KPI is directly related with SDG 6 and SDG 11 and indirectly is related with SDG 13 (promotes a more efficient use of water resources).
Opportunities for participatory data collection	This is not a KPI open to participatory collaboration.
Additional information	
References	URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D2.4 - Monitoring program to Valladolid. https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d2-4---monitoring-program-to-valladolid.kl URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D3.4 - Monitoring program to Liverpool https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d3-4---monitoring-program-to-liverpool.kl

	URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D4.4 – Monitoring program to Izmir https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d4-4--monitoring- program-to-izmir.kl URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D5.3: City Diagnosis and Monitoring Procedures https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d5-3-city-diagnosis-and-monitoring-procedures.kl The Mersey Forest & The University of Manchester (2011). STAR tools: surface temperature and runoff tools for assessing the potential of green infrastructure in adapting urban areas to climate change. Part of the EU Interreg IVC GRaBS project. www.ginw.co.uk/climatechange.

4.37 Volume of water slowed down entering sewer system

Project Name: URBAN GreenUP (Grant Agreement no. 730426)

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Volume of water slowed down entering sewer system	**Water Management**
Description and cation	The parameters under principle investigation are discharge (m^3 sec^{-1}) and flow velocity (m sec-1), which when plotted on a storm-hydrograph, ought to demonstrate the following changes between the baseline and post GI scenario: • An increased lag-time (L), the time of peak rainfall to peak discharge and, • Reduced peak discharge (Qp)
Definition	Rate change in runoff production at field or plot scale.
Strengths and weaknesses	+ ET represents system losses of groundwater, potentially lowering wetted fringe and water table that is hypothesized to reduce soil moisture and increase infiltration – a useful GI service if permeable paving is installed. - Evapotranspiration (ET) (mm sec-1) and interception rates will not be directly observed under this KPI, through various processes, both are implicit in reducing inflow rates into sewers.
Measurement procedure and tool	Precipitation data will be collected, and water inputs and outputs will be monitored at a number of points of interest throughout the NBS interventions. These data are mapped and evaluated to obtain flow patterns by creating a model. The