



místní Agenda 21

METHODOLOGY FOR LOCAL AGENDA 21 EVALUATION

TECHNICAL ANNEX No. 2

*OVERVIEW OF INDICATORS FOR PREPARATION
OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AUDIT*



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VERSION 1.1 (April 2012)

(approved by the WG LA21 on March 7, 2012)

Role of the indicators in the assessment process of Category A of LA21

In the assessment process of Category A of LA21, the indicators given below represent a standard tool for proving assessments and claims stated in the Sustainable Development Audit, submitted by the applicant. The Methodology for Assessment of Category A of LA21 introduces two indicator categories: so-called key, and supplementary, ones. The key indicators should be always used when preparing the Audit, incorporation of the supplementary indicators into the Audit represents a recommended standard. However, use of the indicators should be regarded as a means, not as an aim which is an end in itself. Thus, in justified cases, the applicant (municipality) may replace a standard indicator by another one, or, optionally, by another form of proof, proving objectively the claims stated in the Audit. Nevertheless, in such a case, timely consultation with the appointed expert opponent, who shall consider expert acceptability of the proposed alternative proof, is necessary.

OVERVIEW OF INDICATORS FOR PREPARATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AUDIT

TOPIC: 1 - Administration of public affairs and territorial development

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and title of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator <i>(the key indicators are marked by bold letters)</i>
Area 1.1 Management within administration and development - level of adjustment and interconnection of processes and documents	1.1.1 Existence and interconnection of approved strategic development documents and territorial planning documents of the city (verbal - yes/no)	Municipality authority and its web pages Once a year	Proving systematic work and consistent planning and decision-making within implementation of strategies, policies and development programmes in all the areas of the city public administration Target value: Provable introduction and implementation of mechanisms for control of interconnection of development documents in the work of the city bodies This is a key indicator.
	1.1.2 Carrying out continuous or regular monitoring, and carrying out optimising, of public services (primary schools and kindergartens, social services, technical services ...) and of the municipal authority (verbal - yes/no)	Documents submitted by the relevant departments for meetings of the city council and assembly, and adopted resolutions Once a year	Proving flexible responding to changes, in order to prevent defects in functioning of the services and the authority, or wasting of capacities This is a key indicator.
	1.1.3 Interconnection of investments, budget, and budget outlook with development documents mentioned in item 1.1.1. (verbal - yes/no)	City budget with references to development documents substantiating the individual items Twice a year	Proving that disposable public means are directed to actions included in the approved development documents This is a key indicator
Area 1.2 Management within administration and development - effective and efficient carrying out of actions,	1.2.1 Regulations for financing and indebtedness level (verbal - yes/no)	Internal regulations for the city bodies Once a year	Proving institutional self-control of the city bodies within the management and arranging of the operation of the city and organisations managed by it This is a key indicator.
	1.2.2 Focus on the citizens / clients (verbal - yes/no)	Information and administration service of the city for the citizens, concerning the municipal authority, and organisations managed by the city	Proving use of all available means for active communication with the citizens during dealing with their matters, and informing them about the events in the city

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and title of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
activities, implementation of plans		Twice a year	This is a key indicator.
	1.2.3 Efficiency and quality" (verbal assessment)	Standardised evaluation methods, control reports Twice a year	Determination of efficiency and quality parameters for the work of the authority, and all the city organisations This is a key indicator.
	1.2.4 Environmentally friendly behaviour of the authority and the city organisations, savings, and measures against wasting	Internal administration of the municipal authority, and the organisations managed by it Once a year	Proving that the authority and all the city organisations have mechanisms for checking compliance with the legislation and the set rules, their implementation, optionally even above the requirements of the regulations, economy and non-wasting This is a key indicator.
Area 1.3 Management within administration and development - communication and partnership	1.3.1 Public discussions	Official board, web pages of the city, notice boards in the city and isolated city districts, local press Once a year	Carrying out public discussions (or comparable communication methods) in the case of all important decision-makings, and, optionally, higher than standard forms and opportunities of communication with the citizens and interest groups This is a key indicator.
	1.3.2 Transparent authority, availability of information, and use of communication means towards the public	Official board, web pages of the city, local press, local TV and radio channel Once a year	Proving existence of, and compliance with, adequate regulations for ensuring transparency of decision-making of the city assembly, and in the case of public procurement, ensuring availability of the main development documents, completeness and comprehensibility of information on the city council and assembly resolutions for the public This is a key indicator.
	1.3.3 Partnerships and synergies	See above + records of discussions, contracts with partners Once a year	Proving functional partnership in the key areas by means of concrete examples creating synergistic effects This is a key indicator.
Area 1.4	1.4.1 Investigation of satisfaction of the	Evaluation of opinion polls and	Proving monitoring of trends, evaluation of the

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and title of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator <i>(the key indicators are marked by bold letters)</i>
Satisfaction of the inhabitants with the quality of life	citizens - utilisation of international indicators ECI, or another standardised public opinion research	surveys, numbers of complaints concerning the work of the municipal authority and organisations managed by it, regarded as justified Once a year	results, adopting measures for improvement in the case of a negative trend, regular presentation of the investigation results on the web pages, in public meetings, and for the city management This is a key indicator.
Area 1.5 Development of sensible functional use and spatial structure of the territory	1.5.1 Compactness and low energy demands of the city buildings (% of the overall perimeter of the city figures, such as blocks, streets, squares, embankment = perimeter of all the houses / sum of the overall perimeter of the built-up area of the city)	Territorial analytical documents, and the city land plan in GIS Once in 4 years	Proving the trend that the changing urban structure of the city ensures minimisation of losses in the transport, heating management, and other technical infrastructure services, uses preferentially the built-up territory of the city, and minimises construction in yet undeveloped areas, on agricultural land, in surrounding nature and landscape This is a key indicator.
	1.5.2 Characteristics of the urban structure - share of the numbers of flats in family houses and in apartment houses in the overall number of flats (in %)	Territorial analytical documents, and the city land plan Once in 4 years	Proving the possibility of meeting the demand concerning areas and land for various type of living in the city This is a key indicator.
	1.5.3 Accessibility of local public parks (public places) and services (% of inhabitants living within the radius of 300 metres from public places or other services)	Territorial analytical documents, and the city land plan in GIS Once in 4 years	The topic of accessibility of public places and services is regarded important within the framework of the EU cohesion policy, and the Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2014+, which is under preparation. The indicator is monitored by a number of Czech cities already. This is a supplementary indicator.
1.6 Sustainable design and construction, support of high-quality architecture and building technologies	1.6.1 Use of external expert assistance (authorised architect - city planner, Czech Chamber of Architects or Association for Urban and Regional Planning, competitions, cooperation with universities and academic institutions, experts, etc.) (verbal evaluation, or, optionally, earmarked funds for remunerations in the budget)	Contracts, records, documents on public competitions, etc. Once a year	Proving that external expert assistance and constructive opponent examination to the city bodies is ensured This is a key indicator.

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	1.6.2 Discussing big investment intentions with the public - for example, planning meetings (number)	Official board, web pages of the city, local press, local TV and radio channel Once a year	Ensuring timely involvement of the public into verification of acceptability of the intentions of significant changes in the city territory This is a key indicator.
Area 1.7 Regeneration and reuse of unused or improperly used land and buildings	1.7.1 Does a continuously updated overview of "brownfields", usable for the city development, exist in the city, with description of the desirable new function (number, share of development areas in %, for which functions)?	Territorial analytical documents of the city, land plan, or auxiliary continuously updated records of "brownfields" Once in 4 years	Proving the ability to offer redevelopment areas preferentially to "greenfield" development, increasing compactness of the built-up area, utilisation of the existing transport and technical infrastructure and services of the city, and protection of yet undeveloped territory - agricultural land, land dedicated to fulfilling forest functions, open landscape and nature This is a key indicator.
	1.7.2 "Brownfields" area on the city territory (% from the total area of the city)	Territorial analytical documents of the city, land plan, or auxiliary continuously updated records of "brownfields" Once in 4 years	Proving purposeful trend toward gradual reduction of "brownfields" areas on the city territory This is a key indicator.
	1.7.3 Ratio of new development areas in "brownfields" / green areas (%)	Territorial analytical documents of the city, land plan Once in 4 years	Proving that development plans are directed, in particular, to brownfields, with the aim to reduce construction on agricultural and forest land, and green areas in the city This is a key indicator.
Area 1.8 Regeneration of older flats, public and technical facilities, and public places	1.8.1 Shares of the numbers of houses, flats, and public facilities, regenerated in the monitored period, in relation to total numbers owned by the municipality (in %)	Records of the municipality property, investment plan, city budget Once in 4 years	Proving that proper maintenance, repairs, and modernization is ensured of the existing flats and public facilities owned by the municipality, in their lifetime This is a key indicator.
	1.8.2 Ratio of roads and infrastructure networks, owned by the municipality or organisations managed by it, regenerated in the monitored period, in relation to total lengths of these networks in the city (in %)	Records of the municipality property, investment plan, city budget Once in 4 years	Proving that proper maintenance, repairs, and modernization is ensured of the roads and infrastructure networks owned by the municipality, in their lifetime This is a key indicator.

TOPIC: 2 - Environment

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 2.1 Water quality, water conservation, and more efficient use of water	2.1.1 Total drinking water consumption in households / number of inhabitants (in litres per head)	Data for the individual municipality will be provided by the corresponding water company (total invoiced amount of water / total amount of produced water / divided by the number of inhabitants. Possible once a year	The long-term objective is efficient use of drinking water. This is a key indicator.
	2.1.2 Waste water treatment - share of inhabitants connected to high-quality waste water treatment (households)	Data on the number of inhabitants connected to a central WWTP will be provided by the corresponding operator of the sewerage system and WWTP, data on home WWTPs are available from the records of the water management authority. Possible once a year, more appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	The long-term objective is to ensure waste water treatment - 100 % of inhabitants treating their waste water in WWTPs (central or own ones). This is a key indicator.
	2.1.3 Rain water management - % of area of the built-up territory of the city from which rain water is drained by a separate sewerage system, infiltrates into the soil or is drained away into watercourses (the other way round - is not drained by a combined sewerage system to WWTP)	To be find gradually by means of aerial photographs and GIS technologies. In the case of plots of land where family houses are constructed, it is necessary to know the area of the house, and the way of water draining. In the case of building lots, the whole lot area is not used in the calculation, but only the actually built-up area. Optionally, it is possible to use an expert estimation (average built-up level of the individual areas). Procedure for the determination: - GIS - built-up area of buildings and paved areas, in the first stage on the basis of aerial photographs;	The objective is to ensure that rain water is not drained to a WWTP, and, on the contrary, its infiltration or utilisation is ensured, i.e., to reduce the number of areas from which rain water is drained to sewage and combined sewerage systems, and to WWTPs. This is a key indicator.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIS and sewerage system inventory - identifying and measuring areas from which rain water is drained into combined, sewage, and separate sewerage systems, directly into surface or underground waters, etc.; - Building documents - area of family houses and paved areas, method of rain water drainage (or, optionally, expert estimation) <p>More appropriate in a longer period (3 years)</p>	
Area 2.2 Support and increase of ecological stability of the landscape, and of biological diversity, on the administrative territory of the municipality, increase of care for delimited natural areas and green areas	2.2.1 Implementation of the territorial system of ecological stability (TSES) - functional TSES share, in relation to the proposed TSES (i.e., the share of the length of biocorridors, and area of biocentres, in %)	Lengths of functional biocorridors / total length of the proposed biocorridors on the city territory (%); Area of functional biocentres / total area of the proposed biocentres (%) To find out within the framework of GIS, for example, according to the territorial planning documents Possible once a year, more appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	The long-term objective is to ensure functioning of all TSES elements on the city territory. This is a key indicator.
	2.2.2 Public greenery a) Green areas share of the built-up territory (% of the area) b) Average park value of trees in the public green areas (on the used scale 1 - 5) in the urban area	<p>a) Area of greenery (parks, lawns) / total area of the built-up territory of the city; Determine areas of the public greenery by means of GIS.</p> <p>b) According to the inventory of the condition of the green areas on the territory of the municipality, with the aim to gradually expand the database by other trees. The inventory uses the values 1 - 5, the average may be determined on the basis of these values.</p>	<p>a) To ensure sufficient share of public green areas; b) To increase park value of the trees</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		Possible once a year, more appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	
	2.2.3 Line greenery - Length of line greenery (km) / area of the city (km / km ²)	Line greenery = tree-line, avenue of trees, greenery along watercourses, hedgerow, biocorridor also accompanied by shrubs, young planted trees. It does not include orchards, parks, and other area elements. Tree-line = 1 line of trees, avenue of trees = 2 lines of trees. Tree-line = at least 5 trees in a line, with the spacing at most 25 - 30 metres from each other (or, optionally, in the distance lower than 1/10 of the length of the tree-line). Both sides of the road are counted. Procedure for determination - greenery inventory, GIS, land plan. Possible once a year, more appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	To ensure sufficient conditions for preserving and development of line greenery This is a key indicator.
	2.2.4 Areas of invasive greenery species, with occurrence of knotweed, hogweed, and balsam plants, with the exception of planted ornamental greenery (for example, locust trees) on the territory of the municipality, or, optionally, area of the individual invasive plant species, in hectares	Area according to the actual coverage, or, optionally, an expert estimation Possible once a year	To prevent spread of invasive plant species - target area = 0 hectares This is a key indicator.
2.3 Soil quality, protection of ecologically productive land, support of sustainable agriculture and	2.3.1 Area of certified forests (FSC, PEFC) + forests of special purpose / total forest area (%)	From records of national certification systems, subsequently, contacting the participating forest owners, and determination of the area Possible once a year	To improve management of forests on the city territory - increase of share of forests defined in this way This is a key indicator.
	2.3.2 Share of newly built-up plots of land in the	Through comparison of built-up plots of	To limit sprawl of the buildings into the open

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
forestry	built-up area, in relation to newly built-up plots of land in the area that may be developed	land in the original land plan, and in its amendment, determine how many plots of land are newly built-up (in m ² of the total area of the plots of land on which newly built family houses are placed). - Distinguish which newly built-up plots of land are located in the built-up area, and which ones in areas that may be developed. Determination by means of GIS. More appropriate in a longer period (3 years, or, optionally, according to the land plan updates)	landscape, to aspire to utilisation of plots of land in the built-up area This is a supplementary indicator.
	2.3.3 Losses of agricultural land in the 1 st and 2 nd protection classes in the given period (total area of agricultural land in the 1 st and 2 nd protection classes on the territory of the city	On the basis of GIS analysis, and data of the Department of Environment. Only real losses are recorded (not the plot of land as a whole, but its built-up parts only - buildings, roads, pavements, parking places ...). The first step is determination of the existing reference state. More appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	The long term objective is to minimise losses of agricultural land in the 1 st and 2 nd protection classes - 0 % This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 2.4 Air quality	2.4.1 Airborne dust concentrations (PM_{10, 2.5})	Each municipality according to its possibilities - measurements are possible by means of a measuring station, AIMS, mobile measuring vehicle (for example, Horiba - Health Institute), or, optionally, by means of passive samplers Continuously, once a year	To reduce airborne dust concentrations in the air, and compliance with legislation limits - long-term reduction This is a key indicator.
	2.4.2 Length of the implemented belts of isolation greenery / total length of the	To create a plan of appropriate isolation greenery within the framework	To reduce dust exposure from roads and industrial premises through implementation of belts of

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	existing and proposed greenery belts (%)	of the plan of greenery on the territory of the city, that will serve as a basis for subsequent repeated assessments (GIS, greenery inventory) Note: Isolation greenery is greenery (existing or proposed), separating the inhabited buildings from a significant air pollution source. More appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	isolation greenery This is a key indicator.
	2.4.3 Monitoring of concentrations of further problematic substances (SO ₂ , NO _x , etc.)	Each municipality according to its possibilities	The permanent objective is to comply with legislative limits for the individual substances, and to reduce pollutant concentrations. This is a supplementary indicator.
	2.4.4 Area of the public paved areas in the municipality swept, or treated in another way, in the course of the year, as protection against dust (m ² per year)	GIS records, and cleaning companies More appropriate in a longer period (3 years)	Long-term activity for reducing dust burden of the air This is a supplementary indicator.

TOPIC: 3 - Sustainable consumption and production

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 3.1 Sustainable consumption of the city	3.1.1 Internal regulation defining rules for purchasing The indicator monitors existence of unambiguously formulated instructions for purchases, in accordance with the sustainable development principles. Without units	Data of the municipal authority - department of economy Once in two years	Efficiency of the regulation may be monitored by other indicators. An important attribute of the regulation is its obligatory nature, and consistency of compliance with it. Target value - the same as the original one; existence of the regulation is a condition for Category "A", however, it is necessary to assess efficiency of the regulation, and consistency of compliance with it, and, optionally, to carry out its update, ca once in 2 years. This is a key indicator.
	3.1.2 Share of the goods with an ecolabel The indicator monitors the share of all the purchased goods (consumable materials, as well as small tangible assets), having an ecolabel. %, or CZK/CZK, respectively	Department of economy of the municipal authority In the case of indicator 3.1.2, in addition to records of purchases of goods with an ecolabel, it concerns the first stage, i.e. the level of the municipal authority and the subsidiary organisations only. An item for discussion is creation of a joint list of ecolabels, and an administrator of this list, in order to ensure up-to-date state and checking of appropriateness of the monitoring; it concerns newly purchased goods, historical data will not be assessed.	Secondary, the indicator assesses the sustainable purchases share within the whole authority; an essential condition is inclusion of the whole self-government, as well as delegated administration, including organisations receiving contributions from the budget, and other organisations established by the city. Target value - non-declining share of goods with an ecolabel This is a key indicator.

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		Annually	
	<p>3.1.3 Recycled paper share</p> <p>The indicator includes both the paper consumption as a whole, and the recycled paper share. Simultaneously, is it linked with the indicator 3.1.4 - when replacing printers and copy machines, it is necessary to use the criterion that recycled paper may be used in them.</p> <p>Sheets/sheets (%) (500 sheets/500 sheets, respectively)</p>	<p>Financial department of the municipal authority Department of the environment</p> <p>Monitoring of the indicator value is recommended in total values, secondary, it is possible to do it in per cent; the total value enables determination of, for example, the indicator value.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>The indicator answers, relatively well, 2 questions - how economically paper is used generally (total value of paper consumption that may be monitored separately, including, for example, consumption per a worker), and what is the recycled paper share.</p> <p>The target value is 100 %.</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>3.1.4 Share of electrical appliances in the energy classes A, A+, A++, A+++</p> <p>Pieces/pieces (%)</p>	<p>Financial department of the municipal authority Department of the environment</p> <p>Monitoring within the framework of an accounting programme, or in another system, respectively - for example, for joint purchases; as a supplement, the indicator may be monitored according to the kinds of the appliances (according to the Act No. 299/2011 Coll., on energy saving), and, also, in financial value.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>The indicator concerns an essential segment of sustainable purchases. In view of long-term economic life of these goods, it influences also the indicator 3.3.2 highly.</p> <p>The target value is 100 % of appliances in the highest energy class (according to the kinds of the appliances)</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>3.1.5 Number of actions for support of sustainable consumption</p> <p>Number</p>	<p>Department of the environment; department of education and culture, etc.</p> <p>Simple records within the overview of activities of a healthy city; the level of</p>	<p>The indicator monitors all the actions on the territory of the city, purposefully focusing on promotion of sustainable consumption, and their quality.</p> <p>The target value cannot be determined, on the</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		detail may be increased individually, and to distinguish according to the extent and type of actions Annually	contrary, quality of the actions must be cared for. This is a key indicator.
	3.1.6 Share of consumables, as well as small tangible assets, showing a positive influence from the point of view of sustainable development The indicator monitors the share of all purchased goods (consumables, as well as small tangible assets), showing demonstrable positive influence from the point of view of sustainable development. %, or CZK/CZK, respectively	Financial department of the municipal authority Department of the environment The indicator will be activated only in the case that a unified monitoring methodology will be available (for the individual areas, methodologies are gradually issued by the Ministry of Environment for determination of the share of sustainable consumption concerning the individual kinds of goods; it is necessary to assess to what extent these methodologies may be used for this purpose). Twice a year	The indicator better answers the leading questions, however, in view of complexity of the determination, it will be replaced, at least in the beginning, by the indicator 3.1.2. It concerns newly purchased goods, historical data will not be assessed. Target value - non-declining share of goods showing a positive influence from the point of view of sustainable development, with simultaneous condition of non-growing of total purchases This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 3.2 Waste management	3.2.1 Non-separated mixed municipal waste per inhabitant The indicator monitors specific value of the produced mixed municipal waste, calculated per an inhabitant. As this is a nation-wide monitoring methodology, this value simultaneously serves for comparison of the situation between the individual cities. kg/inhabitant	Waste records, and statistical reports - department of the environment It concerns only monitoring of the field of municipal waste; if data for the year 2010 are not available, state data of the year when they are available in the required form for the last time (state the year in brackets) Annually	The indicator describes, relatively clearly, the sustainability level of behaviour of the inhabitants; however, it is significantly influenced by other factors - the number of separated components, and the level of separation. Because of that, for assessment of the overall level, it is necessary to evaluate the total mixed municipal waste production (in order to take into account differences between the high level of separation, but high total mixed municipal waste production, and the opposite case) Target value: It will be determined after carrying

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			out comparative analysis of the cities. This is a key indicator.
	3.2.2 Number of separated components The number of separated components within the city, i.e., in collection places, through organised collecting, or in collection yards of the city, however, not a number of items purchased as secondary raw materials Number	Waste records, and statistical reports - department of the environment The records concern components that have to be separated in the area of major part of the city; the total number includes also separation of biodegradable municipal waste by means of composters and/or collection containers Annually	The indicator supplements the overall picture of situation in the field of sustainable consumption; the indicator itself has to be supplemented by verbal description of the development and context - for example, to what extent the higher number of components influences the total production of mixed municipal waste. Target value: non-declining number of the separated components; minimum value: 7 This is a key indicator.
	3.2.3 Amount of separated mixed municipal waste per an inhabitant This is a summary indicator of the all recorded separated municipal waste, in total value. kg/inhabitant	Waste records, and statistical reports - department of the environment Annually	The indicator supplements the overall picture of situation in the field of sustainable consumption, and has to be supplemented by verbal description of relation to the indicator 3.2.1 with which it is complementary, to considerable extent. Target value: It will be determined after carrying out comparative analysis of the cities. This is a key indicator.
	3.2.4 Separation shares, broken down according to the waste components This indicator represents a breakdown of the indicator 3.2.3 into the individual components, and monitoring of development of the individual components' share. %	Waste records, and statistical reports - department of the environment Annually	The indicator supplements the overall picture of situation in the field of sustainable consumption; the indicator itself has to be supplemented by verbal description of the development and context - for example, to what extent the higher number of components influences the total production of mixed municipal waste. Target value: It will be determined after carrying

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			out comparative analysis of the cities. This is a key indicator.
Area 3.3 Energy saving	3.3.1 Person(s) responsible for energy saving (energy manager position) Without a unit	Personal department, or the relevant department (property management, etc.), respectively Once in two years, it should be verified whether the energy manager has sufficient competencies, benefits provided by this position should be assessed, and, optionally, internal regulations should be improved, taking into account developments in the energy management field. Once in two years	Importance of existence of a competent person is essential for systematic implementation of energy management. Optionally, this position may be strengthened through introduction of an EM system, according to ISO 50 001, or EN CSN 16 001. Target value: Increasing qualification and competencies of the energy manager (or the energy manager team - according to the size of the municipal authority, or the size of the managed property, respectively). The indicator 3.3.1 will be assessed YES/NO. It is not decisive whether it is a part-time or full-time job, and what number of persons is involved. This is a key indicator.
	3.3.2 Energy consumption - see breakdown in the subsequent items This is a summary indicator of consumption of all kinds of energy, within the framework of the city property. MW/year	Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget Annually	In the case of all the indicators, there are monitored data concerning the property of the city and the subsidiary organisations; The indicator 3.3.2 will be represented by a simple sum of the total energy consumption (in the MWh or GJ units), and the city will use it for setting its own targets, and for monitoring trends in reducing the overall energy consumption. Target value: It will be determined individually. In a longer-term perspective, after carrying out comparative analysis of the cities, it will be possible to determine a target specific value. On principle, a decreasing (or, at least, non-growing) trend should be maintained.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			This is a key indicator.
	<p>3.3.3 Electricity consumption - non-renewable sources</p> <p>This indicator represents the overall annual electricity consumption, concerning the city property, including technical services - public lighting etc., with the exception of flats owned by the city, which may be monitored separately. If electricity from renewable sources cannot be monitored separately, all electricity is included into this indicator.</p> <p>MWh/year</p>	<p>Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Electricity consumption is a basic indicator, although, in most cases, it concerns consumption that cannot be replaced by other sources. However, electricity from non-renewable sources is connected with high share of greenhouse gas emissions, and it influences other factors - self-sufficiency, safety.</p> <p>Target value: It will be determined individually. In a longer-term perspective, after carrying out comparative analysis of the cities, it will be possible to determine a target specific value. On principle, a decreasing (or, at least, non-growing) trend should be maintained.</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>3.3.4 Electricity consumption - renewable sources</p> <p>This indicator represents the overall annual electricity consumption, as in item 3.3.2, originating from renewable sources. If electricity from renewable sources cannot be monitored separately, all electricity is included into this indicator.</p> <p>MWh/year</p>	<p>Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Consumption of electricity from renewable sources is one of sustainability indicators. It is connected with high share of greenhouse gas emissions, and it positively influences other factors - self-sufficiency, safety.</p> <p>Target value: It will be determined individually. In a longer-term perspective, after carrying out comparative analysis of the cities, it will be possible to determine a target specific value. On principle, a growing trend should be maintained.</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>3.3.5 Natural gas consumption</p> <p>MWh/year</p>	<p>Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority</p>	<p>Target value: It will be determined individually. In a longer-term perspective, after carrying out comparative analysis of the cities, it will be</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		and organisations receiving contributions from the budget Annually	possible to determine a target specific value. On principle, a decreasing (or, at least, non-growing) trend should be maintained - there must be taken into consideration (on the basis of a report, or description, respectively) that growth may take place, due to replacement of another source. The summary indicator 3.3.2 serves for rectification of these influences. This is a key indicator.
	3.3.6 Consumption of heat from central heat sources MWh/year	Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget Further, it is possible to use more detailed breakdown according to the fuels used in the central heat sources - coal, light heating oil, natural gas. This indicator may be monitored also in GJ/year, however, it has to be converted, in order to ensure compatibility with the other indicators. Annually	The indicator reflects significantly the level of dependency on central heat. However, a conclusion cannot be drawn from this indicator only whether higher or lower value is good. This must be assessed in the context of the other energy indicators. Target value: Cannot be determined. This is a key indicator.
	3.3.7 Consumption of motor fuels Total consumption of motor fuels is monitored at the level of the municipal authority, and organisations receiving contributions from the budget. Monitoring of motor fuel consumption per km is relevant. litres/km	Financial department This monitoring has been introduced in the municipal authorities already. The easiest way is the system of CCS cards, however, other variants are possible, too. Annually	The indicator is a basis that may be used, for example, for calculation of specific consumption per an employee, but with certain limitations. Concerning the specific consumption per km, the authority has the possibility to reduce this value, for example, through gradual renewal of the vehicle fleet, and through organising courses of economical driving for the employees (http://www.uspornajizda.cz/). It is possible to

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			<p>expand this indicator to the city public transport, however, it is recommendable to monitor it separately from vehicles of the municipal authority employees, vehicles of technical services, of the city police, etc. In the future, it would be appropriate to find a way how to monitor motor fuel consumption within the framework of the whole city.</p> <p>Target value: Decreasing trend; each year, the indicator value must be lower than in the previous year</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>3.3.8 Energy consumption for heating in the education field</p> <p>MWh/pupil</p>	<p>Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget</p> <p>From the system of consumption monitoring, data will be obtained on heat consumption for heating. Gradually, it will be possible to use also the indicator of total energy consumption. In order that the indicator has a correct informative value, heat consumption connected with out-of-school operation - gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc. - must be subtracted from the consumption.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>The indicator is partially duplicating another one, but it has a significant purpose - by means of it, it will be possible to mutually compare the level of energy saving in the cities. Moreover, in the case that consumption will be compared in one heating season (in the same calendar year), it will not be necessary to convert the consumption data according to climatic conditions, with maintaining relatively good informative value of the indicator.</p> <p>Target value: It will be determined after carrying out comparative analysis of the cities. On principle, a decreasing (or, at least, non-growing) trend should be maintained.</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	3.3.9 Share of production from renewable energy sources - according to the individual	Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant	Target value: It will be determined individually. In a longer-term perspective, after carrying out

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	kinds MWh/year	department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget Annually	comparative analysis of the cities, it will be possible to determine a target specific value. On principle, a growing trend should be maintained. This is a key indicator.
	3.3.10 Share of buildings in energy classes A, B, C, and reconstructions with transition to a higher energy class category This is a monitoring in accordance with the legislation - Act on energy saving, Decree No. 148/2007 Coll., as amended. It concerns city property only. Number (%)	Department of construction, building department - city property Once in two years	Currently, the indicator shows very low informative ability. In connection with legislation amendment, in force since January 1, 2013, certain improvement may be expected. Target value: All new buildings owned by the city in class A, reconstructed ones at least in class B. This is a key indicator.
	3.3.11 In the case of reconstructions, the same as 3.3.12, but record from which category (C, D, E, F, G) the transition took place This is a monitoring in accordance with the legislation - Act on energy saving, Decree No. 148/2007 Coll., as amended. It concerns city property only. Number (%)	Department of construction, building department - city property Once in two years	Currently, the indicator shows very low informative ability. In connection with legislation amendment, in force since January 1, 2013, certain improvement may be expected. Amendment of the legislation, or Decree No. 148/2007 Coll., respectively, will require, in less than 2 years, preparation of Energy Performance Certificates of Buildings in the case of sold and rented buildings, and, generally, preparation of Energy Performance Certificates of Buildings will be required in the case of a higher number of buildings. This is a key indicator.
	3.3.12 Other fuel consumption - renewable sources MWh/year	Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget	Target value: cannot be determined This is a supplementary indicator.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		Further, it is possible to apply a more detailed breakdown according to the individual fuels - firewood, wood chips, wood pellets, pellets made of agricultural products Annually	
	3.3.13 Other fuel consumption - non-renewable sources MWh/year	Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget Further, it is possible to apply a more detailed breakdown according to the individual fuels - coal, light heating oil Annually	Target value: cannot be determined This is a supplementary indicator.
	3.3.14 Share of electricity production by co-generation MWh/year	Data from the EM system, or, optionally, data of the relevant department of the municipal authority and organisations receiving contributions from the budget Annually	Target value: cannot be determined This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 3.4 Sustainable construction (sustainable building industry)	3.4.1 Internal regulation setting general parameters for new construction and reconstructions Without a unit	Department of property administration and investments Once in two years	The indicator defines a basic condition for Category "A". Target value: Regularly updated regulation with provable impact in practice - i.e., new construction and reconstructions, concerning the city property, are carried out in accordance with sustainable development principles (see, for example, LA21 in building industry), and these parameters are always incorporated into the documents

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			commissioning construction and reconstructions. In exceptional cases, it is substantiated why it was not possible to use them. This is a key indicator.
	3.4.2 Share of certified buildings - green certificates of the LEEDS, CZBtool, etc., types. Number	Building department - concerning the city property Press monitoring, press conferences of certified entities Once in two years	The indicator will have higher informative value if its level expands from the municipal authority to the city. Because one of the reasons for receiving such certification is promotion and marketing, it will be very easy to find how many building in the city are certified. The duty to monitor this indicator will not represent a significant burden; this certification is in the beginnings only in the Czech Republic, and the indicator value will be growing very slowly. It is not possible to determine either limit or target value at present; the trend should be growing in the two year cycles. This is a key indicator.
	3.4.3 Share of construction from renewable and recycled materials Percentage from the total sum of investment costs	Building department - concerning the city property There may be also monitored the value of simple percentage of the buildings Annually	The monitoring may be carried out separately - according to the individual building sectors - and separately for renewable and recycled materials. Gradually, it should be expended to the level of the whole city. It is not possible to determine either limit or target value at present; the trend should be growing in the two year cycles. This is a supplementary indicator.

TOPIC: 4 - Transport

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 4.1 Support of public transport, and other modes of alternative transport (pedestrian, bicycle) /infrastructure/	4.1.1 Low-floor vehicles share in the public transport The indicator monitors the number and performance of low-floor vehicles in the vehicle fleet ensuring the city transport services Percentage of performance, of the total sum of vehicle-km ordered from transport companies by the municipality (city public transport, supplementary connections exceeding the framework of the basic transport services, purpose connections - for example, transport to schools)	Data of the municipal authority - department of transport Operators of the public transport Analysis of utilisation of the vehicles in operation Analysis of transport of the passengers Annually	Assessment of increase of the city public transport comfort Target value - not determined; the expected trend is gradual growth of the indicator value up to the value of 100 % (= ideal situation) This is a key indicator.
	4.1.2 Barrier-free state of roads The indicator monitors development of the municipality activities towards construction (revitalisation) of infrastructure for environmentally friendly kinds of transport, and infrastructure for citizens with reduced mobility. km	Data of the municipal authority - departments of transport and investments Analysis of data from building inventory Project documents Annually	Assessment how much the municipality contributes to construction of infrastructure for environmentally friendly kinds of transport and for citizens with reduced mobility Target value - not determined; the expected trend is gradual growth of the indicator value This is a key indicator.
	4.1.3 Existence of roads and paths for bicycles The indicator monitors development of the municipality activities towards construction	Data of schools and education facilities, and the municipal authority, respectively Analysis of data from the inventory of	Assessment how much the municipality contributes to construction of infrastructure for environmentally friendly kinds of transport Target value - drawn up audit of savings of

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>of infrastructure for environmentally friendly kinds of transport.</p> <p>The length of safe roads and paths in the built-up area of the municipality, suitable for bicycle transport, in km, in relation to the total length of roads and paths in the municipality</p> <p>km</p>	<p>roads and paths Project documents</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>facilities</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>4.1.4 Existence of infrastructure for bicycle transport at public buildings</p> <p>The indicator monitors development of the municipality activities towards construction of infrastructure for environmentally friendly kinds of transport.</p> <p>Percentage of buildings owned by the city and organisations established by it</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority - departments of transport and investments</p> <p>Analysis of data from building inventory Project documents</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment how much the municipality contributes to construction of infrastructure for environmentally friendly kinds of transport</p> <p>Target value - not determined; the expected trend is gradual growth of the indicator value up to the value of 100 % (= ideal situation)</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
Area 4.2 Reduction of the necessity to use individual car transport, and support of alternative modes of transport /transport demand control/	<p>4.2.1 Transport of passengers by public transport</p> <p>The indicator monitors a trend in public transport utilisation.</p> <p>Number of trips per an inhabitant</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority Public transport operators</p> <p>Reporting of transport companies</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of support of public transport, and its utilisation</p> <p>Target value - not determined; the expected trend is gradual growth of the indicator value</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>4.2.2 Accessibility of public transport connection</p> <p>Verbal expression The indicator monitors a trend in public transport support.</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority Reporting of transport companies</p> <p>Analysis of data of transport companies</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of support of public transport</p> <p>Limit value - the worst partial mark has the value at least +1</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>4.2.3 Preparation and implementation of a mobility plan, or similar strategic document</p> <p>The indicator monitors a trend of comprehensiveness in solving the mobility in the municipality.</p> <p>Without a unit</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Existence of the plan</p> <p>According to the period of validity of the document</p>	<p>Assessment whether the municipality strategically solves the issue of transport and mobility</p> <p>Target value - Comprehensive plan for support of formation of NGOs and other entities in the municipality</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>4.2.4 Introduced system for control of parking and transport</p> <p>The indicator monitors in which way the municipality regulates parking, or transport, respectively, by means of an ordinance, an order, or another binding document</p> <p>Binary criterion yes/no</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Description of the systems</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality activities concerning the way of solving the issue of parking of vehicles</p> <p>Target value - plan implementation</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
Area 4.3 Low-emission vehicles	<p>4.3.1 Performance share of EEV vehicles of the total volume of ordered services within the framework of the city public transport, and other transport services</p> <p>The indicator monitors how the municipality prefers the state of vehicle fleet when selecting the public transport supplier.</p> <p>Percentage of performance, of the total sum of vehicle-km ordered from transport companies by the municipality</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority transport companies</p> <p>Analysis of reporting of transport companies</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality activities when ordering public transport</p> <p>Target value - not determined - gradual growth</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>4.3.2 Performance share of EEV vehicles of the total volume of transport performance of vehicles owned by the city and organisations established by it</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Analysis of data of vehicle operation</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality support to promotion of utilisation of EEV vehicles</p> <p>Target value - not determined - gradual growth</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>The indicator monitors how the municipality supports exchange of its vehicle fleet.</p> <p>Percentage of the total sum of kilometres the vehicles travelled</p>		This is a key indicator.
Area 4.4 Road transport safety	<p>4.4.1 Share of pupils of the first five years of primary schools, participating in preventive programmes for transport safety</p> <p>The indicator monitors whether the municipality promotes and ensures support of education in the transport field.</p> <p>Percentage of pupils of the first five years of primary schools in the city, who participated in a preventive action during the assessed year</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, or the relevant schools, respectively</p> <p>Analysis and nature of structure of preventive programmes</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality initiative in supporting and ensuring education actions in the transport field</p> <p>Target value - 60 %</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>4.4.2 Accident frequency in road traffic</p> <p>The indicator monitors the efforts of the municipality and road administrator in solving the issue of reducing accident frequency in road traffic.</p> <p>Number of casualties and injuries in road accidents on the city territory, related to 100 km</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority Police of the Czech Republic</p> <p>Analysis of data from reports of road accidents</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality initiative in support of reduction of numbers and consequences of road accidents</p> <p>Target value - existence of leisure time activities in such a structure, absorption capacity of which corresponds to target groups in the municipality</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>4.4.3 Elimination of critical accident black spots</p> <p>The indicator monitors efforts of road administrators to solve the issue of critical black spots</p> <p>Percentage of eliminated accident black spots</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, or the relevant road administrators, respectively</p> <p>Project documents</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the initiative of the municipality and road administrators when solving the issue of critical accident black spots</p> <p>Target value - not determined - gradual growth</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	from the total number of identified accident black spots		
Area 4.5 Reduction of transport impacts on the environment and health of the inhabitants	4.5.1 Strategic transport plan, including environmental impact assessment The indicator monitors whether, and in which way, the municipality draws up strategic documents Binary criterion (yes/no)	Data of the municipal authority Description of the systems According to the validity of the document	Assessment of the municipality activities within the framework of drawing up municipality strategic plans Target value - yes This is a key indicator.
	4.5.2 Implementation of measures for reducing transport burden, linked to the municipality strategic documents The indicator monitors whether, and in which way, the municipality responds to the drawn up strategic documents. Binary criterion (yes/no)	Data of the municipal authority Description of the systems According to the plan of implementation of the strategic documents	Analysis whether the issue of negative transport impacts is reflected in the municipality strategic documents, and whether measures for their reduction are implemented Target value - yes This is a key indicator.
	4.5.3 Mobility and local transport of passengers (number of every day trips and time spent by transport, kind of trip and kind of transport, total average daily distance per person, per kind of trip and kind of transport) Units: various	Questionnaire investigation (may be implemented as a part of monitoring of indicator 1.4.1 Investigation of satisfaction of the citizens)	This is a key indicator.

TOPIC: 5 - Health

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 5.1 Integration of health points of view into planning and decision-making	5.1.1 Planning of health services in connection with problems in the city Verbal expression	A basis is analysis of indicator of health state of the city inhabitants A basis may be also records of initiatives and complaints of the inhabitants A basis may be also active investigation of needs (questionnaires, polls)	Cannot be expressed in figures This is a key indicator.
	5.1.2 Does the city deal with health and health impacts in its strategies? Verbal expression	Strategic documents drawn up for the needs of the city, not concerning the budget, civil defence and defence, and accidents, are assessed from the point of view of impacts on the environment and health, according to the Act No. 100/2001 Coll. The authority decides whether the assessment is necessary. Thus, the health issue may be integrated into the city strategy within the framework of the assessment. Level of implementation of strategies directly concerning the health issue (health plan of the city, plan of health and life quality, community planning of social services, community plan of social services, etc.) Available at the city web pages Monitoring frequency: in the interval of 3 years	Cannot be expressed in figures This is a key indicator.
Area 5.2 Support of	5.2.1 Number of preventive actions focusing on support of health and healthy lifestyle	Available at the city web pages, and the web portal Dataplan of the National	May be expressed in figures Target value is not determined

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
health and prevention of illnesses		Healthy Cities Network (NHCN) Monitoring frequency: annually	This is a key indicator.
	5.2.2 Number of children's playgrounds and facilities for physical activity of adults	The city adopts decisions concerning utilisation of the territory for sport, it is also responsible for safety and quality of the environment for children. It also adopts decisions concerning placing and operation of playing fields and sports grounds for adults (for example, http://dobrapraxe.cz/cz/misto/litomerice-spravcovstvi-hrist-u-zakladnich-skol/) Records of the territorial development department Monitoring in the interval of 3 years	May be expressed in figures Target value is not determined This is a key indicator.
	5.2.3 Volume of activity devoted to active ageing	Community planning of social services	May be expressed in figures Target value is not determined This is a key indicator.
	5.2.4 Number of non-smoking (partially separated, complete) facilities	The city carries out certification of public catering facilities, and gathers information on non-smoking facilities (for example, List of certified non-smoking facilities in the city Litoměřice - http://zdravemesto.litomerice.cz/nekuacke-provozovny.html) Monitoring frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Target value is not determined This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 5.3 Health of the inhabitants	5.3.1 Incidence of malignant neoplasms - number of new cases in the year in question, per 100 000 inhabitants permanently living in the city in that year	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend; in the case of a significant increase, evaluation according to the neoplasm kinds	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a key indicator.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		Frequency: annually	
	5.3.2 Hospitalisations because of injuries (traumas) and poisonings per 100 000 inhabitants, and of what origin/reason?	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a key indicator.
	5.3.3 Standardised mortality for any cause, and for the main diagnoses Mortality level that would exist in the real population on condition that its age structure corresponded to age structure of standard population (European)	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: mortality of the European population This is a key indicator.
	5.3.4 Number of diabetics under treatment It includes treated existing and new cases / 100 000 inhabitants per year	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a key indicator.
	5.3.5 Number of hospitalization cases in total, and for the main diagnoses Number of hospitalization cases per 100 000 inhabitants; hospitalization is general designation for a longer, several days lasting, treatment of persons, or patients, respectively, who cannot be treated in outpatient way, in a medical ward, in the year in question	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	It will be changed in the case of introduction of a payment for stay in a hospital, and in the case of closing down of ward capacities, change of ward capacity profile. This is a supplementary indicator.
	5.3.6 Number of newly reported sexually transmitted diseases (syphilis, gonorrhoea) Occurrence of new cases per 100 000 inhabitants in the year in question	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a supplementary indicator.
	5.3.7 Number of alimentary diseases (salmonellosis, campylobacteriosis) Occurrence of new cases per 100 000 inhabitants in the year in question	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a supplementary indicator.
	5.3.8 Number of new cases of hepatitis of the A, B, C type in the year in question per 100 000 inhabitants	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			This is a supplementary indicator.
	5.3.9 Number of allergy and asthma patients under treatment / 100 000 inhabitants Existing cases under treatment, and new cases, are included, in the year in question	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a supplementary indicator.
	5.3.10 Average life expectancy at birth (in 45 and 60, or 65, years)	Web portal Dataplan of the NHCN Statistical evaluation of the trend Frequency: annually	May be expressed in figures Limit value: comparison with the Czech Republic This is a supplementary indicator.

TOPIC: 6 - Local economy and enterprising

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 6.1 Stimulation and support of local employment, and creation of new enterprises and companies, with maintaining the sustainable development principles	6.1.1 Support of employment and enterprising (for example, system of agencies, industrial zones, and trend in the level of their utilisation) Verbal expression	Relevant municipality (investment department / department of economy) A municipality itself should monitor data and basic information concerning this indicator, from the point of view of its own initiative, and utilisation of the possibility of support of endogenous potential of its locality.	A municipality should pay higher attention to this item, because it may show its own role in the field of enterprising and employment in its administrative territory. The subsequent indicators 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 belong into a category that cannot be completely influenced by the municipality, linked to external economic development in the region or state. This is a key indicator.
	6.1.2 Number of enterprising entities	Czech Statistical Office, or, optionally, the competent Trade Licence Office Measurement frequency: annually, as of December 31 of the year in question	Development of the number of enterprising entities indicates the level of enterprising activity, or, optionally, stability of the business environment in the locality in question. This indicator has certain limitations in its informative value (big vs. medium vs. small businesses), and, because of that, it is necessary to evaluate it in the context of development of the following indicator, i.e., in relation to employment level. This is a key indicator.
	6.1.3 Unemployment level (in %)	Czech Statistical Office or Employment Bureau Average annual level	When interpreting this indicator, the results have to be interconnected with the previous item, and trends have to be distinguished. This is a key indicator.
	6.1.4 Good practice example (from the area of support of employment and enterprising) Verbal expression	Good practice examples should be given not only on the basis of the current situation, but, especially, on the basis of longer-term experience with support of enterprising and employment.	This is a supplementary indicator
	6.1.5 Number of active enterprising entities	Czech Statistical Office, or, optionally, the	The indicator of the number of active enterprising

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		competent Trade Licence Office Measurement frequency: annually, as of December 31 of the year in question	entities supplements the above-mentioned obligatory indicator in interpretation of the actual development, and real conditions of the locality in question.
Area 6.2 Cooperation with local enterprises and companies with the purpose to support exchange of experiences from good enterprising practice	6.2.1 Cooperation with local enterprises Verbal expression	Records from joint discussions, and their evaluation	Importance of the indicator resides in proving the municipality activity from the point of view of its possible role as an active coordinator of social-economic activities in the territory. The municipality should communicate, continuously and correctly, with the local entrepreneurs and companies (for example, through regular meetings with representatives of the business sector) with the aim to look for and find win-win solutions of possible coexistence problems, such as disturbing facilities (noise, emissions from technologies or transport services, the issue of waste disposal, protection of water sources, etc.). This is a key indicator.
	6.2.2 Good practice example (cooperation with local businesses) Verbal expression	Methods of implementation and introduction of joint positions into practice (for example, approval by the city assembly, communication with a specific department or division of the municipality in question)	See above This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 6.3 Sustainable local tourism	6.3.1 Main areas of tourism supported by the municipality, in relation to the environment and public health (for example, bicycle tourism, equine tourism, traditional celebrations) Verbal expression	Relevant municipality (department of regional development / department of economy) Tourism policy and its focus	Each municipality tries to focus on various forms and possibilities of utilisation of tourism for its own development. The main forms of tourism focus are usually stated in the tourism policy, or, optionally, in the municipality development plan generally. Information on specific tourism activities is usually available on the department of regional development, or department of economy. Importance of this indicator resides in that it concerns concrete approach of the municipality to

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			this development sector, representing the municipality activity. This is a key indicator.
	6.3.2 Number of accommodated guests (residents and non-residents)	Czech Statistical Office Frequency of data monitoring: annually	The municipality may influence development of this indicator only indirectly, through active support of tourism development in longer-term trends, or support of holding of traditional and annual actions. The main importance resides in that it indicates the level of attractiveness of the municipality for tourism. Also stabilised development of this indicator may be designated as positive. This is a key indicator.
	6.3.3 Support of tourism from the point of view of regularity of traditional actions in the municipality Verbal expression	Relevant municipality (department of regional development / department of economy)	This indicator includes not only activities organised by the municipality directly, but also further actions that were partially supported, or only enabled, by the municipality. It concerns, in particular, traditional celebrations, exhibitions, festivals, fairs, with the motifs of specificities and historical traditions of the municipality in question, supporting development of local tourism. This is a key indicator.
	6.3.4 Good practice example (support of tourism) Verbal expression	Relevant municipality (department of regional development / department of economy)	See above This is a supplementary indicator.
	6.3.5 Carried out polls and questionnaire investigations in the municipality (including their evaluation and reflection in practice) Verbal expression	Relevant municipality (department of regional development / department of economy)	This indicator may be applied especially in tourist destinations (for example, UNESCO heritage sites, spa towns), where it is relevant. In the standard municipalities of the Czech Republic, solving of this problem is not much substantiated, and, because of

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
			<p>that, the indicator is irrelevant for the other municipalities. The main importance of the indicator resides in that the municipality in question investigates how the local entities (both inhabitants and entrepreneurs) perceive tourism, or incoming guests, in the municipality in question.</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>

TOPIC: 7 - Education

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 7.1 Implementation and support of education for sustainable development in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, or, optionally, by another promoter	7.1.1 Support of schools and educational facilities promoting education for sustainable development in excess of duties defined by school documents The indicator monitors provision of financial, material or expert support concerning education for sustainable development, to schools and educational facilities established by the municipality. In addition to financial units (CZK), without a unit	Data of the municipal authority - department of education Analysis of support in the area in question: Financial - development of investments Material - it is possible to use also development of investments Expert - brief description (schooling for teachers, lecture activities, etc.) Annually	Assessment of formal education in the municipality from the point of view of sustainable development in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, as a means for education of the population of children and the youth in this topic Target value - any form of support + monitoring of effectiveness of the investment This is a key indicator.
	7.1.2 Assessment and monitoring of education for sustainable development in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, or, optionally, by another promoter The indicator monitors the way of monitoring of the education for sustainable development system in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, or, optionally, by other entities, if such information is available. Without a unit	Data of schools and educational facilities, or, optionally, of the municipal authority Expert analysis of school educational programmes of the schools, annual reports, and other available materials (for example, evaluation reports, external evaluation reports, etc.) of schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, or, optionally, by another promoter, with comprehensible interpretation of conclusions, prepared by an expert or group of experts in the given area, or Structured methodology for	Assessment of formal education in the municipality from the point of view of sustainable development in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, as a means for education of the population of children and the youth in this topic Target value - system of monitoring of the area in question, existing in written form, and carried out in longer time series, where it is possible to compare development in view of the municipality priorities from the point of view of education for sustainable development This is a key indicator.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		assessment of education for sustainable development in schools and educational facilities, and reports of schools on its basis, incorporated into an expert summary report Once in two years	
	<p>7.1.3 Support of school operation economical from the point of view of energy and material savings</p> <p>The indicator monitors whether schools and educational facilities reflect sustainable development objectives in economical operation of these facilities and their behaviour in relation to the environment, as a means of informal education.</p> <p>Depending on the factor to be monitored: Volume of energy savings - kW/h Volume of water savings (hot water / cold water) - m³ Amount of separated waste - litres or kg</p>	<p>Data of schools and educational facilities, or, optionally, of the municipal authority</p> <p>Expert analysis of annual reports of schools - for example, energy audits, water savings, volume of waste separation, composting, etc.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of informal education in schools and educational facilities from the point of view of sustainable development, as a means for education of the pupils by other ways than traditional formal education methods</p> <p>Target value - drawn up audit of facility savings</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>7.1.4 Database of didactic materials for education for sustainable development, supported by the municipality</p> <p>The indicator monitors existence of a suitable publicly accessible database of didactic materials, supported by the region or municipality, providing study support for students and teachers.</p> <p>Number of database accesses</p>	<p>Data of the database operator</p> <p>Analysis of database utilisation by schools (questionnaire, number of accesses from unique IP addresses)</p> <p>Brief summary of topics, including reflection of coverage sufficiency of important sustainable development topics, trend in completing the materials, ways of "supply" to schools and educational facilities (if a database exists)</p>	<p>Assessment of existence of study supports for pupils and teachers in the sustainable development area, as a means for easier implementation of the sustainable development ideas</p> <p>Target value - database of properly didactically prepared materials with sufficient coverage of all the sustainable development topics</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
		Annually	
	<p>7.1.5 Appreciation of education workers for their work in the education for sustainable development field</p> <p>The indicator monitors appreciation of education workers, working in excess of their duties in the education for sustainable development field</p> <p>Number of education workers</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Determination of the number of workers, and brief description of the form of the appreciation (financial; public acknowledgement of the work - for example, in press; granting an award)</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of appreciation of work of education workers working in the sustainable development field, as a means for motivation to further work, as well as for motivating further education workers</p> <p>Target value - not determined</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
	<p>7.1.6 Support of networks of teachers and educators educating in the sustainable development field</p> <p>The indicator monitors in which way the municipality supports creation of networks of teachers, educators, and further entities, contributing to education for sustainable development.</p> <p>Number participating entities within the framework of the "network"</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Determination of the number of participating entities within the framework of the "network", and brief description of support by the municipality (rooms, web platform, expert assistance)</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>Assessment of support for creation of networks between formal education workers, and further entities, as a means for more efficient education in the sustainable development topics</p> <p>Target value - not determined</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
	<p>7.1.7 Satisfaction of the inhabitants with education institutions</p> <p>The indicator monitors satisfaction of the inhabitants with quality and accessibility of schools, and with facilities for leisure activities, etc.</p>	<p>Questionnaire investigation (may be implemented as a part of monitoring of indicator 1.4.1 Investigation of satisfaction of the citizens)</p>	<p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
Area 7.2 Support of NGOs and other institutions providing	<p>7.2.1 Non-governmental non-profit organisations in the municipality</p> <p>The indicator monitors development of NGOs, institutions beneficial for the citizens,</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Ensuring overview of entities active in the education for sustainable development, and analysis of their</p>	<p>Assessment of informal education in the municipality from the point of view of sustainable development, as another education means than methods and procedures of formal education of the population of children and the youth in the</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
informal education in the sustainable development field	and other associations, active in the education for sustainable development area. Number of entities	activities (from the points of view of coverage of the sustainable development topics, and of the target groups) Once in two years	sustainable development topic, and as a means for further education of the municipality inhabitants Target value - such a number and structure of entities that cover both the sustainable development topics and the target groups in the municipality This is a key indicator.
	7.2.2 Financial means for non-governmental non-profit organisations The indicator is introduced in the case that NGOs and further entities active in education for sustainable development area exist in the municipality. It concerns financial means of the municipality provided to the entities, for example, by means of grants. Number of applicants Volume of financial means	Data of the municipal authority Determination of the development of investments into the education for sustainable development, interest in participating in grant procedures, and number of applicants which succeeded in the procedure Annually	Assessment of informal education in the municipality, from the point of view of spent financial means of the municipality Target value - not determined This is a key indicator.
	7.2.3 Support of formation of non-governmental non-profit organisations The indicator is introduced in the case that NGOs and further entities active in education for sustainable development area do not exist in the municipality. It concerns the municipality procedures in initiation of formation of such entities. Without a unit	Data of the municipal authority Analysis of the way of support of formation of entities active in education for sustainable development area - plan for support of their formation, creation of grant opportunities, provision of rooms in the municipality, etc.	Assessment of the municipality support of formation of NGOs and other entities providing education in the sustainable development topics to the general public of the municipality Target value - comprehensive plan for support of formation of NGOs and other entities in the municipality This is a key indicator.
	7.2.4 Support of creation of networks of institutions active in education for sustainable	Data of the municipal authority	Assessment of support for creation of networks between informal education workers, and further

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>development</p> <p>The indicator monitors in which way the municipality supports creation of networks of NGOs, societies beneficial for the citizens, and further entities, contributing to education for sustainable development. (Note: The indicator may be merged with the indicator " support of networks of teachers and educators", if the networks are created across education forms.)</p> <p>Number of participating entities within the framework of the "network"</p>	<p>Determination of the number of participating entities within the framework of the "network", and brief description of support by the municipality (rooms, web platform, expert assistance)</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>entities, as a means for more efficient education in the sustainable development topics</p> <p>Target value - not determined</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
Area 7.3 Creation of a programme for education and public education of local inhabitants (all target groups) in the sustainable development area, and its implementation	<p>7.3.1 Municipality strategic documents concerning the education for sustainable development</p> <p>The indicator monitors how the municipality ensures preparation of systematic work in the education for sustainable development area.</p> <p>Without a unit</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Analysis of documents concerning systematic activity in the education for sustainable development area within the municipality - monitoring and assessment of the needs in the field of education, strategy for education for sustainable development in the following period</p> <p>Once in two to three years</p>	<p>Assessment of preparation of the municipality strategy in the education area, as a means for systematic and efficient education in the sustainable development area</p> <p>Target value - existence of strategy for education for sustainable development in the municipality, and method for its assessment</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>7.3.2 Expert support for the citizens from the point of view of implementing the sustainable development principles</p> <p>The indicator monitors what expert support (for example, consultancies, help lines, reply column in a newsletter) the municipality provides to the citizens in the sustainable development topics.</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Analysis of the support of the citizens, including brief description of the function of the support; determination of interest of the citizens in this expert support</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality expert support for the citizens, as a means for implementing sustainable development ideas, promoted at the municipality level; an informed citizen better participates in their implementation</p> <p>Target value - at least one kind of expert support for the citizens, easily available to all the target groups, covering sustainable development topics important for the municipality</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	Without a unit		This is a key indicator.
	<p>7.3.3 Public education actions in the sustainable development area in the municipality</p> <p>The indicator monitors whether the municipality itself initiates public education actions focusing on sustainable development in the municipality, or whether it supports other entities in this activity.</p> <p>Number of actions, number of participants, and monitoring of the action effectiveness from the point of view of the participants (statistically evaluated polls, questionnaires, interviews, etc.)</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, or data of organisers of the actions, respectively</p> <p>Analysis of the municipality programmes (supported entities) from the point of view of the contents - focus on sustainable development topics important for the municipality. Numbers of participants in the individual actions, and assessment of the action effectiveness from the point of view of the participants (understanding the action sense, increasing interest in the issue, etc.)</p> <p>Within the framework of each organised action</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality initiative in organising or supporting public education actions, as a support of non-formal and informal education of inhabitants in the municipality</p> <p>Target value - not determined</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>7.3.4 Addressing of all target groups within the framework of education for sustainable development</p> <p>The indicator monitors whether public education actions and other municipality activities do, or do not, address all the target groups in the municipality.</p> <p>Percentage of inhabitants in the individual target groups addressed by the activities</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, or data of organisers of the actions, respectively</p> <p>Analysis of the individual activities from the point of view of target groups of the municipality inhabitants (for example, age groups), addressed by the activities</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of effectiveness of public education actions, as a support of non-formal and informal education of inhabitants in the municipality, from the point of view of addressing all the target groups</p> <p>Target value - growing trend of interest of the individual target groups, and participation of all the target groups in the municipality activities concerning sustainable development</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
Area 7.4 Leisure activities	7.4.1 Community centres in the municipality	Data of the municipal authority, and of the corresponding community centres,	Assessment of the municipality initiative in support of community centres in the municipality

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
promoting healthy lifestyle, taking into account preservation of high-quality environment	<p>The indicator monitors whether community centres for various target groups exist in the municipality (clubs for mothers, clubs for seniors, etc.).</p> <p>Structure of community centres and trend in numbers of visitors (absorption capacity of community centres with respect to the target groups)</p>	<p>respectively</p> <p>Analysis of the structure of the community centres from the point of view of target groups - whether all important target groups are covered evenly, and trend in numbers of visitors of these centres</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>as a support of non-formal and informal education of inhabitants in the municipality, and as a means for creation of positive social links between the municipality inhabitants</p> <p>Target value - existence of community centres for all the target groups in need of such centres in the municipality, and sufficient absorption capacity of the centres</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>7.4.2 Freely accessible sports grounds in the municipality</p> <p>The indicator monitors accessibility of sports grounds in the municipality, their structure, from the point of view of inhabitant structure, and the numbers of visitors.</p> <p>Structure of sports grounds in relation to inhabitant structure, and the numbers of their visitors (absorption capacity of sports grounds, with respect to the target groups)</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, or the corresponding sports grounds "administrators", respectively</p> <p>Analysis of the structure of sports grounds, in relation to inhabitant structure, and assessment of the fact whether the absorption capacity is not superfluous, or, on the contrary, insufficient</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality initiative in support of enjoyment of sport in freely accessible sports grounds in the municipality, as support of creation of positive social links between the municipality inhabitants, and support of formation of their healthy lifestyle</p> <p>Target value - existence of freely accessible sports grounds having a structure corresponding, in its absorption capacity, to the target groups in the municipality</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>7.4.3 Leisure activities of the citizens and damaging of the environment</p> <p>The indicator monitors the structure of leisure activities supported by the municipality, not excessively damaging the environment.</p> <p>Structure of leisure activities in relation to inhabitant structure of the municipality, and the numbers of their visitors (absorption</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Analysis of the structure of leisure activities, in relation to inhabitant structure, and assessment of the fact whether the absorption capacity is not superfluous, or, on the contrary, insufficient</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality initiative in support of community centres in the municipality as a support of informal education of inhabitants in the municipality, and as a means for creation of positive social links between the municipality inhabitants</p> <p>Target value - existence of leisure activities having a structure corresponding, in its absorption capacity, to the target groups in the municipality</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	capacity of leisure activities, with respect to the target groups)		This is a key indicator.
	<p>7.4.4 Hobby activities in the municipality</p> <p>The indicator monitors the structure of hobby activities of the citizens in the municipality, with respect to inhabitant target groups present in the municipality.</p> <p>Structure of hobby activities in the municipality, in relation to the target groups (absorption capacity of hobby activities, with respect to the target groups)</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority</p> <p>Analysis of the structure of hobby activities in the municipality, in relation to inhabitant structure, and assessment of the fact whether the absorption capacity is not superfluous, or, on the contrary, insufficient</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>Assessment of the municipality initiative in support of community centres in the municipality as a means for creation of positive social links between the municipality inhabitants, and mutual sharing of experiences</p> <p>Target value - existence of hobby activities having a structure corresponding, in its absorption capacity, to the target groups in the municipality</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>

TOPIC: 8 - Culture and local traditions

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 8.1 General quality of the city approach to culture	8.1.1 Written strategic document for the culture area Verbal expression	<p>Document taking into account approach of the city to culture, and tools for its development; discussed by the city assembly, city council, and, optionally, at the level of the corresponding department, in charge of culture; optionally, Programme Declaration of the city assembly, including the culture area</p> <p>In relation to the document validity, usually of medium-term nature, or to the election period, or planning cycle in the city</p>	<p>The indicator monitors existence of a document formulating cultural policy of the city, policy or strategy for culture support and development. There is assessed importance attached to culture when determining priorities, and in management, and the form of strategic approach to culture (for example, medium-term strategy prepared for the culture area, adopted by the city assembly; strategic document at the municipal authority department level).</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	8.1.2 Total city expenditures on culture, in relation to the overall city budget Total sum of expenditures on culture, and expression in %, in relation to the overall city budget, or benchmarking data concerning culture	<p>City budget</p> <p>There are included non-investment expenditures of the city on culture, in particular contributions and grants, and, optionally, public procurement, gifts, etc., and, further, investments into culture facilities</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>This indicator monitors stability of expenditures, in relation to the budget. Big inter-annual fluctuations should not take place, having impacts on financing of cultural organisations and cultural activities, with the exception of investments that may increase the budget abruptly, or other planned actions.</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	8.1.3 Does the city have an open grant system, the projects of which are evaluated by an independent expert commission? Verbal expression The indicator describes ability of the city to	<p>Publicly announced grant procedure, with evaluation rules formulated in advance</p> <p>Majority of the commission evaluating the grant applications is formed by</p>	<p>The indicator monitors competency of evaluation, and openness and transparency of selection of projects supported by the city, respectively.</p> <p>Target state - composition of the grant commission is an approved rule, implemented in practice</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	involve opinions of independent experts into the decision-making process, with the aim to ensure selection of the best quality projects, most needed for the city, supported by the grant system.	independent and competent experts, a minority by politicians and city employees. Depending on the validity of a medium-term strategic document which takes the grant system into account, and includes the principles of composition of the commission.	This is a key indicator.
	<p>8.1.4 Stability of the city cultural organisations (founded - generally beneficial society, established - organisation receiving contributions from the budget, or owned - limited liability company, joint stock company ...) from the point of view of their economy and programme</p> <p>Verbal expression The indicator describes health of the cultural organisations, and their ability to secure finances for their own activities and development from other sources than the city budget, in relation with own needs and development of the organisation.</p>	<p>Multi-source financing of cultural organisations, expressed, for example, by the level of self-sufficiency of the cultural organisations, ratio of support from the city and from other entities, or, optionally, a budget rule applied within the framework of the support (for example, at most to certain level of the total budget) etc.</p> <p>Overview of city subsidies for cultural organisations, their self-sufficiency (revenues of own activity), expressed in %, and received subsidies and grants from other sources (region, state, EU, funds, foundations ...), examples of cooperation of cultural organisations with the commercial sector</p> <p>Annually, or in relation to assessment of Category A</p>	<p>Stability from the point of view of programme and economy: cultural organisations offer, according to their statutes or foundation documents, cultural services in similar extent as in the previous years, or, optionally, they further develop, or programme innovation takes place. Management of the cultural organisations is able to secure necessary sources for their activities, as well as programme innovations. Activity of cultural organisations is not reduced on the basis of lack of financial means, bad management, or, optionally, other external sources. Cultural activities in the city buildings and rooms that have been used by the cultural organisations up to now are not stopped without alternative activities. If so, state it in the comments.</p> <p>Target state - health of the cultural organisations is regularly assessed, and secured in the long term</p>
	8.1.5 Possibilities of the citizens to assert their initiatives and to participate in discussing the city intentions in the field of culture, and the public administration interest in responding to cultural needs of the citizens (increasing the quality of political	Carrying out of questionnaire investigations in the cultural area, organisation of public debates on the topic, public consultations and discussions on the city cultural policy. Evaluation of activities of the cultural	The indicator investigates the city openness, citizens participation in public debate on the city nature, ability to take cultural needs of the citizens into account, and to verify necessity of project intentions.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>culture)</p> <p>Verbal expression The indicator describes dialogue of the city with the citizens, structuring of such dialogue, ability of the city to respond to the needs of the citizens, participation of the citizens in implementation of cultural activities, support to new citizens' initiatives by the city.</p>	<p>organisations in cooperation with independent evaluators. Taking citizens initiatives into account, ability to carry out new projects on the basis of demand of the citizens, concrete examples</p> <p>In relation to assessment of Category A</p>	<p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>8.1.6 System of presentation, promotion, and publicity, of the offered cultural actions, both for own actions and organisations, and for actions of private entities.</p> <p>Verbal expression The indicator describes existence of a complex strategy for promotion of culture, and whether it is systematic. Promotion of cultural activities may be carried out also within the framework of other topics, for example, tourism.</p>	<p>Regular cultural column in the municipal newsletter; programme of cultural actions on the city internet pages; preferential billboards / advertisement boards for cultural advertising; distribution of promotion materials of cultural organisations in the city information centre, etc.</p> <p>In relation to the assessment</p>	<p>The indicator investigates active participation in promotion and creation of room for promotion of cultural activities in the city.</p> <p>Target state - implemented and evaluated in relation to planning cycle in the city</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>8.1.7 Utilisation of other programmes for support of culture</p> <p>Verbal expression The indicator describes the ability of the city to monitor culture in a broader context, not only activities "owned by the city", or directly supported by the city. It concerns the overall cultural environment, ability of various actors in the city to work at, and use, the cultural potential, and to develop it further.</p>	<p>Examples of non-profit organisations and entities from the private sector receiving support, for example, from the state budget, EU funds, private or foreign foundations etc., or examples of public private partnership projects</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: in relation to assessment of Category A</p>	<p>The indicator monitors area that cannot be directly influenced by the city, however, acquaintance with the overall environment is a condition for efficient carrying out of the city cultural policy.</p> <p>Target state - the municipality systematically monitors and utilises programmes for support of culture</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	8.1.8 Attitude of the city towards gambling	Regulation at the city level by its own	Target state - efficient regulatory system, and

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	Verbal expression The indicator monitors whether, and in which way, the city deals with the problem of gambling, and eliminates its negative impacts.	ordinances, checks of compliance with the requirement that casinos must be located at least 100 m from public buildings; cooperation with, and, optionally, support of, citizens initiatives dealing with negative impacts of gambling; give concrete examples and comments	cooperation with citizens initiatives This is a key indicator.
	8.1.9 Availability and accessibility of cultural services in the city Verbal expression The indicator describes availability of cultural services from the point of view of their diversity, accessibility by public transport, entrance fee (in relation to the numbers of visitors, or "marketability" of the tickets, respectively) and barrier-free access for physically handicapped.	Map of cultural organisations, directory / database of organisations providing public cultural services	Target state - The municipality monitors, and evaluates regularly, the availability of cultural services, and contributes to increasing it. Within the framework of the assessment, it is possible to take into account geographical closeness of another bigger city ensuring cultural services also for visitors from the surroundings, and, optionally, cooperation with such city in the cultural area. This is a supplementary indicator.
	8.1.10 Satisfaction of the inhabitants with cultural facilities and offer of cultural activities in the city % of satisfied inhabitants	Questionnaire investigation (may be implemented as a part of monitoring of indicator 1.4.1 Investigation of satisfaction of the citizens)	This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 8.2 Approach to historical cultural heritage (quality of care for both movable and immovable, material and immaterial, heritage on the city territory)	8.2.1 Open grant system which includes projects from the area of historical and cultural heritage Verbal expression The indicator describes whether the city is open to accepting applications for support of projects focusing on historical and cultural heritage and traditions.	Publicly announced grant procedure, with evaluation rules formulated in advance Reference to pages of supported projects	Target state - published conditions and lists of supported projects This is a key indicator.
	8.2.2 Further tools for support of owners of both movable and immovable cultural heritage; support of traditions, etc.	Give examples, for example, co-organising, cooperation agreements, etc.	Target state - existence of long-term support system

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	Verbal expression The indicator describes further ways of city cooperation or support in the area of historical and cultural heritage.	In relation to assessment of Category A	This is a key indicator.
	8.2.3 Making local cultural heritage accessible to the public Verbal expression The indicator describes ability of not only the city, but also of other entities in the city, to find, revitalise, and utilise, cultural heritage.	Concrete examples of buildings made accessible recently, publications, etc. In relation to assessment of Category A	Target state - new methods for use of privately owned buildings are utilised (new functions of buildings); cultural heritage is digitalized, publications and DVDs are issued, etc. This is a key indicator.
	8.2.4 Policy / strategy for support of historical and cultural heritage, including traditions; published rules / strategy for approach to cultural monuments and their owners, urban conservation zone Verbal expression The indicator investigates approach to historical and cultural heritage.	A document taking into account the municipality approach to historical and cultural heritage (both of material and immaterial nature), tools for protection and for making it accessible; discussed by the city assembly, city council, at the level of the corresponding department, in charge of culture; optionally, Programme Declaration of the city assembly, including the culture area Monitoring frequency - in relation to the document validity, usually of medium-term nature, or to the election period, or planning cycle in the city	The indicator is suitable especially for cities having an urban conservation area or zone. Target state - policy document discussed at the level of the city assembly, and implemented in practice This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 8.3 Cultural and art activities (actions), responding to needs and initiatives of the	8.3.1 Support of diverse projects (from the points of view of both material and formal focus, as well as of various recipients of the grants) within the framework of the grant system Verbal expression	Structured list of supported projects and entities, with a brief description what they concerned, if it is not clear from the titles, and, optionally, what is missing in the city and why In relation to assessment of Category A	Cultural diversity is regarded as a source of creativeness and innovation. The indicator investigates general openness of the city and its inhabitants to diversity, ability to support new, innovative, as well as untraditional projects, or, on the contrary, revival of older traditions, projects of new actors, etc.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
inhabitants	The indicator describes diversity of cultural projects in the locality.		Target state - municipality takes the diversity aspect into account within the framework of support of culture This is a key indicator.
	8.3.2 Art and cultural actions initiated by the city, with the aim to supplement the diversity of the cultural offer, to utilise the local potential, to revive, or to draw attention to, traditions, personalities, historical events, to strengthen cultural awareness of the citizens on the local cultural identity Verbal expression The indicator investigates the ability of the city to assess the so-called "white areas", forgotten traditions, cultural potential, talents, and/or also the ability to respond to needs of the citizens, and contribute actively to strengthening diversity of the cultural offer in the city.	Examples of new cultural activities In relation to assessment of Category A	The indicator proves the ability of finding new opportunities, and of "movable", proactive approach to culture. This is a key indicator.
	8.3.3 Mobility of the local artists, art groups and cultural products Verbal expression The indicator describes participation of cultural organisations in supra-regional and foreign projects.	Concrete examples of participation of local artists, and experts, in shows, festivals, exhibitions, fairs, etc. In relation to assessment of Category A	The indicator points to cultural activities that have broader impact than in the city only, are not local only, and show potential to success in competition. The local may become national, as well as global. This is a key indicator.
Area 8.4 Attractiveness and appearance of the city	8.4.1 Written policy document (city policy / strategy) for the field of attractiveness and appearance of the city Verbal expression The indicator describes steps to increasing	For example, strategy for city regeneration on the basis of urban regeneration studies, or, optionally, another similar document, which, for example, takes into account city attractiveness in relation to attracting	Attractiveness and appearance of the city, or care for it, respectively, is important not only from the point of view of higher satisfaction of the citizens, but also of tourism development, and for attracting new inhabitants and investors.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	public space quality.	new inhabitants and investors	This is a key indicator.
	8.4.2 Possibilities of the citizens to assert their initiatives and to participate in discussing the city intentions in the field of appearance of the city, discussing the city investment intentions Verbal expression	Give concrete examples how the citizens are involved into public discussion, for example, campaigns, discussions with experts (also in local press); examples of solving requirements of citizens initiatives, for example, hindering certain city intentions In relation to assessment of Category A	The indicator expresses the political culture level, or, optionally, possibilities and participation of the citizens in creating such form of the city, where they will supposedly live well, if their interests and needs are taken into consideration. This is a key indicator.
	8.4.3 Creation of new public places where people meet each other spontaneously Verbal expression	Examples of renewal and supplementing of the city property in the streets - benches, statues, fountains, rubbish bins, information boards, bike racks, street name plates, information boards on the city sights, memorial plaques, memorials, city parks, floral decoration	The indicator monitors whether the city creates sufficient quality space where people may meet each other spontaneously, and whether expansion of such space takes place. This is a key indicator.
	8.4.4 Other activities increasing the attractiveness and appearance of the city, and aesthetic quality of the public space Verbal expression	Good practice examples	See above This is a supplementary indicator.

TOPIC: 9 - Social environment

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 9.1 Creation and implementation of programmes for poverty prevention and reduction	9.1.1 Readiness of the municipality for the case of need of an unexpected financial help to disaster victims The indicator monitors whether the municipality creates, in its budget, sufficient financial reserves for the case of need of an unexpected financial help to disaster victims, in excess of the sum allocated by the state in such cases. Sum of the allocated means (CZK)	Data of the municipal authority Analysis of financial reserves of the municipality for the case of need of help to citizens in the case of a disaster Annually	Assessment of readiness of the municipality in the area of support of the citizens in the case of an unexpected disaster Target value - not determined (the indicator is more suitable for ex post assessment; in view of high variability of the monitored phenomenon - various kinds of disasters and catastrophes - the target cannot be determined) This is a key indicator.
	9.1.2 Ability to ensure housing to citizens in need of that The indicator monitors administration of flats of the municipality, or another alternative housing (NGOs, charity organisations, associations beneficial for the citizens, etc.) supported by the municipality, for the case of need to ensure, for at least a temporary period, housing to divorced partners, especially with children under full age, to victims of domestic violence, natural or industrial disasters, and to people in other difficult life situations. Ratio of supply and demand	Data of the municipal authority, and, optionally, of other entities supported by the municipality (NGOs, charity organisations, associations beneficial for the citizens, etc.) Analysis of supply and need/demand of alternative housing for the municipality inhabitants at risk Annually	Assessment of ability of the municipality to ensure housing to citizens in need of that, namely citizens endangered by various types of unexpected life situations Target value - alternative housing supply is in balance with need / demand for such housing This is a key indicator.
	9.1.3 Number of households in social need in the municipality	Data of the municipal authority	Assessment of the trend of the number of households in social need in the municipality, as a

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>The indicator monitors the trend of development of the number of households in social need in the municipality.</p> <p>Trend (growth / decrease) of households in social need in the municipality</p>	<p>Quantitative analysis of development of households in social need in the municipality</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>monitoring of future needs of support of these households.</p> <p>Target value - continuous decrease of the number of households in social need in the municipality</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>9.1.4 Flats for "non-payers" (citizens who do not pay rent)</p> <p>The indicator monitors how the municipality ensures housing for citizens who do not pay rent, including the plan of work with this kind of citizens.</p> <p>Ratio of supply and need / demand for housing or citizens who do not pay rent</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, and, optionally, other entities supported by the municipality</p> <p>Analysis of supply and need / demand for accommodation capacity for citizens who do not pay rent</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the ability of the municipality to cope, in a suitable way, with the problem of citizens who do not pay rent; in its consequences, this is a means to improve the situation of the groups of poor and socially excluded inhabitants</p> <p>Target value - alternative housing supply for non-payers of rent is in balance with need / demand for such housing; the municipality has a plan of work with such citizens (for example, plan of payment schedules)</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>9.1.5 Level of over-indebtedness of the inhabitants</p> <p>The indicator monitors the development of over-indebtedness of the municipality inhabitants, i.e., of the number of people unable to pay a number of their obligations towards various entities. The indicator also intends to monitor how the municipality, or other entities supported by the municipality, try to help citizens having such problems by means of consultancy services.</p> <p>Trend of the level of over-indebtedness of the inhabitants</p>	<p>Data of consultancy centres (generally, such data are difficult to obtain, and it is necessary to compile them, especially with support of the consultancy centres and a department administrating social benefits)</p> <p>Analysis of the trend of over-indebtedness of the inhabitants, and monitoring of the balance of supply and demand concerning consultancy services in the area of assistance with over-indebtedness</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the level of over-indebtedness of the inhabitants, and expert assistance concerning the issue of indebtedness and solving over-indebtedness of the inhabitants, as a means against deepening of poverty and social differences</p> <p>Target value - offer of expert assistance with balanced supply and demand for the service</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	Ratio of supply and demand concerning assistance of consultancy centres active in the over-indebtedness area		
Area 9.2 Ensuring equal access to public services and reduction of social inequalities	9.2.1 Support of parents in return to work after the period of parental holiday The indicator monitors creation and operation of mother centres enabling the parents to more easily return to work after the period of parental holiday, or to increase their qualification in the period of parental holiday. Ratio of supply and demand in mother centres	Data of mother centres Analysis of the trend in the number of visitors of mother centres, and successfulness of integration of parents into work after end of the period of parental holiday; analysis of structure of the offered activities in the centres Annually	Assessment of the municipality support of the centres, facilitating return of parents to work after the period of parental holiday, as a means for reducing the numbers of unemployed Target value - not determined; balanced supply and demand concerning the service This is a key indicator.
	9.2.2 Equal access of the inhabitants to education The indicator monitors equal access of children and the youth in the municipality, who are handicapped, in various ways, or socially excluded, to education in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality. Ratio of supply and need / demand for places for handicapped and socially excluded inhabitants in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality	Data of schools and educational facilities, data of the municipal authority Analysis of annual reports and other documents of schools and educational facilities, from the point of view of programmes for integration of socially excluded and in various ways handicapped children and youth into schools and educational facilities established by the municipality Annually	Assessment of equal access of children and the youth to education in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality, as a means for integration of inhabitants who are disadvantaged, in various ways, into usual personal life Target value - balanced supply and demand concerning places in schools and educational facilities established by the municipality This is a key indicator.
	9.2.3 Barrier-free mobility The indicator monitors the number of barrier-free buildings of administrative bodies, schools, shops, and facilities	Data of the municipal authority Analysis of the trend in the number of places with barrier-free access	Assessment of the trend in the number of places with barrier-free access, as a means for integration of handicapped inhabitants into the society functioning

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>providing services, and of public places (pavements in the places of pedestrian crossings, barrier-free design of parks, etc.) in the municipality</p> <p>Trend in the number of places with barrier-free access (number of such places determined, for example, using the GIS method)</p>	Once in two to three years	<p>Target value - not determined (ideal state is barrier-free access to all public places, buildings, and facilities providing services)</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>9.2.4 Care for vulnerable groups of inhabitants</p> <p>The indicator monitors in which way, and to what level, the municipality, or another entity, ensures support of inhabitants, with stress on specific groups (seniors, minorities, socially disadvantaged, people with low education level, etc.) in complicated life situations</p> <p>Ratio of supply and need / demand concerning these services</p>	<p>Data or the municipal authority, and, optionally, other entities providing such assistance service</p> <p>Analysis of the kind of assistance (for example, help line, legal consultancy, etc.), and of the way in which the inhabitants are informed about operation of such kind of activity, and analysis of supply and demand concerning this type of assistance</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the kinds of assistance to vulnerable groups of inhabitants, and interest of these groups in using this assistance, as a means for involvement of vulnerable groups of inhabitants into the municipality operation</p> <p>Target value - adequate structure of the assistance, and balanced supply and demand concerning this service</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>9.2.5 Support of families in harmonizing their family life with work</p> <p>The indicator monitors support of the municipality, or another entity supported by the municipality, to families in efforts to harmonise their work with family life.</p> <p>Ratio of supply and need / demand concerning these services</p>	<p>Data or the municipal authority, and, optionally, other entities providing such service</p> <p>Analysis of the municipality assistance from the point of view of numbers of places in nurseries, kindergartens, organisations providing hobby activities for children, and other activities, enabling proper interconnection of work and personal - family life</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of support to families in harmonising personal life with working life, as a means for support of harmonised life in the municipality</p> <p>Target value - balanced supply and need / demand concerning these services</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>9.2.6 Assistance to the unemployed in finding job vacancies</p> <p>The indicator monitors whether the municipality, or another entity in the municipality (citizens association, NGO, etc.) provides efficient assistance to the unemployed in finding job vacancies, or in selecting suitable requalification courses.</p> <p>Number of people supported in this way, and their successfulness in finding a permanent employment (for at least a year)</p>	<p>Data or the municipal authority, and, optionally, other entities providing such service</p> <p>Analysis of the support of assistance to the unemployed in the municipality from the point of view of existence of a plan of work with these citizens, structure of supply of job vacancies, and requalification courses, and monitoring of their subsequent success in the labour market.</p> <p>Annually to once in two years</p>	<p>Assessment of the structure of support to the unemployed in the municipality, as a means for reducing poverty and social exclusion for the reason on long-term unemployment</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
Area 9.3 Ensuring high-quality and socially integrated housing and living conditions	<p>9.3.1 Social barriers</p> <p>The indicator monitors types of social barriers, and possible existence of "ghettos" of socially excluded groups of inhabitants in the municipality.</p> <p>Trend in the numbers of socially excluded inhabitants, and, optionally, expansion of the area of a "ghetto", and, optionally, numbers of police interventions in such localities</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, Police of the Czech Republic, and city police</p> <p>Analysis of the kinds of social exclusion in the municipality (poverty, ethnic differences, religious differences, etc.), and trend in the numbers of inhabitants excluded in this way. Mapping of localities with inhabitants excluded in this way, and numbers of police interventions in such localities</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Assessment of the kinds of social exclusion, as a means for creation of a programme for reducing such exclusion, and monitoring of the trend in this area, as a means for creation of programmes of prevention</p> <p>Target value - not determined (ideal state: non-existence of "ghettos" and socially excluded groups); the municipality should struggle for decreasing trend in the number of socially excluded inhabitants</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>9.3.2 Satisfaction of the inhabitants with the place they live in</p> <p>The indicator monitors satisfaction of the inhabitants of the municipality with the place they live in, for example, from the point of view of neighbourhood relations, cultural</p>	<p>Data of the municipal authority, obtained by questionnaire investigations</p> <p>Analysis of satisfaction of the municipality inhabitants from the point of view of their subjective perception of</p>	<p>Assessment of subjective satisfaction of the municipality inhabitants, as reflection of the activities of the municipality itself</p> <p>Target value - not determined; however, the municipality should aim at growing satisfaction of the inhabitants with the local community</p>

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	activities, quality of the surrounding environment (cleanness, green areas, graffiti, etc.). European Common Indicators - Indicator A ₁ - Citizen Satisfaction with the Local Community - questionnaire investigation	safety in the municipality, quality of neighbourhood relations, quality of the environment and of cultural activities in the municipality, structure of offer of education possibilities, availability of health services, and further parameters Once in three years	This is a key indicator.
	9.3.3 Participation of the citizens in the public life The indicator monitors whether the municipality inhabitants are interested in participation in public life in the municipality. Number of participants of public meetings / discussions leading to decision-making processes in the municipality	Data of the municipal authority Quantitative analysis of participation of the municipality inhabitants in public discussions, their activity from the point of view of contribution to the given issue in connection with sustainable development, and their contribution to decision-making processes of the municipality assembly Annually	Assessment of the level of participation of the inhabitants in public events, especially from the point of view of various types of various decision-making processes, for example, public discussions Target value - not determined, the municipality should aim at growth of the number of participants of public meetings influencing decision-making processes of the city representatives This is a key indicator.
	9.3.4 Communication between specific groups of inhabitants The indicator monitors how the municipal community policy contributes to removal of barriers and to good communication between specific groups of inhabitants, between various age, national, religious, as well as social, categories of people in the municipality. Without a unit	Data of the municipal authority Analysis of the supply of opportunities for connecting (networking) of various groups of inhabitants in the municipality (for example, children - seniors; healthy population - handicapped people) , at various types of actions and programmes Once in two to three years	Assessment of the municipal community policy for removal of barriers between specific groups of inhabitants of the municipality, as a means for increasing social cohesion Target value - not determined This is a supplementary indicator.
	9.3.5 Complaints of the inhabitants concerning socially inappropriate phenomena	Data of the municipal authority Analysis of the number of complaints of	The indicator assesses the number of complaints of the inhabitants, as subjective response to socially pathological phenomena in the municipality, and, thus,

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	The indicator monitors the trend in the number of complaints of the inhabitants concerning occurrence of socially pathological phenomena in the municipality. Trend in the number of complaints	the inhabitants of the municipality according to the kinds of socially pathological phenomena (homelessness, disorderly conduct, graffiti, etc.) Annually	contributes to reflection of prevention of socially pathological phenomena initiated by the municipality. Target value - not determined This is a supplementary indicator.
	9.3.6 Volunteering The indicator monitors the form of volunteer activity in the municipality. Numbers of hours of volunteer work	Data of entities engaged in volunteer activities Analysis of structure and activities of volunteer centres in the municipality, and number of hours of volunteer work Once in two to three years	The indicator assesses the willingness of the municipality citizens to participate in volunteer activities for the benefit of the community, and thus, to contribute to the municipality development. Target value - not determined; the municipality should aim at increase of the number of hours of volunteer work in the municipality This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 9.4 Improving security and safety, and crime prevention in the municipality	9.4.1 Crime The indicator monitors the development of crime on the municipality territory. Statistic of criminal activity, according to the kinds of crimes	Data of the Police of the Czech Republic Analysis of the trend in the number of crimes in the municipality Annually	The indicator assesses the level of criminal activity in the municipality, as an indicator of safety of the citizens in the place in question. Target value - not determined; the municipality should aim at continuous reduction of the level of criminal activity (comparison of results between the municipalities is possible, too) This is a key indicator.
	9.4.2 Crisis management of the municipality The indicator monitors the municipality ability to solve the situation after natural disasters or industrial accidents quickly and efficiently. Without a unit	Data of the municipal authority Analysis of the municipality crisis plan, from the point of view of crisis management of the municipality after natural disasters or industrial accidents Once in two years	The indicator assesses quality of the municipality plan of crisis management in the case of unexpected events. Target value - existence of a crisis management plan This is a key indicator.

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	<p>9.4.3 Perception of crime by the municipality</p> <p>The indicator monitors subjective perceiving of crime in the municipality by the citizens.</p> <p>Indicator A₁ of the set of European Common Indicators (see indicator 9.3.2)</p>	See indicator 9.3.2	See indicator 9.3.2
	<p>9.4.4 Domestic violence</p> <p>The indicator monitors the trend in the number of cases qualified as domestic violence.</p> <p>The number of detected cases of domestic violence in the municipality</p>	<p>Police of the Czech Republic, and crisis centres providing assistance in this area</p> <p>Analysis of the trend in the number of cases qualified as domestic violence</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>The indicator assesses the level of domestic violence in the municipality, as one of serious socially pathological phenomena.</p> <p>Target value - not determined (decrease in the trend assessment is desirable; or, it is possible to make comparison between municipalities, too)</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>
	<p>9.4.5 Crime prevention</p> <p>The indicator monitors structure of actions, their number, and numbers of participants of preventive actions against crime.</p> <p>Number of actions, numbers of participants; trends in supply and need / demand</p>	<p>Data of entities providing this service</p> <p>Analysis of structure of preventive actions against crime, number of these actions, number of participants, and addressing of target groups (for example, children, the youth, seniors)</p> <p>Once in two years</p>	<p>The indicator assesses programmes for crime prevention, as a means for reducing crime consequences in the municipality.</p> <p>Target value - not determined</p> <p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p>

TOPIC: 10 - Global responsibility

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
Area 10.1 International cooperation of cities and municipalities	10.1.1 Ethical trade The indicator monitors the city support of responsible, or ethical, trade, for example, Fair Trade Without a unit	Records of the municipal authority - photographic documentation, obtaining the status of a Fair Trade City, resolution of the city council - approval of a declaration, employment contract of a Fair Trade support coordinator, press releases	Target value: not determined quantitatively; it depends also on the city size (for example, numbers of places selling Fair Trade products) This is a key indicator.
	10.1.2 Global partnerships The indicator monitors participation of NGOs or other actors on the municipality territory in projects of development cooperation and humanitarian aid Without a unit	Records of NGOs active in the development cooperation area, and of the municipal authority - photographic documentation, press releases, contracts of donation, and letters from Kenya boys - "adoption" (sponsorship) of children	Target value: at least one organisation on the city territory active in the development cooperation area (or global education connected with that, respectively) This is a key indicator.
	10.1.3 Partner city in the developing world The indicator monitors whether the municipality (city) has a partner city in a developing country (including selected European countries receiving development aid, for example, Moldavia, Ukraine, Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro) Without a unit	Records of the municipal authority	Target value: at least one partner city in the developing region This is a supplementary indicator.
	10.1.4 Annual contribution to humanitarian or development aid The indicator monitors whether the city provides a contribution to development cooperation or humanitarian aid.	-----	Target value: The municipality (city) earmarks a contribution to development cooperation and humanitarian aid annually, for example, amounting to 3 CZK per inhabitant (a concrete recommended sum cannot be determined yet).

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
	Financial sum expressed in Czech Crowns		This is a supplementary indicator.
	10.1.5 Representation of the city in an international organisation active in the sustainable development field The indicator monitors city representation in an international organisation active in the sustainable development field. Without a unit	-----	Target value: The city is represented in at least one international organisation active in the sustainable development field. However, this is a voluntary indicator, probably not much relevant for the majority of municipalities This is a supplementary indicator.
Area 10.2 Increasing awareness on global connections (including climate change)	10.2.1 Public education actions in the climate change area The indicator monitors the list of public education actions in the climate change area. Without a unit	Records of the municipal authority - subsidies for purchasing solar water heating panels, photographic documentation of the individual actions, press releases	The indicator monitors the number of public education and education actions in the climate change area; concrete value is not determined This is a key indicator.
	10.2.2 Cooperation with an environmental education centre or another organisation active in the fields of environmental and global education The indicator monitors whether a long-term and systematic cooperation exists of the city (municipality) with a NGO active in the field of environmental education and/or global education. Without a unit	Records of the municipal authority - photographic documentation, press releases concerning actions organised usually in cooperation with a NGO	Target value: Systematic cooperation with at least one NGO active in environmental education and global development education field This is a key indicator.
Area 10.3 Approach of the city to climate change	10.3.1 Informative ecological footprint The indicator monitors the so-called ecological footprint, i.e., amounts of	Report of the municipal authority - communication with an organisation carrying out ecological footprint calculations concerning monitoring of	Target value: Concrete ecological footprint value not exceeding biological capacity of the territory of the Czech Republic, i.e., 2.7 hectares per an inhabitant

Area (partial area within the topic)	Number and designation of the indicator Brief definition of the monitored phenomenon, and recommended measurement units	Recommended assessment method and frequency. Possible data sources.	Importance of the indicator (the key indicators are marked by bold letters)
mitigation	<p>consumed sources and produced wastes, converted to an area necessary for ensuring such activities.</p> <p>Unit: so-called global hectares per person</p>	ecological footprint of the city, etc.	<p>In addition to the informative calculation, it is recommended to carry out detailed ecological footprint calculation, too.</p> <p>This is a key indicator.</p>
	<p>Good practice examples (in the climate protection area)</p> <p>The indicator monitors list of "higher than standard" actions carried out by the city in the climate change area, or, in the area of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, respectively.</p> <p>Without a unit</p>	<p>Records of the municipal authority - obtained good practice stamps, examples included into the system</p> <p>www.dobrapraxe.cz, press releases, photographic documentation, awards and certificates from international and national competitions</p>	This is a supplementary indicator.
	<p>CO₂ emissions and energy management</p> <p>The indicator monitors carbon dioxide emissions, and the city (municipality) energy management, as an indicator of a positive or negative contribution to climate change.</p> <p>Unit: tons of released carbon dioxide per year; in the energy management area, without a unit</p>	<p>Records of the municipal authority - press releases, city energy policy document, employment contract of an energy manager, software for monitoring data in public buildings, database of energy consumption in the case of the individual organisations receiving contributions from the budget</p>	<p>This is a supplementary indicator.</p> <p>Target value: Energy management (or energy manager, respectively) exists at the municipality level, and CO₂ emissions do not show a growing trend (at least concerning buildings and property the city may influence); in a longer-term perspective, the city "copies" the adopted commitments at national, or international level, respectively, i.e., for example, reduction of CO₂ emissions by 20 % by 2020, if such commitment is adopted.</p> <p>It is possible to use an ECI indicator - Local contribution to global climate change</p>