

Opportunities for participatory data collection	Surveying habitats represents an excellent opportunity for widening participation. Alternatively, participatory GIS portals can be used to ground-truth satellite imagery.
Additional information	
References	Ruf, K., Gregor, M., Davis, M., Naumann, S. and McFarland, K., 2018. The European Urban Biodiversity Index (EUBI): a composite indicator for biodiversity in cities. ETC/BD report to the EEA. Urban Atlas (2012), Art. 17, WISE WFD reference spatial data sets Surface Water Body (2016), Linkages of species and habitat types to MAES ecosystems.

10.18 Number of native bird species within a defined urban area

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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Number of native bird species within an urban area	Biodiversity
Description and justification	Biodiversity is the measure of biological variety in the environment and it has an important role in functioning ecosystems services and health of environment and society. Biodiversity is an aspect of natural environment that is most directly affected by anthropogenic influence. City biodiversity is seen as an important aspect of sustainable and resilient urban development. Bird species numbers act as an indicator about changes in the diversity of the urban environment.
Definition	Number of different native species of birds within a defined urban area (number/ha)
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Birds are relatively easy to detect and monitor - While considered a universally good indicator of biodiversity change, the data can be difficult to obtain, it has high variability and requires long timescales to show significant trends
Measurement procedure and tool	Total native bird species detected in built areas are counted. The number of species acts as the indicator value.

Scale of measurement	District to region scale
Data source	
Required data	Total native bird species detected in built areas. The count census numbers can be obtained from city council archives or bird watch organizations.
Data input type	Quantitative or semi-quantitative
Data collection frequency	Annually
Level of expertise required	Low to Moderate – for the identification of the taxonomic groups
Synergies with other indicators	Related to <i>Reclamation of contaminated land</i> and <i>Ratio of open spaces to built form</i> indicators
Connection with SDGs	SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13 Climate action, SDG 15 Life on land
Opportunities for participatory data collection	Participatory data collection is feasible via citizen science with appropriate training of the volunteers
Additional information	
References	Chan, L., Hillel, O., Elmqvist, T., Werner, P., Holman, N., Mader, A., & Calcaterra, E. (2014). User's Manual on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity (also known as the City Biodiversity Index). Singapore: National Parks Board, Singapore.

10.19 Species diversity – general

Project Name: CONNECTING Nature (Grant Agreement no. 730222) and RECONNECT (Grant Agreement no. 776866)

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Species diversity - general		Biodiversity
Description and justification	It is important to foster research and monitoring of biodiversity to determine the best assemblages of species to achieve the most efficient NBS, including the optimization of multiple economic, ecological and social benefits and exploration of trade-offs created by NBS. This can be achieved	