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. Also: CBI Indicator 3: https://www.nparks.gov.sg/biodiversity/urban-biodiversity/the-singapore-index-on-cities-biodiversity European Capital of Biodiversity Indicators 4-9: https://www.capital-biodiversity.eu/uploads/media/Indicators_on_urban_biodiversity_-_LIST_-_European_Capitals_of_Biodiversity.pdf Federal Capital of Biodiversity Indicators 2-7

9.3 Number of non-native species introduced

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

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Number of non-native animal species	**Biodiversity**
Description and justification	Proportion of non-native animal and/or plant species introduced within an area as part of a nature-based solution scheme
Definition	Non-native species are those that have been transported to regions beyond their natural range. In terms of biodiversity objectives, these species can: • create a risk of harm if they become invasive; • provide biodiversity benefits (e.g., complementing native species provision to extend flowering seasons for nectar and pollen collecting insects) • reduce the number of native species within a scheme
Strengths and weaknesses	Results can support the evaluation of the original aims of a nature-based solution scheme and can monitor performance against these aims over time. Classification of native and non-native can be complicated by naturalised and invasive species.
Measurement procedure and tool	Proportion is calculated on the basis of the number of non-native species divided by the total number of species (i.e., the number of non-native species plus the total number of native species).
Scale of measurement	% of species in a defined area
Data source	

Required data	Survey data
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	Typically annual, but can be less frequent if resources are stretched.
Level of expertise required	High expertise is typically required for species identification. This requirement can be reduced if an index of easily identifiable species is created as a proxy
Synergies with other indicators	Builds from number of native species indicator
Connection with SDGs	Strongest link to SDGs 14 & 15. However there are links to all SDGs except 1 and 5: Biodiversity underpins food production; Links between biodiversity and health & wellbeing benefits; Links to environmental education; Links between biodiversity and water quality; Links between biodiversity and clean energy (biosolar, biofuel); Job creation; Improved green infrastructure and industry associated with biodiversity (potential disservices also); Social equality in relation to access to nature; Sustainable urban development; Biodiversity a good indicator of responsible consumption; Climate change adaptation; More sustainable water management; Biodiversity benefits; Environmental Justice in relation to biodiversity; Opportunities for collaborative working.
Opportunities for participatory data collection	Surveying represents an excellent opportunity for widening participation.
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.