LIFE Key Project Level Indicators (KPIs)

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08 May 2020

1. What are KPIs?

KPIs is short for **Key Project Level Indicators**. KEY because they are crucial to achieving your project goals and objectives!

A tool for measurement. These indicators help measure the environmental/climate/socio-economic performance of a LIFE project in a quantified manner.

2. *What are they used for?*

The Commission regularly monitors and evaluates the results and **impact of the LIFE programme** (in relation to the performance indicators defined in Article 3 Paragraph 3 of the LIFE Regulation) to allow for readjustments, including any necessary revision of the thematic priorities and also to **ensure the sustainability of project achievements** even long after the funding has ended.

TRANSPARENCY. After all, co-funders (the commission, beneficiaries, public and private funders at national level etc.) would like to know what happened with their money.

For this purpose, each project will have to report on it's expected impact on the environment or climate change, and societal and economic issues, taking into account the LIFE KPIs.

KPIs contribute to evaluating the estimated impact of each individual LIFE project and ultimately help measure the effectiveness of the programme as a whole

- For instance, between 2015-2017, we anticipated an improvement of the ecological condition of 6900 aquatic systems in the whole of the Union; the improvement of 1,4 % of these systems can be attributed to LIFE based on the contribution from each individual project as reported through the KPIs.

- Also on the basis of these indicators, it was estimated that the projects awarded in 2014 and their awareness-raising activities were expected to impact dozens of millions of citizens and more than 6000 stakeholders.

Measure impact on what?

QUANTIFIED benefits for nature & biodiversity / environment / climate change / society & economy

e.g.

- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions – CO_2 reductions

- Increased level of climate resilience

- Reduction of harmful pesticide use

- Improved conservation status for targeted species or habitats

- Improved natural resource management

- Improved urban biodiversity e.g. increased populations of pollinators

- Jobs created and sustained

- More environmentally aware consumers

- ...

Examples of expected impact and indicators for a NAT project

KPIs measure benefits:
1. Conservation
2. Policy / governance
3. Ecosystem services
4. Communication & Awareness rising
5. Social and economic growth
6. Sustainability: continuation, replication, transfer

- increase the population of target species
- improve habitat quality
- updating forestry/protection policies
- changing forest management practices
- improvement of ecosystem services
- improve the managers' and public's perception about targeted species/habitats
- revenue generation e.g. Natura 2000 products, nature-based tourism, recreational activities, socio-economic benefits for local communities
- creation of new jobs or sustain others
- replication/transfer results into other countries through a SC foreign experts and networking
- ...

3. Are KPIs the same as progress indicators?

NO! They do help stay on track regarding project's overall targets and milestones, and they help manage and report risk, but they are not output indicators for project management e.g. number of prototypes produced etc.

KPIs (**Key Project level Indicators**) help produce consistent outcomes by measuring the estimated environmental/climate and socio-economic impact of your project.

They are also referred to as:

- **Impact Indicators**
- **Performance Indicators**

Got it!

Examples

Output indicators

Impact Indicators (KPIs)

- Number of brochures, leaflets
- Number of visitors expected
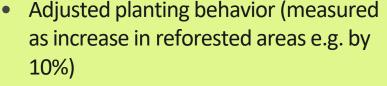- Number of presentations at international conferences

≠

- Number of persons (from the target audience) or stakeholders that have been reached (e.g. 70% increase awareness)

- One reforestation action plan that will be used as a policy tool by the national stakeholders

≠

- Adjusted planting behavior (measured as increase in reforested areas e.g. by 10%)

- Installation of early warning system for animal-vehicle collisions in 5 hotspots

≠

- Reduction of wild animal-vehicle collisions e.g. 60% less roadkill at hotspots

Examples

Output indicators

- One local company (co-operative) dealing with Natura 2000 products established

$\neq$

- 5000 samplings planted in a priority habitat

$\neq$

- 20 training workshops for farmers

$\neq$

Impact Indicators (KPI)

- Number of jobs created and sustained
- Revenue generation for local communities/poverty reduction

- Improvement of habitat conservation status by 30%

- Area of agricultural land under environmentally friendly practices (e.g. increase by 20%)
- Increase market share of organic farming products by 15%

4. What's the difference between outputs, outcomes and impact?

* Projects require time to demonstrate their actual impact

Long-term impact and sustainability of LIFE nature

The effects of LIFE Nature projects					
			Short-term	**Medium-term**	**Long-term**
Inputs	**Activities**	**Outputs**	**Results**	**Outcomes**	**Impacts ***
Funds / resources available to support planned activities	Things you do- activities you plan to conduct to achieve desired outcomes	Count of products and / or services delivered, e.g. work- shops, publications, demonstrations	Change in: Knowledge Skills Awareness Attitude Motivation	Change in: Behaviours Practices Policies Procedures	Change in: Situation Environment Economic conditions Social conditions

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/life/publications/lifepublications/lifefocus/documents/lifeafterlife.pdf

5. How do I measure a project's indirect impact in quantitative terms?

Even if the contribution of the project is only indirect, appropriate indicators can still give an idea of the trends.

This is especially true for GIE projects.

GIE projects should achieve measurable impacts on attitudes and behaviors of target audiences and as much as possible on the state of environment.

So consider indicators for the environment/biodiversity as well in KPIs.

Examples of possible indicators for GIE projects

- raise in % of awareness of target audience in relation to baseline (quantified through surveys)

- improved environment/conservation situation as a result of changed behavior

- market share of greener products

- increase of collection/recycling rates of certain waste stream

- reduced food waste

- update of legislative/governance framework

- provision of further (economic) incentives

- additional green public purchases

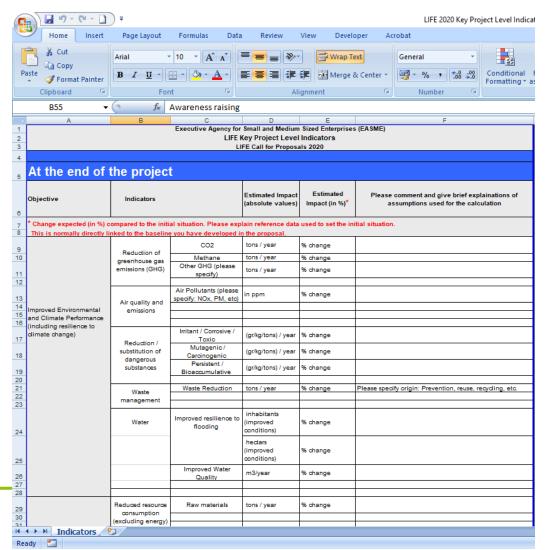- additional prosecution cases on environmental crimes etc.

6. *Where are the KPIs?*

The KPIs are found in a table **in the application package in excel format**.

The excel table of LIFE KPIs has to be submitted through eProposal as an attachment at full proposal stage.

LIFE 2020 Key Project Level Indicat...

Executive Agency for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (EASME)
LIFE Key Project Level Indicators
LIFE Call for Proposals 2020

At the end of the project

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explanations of assumptions used for the calculation
* Change expected (in %) compared to the initial situation. Please explain reference data used to set the initial situation. This is normally directly linked to the baseline you have developed in the proposal.					
Improved Environmental and Climate Performance (including resilience to climate change)	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	CO2	tons / year	% change	
		Methane	tons / year	% change	
		Other GHG (please specify)	tons / year	% change	
	Air quality and emissions	Air Pollutants (please specify: NOx, PM, etc)	in ppm	% change	
	Reduction / substitution of dangerous substances	Irritant / Corrosive / Toxic	(gr/kg/tons) / year	% change	
		Mutagenic / Carcinogenic	(gr/kg/tons) / year	% change	
		Persistent / Bioaccumulative	(gr/kg/tons) / year	% change	
	Waste management	Waste Reduction	tons / year	% change	Please specify origin: Prevention, reuse, recycling, etc.
	Water	Improved resilience to flooding	inhabitants (improved conditions)	% change	
			hectars (improved conditions)	% change	
		Improved Water Quality	m3/year	% change	
	Reduced resource consumption (excluding energy)	Raw materials	tons / year	% change	

Indicators

7. *What's incorporated in the table of KPIs and what is requested?*

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Improved Environmental and Climate Performance (including resilience to climate change)	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	CO2	tons / year	% change	
		Methane	tons / year	% change	
		Other GHG (please specify)	tons / year	% change	
	Waste management	Waste Reduction	tons / year	% change	Please specify origin: Prevention, reuse, recycling, etc.

Got it!

- The KPIs table lists several indicators corresponding to the **sectors or priority areas** on which projects may focus (see **Objective**) as well as further mandatory key indicators concerning the project's **societal and economic outcomes**.

7. *What's incorporated in the table of KPIs and what is requested?*

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Improved Environmental and Climate Performance (including resilience to climate change)	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	CO2	tons / year	% change	
		Methane	tons / year	% change	
		Other GHG (please specify)	tons / year	% change	
	Waste management	Waste Reduction	tons / year	% change	Please specify origin: Prevention, reuse, recycling, etc.

- Next to each indicator are the **descriptors**.

Got it!

- A 'descriptor' could be, e.g. the type of pollutant to be reduced at source in the project.
- Effectively they describe the attributes or measures that the project will take to meet the selected indicator.
- A 'descriptor' can be linked directly to **'values'** and a **'measuring unit'**.

7. *What's incorporated in the table of KPIs and what is requested?*

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Improved Environmental and Climate Performance (including resilience to climate change)	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	CO2	tons / year	% change	
		Methane	tons / year	% change	
		Other GHG (please specify)	tons / year	% change	
	Waste management	Waste Reduction	tons / year	% change	Please specify origin: Prevention, reuse, recycling, etc.

- The applicant is requested to provide estimations of impact by mathematically determining the target for the chosen KPIs in **absolute** values (raw data values) and also as a **percentage*** of change (as measured against the **baseline** at the beginning of the project).

- The **calculation method** is also requested.

8. *Each project will have to report on it's expected impact at the end of the project and 3 or 5 years after the project*

WHY? Impact isn't achieved overnight; projects require time to demonstrate their actual impact on the ground. Impact is accomplished in the long-term.

At the end of the project

Objective	Indicators	Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
* Change expected (in %) compared to the initial situation. Please explain reference data used to set the initial situation. This is normally directly linked to the baseline you have developed in the proposal.				

3 or 5 years after the project   Select → **3 years after the project**

(5 years mandatory for Nature Projects)

Objective	Indicators	Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
* Change expected (in %) compared to the initial situation. Please explain reference data used to set the initial situation. This is normally directly linked to the baseline you have developed in the proposal.				

The values are measured and/or estimated at the beginning of the project, at the end of the project and 3 or 5 years after the end of the project period in the measuring unit chosen

1. **At the beginning of the project**

2. **At the end of the project**

3. **3 or 5* years after the project**

* For Forest, Nature and Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation projects, a five-year period is mandatory

9. Is it compulsory to attach the LIFE Key project level Indicators table? Will this be considered in the evaluation?

YES! **It is compulsory** that you attach the LIFE KPIs table through eProposal **at full proposal stage**. Each applicant has to identify indicators relevant for the project and fill in this simple, one page excel form.

YES! It will be used in the evaluation process to assess the extent and quality of the contribution to the specific LIFE objectives. This will be **reflected in Award Criterion n.3 at FP stage.**

10. What's Award Criterion 3?

Criterion 3 is all about **EU added value**: <u>Extent and quality of the contribution to the specific objectives of the priority areas of the two LIFE sub programmes</u> - as set out in Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the LIFE Regulation for LIFE sub-programme for Environment and Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the LIFE Regulation for LIFE sub-programme for Climate Action.

The expected environment and/or climate impact of a project's results as stated in the KPIs is assessed during the project selection phase. Projects which are not expected to provide a **clear and significant impact/benefit for the environment or climate** cannot be awarded a grant.

Value for the EU: e.g. increased species populations, improved habitats, policy update, new legislation, increased climate resilience, changes in behavior, new product on the market…

Can you give me examples where the expected impacts of projects are considered inadequate?

- **NAT project**:
  - ❖ Country contributes less than 1% of the overall coverage of the habitat in the Mediterranean Biogeographical region
  - ❖ 100ha of the habitat is found at country level, but the project targets only 4ha
  - → Most probably the contribution of the project to the conservation of the targeted habitat at EU level will be deemed negligible and the project shall not be awarded a grant.

- **ENV project**: Small prototype scale or non-real-environment test (hence low maturity of the solution e.g. TRL < 6/7) etc.

11. Is the monitoring and reporting of the project impact obligatory?

YES!

‼ Each project must **designate specific impact monitoring action(s)** (with individual budget) under **"Monitoring of the impact of the project actions"**:

- Monitoring of the impact of conservation actions and/or
- Monitoring of the project's environmental /climate impact
- Monitoring of the project's socio-economic impact
- Monitoring of the project's impact on ecosystems and ecosystem services (where relevant)
- **Monitor and measure the impact of the project (KPI)** – a special a sub-action to monitor and measure performance indicators to update LIFE Webtool is required!

Information on progress regarding KPIs is to be submitted at least at the time of the project formal reporting (Progress, Mid-term and Final).

12. How do I choose the right KPIs for my project?

- **Which are your strategic goals**? Which are the expected results?

- **Select appropriate KPIs**

- **Set KPI targets**: Mathematically determine the target for that KPI at the end of the project and 3/5 years after project's end.

- Set a **methodology** to measure them

Principle 1: Relevance

- **You should choose the KPIs that are relevant to your project.** If you choose the wrong ones, then you are measuring something that doesn't align with your goals, hence you won't be able to measure the impact of your project.

- **Which are your strategic goals**? All the indicators measured should be coherent with the sector or priority area on which the project focuses, the conservation/biodiversity/environmental, climate problem addressed by the project and the type of activities implemented.

In the table of KPIs indicators are listed relevant to these overall objectives

OBJECTIVE

- Improved Environmental and Climate Performance (including resilience to climate change)
- Better use of natural resources
- Sustainable land use, agriculture and forestry
- Improved Nature, Species and Biodiversity
- Economic Performance, Market Uptake, Replication
- Communication, dissemination, awareness rising
- Other

Choose KPIs relevant to project objectives

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Improved Environmental and Climate Performance (including resilience to climate change)	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	CO2	tons / year	% change	
		Methane	tons / year	% change	
		Other GHG (please specify)	tons / year	% change	
	Air quality and emissions	Air Pollutants (please specify: NOx, PM, etc)	in ppm	% change	
	Reduction / substitution of dangerous substances	Irritant / Corrosive / Toxic	(gr/kg/tons) / year	% change	
		Mutagenic / Carcinogenic	(gr/kg/tons) / year	% change	
		Persistent / Bioaccumulative	(gr/kg/tons) / year	% change	
	Waste management	Waste Reduction	tons / year	% change	Please specify origin: Prevention, reuse, recycling, etc.
	Water	Improved resilience to flooding	inhabitants (improved conditions)	% change	
			hectars (improved conditions)	% change	
		Improved Water Quality	m3/year	% change	

You can add more KPIs relevant to your project

Choose KPIs relevant to project objectives

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Better use of natural resources	Reduced resource consumption (excluding energy)	Raw materials	tons / year	% change	
	Water	Reduced water consumption	m3 / year	% change	
	Energy	Energy from Renewable Energy Sources	kwh / year	% change	
		Reduced energy consumption	kwh / year	% change	

Choose KPIs relevant to project objectives

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Sustainable land use, agriculture and forestry	Forestry	Reforested areas; increase in area under sustainable forest management	ha	% change	
	Agriculture	Areas of agricultural land under sustainable management	ha	% change	
	Soil / Land	Soil Surface improved	ha	% change	

Choose KPIs relevant to project objectives

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explainations of assumptions used for the calculation
Improved Nature, Species and Biodiversity	Habitats	Areas progressing towards improvement or restoration or in a favourable conservation status	ha	% change	Please limit to a maximun of 3 most relevant habitats targeted by your proposal
	Wildlife Species	Number of threatened species in improved or secured status	Population (specify unit)	% change	Please limit to a maximun of 3 most relevant species targeted by your proposal
	Alien Species	Reduction of invasive alien species	Population/ha Population/m3	% change	Please limit to a maximun of 3 most relevant alien species targeted by your proposal

Principle 2: Quantitative

KPIs should be measured and should therefore be quantitative in nature
You need:

1. **Baseline information:** KPIs should be expressed in absolute terms for each period of reporting, but also relative to the initial baseline (the existing situation just before the implementation of the project) i.e. as a percent of change/improvement compared to the state-of-play estimated or measured at the outset of the project. **Comparison to baseline *** is particularly helpful in demonstrating environmental improvements. If the project does not fully and clearly define its baseline situation then the direct environmental impact cannot be estimated.

Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*
Habitats	Areas progressing towards improvement or restoration or in a favourable conservation status	ha	% change *

Principle 2: Quantitative

2. **Targets:** in order to measure progress you should set targets for your KPIs expressed in a quantitative term at the end of the project and 3/5 years after project's end, e.g. to reduce a carbon dioxide emissions by 30%. In this way the effectiveness of environmental policies and management systems can be substantiated. **Without targets, your KPIs are worthless**. After all, KPIs must, at some level, help you forecast a result. This also means that the KPIs can be acted upon in order to improve efficiency.

   Consistency must be ensured between environmental benefits described in the relevant forms of the proposal and values reported in the table on LIFE KPIs (at FP stage).

‼️ **Ambitious.** Project targets should be set to achieve or exceed specific and general targets set by national and EU legislation. **Low environmental/climate targets suggest limited impact and low EU added value**.

Principle 2: Quantitative

3. **Calculation method:** It's essential that you briefly describe the calculation methods and any relevant assumptions used to measure these indicators. **Comparability.** The indicators and their measurement should be comprehensible in order to clearly estimate impact.

Please comment and give brief explanations of assumptions used for the calculation

13. Social and economic indicators are mandatory for all projects!

- **KPIs should be able to assess the impact on jobs and growth.** For example, in a NAT project not only the impact from the conservation should be measured, but also impact from a socio-economic point of view (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population). Consistency must be ensured between jobs and growth data reported in the form regarding the 'Socio-economic effects of the project' and values reported in the KPIs table.

- **KPIs promote sustainability (EU added value AW4).** Take into consideration the **continuation** of the project and relevant **replicability/transferabilit**y scenarios especially for pilot/demonstration projects. For these projects Monitoring actions should be included that evaluate the main results and the impact of actions on transfer and replication.

Societal and economic outcomes are important!

★ **Indicators of sustainability (EU added value)**

★	Employment	Jobs created	FTE	% change	
★	Replication / Transfer	N . of replication / Transfer		not applicable	Please specify, if applicable, in how many countries/sectors/entities/regions replication/transfer takes place.
Economic Performance, Market Uptake, Replication	★ Market uptake	Expected revenues	Euros	not applicable	
		market size in number of customers	customers	not applicable	
★	Reduction of cost per unit or process		in Euros / unit	% change	
★	Payback Time *	capital invested / net income	in years	not applicable	

* will it have a life after LIFE? Can the project's outputs survive in fair market competition?

14. *Monitoring the impact of communication (and networking) is mandatory as well*

- Indicators for monitoring the impact of communication activities in raising awareness should be correctly included.

Objective	Indicators		Estimated Impact (absolute values)	Estimated Impact (in %)*	Please comment and give brief explanations of assumptions used for the calculation
Communication, dissemination, awareness rising	Awareness raising	Number of entities/individuals reached/ made aware		% change	
	Website			n/a	
	Behavioural change	Number of entities/individuals changing behaviour	Number	% change	

15. *Where relevant the results of the assessment of ecosystem conditions and ecosystem services should also be reported*

- All **LIFE Nature and Biodiversity** projects financed since 2011 are requested to include an action aimed at assessing the project's impact on ecosystems and their services.

- **Projects** dealing with **Green Infrastructures** in support of Target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy are requested to include, either as part of the monitoring of the project impact on the species/habitats/biodiversity problem targeted or as a separate action, monitoring of the project impact on ecosystem conditions and ecosystem services.

- For all the other projects this action is voluntary. What and how many ecosystem services-related contexts have to be created depends on the project specificities (e.g. in a climate adaptation project), and on how many ecosystem types and services have been identified.

For further information use the guide for beneficiaries on 'Assessing ecosystems and their services in LIFE projects '
https://ec.europa.eu/easme/sites/easmesite/files/life_ecosystem_services_guidance.pdf

16. So, only the KPIs table is used for reporting my project's impact?

NO.

Once a project is funded, the coordinating beneficiary must record the project results through the **KPI webtool** (only accessible to LIFE funded projects) – both with the first report (progress or mid-term) and the final report.

In the application phase, the values submitted are estimates. On the basis of actual measurements, the baseline values and possibly also the estimates for the end and beyond the project are revised. The Commission then verifies the data and evaluates the project's progress and success.

Got it!

KPI database preview videos can be accessed for information at the following webpage: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/section/life/life-reporting#inline-nav-6

European Commission > EASME > LIFE > Reporting

Reporting

How to report

Templates

End of project report
(Layman's report)

After-LIFE Plans

Key indicators (KPI)

NGO operating grants

Key indicators (KPI)

The European Commission regularly monitors and evaluates the results and impact of the LIFE programme. For this purpose, project partners have to provide performance indicators for their project.

In their proposals, applicants need to indicate the expected results of their project in terms of environmental and also socio-economic benefits. Once a project is funded, the coordinating beneficiary must record the project results through the KPI webtool (only accessible to LIFE funded projects) – both with the first report (progress or mid-term) and the final report. The European Commission then verifies the data and evaluates the projects progress and success.

- Key Project-level Indicators (KPIs) for Integrated Projects (IPs)

The following video tutorials show how to record the project results in the KPI webtool.

- Module 1
- Module 2
- Module 3

The KPI webtool is a dynamic online database *with pre-defined environment and climate action output and outcome indicators, descriptors, and related measuring units, which are aimed at making the results comparable.*

Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection ▾

Indicator Values ▴

1.5. Project area/length

1.6. Humans (to be) influenced by the project

2. Water (including the marine environment) ▾

4. Resource efficiency (including soil, forests and green circular economy) ▾

7. Nature and Biodiversity ▾

8. Climate Change Mitigation ▾

10. Governance ▾

11. Information and awareness raising to the general public ▾

12. Capacity building ▾

13. Jobs

14. Contribution to Economic growth ▾

ⓘ a) Choose the project parameters relevant for reporting on its contribution to jobs and growth. b) LIFE projects contribute to an increase of aggregate demand, and thus to economic growth, on the micro level. To estimate the contribution of LIFE projects a) LIFE projects contribute to an increase of aggregate demand, and thus to economic growth, on the micro level. To estimate the contribution of LIFE projects to economic growth, a few parameters reflecting an actual (short term) and a potential (long term) contribution to the components of aggregate demand and supply, are taken as proxies for the contribution of LIFE to economic growth. It is mandatory to fill in 14.1 and 14.3 and to select at least one of the indicators under both 14.2 and 14.4.

If the project is influencing jobs choose the relevant indicator(s) from the list:
- ☑ 13 Jobs

If the project has a contribution to economic growth choose the relevant indicator(s) from the list:
- ◢ ☑ 14 Contribution to Economic growth
  - ☑ 14.1 Running cost/operating costs during the project and expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project peric
  - ◢ ☐ 14.2 Capital cost expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project
    - ☐ 14.2.1 Capital expenditure expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project period
    - ☐ 14.2.2 Operating expenses expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project period
    - ☐ 14.2.3 Revenue expected in case of continuation/ replication/transfer after the project end
    - ☐ 14.2.4 Cost reduction expected in case of continuation/ replication/transfer after the project end
  - ☑ 14.3 Future funding
  - ◢ ☑ 14.4 Continuation/replication/transfer after the project period
    - ☑ 14.4.1 Entry into new entities/projects
    - ☐ 14.4.2 Entry into new sectors
    - ☐ 14.4.3 Entry into new geographic areas

✓ Every checked element will be saved automatically!

✓ Your current user profile allows you to see this project data snapshot in edit mode!

Product release version: 2.0.12.0

Reporting through the KPI webtool

The KPI webtool database cannot be completed at application stage but applicants can see a demo presenting the type of information they will be requested after their grant agreement is signed.

The projects would need to enter their KPIs in the KPI webtool within the first 9 months from grant signature and a relevant deliverable should be included in the proposal.

The deliverable should be an extract of the project data from the KPI webtool. Information on project impacts should then be provided in narrative form within any progress reports.

Finally, the projects should update their KPIs in the KPI webtool at Final report stage, providing figures of what was actually achieved during the project. A relevant section should be added in the Final report.

8.2 CCA: Carbon capture and sequestration

Edit values for Indicator: 8.2. Carbon sequestration   ×

ⓘ For projects focussing on Forests, Nature and Biodiversity or Climate Adaptation, this reference period is fixed at 5 years after the project ends. All other projects have a choice of either 3 or 5 years, depending on the estimated ex–post situation. **2016 LIFE Data Snapshot**

Here the Context chosen refers to the concrete conservation areas

Specific context*:   Alpine AT3301000   ▼

Indicator descriptor*:   ⓘ Choose the Type of carbon storage sinks.

                          Terrestrial natural   ▼

Indicator values: Provide values later: ☑   Complementary indicator, you don't know now the
                          At the beginning   At the end   values, so you can provide values later
                                                                  Beyond 5 years   Unit

                          ▲   ▲   ▲   Select a unit   ▼
                          ▼   ▼   ▼

Indicator flags: Choose the Type(s) of sequestration measures taken:

                          kg CO2 captured per ha per year (LULUCF – Land use and forestry –green sector–) ×

Comments:

ⓘ Fields marked with * are mandatory!

                          ⊘ Save   × Close window

10.2 Effect/impact of involving NGOs and other stakeholders in project activities

Edit values for Indicator: 10.2. Involvement of non–governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in ..×

ⓘFor projects focussing on Forests, Nature and Biodiversity or Climate Adaptation, this reference period is fixed at 5 years after the project ends. All other projects have a choice of either 3 or 5 years, depending on the estimated ex–post situation. **2016 LIFE Data Snapshot**

Context different, not the same as the concrete conservation areas, is the area for awareness raising

Specific context*:   Awareness raising Alpine

Indicator descriptor*:   ⓘChoose the NGO and any other type(s) of stakeholders involved due to the project.

NGO

Indicator values: Provide values later: ☐

At the beginning		At the end		Beyond 5 years		Unit	
0.00	▲▼	5.00	▲▼	5.00	▲▼	number of sta...	▼

Indicator flags: Choose the Sectors represented by the stakeholders:

A–AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY and FISHING ×

Choose the Territorial level(s) at which stakeholders are involved:

Local level ×   National level ×   Regional level ×   EU level ×

Choose the Type(s) of intervention:

resulting in EU policy uptake ×   at national level ×   at EU level ×   ×

Comments:

ⓘFields marked with * are mandatory!

Cyclamen   ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ

Specific context*: | Awareness raising Alpine ▼

Indicator descriptors & values:

Provide values later: ☐

Average visit duration (minutes)

At the beginning	At the end	Beyond 5 years	Unit
▲▼	▲▼	▲▼	Select a unit ▼

No. Downloads

At the beginning	At the end	Beyond 5 years	Unit
▲▼	▲▼	▲▼	Select a unit ▼

No. of individuals

At the beginning	At the end	Beyond 5 years	Unit
▲▼	▲▼	▲▼	Select a unit ▼

No. of unique visits

At the beginning	At the end	Beyond 5 years	Unit
▲▼	▲▼	▲▼	Select a unit ▼

Indicator flags:

Choose the Indicators for raising the awareness of Individuals:

Select any flag(s)

Reaching and/or awareness raising of the general public through the project website:

Select any flag(s)

Comments:

Specific context*: Alpine AT3301000

Indicator descriptor*: Jobs

Indicator values: Provide values later: ☐

At the beginning	At the end	Beyond 5 years	Unit
5.00	10.00	6.00	No. of FTE

Indicator flags:

Choose the Age group:
15–24 ×   25–54 ×   55–64 ×

Choose the Level of education:
Pre–primary, primary & lower secondary (ISCED level 0–2) ×

Choose the Sex of the employee(s):
Female ×   Male ×

Choose the Specificities of the employees:
Skilled ×

Other specifiers::
Other ×

Comments:

⏱ Fields marked with * are mandatory!

Cyclamen   ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ

1. **Basic project data and Context**
   A. 1.1 **Basic information**
        1.1.1 Level/Size of legal entity
        1.1.2 Timeframe for the project and the (estimated) ex post situation
   B. 1.1 Priority area/sector on which the project focuses
   C. 1.2 Ecosystem service(s)
   C. 1.3 Interrelationship with other EU policies and funds
        1.4 Overarching geographic context
        1.4.1 Biogeographic region(s)
        1.4.2 Territorial extent - NUTS
        1.4.3 Water body/bodies
        1.4.4 Ecosystem(s)
        1.4.5 Natura 2000 sites
      1.5 Project area/length
      1.6 Humans (to be) influenced by the project
   D. Types of environmental and climate action outcomes
   E. Societal outcomes
   F. Economic outcomes
2. **Water (including the marine environment)**
   2.1 Terrestrial extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed
      2.2 Aquatic extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed
      2.3 Pressure(s) or risk(s) addressed
        2.3.1 Physical alteration of channel/bed/riparian area/shore of water body
        2.3.2 Dams, barriers and locks
        2.3.3. Hydrological alteration
        2.3.4 Flood risk
        2.3.5 Resource efficiency – water
             2.3.5.1 Drought risk/water scarcity
             2.3.5.2 Water abstraction/diversion
             2.3.5.3 Water consumption for production
        2.3.6 Point source pollution
        2.3.7 Diffuse source pollution
      2.4 Environmental status - marine, coastal or transitional waters

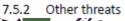**Qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators for LIFE projects General Guidance**

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/life/toolkit/pmtools/life2014_2020/documents/160215_LIFEproject_level_outcome_indicators.pdf

- Each project will have to report on a set of key indicators corresponding to the sector or priority area on which the project focuses, as well as on further **mandatory** key indicators concerning the project's societal and economic outcomes.

- Beyond these indicators, reporting on at least one *complementary* key indicator is mandatory in order to reflect the multipurpose character of the project and the synergies it creates.

3. **Waste**
    3.1   Waste management
    3.2   Marine litter

4. **Resource efficiency (including soil, forests and green and circular economy)**
    4.1   Resource efficiency - energy
        4.1.1   Consumption
        4.1.2   Intensity
        4.1.3   Renewables production
    4.2   Resource efficiency - Forest
        4.2.1   Sustainable Forest Management
        4.2.2   Provision of forest datasets to the European Data Centre
    4.3   Resource efficiency - soil
    4.4   Resource efficiency - circular economy

5. **Environment and health (including chemicals and noise)**
    5.1   Chemicals
        5.1.1   Chemicals released
        5.1.2   Chemicals substitution
    5.2   Noise
        5.2.1   Noise level/frequency - terrestrial
        5.2.2   Noise level/frequency - underwater noise

6. **Air**
    6.1   Air - emissions
    6.2   Air - quality
    6.3   Air - deposition

7. **Nature and Biodiversity**
    7.1   Ecosystem assessment
    7.2   Ecosystem services assessment
    7.3   Natural and semi-natural habitats
    7.4   Wildlife species
    7.5   Threats - Invasive alien species (IAS) or other threats
        7.5.1   Invasive Alien Species
        7.5.2   Other threats

Qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators for LIFE projects General Guidance

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8. **Climate Change Mitigation**
    - 8.1   Greenhouse gas emissions
        - 8.1.1 CO_2
        - 8.1.2   Other greenhouse gases
    - 8.2   Carbon capture and sequestration
9. **Climate Change Adaptation**
    - 9.1   Adaptation area
    - 9.2   Particularly vulnerable areas
    - 9.3   Infrastructures targeted for climate resilience
10. **Governance**
    - 10.1   Compliance/enforcement
        - 10.1.1   Duty holders covered
        - 10.1.2   Supervisory/enforcement bodies involved
        - 10.1.3   Risk-based compliance/enforcement system put in place/completed
    - 10.2   Effect/impact of involving non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in project activities
11. **Information and awareness raising of the general public**
    - 11.1   Website (mandatory)
    - 11.2   Other tools for reaching/raising awareness of the general public
    - 11.3   Surveys carried out regarding awareness of the environmental/climate problem addressed (only mandatory for information and awareness projects)
12. **Capacity building**
    - 12.1   Networking (mandatory)
    - 12.2   Professional training or education
13. **Jobs**
14. **Contribution to Economic growth**
    - 14.1   Total project related expenditure during the project period
        - 14.2.1   Capital expenditure expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end
        - 14.2.2   Operating expenses expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end
        - 14.2.3   Revenue expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end
        - 14.2.4   Cost reduction expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end
    - 14.3   Future funding
    - 14.4   Continuation/replication/transfer scope
        - 14.4.1   Entry into new entities/projects
        - 14.4.2   Entry into new sectors
        - 14.4.3   Entry into new geographical areas

Qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators for LIFE projects General Guidance
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mandatory

Example

- A project focusing on Sector 2. '**Water**' under the sub-programme for Environment will need to provide values for one of the water-related indicators. If the project focuses on '2.3.6 Point source pollution', the applicant will have to choose at least one pollutant (e.g. zinc and its compounds) as a 'descriptor' and provide related values which are expected to be measured at the outset, at the end, and 3 or 5 years after the end of the project with the corresponding measuring units.

- The applicant can also provide complementary data, e.g. on the project's effects on an endangered species affected by the point source pollution.

- It is also mandatory to report on or estimate values regarding indicators such as economic outcomes, website, networking and the effects of involving other stakeholders in your project.

To sum up!

- ✓ Select indicators that are **relevant** to the project objectives and are more suitable to monitor your project's impact.

- ✓ Must have a **baseline** to compare with. - *Baseline description should be clear enough as it is essential for evaluating the potential of the project (AW1 CN/FP).*

- ✓ Define a draft **methodology** before you quantify.

- ✓ Set **targets**. Be ambitious but realistic. No exaggerated data. Always provide true data, even if small, limited expected results.

- ✓ Must keep **consistency** with expected results and impacts (B1 forms, CN) and values reported in the table on LIFE KPIs. - *Expected results and quantitative estimations of projects impacts (during and 3/5 years after project end) (AW2 CN - AW3 FP)*

- ✓ Several indicators are **mandatory** for all projects (theme specific, socio-economic and communication indicators). You can measure more indicators appropriate for your project to show synergistic effects (**complementary**).

Thank you!

Keep in touch!

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