

Life KPI Database Guidance document

(for LIFE projects of calls LIFE21-27 SAP/SIP/SNAP)



Version January 2023



Input to this guide has been edited and coordinated by Solon Mias, project advisor at CINEA (European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency) with the support of the following Neemo monitoring experts: Aiga Kala, Anastasia Koutsolioutsou, Ben Delbare, Claudia Pfirrmann, Cristina Rabozzi, Dimas Ramos, Elias Demian, Jan Sliva, Lars Borrás, Ludovico Susani, Lynne Barratt, Mariona Salvatella, Olsa Trasuna, Raphael Bequet, Roberto Ghezzi, Ruta Kuriene, Theoharis Tziouvaras, Yael Meroz, Zsuzsanna Kocsis-Kupper and with the assistance of Ivona Malbalsic and Aixa Sopeña.

Communication Coordinator: Clare Taylor. Graphic design: Annick Dereine

Cover photo: Photo: LIFE10 ENV/ES/000471

The contents of this guidance document 'LIFE KPI database: Guidance document (for LIFE projects of calls LIFE21-27 SAP/SIP/SNAP)' do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the institutions of the European Union

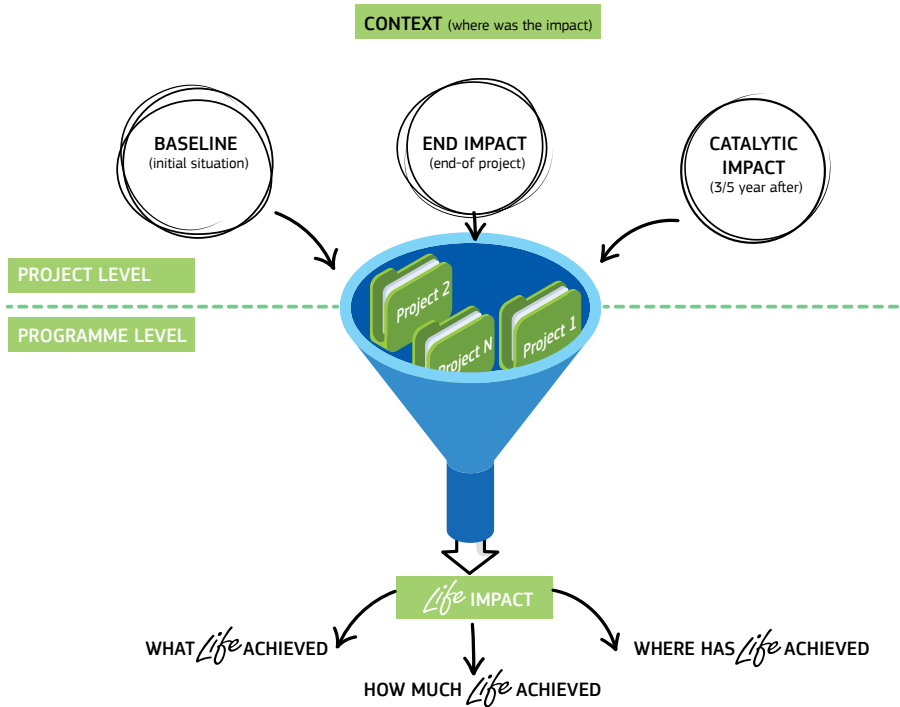
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
PROJECT INFORMATION	5
BASIC INFORMATION	5
QUICK GUIDE	9
TROUBLESHOOTING	10
PRIORITY AREA/SECTOR ON WHICH THE PROJECT FOCUSES	11
INDICATOR CONTEXT	13
C.1. OVERARCHING CONTEXT	13
C.1.1. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS	14
C.1.2. TERRITORIAL EXTENTS	14
C.1.3. WATER BODIES	14
C.1.4. NATURA 2000 SITES	15
C.1.5. STRATEGIC PROJECT FUNDING	16
C.2. SPECIFIC CONTEXT	18
PROJECT SPECIFIC SETTINGS AND INDICATOR SELECTION	21
INDICATOR VALUES	23
1.5.B. PROJECT WORK AREA	23
1.6.B. HUMANS IMPACTED BY THE PROJECT	26
2.B. WATER (INCLUDING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT)	29
2.1.B. REDUCTION IN TERRESTRIAL AREA OR LENGTH AFFECTED BY FLOODS, DROUGHTS/SCARCITY OR OTHER WATER-RELATED PRESSURES	29
2.2.B. REDUCTION IN AREA OR LENGTH OF SURFACE FRESHWATER BODIES OR VOLUME OF GROUNDWATER WHOSE STATUS IS AFFECTED BY ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE PROJECT	34
2.3.B. REDUCTION OF SURFACE AREA OF MARINE AND COASTAL WATERS UNDER ECOLOGICAL PRESSURES	39
2.4.B. PRESSURE(S) OR RISKS(S) ADDRESSED	42
2.4.1.B. CONNECTIVITY OF WATER BODIES	42
2.4.2.B. WATER EFFICIENCY – REDUCTION IN NEW WATER PRODUCED/SUPPLIED DUE TO APPROPRIATE WATER SAVING MEASURES	44
2.4.3.B. WATER POLLUTION – DIFFUSE AND POINT SOURCE POLLUTION	46
2.4.4.B. MARINE LITTER COLLECTED OR PREVENTED	48
2.4.5.B. UNDERWATER NOISE	50
3.B. SOIL	52
3.1.B. SOIL – REDUCTION OF LAND AREA WITH SOIL QUALITY ISSUES	52
4.B. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND WASTE (INCLUDING ENERGY, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND FORESTS)	54
4.1.B. ENERGY	54
4.1.1.B. PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION	54
4.1.2.B. RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION	57
4.2.B. FOREST	59
4.2.1.B. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	59
4.3.B. WASTE MANAGEMENT	61
4.4.B. CIRCULAR ECONOMY – AMOUNT OF MASS OF PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES BEING PREPARED FOR REUSE, RECYCLING AND RECOVERY	64
4.5.B. PROCESS EFFICIENCY – REDUCTION IN USE OF MATERIALS IN PROCESSES	67
5.B. ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH (INCLUDING CHEMICALS AND NOISE)	70
5.1.B. CHEMICALS	70
5.1.1.B. CHEMICALS - REDUCTION OF USE, RELEASE OR PRESENCE OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS	70
5.2.B. TERRESTRIAL NOISE LEVEL/FREQUENCY	73
6.B. AIR	75
6.1.B. AIR – REDUCTION OF POLLUTING AIR EMISSIONS	75
6.2.B. AIR – REDUCTION IN PRESENCE OF AIR POLLUTANTS AND RELATED EXCEEDANCES	77
6.3.B. AIR – REDUCTION IN DEPOSITION OF AIR POLLUTANTS	79

7.B. NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY	81
7.1.B. ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR SERVICES	81
7.2.B. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL HABITATS	83
7.3.B. WILDLIFE SPECIES	85
7.4.B. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES	88
8.B. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION	90
8.1.B. REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	90
8.2.B. CARBON SEQUESTRATION INCREASE	94
9.B. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	96
9.1.B. ADAPTATION AREA – REDUCTION OF AREAS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE	96
9.2.B. INFRASTRUCTURES TARGETED FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE	99
10.B. GOVERNANCE	101
10.1.B. COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT AND LEGISLATION	101
10.1.1.B. NUMBER OF DUTY HOLDERS ENGAGED BY THE PROJECT	101
10.1.2.B. NUMBER OF SUPERVISORY/ENFORCEMENT BODIES ENGAGED BY THE PROJECT	104
10.1.3.B. ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PROJECT IN COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT OR LEGISLATION	106
10.2.B. INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (NOT DUTY HOLDERS OR ENFORCEMENT/SUPERVISORY BODIES) IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES	108
10.3.B. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND EDUCATION	111
11.B. INFORMATION AND AWARENESS	113
11.1.B. WEBSITE	113
11.2.B. OTHER TOOLS FOR REACHING/RAISING AWARENESS.....	114
11.3.B. SURVEYS CARRIED OUT TO ASSESS AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL/CLIMATE PROBLEM ADDRESSED	116
12.B. NETWORKING AND SINERGIES	117
12.1.B. NETWORKING AND SYNERGIES WITH PROJECTS/INITIATIVES	117
13.B. NEW JOBS CREATED	119
14.B. ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY AND CATALYTIC EFFECT	122
14.1.B. REVENUE DURING OR AFTER THE PROJECT END DUE TO PROJECT OUTCOMES	122
14.2.B. CATALYTIC EFFECT – FINANCIAL – CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT TRIGGERED OR FINANCE ACCESSED	123
14.3.B. CONTINUATION/REPLICATION/TRANSFER AFTER THE PROJECT	125
14.3.1.B. CONTINUATION IN THE SAME PREMISES/AREA(S) AS THOSE USED DURING THE PROJECT	125
14.3.2.B. CATALYTIC EFFECT – THEMATIC – TRANSFER TO NEW SECTORS/THEMATIC SCOPES	127
14.3.3.B. CATALYTIC EFFECT – SPATIAL – REPLICATION OF THE SAME TECHNICAL APPROACH INTO NEW GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS	128
ANNEXES WITH KPI LISTS	129

INTRODUCTION

Under the LIFE Regulation, the LIFE Programme is required to provide an assessment of its quantitative impact on a set of pre-defined indicators (see LIFE Regulation, Annex II). To calculate its impact, the LIFE Programme starts by measuring the impact of its individual LIFE projects. It then aggregates the individual LIFE project impacts to estimate the overall LIFE Programme impact on each pre-defined indicator.



This includes Key Project-level Indicators related to Water, Air quality, Waste, Resource efficiency, Nature and Biodiversity, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, as well as Job creation. The results show the positive impact of the LIFE programme on these indicators, which are relevant to different EU policies and strategies. This may have a wide range of implications, from justifying the use of public funds for the benefit of the environment and citizens, to supporting policy-makers and other stakeholders with an interest in the environment, and enhancing LIFE programme management.

The LIFE KPI Database is the tool used by the LIFE Programme in order to gather the impacts of its projects.

In practice, LIFE projects are asked to enter three sets of values along with the relevant context within the KPI webtool. These three values are the initial situation or “baseline” at the start of the project, the situation at the end of the project, and the expected further improvement 3 to 5 years after the project-end. The difference between the final value at project-end and the baseline provides an indication of the impact achieved during the LIFE project. The difference between the expected value 3 to 5 years after the project-end and the baseline provides an indication of the potential impact of the LIFE project both during and 3 to 5 years after its end, thus highlighting the continuation/sustainability and replication potential of the LIFE projects. This also provides an indication of the full potential impact of the LIFE funding, though it is worth noting that it is difficult to accurately assess the expected impact beyond the project duration.

In order to verify the validity of the data provided, the KPI values submitted by the LIFE projects are first checked by external monitors. Subsequently, the verified values are checked by CINEA. This includes checks and validation by the Project Advisers responsible for the LIFE projects, but also additional checks at programme level by the CINEA KPI Verifier to identify singularities and anomalies within the data submitted by the projects. Important

effort has been made on ensuring a common understanding amongst all parties (projects, monitors, advisers) on what is to be reported and how for each KPI. This is supported through semi-automated checks on the data but also additional analysis of singularities. All these help to improve the overall system performance and are essential to ensure the quality, reliability and robustness of the LIFE KPI data. This is fundamental for the use of the KPIs as a measurement of the impact of the LIFE programme and also for the consideration of data at European Union level.

In addition, this quality system helps to improve the own KPI system, making it more accessible, precise and reliable.

For the Multi Annual Working Programme 2021-24, the indicator system has been upgraded and improved, with a revision of both the indicators and the guidance instructions. This new version of the LIFE KPIs (denominated Beta version KPIs) is only available for projects LIFE21 onwards. That is why this document is addressed only for the beta versions of the LIFE KPIs, even if some of the new guidance could be applicable to the legacy KPIs.

To help beneficiaries, a series of training and guidance materials have been developed over the past years. This can be accessed at the [KPI website section](#) but also through the LIFE KPI Database. Each section and KPI in the KPI Database webtool contains specific guidance with full and structured information on how to complete each KPI.

This document is meant as further assistance to all KPI webtool users, by compiling in one document all the individual KPI guides present within the KPI database. This includes the different entries available in the various drop-down lists of the webtool.

It is worth noting that, the LIFE KPI database may need to be updated on a regular basis, depending on the various parameters, including any future LIFE Regulation, policy requirements, progress of data gathering and issues identified. This would imply subsequent modifications to this guidance document.

The following icons are used along the document:



Suggestions and tips



Examples



Relevance for the LIFE programme



Decreasing trends



Special attention needed



Increasing trends



Definitions



Relevant information to SNAP/SIPs projects

PROJECT INFORMATION

BASIC INFORMATION

Welcome to the LIFE KPI database - beta version.

The information within this guide applies **exclusively for LIFE projects under calls LIFE21-27**.

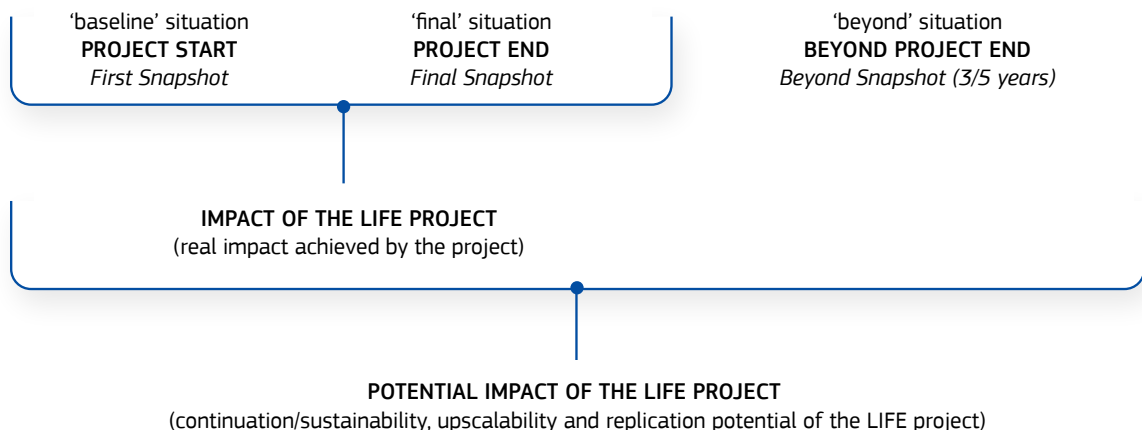
Why report on KPIs?

Under the LIFE Regulation, the LIFE programme is required to provide an assessment of its quantitative impact on a set of pre-defined indicators (see LIFE Regulation, Annex II). To calculate its impact, the LIFE programme starts by measuring the impact of its individual LIFE projects on this set of pre-defined indicators. It then aggregates the individual LIFE project impacts to estimate the overall LIFE programme impact on each pre-defined indicator. Using this approach it is possible to evaluate the impact of individual LIFE projects, as well as the LIFE programme as a whole. The LIFE KPI database is the tool used by the LIFE programme in order to gather the impacts of its projects.

In addition to providing the information required under the LIFE Regulation, the LIFE programme may use the information provided by the LIFE projects in order to support policy making. For this reason the LIFE programme requires that each LIFE project provides information not only on the amount of impacts but also about the type and the location (context) of these impacts.

How are KPIs gathered?

Each project has to report its impacts 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 project-level indicators (hereinafter KPIs) concerning the project's societal and economic outcomes. For this purpose, projects need to provide three values for each KPI:



For each KPI reported, projects need to provide the above three values as well as a clarification of the **type of impact (descriptor)** and the **specific context (location)** it is taking place. This helps the LIFE programme identify not only the amount of the programme's impact but also its type and its location.

Projects should note that the LIFE KPI database is not meant to be used for reporting all possible project indicators. The LIFE KPI database includes only the KPIs for which the programme needs to report upon (e.g. based on Annex II of the LIFE Regulation, as mentioned above). Project indicators that do not fit in the LIFE KPI database should be monitored via tools set by the projects and should be reported via their various written reports.

Some basic definitions of terms used throughout the database:

'Context'

Defines within which context the impact is taking place.

- The project will have one or several specific contexts.
- For each indicator you will select one specific context from a drop-down list already created by the project¹.
- The context includes at minimum a location element such as a NUTS code, a Natura 2000 site or a water body, allowing the LIFE programme to pinpoint where the impact is taking place.
- For strategic/integrated projects the context also includes a funding element, allowing the LIFE programme to clarify if the impact achieved is via the direct LIFE funding or via complementary funding.

'Descriptor'

Allows the project to define the indicator impact. The descriptor could be the type of impact, the sector of impact, the environmental pressure addressed, the source of environmental pressure, the exact pollutant, etc.

- One descriptor = one single entry.
- Some KPIs may require more than one descriptor (e.g. on multiple pollutants). A new descriptor must be filled in for each.



The descriptor information makes the outcomes more meaningful, especially for policy makers.

'Values' & 'units'

Values express the state of play at the start, at the end and 3/5 years beyond the project end for the selected descriptor(s) and context. These values are not percentages but actual amounts with a relevant unit.

- The measuring units used should be the same for all three values (start, end and 3/5 years beyond project end).



It should be noted that if at the start of the project these values are not known, the project may click on 'Provide Values Later' and report values by the final report stage.

'Flags'

Flags enable projects to provide further clarifications for their impacts. Unlike descriptors, the project can select as many relevant flags as they wish from a pre-set list.

- Flagging is meant to facilitate a later search for interesting features of LIFE projects and to identify synergies and complementarity.
- While not obligatory, projects are strongly advised to select relevant flags.

'Comments'

Section to provide standalone explanations about the context and the impacts:

- how the values were calculated/monitored/obtained (e.g. own measurement or measurement by the authorised entity X);
- the tools and/or the methodology used;
- any high-level calculations made to estimate the start/end/beyond values provided;
- any project deliverable/document that could be used for verifying the values included in the KPI database.

For more information on the above elements, projects are strongly advised to look at the LIFE KPI training modules on the LIFE website (LIFE reporting/KPIs) and the individual guides of each section and KPI they wish to report upon.

¹ Please see 'Indicator Contexts' section on the main menu of the KPI database.

What is expected of LIFE projects?

To gather the data needed to describe and quantify the project effects, a LIFE project is expected to **report on and/or estimate the state of play** with respect to the most relevant **LIFE KPIs** at least once at the beginning (first snapshot) and once at the end of the project period (final report snapshot).

The LIFE KPI database provides the structure for gathering the data and pre-defines some mandatory indicators. The structure is defined by the following sections:

- In the sections under '**Indicator context**', the project will have to choose the overarching context elements which are relevant for the different project impacts and define the specific contexts that indicate primarily the location of the impacts.
- In the section '**Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection**', the project will have to choose relevant policies/funds and select the relevant indicators (KPIs) they wish to report upon (i.e. the LIFE programme KPIs for which they can provide values). Some of these LIFE programme KPIs may be mandatory for the project to report upon (e.g. project area, people impacted) and in that case they are pre-selected and cannot be unticked.
- In the section '**Indicator Values**', the project will see only the set of KPIs that have been selected in the section 'Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection'. By clicking on each KPI appearing, the project will be able to provide their impacts by clicking on the 'Add new indicator values' button. This will open a template allowing the project to report the context, descriptor, values, flags and comments for the KPI they wish or are being asked to report upon.

To facilitate the reporting of LIFE projects, relevant data was transferred from part C of their proposal to the LIFE KPI database. Data transferred includes:

- contexts selected: country and Natura 2000
- any of 20 eGrants part C KPIs that were completed with a full set of values (except the species KPI):
 - descriptors selected
 - values entered
 - units selected
 - comments entered.

For their first snapshot (within 9 months of project start), projects are asked to

- Check/update the part C data transferred (contexts, descriptors, values, units, comments).
- Enter new KPI data (e.g. anything under eGrants part C 'Other Specific Project KPIs').
- Check the data validity (via error checks and warnings on 'Trends: reporting standardization check' or 'Ranges: data value/amount check').

✔ Step 1. Check Mandatory KPI Values

✔ Step 3. Check KPI Values Trends

✔ Step 2. Check All KPI Values

✔ Step 4. Check KPI Values Ranges

For the values provided, the methodology used to obtain them may differ depending on the stage of the project execution. At proposal stage, all values were estimates. The projects are asked to improve these estimates and update their values within the first 9 months of the project execution based on available updated data. At final report stage, the projects are asked to provide **actual measured values** of the baseline (start) and of their achievements (project end), as well as their final estimates for the period 3/5 years beyond the project end.



Strategic/integrated projects require an additional interim report snapshot due to their long duration.

For all sets of values entered, a certain level of **proof/justification** is required.

- In the case of first snapshot estimates (but also interim snapshots for SIP/SNAP projects), justification should be provided in the KPI comment boxes. It may be through previous experience or past studies.
- In the case of final snapshots, the project should provide actual figures achieved for its project end values. These figures should be provable and justifiable, either due to direct measurements (e.g. the project set up a monitoring scheme with sensors, or inspections to obtain direct measurements) or proxy measurements (e.g. by measuring behavioural change via surveys before allocating a corresponding percentage change on environmental impacts).
- In the comment boxes, the project should explain the mechanisms used and how the figures were measured (whether direct measurements or via proxies) and briefly explain any methods/calculations used.



If no such mechanisms are in place or can be identified, projects should not report on environmental or climate-related impacts that are not mandatory.



The information provided in the comment boxes is strongly relevant for the assessment of the quality of the indicator values provided.

For each snapshot (first, interim or final report snapshot), once all required data have been filled in, they are saved by the project **and submitted for verification**.

If the data are considered to be of insufficient quality, the submission is rejected and has to be revised, until it can be validated by the contracting authority. The validated data are subsequently frozen (i.e. we take a snapshot of it).

For more detailed information and training, please see the guides of each section/KPI and the training videos on the LIFE website (LIFE reporting/KPIs):

- [Module 1: Accessing to the KPI Database](#)
- [Module 2: The KPI process and project status](#)
- [Module 3: Navigating through the KPI Database](#)
- [Module 4a: Selecting overarching contexts](#)
- [Module 4b: Creating specific context](#)
- [Module 5: Filling in the Indicators](#)
- Additional training video with demonstration - [Training video with demonstration of the LIFE KPI Webtool from LIFE20 Welcome Meeting - Horizontal Sessions \(KPI session starts at 1:53:00\)](#)

A special guidance document for [Key Project-level Indicators](#) was produced specifically for LIFE strategic/integrated projects. In addition, strategic/integrated projects may benefit from the recording of the webinar 'KPIs for Integrated Projects' that took place on Monday 1 March 2021. The recording of this training is now available [here](#).




In case of any IT issues, please contact the [LIFE IT helpdesk](#) (via webform).

Will I receive less funding if the actual outcomes are less positive than expected?

The LIFE funding is provided based on the terms and conditions of the specific LIFE project grant agreement. Project funding is not directly linked to reaching the expected outcomes but inability to achieve these outcomes may be linked to other failures in the grant agreement implementation that may consequently have contractual impacts. However, that will depend on the overall grant agreement execution assessment.

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

QUICK GUIDE

If you are aware of the basic concepts of the LIFE KPIs and you just need a quick step-by-step guide/reminder on how to fill in the data, then please follow the quick KPI steps below. In addition, in each section and KPI you will find a dedicated guide.

Finally, these quick steps should be followed fully for the first KPI report submission. If you are at the final report stage, then the data you entered or selected for the first report will appear automatically (you will simply need to update it in case of changes).

Project Information

- A. Basic Information
- B. Priority area/Sector on which the project focuses

Indicator Context

- C.1. Overarching Context
- C.2. Specific Context

Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection

- D. Project setting, area/length and population
- E. Environmental and Climate action outputs and outcomes
- F. Societal outputs and outcomes
- G. Economic outputs and outcomes

Indicator Values

- Step 1. Check Mandatory KPI Values
- Step 2. Check All KPI Values
- Step 3. Check KPI Values Trends
- Step 4. Check KPI Values Ranges

▶ A. Basic Information

- Check your project's basic information – title, acronym, etc.
- Enter any missing coordinating beneficiary information (legal entity, level, size, etc.).
- Select 3 or 5 years for after the project end².

▶ B. Priority area

- Check the priority area of your project.

▶ C.1. Overarching Context

- Select the elements that are linked to the context(s) in which your impacts are taking place.

▶ C.2. Specific Context

- Using the overarching context previously selected, define your own specific context(s) that best describe the context in which your impact is taking place. In most cases, one specific context is enough³.

▶ D. Project setting, area/length and population

- Select the policies and funds that you consider appropriate.

▶ E. Environmental and Climate action outputs and outcomes

- Select the KPIs you wish to report upon (*KPIs transferred from eGrants and mandatory KPIs are already pre-selected by the system*). You must select at least one KPI in this section, linked to your project's priority area.

▶ F. Societal outputs and outcomes & G. Economic outputs and outcomes

- Select the KPIs you wish to report upon (*mandatory KPIs are already pre-selected by the system*).

▶ Indicator Values

- Check the data/values transferred automatically from eGrants and correct/update them or enter new values for other KPIs selected.

1. Use the automated checks on the top middle of the page to check your KPI entries. We suggest you click on the four check buttons every time you finish entering a new KPI. The sequence order should be followed:

- Step 1: 'Check Mandatory KPI Values' will check for critical errors that will block you from submitting your KPIs to the contracting authority.
- Step 2: 'Check All KPI Values' will check for more errors, some of which are not critical but risk raising questions when submitted. In particular, you would need to correct any negative values or 'deprecated' elements present in your data.
- Step 3: 'Check KPI Values Trends' will provide warnings if the way you are reporting your KPI values appears to be wrong or environmentally harmful!
- Step 4: 'Check KPI Values Ranges' will provide warnings if the impacts you are reporting appear to be too large in comparison to an average LIFE project.

Please try to address all errors and warnings and, if you are uncertain, contact your monitor. For warnings of trends/ranges, please double check what you are reporting and, if you still consider the values correct, then please provide thorough explanations in the comments box.

If no issues appear, then please click on 'Submit for Verification'.

² Nature, climate adaptation and strategic projects should select 5 years.

³ Please watch the context training module to help you with deciding on how to define your contexts.

TROUBLESHOOTING

The following issues may occur and we propose the following steps:

1. Access issues: If you are reading this guide from the LIFE website and you have issues accessing the KPI webtool, please watch the KPI training modules on the LIFE website or contact the LIFE IT helpdesk at [LIFE 3.0 - LIFE Contact Page \(europa.eu\)](#).
2. When clicking on the 'Check Mandatory KPI Values' or the 'Check All KPI Values' buttons:
 - The system indicates an error that a KPI should be reported and I cannot submit my data for verification. Solution: This KPI must be a mandatory KPI and should appear in the 'Indicator Values' section of the menu. Please click on the KPI in the 'Indicator Values' section and report values on it by clicking on 'Add New Indicator Values'.
 - The system indicates an error that a descriptor, unit or a context selected is deprecated. Solution: If the descriptor, unit or context has been deprecated, it means it is no longer in use for a variety of reasons (e.g. because a Natura 2000 site or a water body have changed names or ID numbers, a chemicals number has changed). Please go to the problematic KPI and update the problematic element (descriptor, unit or context) to a value that is not deprecated. If the value is not in the list, you must contact your monitor/project advisor in CINEA.
 - The system indicates an error that a value is not positive. Solution: All values entered in the beginning, end and 3/5 years beyond value boxes, must be positive numbers or 0. Negative values are not allowed. Please visit the problematic KPI and change negative values to either 0 or a positive number.
3. When clicking on the 'Check KPI Values Trends' button (please note that messages received here are WARNINGS and do not block your data submission):
 - The system indicates that for a KPI entry the 'values trend is required to be as following $\text{projectStartValue} < \text{projectEndValue} \leq \text{beyondProjectEndValue}$ '. Solution: For each KPI a certain trend is expected (see also the guide of the specific KPI). In this case the KPI trend is expected to be positive, thus the value should increase during the project execution and then either remain the same or further increase 3/5 years after the project end. Such KPIs could be, for example, non-pressure KPIs like 'KPI 13.B New Jobs Created', where the start value is expected to be 0 and the project end value to be bigger than 0. Hence, the project should revisit the problematic KPI and recheck its values. If the project considers that the trend is correctly not respected (e.g. in 'KPI 13.B New Jobs Created' no new jobs were created and hence the values entered are 0-0-0), then they should provide a clear standalone comment explaining this and proceed with submission of their data.
4. When clicking on the 'Check KPI Values Ranges' button (please note that messages received here are WARNINGS and do not block your data submission):
 - The system indicates that for a KPI entry the 'values are expected to be within a certain range'. Solution: For each KPI a certain average range of impact is expected based on statistical analysis of about 800 LIFE projects. A warning will appear in this check if your project is reporting higher or lower values than the expected average range. Hence, the project should revisit the problematic KPI and recheck its values (usually the issue is that the values entered are resulting in a bigger than average impact, i.e. the project end value minus the project start value is too big either due to the values entered or the wrong unit being used). If the project considers that the values and units entered are correct, then they should provide a clear standalone explanation in the comments box explaining this and proceed with submission of their data.
5. When trying to create or update a KPI:
 - I updated or created a KPI but when saving I get an error message that the comments are not ASCII. Solution: Please ensure that there are no special characters or tabs used in the comments. You may need to copy and paste the comments in a text file and remove any special characters before pasting back into the KPI database comments box.
 - I updated or created a KPI but when saving I see three dots constantly and the KPI data are not saved. Solution: Close the KPI entry box by clicking on X at the top right corner and redo the KPI. When redoing the KPI please check that all mandatory elements have been entered in the KPI (e.g. descriptors, values, units). If even one is missing, then the KPI will not save.

6. Contexts (overarching/specific): I created a specific context using certain overarching context elements but I don't want to use it anymore. I want to delete this specific context and/or the overarching context elements that it uses, but when I click on 'delete' in the 'Indicator Context' module the specific context/overarching context elements are not deleted. Solution: The reason why the specific context/overarching context elements are not deleted is because they are being used in one of the KPIs you created. So first check that these specific contexts/overarching elements are not used in any KPI. Then try to delete the specific context and then deselect the overarching context elements. If in doubt, please watch the context KPI training module on the LIFE website/reporting/KPIs. If you are sure that the contexts you want to delete are not being used, then contact the LIFE IT helpdesk (see link below).
7. Missing contexts, descriptors or units: If you consider that a context, descriptor or unit is missing from the KPI database (e.g. a Natura 2000 or a water body context; a chemical, species or habitat descriptor; a unit of appropriate size), please contact your monitor. If the monitor considers that there is no appropriate alternative, then contact the LIFE IT helpdesk as indicated below.

If any of the above issues cannot be resolved, please contact your monitor. If the monitor cannot resolve the issue, please contact the LIFE IT helpdesk through the following webform: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/life/publicWebsite/contact>

PRIORITY AREA/THEME ON WHICH THE PROJECT FOCUSES

The project priority area and theme are defined by the call that the project applied for at proposal stage and the areas that the project focuses upon. They are already pre-selected for the project. For LIFE21 onwards, the following priority areas/themes apply:

Select both Priority area and Thematic Priority/Priority Area:

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY / MAWP21-24 - Air

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY / MAWP21-24 - Circular Economy and Waste

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY / MAWP21-24 - Chemicals

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY / MAWP21-24 - Noise

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY / MAWP21-24 - Soil

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY / MAWP21-24 - Water

MAWP21-24 - NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY / MAWP21-24 - Nature and Biodiversity

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE / MAWP21-24 - Governance - Environment

MAWP21-24 - ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE / MAWP21-24 - Governance - Nature

MAWP21-24 - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION / MAWP21-24 - Climate Change Adaptation

MAWP21-24 - CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION / MAWP21-24 - Climate Change Mitigation

MAWP21-24 - CLIMATE GOVERNANCE / MAWP21-24 - Governance - Climate

MAWP21-24 - STRATEGIC NATURE PROJECTS / MAWP21-24 - Strategic Nature Projects

MAWP21-24 - STRATEGIC INTEGRATED PROJECTS / MAWP21-24 - Strategic Integrated Projects - Environment


MAWP21-24 - STRATEGIC INTEGRATED PROJECTS / MAWP21-24 - Strategic Integrated Projects - Climate



The priority area/theme is an important element because it defines the mandatory environmental KPIs that the project should report upon.

In the section 'Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection', the project will have to choose at least one indicator falling within the priority area/sector on which the project focuses. For this purpose, the relevant section is already pre-selected for the project. For example, if the project is a LIFE CEQL/ENV project working on air, then it will be allocated to the air snapshot and in the section 'Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection' the air section will be pre-selected, forcing the project to report on at least one indicator within the air section. The project can then choose which of the three to report upon (6.1 and/or 6.2 and/or 6.3). If the project does not report on at least one air indicator, then it will be blocked from submitting its data. It is therefore essential to ensure that the priority area/theme of the project indicated here is correct. If the project considers there is a mistake, they should contact the [LIFE IT helpdesk](#) (via webform) and request a change in the priority/theme as well as the connected snapshot.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

INDICATOR CONTEXT

C.1. OVERARCHING CONTEXT

Before entering KPI values in the KPI database, projects must create contexts.

- The main aim of using contexts is to pinpoint the locations where the project takes place and where it has its main measurable impact(s).
- Contexts allow projects to add environmental characteristics about these locations.
- Also, strategic integrated projects can add information on the budgetary lines used at various locations.
- Projects may undertake environmental actions with varying impacts at different locations.
- One project may therefore have multiple contexts and different contexts per KPI.

To create these contexts, there are two steps.

- 1 Select the relevant overarching contexts from a pre-defined list. Select the overarching contexts **most relevant for describing the contexts in which the project works and/or its impacts are taking place**. This means defining, for the project's work and/or its impacts, elements such as geographical location, links to environmental characteristics like water bodies or Natura 2000 sites, types of funding used (for SIP/SNAP projects), etc.
- 2 Once you select all the relevant overarching contexts, you can use them in section C.2. Specific Context to define the list of **contexts that are specific to your project** and best reflect the location of your project's work and impact. Specific contexts will then appear in the drop-down list of each of the KPIs and the project will be able to link the indicator descriptors and related values to the specific context of section C.2.

All the overarching contexts selected will have to be used in at least one of the specific contexts created in section C.2.



Deprecated (no longer valid) **items on drop-down lists**: The overarching elements in some of the drop-down lists may need to be updated and corrected over time. For example, due to changes in names or codes of water bodies, Natura 2000 sites or NUTS codes. If a selected item is no longer up to date or correct, then it will be marked as deprecated but maintained in the list for historic reasons, as it may have been used in the past and the system needs to keep these outdated values. However, when entering data in the database for the first time, you should not choose deprecated items. If some of the items that you choose initially have become deprecated, you will need to replace them with the new versions. Otherwise, the system will block you from submitting your data to the Commission. In case you do not find your item in the list provided, you must contact your monitor/project advisor in CINEA.

For more detailed guidance on overarching contexts, and a demo on how to select them, see module 4a of the KPI video tutorials, 'Selecting overarching contexts', available on the LIFE programme website: [Module 4a: Selecting overarching contexts](#).

C.1.1. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

In C.1.1. **Biogeographical regions**, you can select in which region your project operates. This sub-context is filled in primarily by nature and strategic projects as it provides relevant input to the biogeographical process and seminars. For example, if a project takes place in Belgium, it could include both the Atlantic and Continental biogeographical regions. This means that the project should select both regions and click on save (see the above video for a demonstration).



► **Biogeographical regions** are geographical reference units for describing habitat types and species which live under similar conditions in different countries.

References:

Further information: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm

A map of all biogeographical regions in Europe (including areas outside EU27): [Biogeographical regions in Europe — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm)

A map of biogeographical and marine regions in the EU: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biogeographical-and-marine-regions-in>

C.1.2. TERRITORIAL EXTENTS

In Territorial Extents, projects should select the most relevant territorial extents. These are the administrative territorial subdivisions (e.g. Member State, associated country, region, province/district, municipality) which are relevant for defining the area of work or impact of the project with regard to its main environmental, climate action or related governance or information objectives. In the EU, the territorial extent is subdivided into four levels and expressed with NUTS codes. Projects wishing to select a territorial extent must select at least the Member State/country level.



► **NUTS** is the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics of Europe, which is maintained by EUROSTAT. More information on territorial extents/NUTS codes: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>.

C.1.3. WATER BODIES

This overarching context element may be relevant for all LIFE project strands. If a project influences a river basin district or one or more water bodies, it should identify and select them in this section. Such influence could be linked to any of the indicators of 'Section 2 Water (including the marine environment)' (e.g. water pollution, water body connectivity, water abstraction).

To select a relevant river basin district or water body, the project should first select the relevant country. A list of relevant river basin districts will then be made available for selection in the second drop-down list below. The identification of the country and river basin district is obligatory for a project wishing to select an overarching context from this section. However, if the project is only impacting specific water bodies, it should choose the relevant water bodies from the third drop-down list. The code of the water body chosen will then appear automatically in the fourth column. Alternatively, if the project knows the water body code, they can select or enter it in the fourth drop-down line and the relevant water body should appear in the third drop-down menu.

Member State*	<input type="text"/>	▼
River Basin District*	<input type="text"/>	▼
Water Body Name	<input type="text"/>	▼
Water Body Code	<input type="text"/>	▼
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Filter Water Body Code list above by selected Water Body Name		
<input type="button" value="⊕ Add"/>		

Continue below ↓

Please note that if the box 'Filter Water Body Code list above by selected Water Body Name' is ticked, and if the project chooses a water body on the third line, only its water body code will be made available in the fourth drop-down list. If the tick box remains unticked, all river basin district water body codes will be made available in the fourth drop-down list, independently of what water body was chosen.

If the project does not know the water body it is influencing, it should obtain the relevant information (i.e. the EU water body name and/or code) from the national water authorities or use the WISE map in the link below.



In terms of definitions:

- ▶ A **river basin district (RBD)** is the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.
- ▶ A **water body** is any mass of water having definite hydrological, physical, chemical and biological characteristics and which can be employed for one or several purposes. The water body is an important entity in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and enables us to link water protection to natural hydrological units. A surface water body is a certain clearly distinguishable part of surface water, such as a lake, stream or river or part of a stream or river. A groundwater body is a certain volume of water under the surface, a part of a so-called aquifer.
- ▶ **Aquifer or groundwater body** means: 1) a sub-surface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater; 2) layers of rock, sand or gravel that can absorb water and allow it to flow. An aquifer acts as a groundwater reservoir when the underlying rock is impermeable. It may be tapped by wells for domestic, agricultural or industrial use. A serious environmental problem arises when the aquifer is contaminated by the seepage of sewage or toxins from waste dumps. If the groundwater in coastal areas is over-used, salt water can seep into the aquifer.

For a definition and delineation of RBDs and water bodies, see the WISE WFD map below.

References:

The WISE Water Framework Directive map contains information from the 2nd River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) reported by EU Member States and Norway according to Article 13 of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The maps include the River Basin Districts (RBDs) and their sub-units, the surface water bodies (water body category, ecological status or potential and chemical status), the groundwater bodies (aquifer type, quantitative status and chemical status) and the monitoring sites: [Water Framework Directive - 2nd River Basin Management Plans — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/intro)

Overview of water and marine environment policy: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/intro>

Water Framework Directive: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02000L0060-20141120>

C.1.4. NATURA 2000 SITES

This overarching context element could be relevant to all LIFE project strands. Firstly, LIFE Nature projects are exclusively dedicated to the improvement of the Natura 2000 network and therefore should select from the overarching contexts the Natura 2000 sites they plan to impact. They should report these impacts for each relevant Natura 2000 site. If the projects are impacting a high number of Natura 2000 sites, projects should select all the relevant Natura 2000 sites from the overarching contexts and, if needed, group them into a smaller number of specific contexts (section C.2) on which to report. Such groupings will reduce the reporting burden but should be discussed, in advance, with the CINEA project advisor. Secondly, LIFE projects from other strands addressing water resources, agriculture, forestry, soil conservation, energy, rural economies, etc. may have an impact on Natura 2000 sites. These projects should therefore consider selecting from C.1.5 the Natura 2000 sites (to be) influenced by the project and linking them to the specific contexts relevant to their project (in section C.2. Specific Context).

Member State*	<input type="text"/>
(p)SCI/SAC Code - Name*	<input type="text"/>
SPA Code - Name*	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Add"/>	

To select a relevant Natura 2000 site from the overarching contexts, first select the relevant country. Then choose the relevant SPA or SCI/SAC Natura 2000 sites from the drop-down lists. If you know the Natura 2000 site code, you may enter it directly in the SPA or SCI/SAC lines and all relevant results will appear. Once the correct country and Natura 2000 site appear in the relevant lines, please click on 'Add' to add it to your list of selected Natura 2000 sites. The site selected should then appear in the list below and be available for use in the C.2 section when you are creating your specific contexts.



If an SPA or SCI/SAC share territorial extent, and you will be addressing both birds and other species/habitats, you should select both. You will then use one, the other or both when creating your specific context.

For more guidance on how to make the overarching context selections and any subsequent linking in section C.2, please watch modules 4.a and 4.b of the KPI video tutorials: https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/life/life-reporting_en#key-project-level-indicators-kpis.



In terms of definitions:

► **Natura 2000** is a network of core breeding and resting sites for rare and threatened species, and for the protection of some rare natural habitat types. It stretches across all 27 EU countries (and the UK pre-2020), both on land and at sea.

► **Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)** are selected by the Commission for each European biogeographical region, which become a part of the Natura 2000 network.

SCIs are designated at the national level as **Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**. Under the Birds Directive, Member States select the most suitable sites and designate them directly as **Special Protection Areas (SPAs)**.

References:

For the Habitats Directive:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043>

For the Birds Directive:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147>

The Natura 2000 viewer <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/> provides information on Natura 2000 sites (including Standard Data Forms). Site code, site area and site type (SAC/SPA) can be checked using the viewer. Nationally designated areas (CDDA) can also be found on the Natura 2000 viewer.

C.1.5. STRATEGIC PROJECT FUNDING



Funding context - please note that this context only concerns LIFE strategic integrated projects (SIPs) and strategic nature projects (SNAPs).

This context is to be used by SIPs and SNAPs in order to clarify which part of their impact comes from LIFE funding and which from complementary funding. Therefore, the SIPs/SNAPs should always select both LIFE and complementary overarching context options in this section and then add them to the specific context when needed (section C.2).

For more detailed guidance on overarching contexts and a demo of how to select them, see module 4a of the KPI video tutorials, 'Selecting overarching contexts', available on the LIFE programme website: [Module 4a: Selecting overarching contexts](#).

How to report on project funding:

To clarify the funding source of the impact, SIPs/SNAPs should create additional specific contexts to report on:

1. If SIPs/SNAPs **cannot report separately** in terms of LIFE and complementary funding, then please:
 - a. Select the relevant overarching contexts such as territorial extents, Natura 2000 sites, etc. In this overarching context section, tick both funding overarching context options (LIFE and complementary).
 - b. Create specific contexts on which you wish to report, based on the overarching contexts selected. Each of these specific contexts should include both the LIFE and complementary funding elements. Your specific contexts should be titled 'SC LIFE and Complementary funding' (where the letters SC above could be replaced with different text to enable the project to distinguish its different specific contexts).
 - c. Select the KPIs and use the specific contexts created to report KPI values.
2. If SIPs/SNAPs **can report separately**, step a is the same as above. Step b is however different. In step b, identify on which specific contexts you can report separately. These specific contexts should be duplicated. One version of the specific context should include the 'LIFE funding' overarching context element and the other should have the 'LIFE Complementary' element. The two versions of each specific context should be named 'SC LIFE funding' or 'SC Complimentary funding' (where again SC could be whatever text you wish). The corresponding funding elements should be included in each SC (i.e. the SC with the 'LIFE funding' title should include the 'LIFE funding' from the funding overarching context). The SCs should include 'Complementary funding' in the title from the funding overarching context.



If you wish to report some KPIs separately and others in a combined manner, create a third SC called 'SC LIFE and Complementary funding' for each SC you wish to report on. This SC should include both the LIFE and complementary funding from the funding overarching contexts. Note that you will not be able to report on the same KPI using both the combined funding version of an SC and either the LIFE or complementary funding version of the SC. In other words, for each SC you will need to choose if you wish to report separately for a KPI or in a combined manner. It cannot be both.




Example: An SIP works in three cities in Cyprus: Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol. The project will improve water quality and wishes to report on water indicators 2.1 and 2.2 for each city. For Nicosia and Limassol, the project has data for separate funding sources but for Larnaca the project will report jointly for LIFE and complementary funding. This means the project must create:

- 2 versions of the specific context for Nicosia ('Nicosia LIFE funding' which includes the LIFE funding overarching element and 'Nicosia Complementary funding' which includes the complementary funding overarching element).
- 2 versions of the specific context for Limassol ('Limassol LIFE funding' which includes the LIFE funding overarching element and 'Limassol Complementary funding' which includes the complementary funding overarching element).
- 1 version of the specific context for Larnaca ('Larnaca LIFE and Complementary funding' which includes both the LIFE funding and the complementary funding overarching elements).

The project should then report on 2.1 and 2.2 using these 5 specific contexts.

Complication: Assume that for 2.2 the project cannot report the funding impact for Nicosia separately. Then a third specific context for Nicosia should be created and called 'Nicosia LIFE and Complementary funding' which includes both the LIFE funding and the complementary funding overarching elements. For Nicosia and 2.2, the project should not use the other two specific contexts as the system will block it because the other two Nicosia specific contexts are subsets of the 'Nicosia LIFE and Complementary funding' specific context.

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

C.2. SPECIFIC CONTEXT

In section C.2. Specific Context, the project should create the actual contexts that will be used for reporting project work or impacts related to different KPIs. This will help identify the location, environmental characteristics and, for strategic projects, the funding used for each piece of work or impact reported. Projects should create these specific contexts by using one or more of the elements selected in section C.1. Overarching Context. The list of specific contexts created will then be available for selection for each KPI that projects wish to report on. As a result, KPI-related values, units, descriptors and flags will be linked to a location, allowing the Commission to pinpoint where they are taking place.

How many specific contexts should a project create?

A project may have several impacts in different locations and would therefore need different specific contexts for each location. However, LIFE projects often only need one or sometimes two specific contexts when focusing on a specific topic in a specific region. For example, if a LIFE project has two impacts in two Member States, the project should create at least two specific contexts.



- ▶ *Quite often, strategic/integrated projects require more than one context as they have impacts in multiple locations, often across the country.*
- ▶ *If a project has too many locations where it has an impact (and therefore too many specific contexts), specific contexts might have to be merged.*

As a general guide, we propose the following:

1. **Standard/traditional ENV/CLI projects** should have at least one specific context per demo area/pilot site for environmental KPIs. For each KPI, they should provide the baseline value at the start of the project (for example, air emissions or energy use), the end value achieved during the project and the 3/5 years after value in case of continuation, non-continuation or upscaling at the same location. The difference between the end value and start value will indicate the impact achieved or work carried out by the project during its implementation on each KPI and at each specific context.

Specific contexts should not be exaggerated. For example, you should not claim the entire EU as a specific context if you are reducing CO₂, just because you expect that the continent would benefit from the CO₂ reduction. Such a claim would be something your project would not be able to measure. Instead, focus your specific context on the area where the CO₂ reduction is taking place and where you measure a direct reduction in CO₂ (e.g. in factories or premises where the project has allocated budget for installing and operating the demo or in areas where the project has allocated budget for monitoring sensors/systems/methods to measure its impacts).

Projects should also create additional specific contexts in case of replication in other geographic locations. Here, no impact is expected during the project but only after the project end, which is reflected in the 3/5 years after value. If the exact replication locations are unknown, the project can merge multiple expected replication locations into a single 'replication' specific context.

Also, for socio-economic KPIs, the project may need to create a specific context to show locations where socio-economic actions and relevant impacts took place. However, for the sake of simplicity, if the majority of dissemination, training or job creation took place in or near the location of the environmental work, use the same specific contexts as the ones used for the environmental KPIs mentioned above.

2. **Nature projects** should follow the same principles as mentioned above. However, such projects may work on a considerable number of Natura 2000 sites. Normally, a project should have one specific context per site. However, if the number of Natura 2000 sites addressed is too high, projects should discuss the issue with their monitor/CINEA project advisor and may agree to merge their specific contexts into a smaller number.
3. **Governance and information projects** should follow the same principles. However, these projects normally have significant socio-economic impacts and relevant contexts and, to reflect these correctly, specific contexts should be created. These specific contexts could be quite large in terms of area due to the extensive areas of awareness-raising, dissemination or capacity building activities commonly seen in such projects. These projects may create multi-country specific contexts for specific indicators if a lot of work and budget was involved in these countries, or if they had measurable impacts within these countries. However, projects should not exaggerate their impact.

4. The generic principles above also apply for **strategic/integrated projects**, but these are expected to face issues similar to nature and governance projects due to their large scale. In this case, merging specific contexts is possible to reduce the work burden while still enabling an assessment of the geographic locations and impacts of these projects. Also, these projects should provide indications, within their specific contexts, of whether the impacts were achieved using LIFE funding or complementary funding, as highlighted in section 1.4 of the overarching contexts.

Based on the above, the main principles to keep in mind based on experience/lessons learned from other projects are:



- ▶ *Don't overdo it. Keep your specific contexts simple and don't exaggerate.*
- ▶ *The most important context to get right is the specific context for impacts during the project implementation. Be precise!*
- ▶ *If there are too many locations (e.g. nature, governance or strategic projects), be as precise as possible – you may combine specific contexts to Member State level.*
- ▶ *Always respect 'money/budget flow' and 'measurable impact'.*

Specific contexts for replication impacts are less important:

- Be as precise as possible, keeping in mind that the future is uncertain.
- If you cannot be precise, then at least ensure that potential Member States of replication are clear, but do not sacrifice the precision of the specific context used for impacts during the project. Rather, create a separate specific context for replication impacts (even if still unknown).



Other tips:

- ▶ *Choose appropriate names for your specific contexts. Ensure you can easily identify them on the list of specific contexts when the indicators are linked to it. For example, locations, replications, themes and priorities or project topics could be the name or part of the name of the specific context.*
- ▶ *If you accidentally create two specific contexts with different names but which are using the same selected overarching context elements (or a subset of them), these specific contexts are considered one and the same for the system and the KPI webtool will block you from reporting more than once on the same KPI and descriptor using these contexts.*
- ▶ *Should a specific context not fully reflect your location of impact/work, you can remove it and create another one. However, if you wish to remove a specific context that you created, you must first ensure that it is not being used in any reported KPI. If this happens, the system will not allow you to remove the specific context. Therefore, before removing a specific context, check if you are using it in any KPI.*
- ▶ *For projects with impacts on water bodies, note that rivers, except for reservoirs, are measured in km and m, as the length of the segment concerned. Lakes, reservoirs, coastal waters and transitional waters are measured as areas. When the project addresses water bodies where some are measured in length and others as areas, these should therefore be defined as separate specific contexts. The same is true for projects that address both linear terrestrial landscape elements and areas.*

How to create specific contexts in the KPI database:

In section C.2. Specific Context, click on the 'Add a new specific context' button. A pop-up window will appear asking you to enter the name of the specific context you wish to create and to select the relevant available overarching context elements from the drop-down list, based on those selected in section C.1.




When adding elements in the specific context, choose them in the drop-down list and click on 'Select'. You will see all the selected overarching context elements appearing below. Once this is done, click on the save button and you will see your new specific context appearing on the list of specific contexts of section C.2. The created specific contexts will also appear automatically in the contexts drop-down list of each KPI you wish to report on. The specific contexts created can be edited (e.g. to add or remove overarching context elements or to change the title) or deleted.

For more detailed guidance and a demo example on specific contexts, watch module 4b of the KPI video tutorials, 'Creating specific context', available on the LIFE programme website:

[Module 4b: Creating specific context](#)

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

PROJECT SPECIFIC SETTINGS AND INDICATOR SELECTION

In this section, projects should select all relevant elements from the available lists of policy areas and funds.

Most projects relate to several EU policy areas and sectors that are not necessarily the main focus of the project. They are also linked to other EU funds, which are complementary to LIFE funding (e.g. for SIPs/SNAPs) and/or expect to receive funds for the continuation, replication and/or transfer of project activities.

For funds, they should clarify when the funds will be used (e.g. preparing the LIFE project, during project execution, after the project end for replication/continuation/transfer, or other).

General guidance for indicator selection

Projects are encouraged to select and report on all **indicators relevant for their environmental, climate action and societal impacts** and for which such impacts can be directly measured or accurately estimated.



Remember that the LIFE KPI database collects the aggregated impact from projects on a set of pre-defined indicators included in Annex II of the LIFE Regulation.

Using this approach allows the impact of individual LIFE projects to be evaluated, as well as that of the LIFE programme as a whole.

Project indicators that do not fit in the LIFE KPI database should be monitored via tools set by the projects and reported via their various written reports.

In addition, the LIFE programme requires that projects report on a number of mandatory KPIs:

EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN MANDATORY INDICATORS FROM PROJECTS LIFE14-20 AND LIFE21 AND ONWARDS (for comparison purposes)	
* FOR LIFE PROJECTS LIFE14-20: Reporting is mandatory for all LIFE traditional projects (e.g. ENV, NAT, CLI, GOV) and integrated projects (IPE/IPC) under the following indicators:	* FOR LIFE PROJECTS LIFE21 and onwards: Reporting is mandatory for all LIFE SAP (e.g. ENV, NAT, CLI, GOV) and SIP/SNAP projects under the following indicators:
1.5. Project area/length	1.5.B. Project work area
1.6. Humans (to be) influenced by the project	1.6.B. Humans impacted by the project
10.2. Involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in project activities	11.1.B. Website
11.1. Website (mandatory)	12.1.B. Networking and synergies with projects/initiatives
12.1. Networking (mandatory)	13.B. New jobs created
13. Jobs	14.1.B. Revenue during or after project end, due to project outcomes
14.1. Running costs/operating costs during the project and expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project period	14.2.B. Catalytic effect – financial – cumulative investments triggered or finance accessed
14.3. Future funding	14.3.1.B. Continuation after the project end


Additional mandatory indicators for LIFE projects

Depending on the topics/themes the project addresses (e.g. water, waste, nature and biodiversity, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, governance), it is mandatory to provide values regarding the indicator descriptors representing the main project outcomes. Therefore, each ENV/NAT/CLI/SIP/SNAP project should select at least one indicator relevant to its project topic/theme. Governance projects should report on at least one governance indicator.

Please note that mandatory KPIs or mandatory sections (e.g. linked to project topics) will appear as pre-selected (pre-ticked) and the projects will be unable to untick these selections.

Special note for governance projects: Governance projects could select environmental or climate action indicators if they can measure their impact (i.e. if they have an appropriate monitoring scheme to measure their own impact and can identify ways to calculate their own environmental impacts and not just a generic reduction that may be the result of other initiatives). For governance projects, such calculations could be done through direct measurements or via proxies (e.g. by measuring behavioural change via surveys before allocating a corresponding percentage change on environmental impacts). If no such mechanism is in place or can be identified, governance projects should not report on environmental or climate-related impacts as it is not mandatory.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 [Open Guide](#)

INDICATOR VALUES

1.5.B. PROJECT WORK AREA

This is a mandatory indicator for all LIFE projects.



The project work area is the total spatial extent of the work area in which its **concrete actions take place**. It is where the project's budget is used to achieve objectives.

This KPI should not be used to report impacts. Impacts from work (e.g. improved river connectivity stretch, total area with reduced air/water/soil pollution, total increased range of species, etc.) should be reported in the environmental, climate and socio-economic indicators.

► **Concrete actions** are actions such as preparatory actions (e.g. drafting call for tender specifications for an intervention on the ground) that have a direct effect on the environmental, climate, governance or information issues addressed by the main project objective (e.g. pollution reduction, habitat restoration, capture of CO₂, increased transparency, increased awareness, training) which are carried out during the project period and possibly continued, replicated elsewhere and/or transferred to other areas.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** The project should set out the type of actions in the work area. For different actions, the project should fill in separate 1.5.B KPI entries and align these entries with appropriate specific contexts.

Select an indicator descriptor:

Area of Governance activities (e.g. legislation, policy development/compliance, etc).

Area of environmental/climate implementation actions (e.g. development, testing, demonstration, application of best practices/innovations).

Area of monitoring activities to assess the outcomes/impacts of project environmental/climate actions (e.g. through sensors, surveys, visits, etc).

Area of Information/Capacity building activities (e.g. reaching, awareness raising, etc).

Other type of work area (define in comment box)

2. **Values:** The project should clarify the project's work area (not its impact). The value at the beginning of the project should be zero as no work is expected to have started before the project is signed. The end value should include the work area for the specific activities in the descriptor. The beyond 3/5 years value should include details from the end of the project plus any further work expected within 3/5 years after the project end due to additional funding/replication etc. The unit of measurement should be presented in units of area only, even if the work is taking place along a stretch of habitat (e.g. a river bank).



3. **Flags:** Specify the sector(s)/policy area(s) related to the project activity and the main objectives for which the work is being done.

Choose the Sector(s)/policy area(s) related to the main project objectives:

Agriculture
Air emissions
Chemicals
Civil society (individuals)
Civil society (NGO)
Civil society (other non-profit)
Climate Change
Energy
Fisheries
Forestry
Hunting
Industry
International public authorities
Maritime / Marine / Coastal
Mobility
National public authorities
Nature & Biodiversity
Noise
Other
Regional development and cohesion
Regional public authorities
Research
Spatial planning
Tourism
Waste / Resource efficiency
Water quality/quantity

4. **Comments:** Provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Explain any selections of 'Other' in descriptors or flags.



Example 1: A project performs work in a waste water treatment plant (WWTP) to reduce point source pollution affecting a 100 km stretch of a river on which the WWTP is located. On 1.5, the project should report the actual area of work as the end value (i.e. the area of the WWTP) and not the full area positively impacted by the pollution reduction. The area positively impacted by less pollution should be reported in the KPIs linked to environmental outcomes (e.g. KPIs in the water section, such as 2.1.B or 2.2.B).



Example 2: A project carries out work on a river stretch of 50 m² to eliminate barriers that affect the connectivity of two 20 km river segments. The start value is zero and the end value of 1.5.B should be 50 m². The value of 2.2.B should go from 40 km down to 0.




Example 3: A project performs work on a Natura 2000 site. The area of the work is 1 ha but will impact the entire Natura 2000 site which is 100 ha. The start value is zero and the end value of KPI 1.5.B is 1 ha. The improvement in the status of ecosystem/habitats/species could be reported in KPIs under section 7.



Example 4: A GIE project conducts information activities (e.g. events, physical meetings, awareness-raising campaigns) in many areas/regions of a country. The start value should be zero and the end value of KPI 1.5.B could be the area of the whole country.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 [Open Guide](#)

1.6.B. HUMANS IMPACTED BY THE PROJECT



This is a mandatory indicator for all LIFE projects.

This indicator measures the total number of people that are impacted by the project within the relevant context(s).

The type of impact and people impacted should be declared and explained in this KPI.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the **first level descriptor**, the project should clarify its type of impact on people.

Select a first indicator descriptor:

Type of impact: Persons reached (via dissemination or awareness raising project-actions)

Type of impact: Persons changed their behaviour or practices due to the project actions

Type of impact: Persons with improved capacity or knowledge due to project actions

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by WATER-related project actions

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by CHEMICALS-related project actions

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by other Environmental project actions (please clarify in comment box)

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by improved AIR QUALITY achieved by project actions

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION-related project actions

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by reduction of NOISE achieved by project actions

Type of impact: Persons whose quality of life was positively impacted by CE & WASTE-related project actions

Type of impact: Persons impacted in any other way (please clarify in comment box)



The specific context of the KPI is expected to be the same as those used in the relevant environmental, climate or socio-economic KPIs on people impact.

Pay specific attention in case your project plans to enter data on KPIs 5.2.B (noise), 6.1.B, 6.2.B or 6.3.B (air), 9.1.B or 9.2.B (climate change adaptation). For the new multiannual work programme (MAWP), the LIFE programme reports on the number of people benefiting due to the expected positive impact on noise, air and climate adaptation measures. If your project is reporting on one or more of the above KPIs, include the number of people impacted by these measures, using the same specific context as the one used in the noise, air or climate change adaptation KPIs.

In the **second level descriptor**, clarify the type of people being impacted. Specify the 'Other' descriptor in the comments box.

Select a second indicator descriptor:

Type of persons: Residents within or near the project area

Type of persons: Non-resident persons regularly present within or near the project area (e.g. employees, students)

Type of persons: Short-term visitors within or near the project area (e.g. tourists)

Type of persons: Other persons influenced /impacted independently of the project area

1.6.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a descriptor



Note that for different combinations of types of impacts and people, the project should fill in separate 1.6.B KPI entries and think about aligning these entries with appropriate specific contexts.

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, the project should clarify the number of people impacted for each relevant type of impact and the type of people (not all combinations are needed – only the ones relevant to the project). The value at the beginning of the project should be zero as no persons are expected to have been impacted before the project was signed. The end value should include the number of people impacted by the project. The beyond 3/5 years value should comprise the value at the end plus any further persons expected to be impacted within 3/5 years after the project end. The unit of measurement is fixed as 'Number of persons impacted'.



3. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Also, explain any selections of 'Other' in descriptors.



Example 1: In a project that is reducing air pollution, the humans impacted could be the residents living in the project area in which the pressures (air pollution) are to be partially or fully reduced. In the case of air pollution, the project area and the humans impacted by the project could be defined, i.e. by the NUTS codes corresponding to the city or region where the air pollution is to be reduced and the number of people living within that area. Projects would need to determine the area in which their project is contributing to reductions in the concentrations of any air pollutant listed in the KPIs of section 6 (e.g. PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, O₃, NO₂, SO₂). For each relevant pollutant, the project would have to determine the improvement in concentrations resulting from activities and report this in the KPIs of section 6. The number of people living within the area or zone impacted should be provided in KPI 1.6.B. Methods to collect the data and definitions of zones are presented in accompanying guidance [1][2][3]. The project should provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions used to determine the number of people living in areas with improving air quality, most notably:

- The baseline concentration of each relevant pollutant that your project's activities will address.
- The data collection methods used and reference to the specific section(s) of the corresponding guidance.



Example 2: In a project that is reducing noise pollution, the humans impacted could be the residents living in the project area in which the pressures (noise pollution) are to be partially or fully reduced.

Projects would need to define the project area and the number of people living in the area (this should be reported in 1.6.B). They would also need to determine the impact of the LIFE project on reducing noise pollution (this should be reported in KPI 5.2.B). Projects should provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to their project used to determine the number of people living in areas with (reducing) noise pollution. This does not need to include the formula for calculating Lden noise levels presented in Annex I of the Directive 2002/49/EC (this should be provided in KPI 5.2.B).



► **Noise pollution** is defined by the EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) as 'unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities, including noise emitted by means of transport, road traffic, rail traffic, air traffic and from sites of industrial activity'.



Example 3: In a project performing climate adaptation measures, the humans impacted could be the residents living in the project area in which the pressures due to climate change are being reduced through project measures. Projects should monitor the number of people who would benefit from the reduction in climate sensitivities and/or an increase in adaptive capacities in ways that make them less vulnerable to some of the potential adverse effects of climate change. To determine the reduction in the number of people that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change relevant to your project, you need to consider firstly what sensitivities to climate change and/or lack of capacities to adapt (vulnerabilities) [4] your project addresses. You would then need to consider how many people are vulnerable to some of the potential adverse effects of climate change as a result of the sensitivities and/or lack of adaptive capacity addressed by your project and identify how many of these people will benefit from your project's activities. In the comments box, projects should provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to the project that were used to determine climate sensitivities and/or lack of adaptive capacities (climate vulnerabilities) and the number of people that will benefit from a reduction in their climate vulnerabilities.

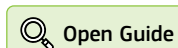


Example 4: If the project's objective is to change the behaviour of residents in a specific area, it should report on this indicator with the number of individuals expected to change their behaviour due to the project, and link it to the relevant specific context defined in section C.2. The project should perform relevant monitoring (e.g. via surveys) to identify the actual values of persons who changed their behaviour.

References:

- [1] <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/air/pdf/guidanceunderairquality.pdf> (Chapter 4: Air Quality Assessment Methods) Not applicable to O3
- [2] <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/fairmode> (Chapter 6: Application of models for air quality assessment) Applicable to all pollutants
- [3] <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/assessment.htm>
- [4] Climate-ADAPT adaptation support tool can help project beneficiaries to define project-specific contexts of climate vulnerability. URL: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*



2.B. WATER (INCLUDING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

2.1.B. REDUCTION IN TERRESTRIAL AREA OR LENGTH AFFECTED BY FLOODS, DROUGHTS/SCARCITY OR OTHER WATER-RELATED PRESSURES



This indicator describes the terrestrial extent currently affected by water-related pressures resulting from human impacts (e.g. flood risk zones, areas affected by water scarcity or drought, and agricultural areas causing diffuse pollution).

This information is of relevance for the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Floods Directive.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the indicator descriptor, select the pressure pathway, which is the main cause of the threat to the terrestrial zone. As well as the available options of droughts/water scarcity, flooding, land degradation and land pollution, the user can select the 'other or multiple sources' option, if relevant. In this case, provide a description in the comments box. You can only select one indicator descriptor at a time. If you wish to report on multiple descriptors, you should add additional KPI entries by clicking on 'add new indicator values'.

Select an indicator descriptor:

2. **Values/units:** The value of the indicator is the area or length of the terrestrial zone, where the pressure(s) will be reduced within the project specific context by concrete actions during the project's lifetime and beyond. This area/length could be identified through direct monitoring or modelled via proxy parameters but must be the values achieved by the project during its implementation (end value) or expected to be achieved 3/5 years after project end (beyond value). In the start value, the project should provide the baseline of the problem, i.e. the current terrestrial extent under pressure at the beginning of the project. In the end value, the project should enter the new expected/achieved terrestrial extent under pressure at the end of the project based on project actions.

The end value is expected to be lower than the start value to demonstrate a reduction in the terrestrial extent affected. In the beyond value, the project should enter the expected terrestrial extent under pressure 3/5 years after the end of the project.



Choose the units of length if you are addressing coastlines or river banks. For all other types of terrestrial extent, choose units of area.

3. **Flags:** There are several options in the indicator flags from which you may select multiple options that are relevant to your project:
 - For all pressures being addressed, review the key types of measures used by the project to address the pressures. This allows us to assess the impact of the LIFE programme on the WFD and Floods Directive in terms of appropriate measures (see [1] for more information).
 - If your project is dealing specifically with droughts/water scarcity, there are three indicator flags on this issue. Where possible, please link the data collected to a reference (catastrophic) event. This may not be possible if the area is chronically impacted by drought. Also, select the main drivers(s) of water scarcity in your project area and the main measures you are adopting to reduce the impact.

- There are six indicator flags dealing with floods. Where possible, link the data collected to a reference (catastrophic) event and the main characteristics and critical infrastructure affected by the reference event. This may not be possible if the area is chronically impacted by flooding, in which case you can leave these three indicator flags empty. Select as many flags as are relevant from the source of flooding, type of flood mechanism to be prevented and specific measures to address flood risk.

You can choose more than one flag in any of the indicator flag sections. If you select the flag 'other', provide a description in the comments box.

Choose the Key Type(s) of Measure(s) (KTM) used to address the issues/pressures:

KTM1 Construction or upgrades of wastewater treatment plants.

KTM2 Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture.

KTM3 Reduce pesticides pollution from agriculture.

KTM4 Remediation of contaminated sites (historical pollution including sediments, groundwater, soil).

KTM5 Improving longitudinal continuity (e.g. establishing fish passes, demolishing old dams).

KTM6 Improving hydromorphological conditions of water bodies other than longitudinal continuity.

KTM7 Improvements in flow regime and/or establishment of ecological flows.

KTM8 Water efficiency, technical measures for irrigation, industry, energy and households.

KTM9 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from households.

KTM10 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from industry.

KTM11 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from agriculture.

KTM12 Advisory services for agriculture.

KTM13 Drinking water protection measures (e.g. establishment of safeguard zones, buffer zones etc).

KTM14 Research, improvement of knowledge base reducing uncertainty.

KTM15 Measures for phasing-out of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Hazardous Substances or for the reduction of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Substances.

KTM16 Upgrades or improvements of industrial wastewater treatment plants (including farms).

KTM17 Measures to reduce sediment from soil erosion and surface run-off.

KTM18 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of invasive alien species and introduced diseases.

KTM19 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of recreation including angling.

KTM20 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of fishing and other exploitation/removal of animal and plants.

KTM21 Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from urban areas, transport and built infrastructure.

KTM22 Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from forestry.

KTM23 Natural water retention measures.

KTM24 Adaptation to climate change.

KTM25 Measures to counteract acidification

For droughts/water scarcity, choose the Main driver(s) of drought or water scarcity event(s):

Decrease in natural available resources

Due to climate change

Insufficient development of water supply infrastructure

Irregular rainfall patterns

Lack of water metering

Lack or inadequacy of drought risk management plans

Need to satisfy new agricultural water demands

Need to satisfy new industrial water demands

Need to satisfy new tourism water demands

Need to satisfy new urban water demands

Non authorised or non controlled use of water

Other

Over abstraction from surface or groundwater

Past and current overallocation of available water resources

The effects of drought degradation of surface water quality

The effects of past water scarcity

Water pricing policies that do not provide incentives for efficient use

Water use technologies that do not foster efficient use

For droughts/water scarcity, choose the Types of measures to address drought/water scarcity risk:

Efficiency

Increasing water supply

Knowledge and governance

Other

Pricing & economic measures

For droughts/water scarcity, choose year(s) of reference event(s) that affected the area addressed:

From 2000 to 2027

For floods, choose the Characteristics of the reference flood event:**For floods, choose the Critical infrastructure destroyed or affected by the reference flood event(s):****For floods, choose the source of flooding:**

For floods, choose the type of flood mechanism to be prevented:

For floods, choose the year(s) of the reference flood(s) that affected the area addressed:


For floods, select specific measures used to address floods risk:

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, the user should provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple relevant calculations depending on your situation. You should also provide explanations if you select 'other' in descriptors/flags. This text should provide a clear standalone description and be based on actual project facts and provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project that were used to determine the terrestrial extents affected. Ensure that values entered for impacts achieved during the project (i.e. difference between end and start values) refer to the actual scale of the project and not to hypothetical future upscales.

References:

[1] Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive: [Guidance No 35 - WFD Reporting Guidance.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button

 Open Guide

2.2.B. REDUCTION IN AREA OR LENGTH OF SURFACE FRESHWATER BODIES OR VOLUME OF GROUNDWATER WHOSE STATUS IS AFFECTED BY ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE PROJECT



This indicator describes the improvement (ecological, chemical or quantitative) in freshwater bodies (surface or groundwater bodies) as a direct result of the project's actions within the specific context.

This information is of relevance for the Water Framework Directive, the Floods Directive and the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030.

How to fill in the KPI:

- Descriptor:** The project should select the targeted water body type. If the project wants to report on multiple water body types, it should add a new KPI entry by clicking on 'add new indicator values'.

Select a first level indicator descriptor:

2.2.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a descriptor

Groundwater body

Lake

Reservoir

River (except reservoir)

Transitional waters

Second level indicator descriptor:

Reduction in length of river (except reservoirs) or area of surface body (reservoir, lake or transitional waters) or volume of groundwater body whose ecological/chemical status or volume are affected by issues addressed by the project (this may be less than the total area/length/volume of the surface water body or groundwater body addressed).

For surface water bodies, please clarify for the same river or surface water body the improvement achieved using lines (a - f). For groundwater bodies please clarify for the same groundwater body the improvement achieved using the lines (e - g). If you wish to report on improvements achieved on different types of water bodies, please create one indicator per water body type (river or reservoir or lake or transitional water or groundwater body).

a. Part of the total area/length of the surface water body where physical alterations were addressed

b. Part of the total area/length of the surface water body where hydromorphological alterations were addressed.

c. Part of the total length of river turned into free flowing river (please also report in 2.4.1B).

d. Part of the total length/area of surface water bodies where other connectivity improvements were made excluding free flowing river (e.g. connectivity improvements due to fish passes). Please also report in 2.4.1B.

e. Part of the total area/length of surface water bodies or part of the total volume of groundwater where pollution was reduced (Please also report in KPI 2.4.3B)

f. Part of the total area/length of surface water bodies or part of the total volume of groundwater where water quantity issues were addressed (e.g. flooding or scarcity).

g. Part of the total area/length of surface water bodies or volume of groundwater where other improvements were made - specify in comment box

2. **Values/units:** If your project is targeting surface water bodies, this KPI defines the length (units in km or m) of a river (except reservoirs) or area (units in m², ha or km²) of surface water (reservoir, lake or transitional waters) whose ecological status (GES) is improved by issues addressed by the project. Note that this may be less than the total area/length of the surface water body as defined in the specific context. Select the relevant surface water body in the descriptor and, in the first line, provide the baseline of the problem (length/area of freshwater body under pressure) and indicate what length/area will remain under 'full' pressure by project end and 3/5 years after the project end. Full pressure means that no reduction in any pressure has been achieved.



The project should also clarify, for the same water body, the improvement achieved using the other lines (a-g). In **lines (a-g)**, the project should indicate the actual length/area where specific improvements were made. The start value is expected to be zero and the end value should indicate the length/area for which improvements have been achieved (the end value will be higher than the start value). The beyond value should indicate if a further length/area will be improved.



If you are running a project that is targeting groundwater bodies, this KPI defines a reduction in volume (unit m³) of a groundwater body whose total volume or chemical status is affected by issues addressed by the project (again, this could be less than the total volume of the groundwater body as defined in the specific context). In this case, you should select 'groundwater' from the drop-down list and provide values in a similar way as for the surface water bodies above. This means providing the baseline of the problem in the first line and the final volume still fully affected by the pressures addressed at project end and 3/5 years after project end. The project should subsequently clarify, for the same water body, the improvement achieved using the other lines (e-g). Again, the start value is expected to be zero at the start of the project and increase by project end and potentially beyond project end.

Lines (a-g) provide valuable information to assess how LIFE projects are helping deliver the Water Framework Directive (WFD) [1], the Floods Directive (FD) [2] and the biodiversity strategy for 2030 targets [3]. You must enter data for at least one of these lines.



- ▶ If a line is inappropriate, please include zeros.
- ▶ If more than one line is relevant, add the appropriate values in each relevant line.
- ▶ The method of reporting in the main value line is different than the lines (a-g). Please see below for some examples. The sum of lines (a-g) can be more than the value entered in the overall indicator descriptor as multiple impacts may have been accomplished in the same water body area/length.



Some of these lines require you to report in other KPIs. Follow the individual instructions for those indicators. For example, lines (c) and (d) concern river connectivity for which barrier/fish passes should be reported in indicator 2.4.1.B. Similarly, any reduction in pollution mentioned in line (e) should be further detailed in 2.4.3.B to clarify both the chemicals and the quantities involved.

If you wish to report on improvements achieved on different types of water bodies, create one indicator per water body type (river, reservoir, lake, transitional water or groundwater body) by clicking 'add new indicator values'.



Example 1: A project is improving connectivity of a river by removing two barriers, enabling a free-flowing river to be created along a 200 km stretch of the 500 km-long river (the remaining 300 km of the river will still have connectivity issues). The project is also improving waste water treatment quality on half of that stretch (100 km). No further improvement will take place after project end. The project should thus report as follows:

- The main line should have a negative trend, providing the baseline and the final situation of the river stretch for the pressures addressed. Values should be: 500-300-300 km (500 as the total stretch is under connectivity pressures; 300 at the end and beyond because in the 200 km stretch at least one pressure was reduced).
- The other lines reported should have a positive trend, reporting what was achieved and not the pressure. So
 - Line (c): 0-200-200 km
 - Line (e): 0-100-100 km
 - All other lines should be put as 0-0-0 and their units should indicate that the project is 'not addressing' them.



Example 2: A project is reducing diffuse source pollution affecting 4 km² of a lake. By the end of the project, pollution will be reduced on 75% of the lake (3 km²) and then by 3/5 years later in the total area of the lake (no part of the lake will be polluted from the diffuse source). In this case, the project should report thus:

- The main line should have a negative trend, showing the areas still under pressure. Values entered should be 4-1-0 km².
- Line (e) should show the area improved and be 0-3-4 km²
- All other lines should be put as 0-0-0 and their units should indicate that the project is 'not addressing' them.

3. Flags: There are several options in the indicator flags.

- For all pressures being addressed, review the key types of measures used by the project to address the pressures. This allows us to assess the impact of the LIFE programme on the WFD and Floods Directive in terms of appropriate measures (see references for more information).
- There are various indicator flags dealing with physical alterations targeted. Select the main physical alterations (if any) that are being addressed in your project area (channelisation, drainage system, dredging, revetments, riparian, riverbed stabilisation, straightening, other).
- Finally, there are a number of indicator flags dealing with drivers – or reasons why the physical alterations were made. Select as many flags as are relevant from the range of drivers (abstraction, agriculture, energy hydro, energy non hydro, fisheries, flood, forestry, industrial, recreational, transport, urban, other). If the cause of the physical alteration is not known, select 'other'.

Choose if any Physical alterations were targeted:

Channelisation
Drainage systems
Dredging
Other physical alterations
Revetments
Riparian/shore area alterations
River bed stabilisation
Straightening

Choose the Key Type(s) of Measure(s) (KTM) used to address the issues/pressures:

KTM1 Construction or upgrades of wastewater treatment plants.

KTM2 Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture.

KTM3 Reduce pesticides pollution from agriculture.

KTM4 Remediation of contaminated sites (historical pollution including sediments, groundwater, soil).

KTM5 Improving longitudinal continuity (e.g. establishing fish passes, demolishing old dams).

KTM6 Improving hydromorphological conditions of water bodies other than longitudinal continuity.

KTM7 Improvements in flow regime and/or establishment of ecological flows.

KTM8 Water efficiency, technical measures for irrigation, industry, energy and households.

KTM9 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from households.

KTM10 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from industry.

KTM11 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from agriculture.

KTM12 Advisory services for agriculture.

KTM13 Drinking water protection measures (e.g. establishment of safeguard zones, buffer zones etc).

KTM14 Research, improvement of knowledge base reducing uncertainty.

KTM15 Measures for phasing-out of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Hazardous Substances or for the reduction of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Substances.

KTM16 Upgrades or improvements of industrial wastewater treatment plants (including farms).

KTM17 Measures to reduce sediment from soil erosion and surface run-off.

KTM18 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of invasive alien species and introduced diseases.

KTM19 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of recreation including angling.

KTM20 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of fishing and other exploitation/removal of animal and plants.

KTM21 Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from urban areas, transport and built infrastructure.

KTM22 Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from forestry.

KTM23 Natural water retention measures.

KTM24 Adaptation to climate change.

KTM25 Measures to counteract acidification

Drivers/causes for Physical alterations or hydrological impairment or river connectivity barriers:


You can choose more than one flag in any of the indicator flag sections. If you select the flag 'other', provide a description in the comments box.

4. **Comments:** We recommend that you add some detail on how you derived the baseline (start) data and the end and beyond data in the comments box – this is a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Also, clarify the selection of 'other' in the descriptor/flag options.

References:

- [1] Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive: <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/5b969dc0-6863-4f75-b5d8-8561cec91693/Guidance%20No%2035%20-%20WFD%20Reporting%20Guidance.pdf>
- [2] Floods Directive: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/implem.htm
- [3] Information on the targets in the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 **Open Guide**

2.3.B. REDUCTION OF SURFACE AREA OF MARINE AND COASTAL WATERS UNDER ECOLOGICAL PRESSURES



This indicator describes the reduction of surface area of marine and/or coastal waters under environmental pressures as a direct result of the project's actions within the specific context.

This indicates an improvement in environmental status (GES) as defined by the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) [1].

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **First level indicator descriptor:** Select 'Impact on marine and coastal waters' (no other option is available).

Second level indicator descriptor:

Reduction of surface area of Marine and/or Coastal waters under environmental pressure.

The project should then clarify how the reduction in pressure(s) was achieved by reporting one or more of the detailed MSFD descriptors in lines (a-k):

a. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 1. Biodiversity is maintained" was improved (please also report in relevant section 7 KPIs)

b. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 2. Non-indigenous species do not adversely alter the ecosystem" was improved (please also report in KPI 7.4.B)

c. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 3. The population of commercial fish species is healthy" was improved

d. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 4. Elements of food webs ensure long-term abundance and reproduction" was improved

e. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 5. Eutrophication is minimised" was improved

f. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 6. The sea floor integrity ensures functioning of the ecosystem" was improved

g. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 7. Permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions does not adversely affect the ecosystem" was improved

h. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 8. Concentrations of contaminants give no effects" was improved

i. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 9. Contaminants in seafood are below safe levels" was improved

j. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 10. Marine litter does not cause harm" was improved (please also report in KPI 2.4.4.B)

k. Part of the area where MSFD "Descriptor 11. Introduction of energy (including underwater noise) does not adversely affect the ecosystem" was improved (for noise please also report in KPI 2.4.5.B)

2. **Values/units:** This indicator covers all aspects of the environmental pressures likely to occur in the marine and coastal environments measured in **ha or km²**.

All projects should report in the first line the area in their specific context impacted by the pressure(s) at the start of the project and indicate the final area fully impacted by the same pressure(s) at the end of the project and 3/5 years after the project end. 'Fully' means that no pressures addressed were reduced.



In lines (a-k), the project should indicate the actual area where specific improvements were made. Therefore, the start value is expected to be zero (no impact before project start) and the end value should indicate the area for which improvements have been achieved for each MSFD descriptor. The beyond value should indicate if any further length/area will be improved.





- ▶ You must enter data for all relevant lines but, if a line is not appropriate, please include zeros.
- ▶ Use the same reporting units for the first line and the MSFD descriptor lines (a-k). You can choose between hectares and km².
- ▶ The total value of lines (a-k) may be more than the value entered in the overall first line (reduction of surface area of marine and/or coastal waters under environmental pressure). This is because multiple pressures may have been reduced within the same maritime area.
- ▶ Note that some of the lines (a-k) also require you to report in other indicators. Follow the individual instructions for those indicators. For example, line (a) focuses on maintaining biodiversity, which should also be reported in the relevant section of KPI 7.

3. **Flags:** There are two options in the indicator flags. For all pressures being addressed, re-view the key types of measures used by the project to address the pressures. This allows us to assess the impact of the LIFE programme on the MSFD in terms of appropriate measures (see references for more information). The second indicator flag deals with the sources of pollution (or drivers) targeted. Select the source(s) that are being addressed in your project area (aquaculture, agriculture, coastal development, deep sea, energy, extraction & dredging, fisheries, forestry, navigation, telecoms, tourism, other). You can choose more than one flag in any of the indicator flag sections. If you select the flag 'other', provide a description in the comments box.

Choose the Key Type(s) of Measure(s) (KTM) used to address the issues/pressures:

KTM1 Construction or upgrades of wastewater treatment plants.
KTM2 Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture.
KTM3 Reduce pesticides pollution from agriculture.
KTM4 Remediation of contaminated sites (historical pollution including sediments, groundwater, soil).
KTM5 Improving longitudinal continuity (e.g. establishing fish passes, demolishing old dams).
KTM6 Improving hydromorphological conditions of water bodies other than longitudinal continuity.
KTM7 Improvements in flow regime and/or establishment of ecological flows.
KTM8 Water efficiency, technical measures for irrigation, industry, energy and households.
KTM9 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from households.
KTM10 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from industry.
KTM11 Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from agriculture.
KTM12 Advisory services for agriculture.
KTM13 Drinking water protection measures (e.g. establishment of safeguard zones, buffer zones etc).
KTM14 Research, improvement of knowledge base reducing uncertainty.
KTM15 Measures for phasing-out of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Hazardous Substances or for the reduction of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Substances.
KTM16 Upgrades or improvements of industrial wastewater treatment plants (including farms).
KTM17 Measures to reduce sediment from soil erosion and surface run-off.
KTM18 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of invasive alien species and introduced diseases.
KTM19 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of recreation including angling.
KTM20 Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of fishing and other exploitation/removal of animal and plants.
KTM21 Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from urban areas, transport and built infrastructure.
KTM22 Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from forestry.
KTM23 Natural water retention measures.
KTM24 Adaptation to climate change.
KTM25 Measures to counteract acidification

Choose the source(s) of pollution affecting the marine / coastal waters addressed by the project:

Agriculture
Aquaculture/mariculture
Coastal developments
Deep sea exploitation and exploration
Energy (wave, tidal, wind farms)
Extraction and dredging
Fisheries
Forestry
Navigation/transportation
Other drivers/causes
Telecommunications (cable laying)
Tourism

4. **Comments:** Please explain how you derived and/or measured the baseline (start) data and the end and beyond data in the comments box for **each line reported**. This will help with the assessment of your data and is a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Indicate potential verification sources and context that could be relevant to understand your values. Also, provide clarifications on any selection of 'other' in the flags section. In case your values are out of range, please provide clarification in this section.



Example 1: A project is reducing marine litter by passive fishing in a maritime area of 100 km². In the same area, the project will stop sea-bottom trawling currently affecting half of the area (50 km²). The project will continue its activities after the project ends. It will continue passive fishing and expand the area where sea-bottom trawling will be restricted by another 25 km². The project should report as follows:


- The main line should have a negative trend providing the baseline and the final situation of the maritime area still under 'full' pressure from the two pressures addressed. This means that values should be: 100-0-0 km² (indicating that at least one pressure has been reduced in the whole area – in this case marine litter).
- The other lines should have a positive trend, reporting what was achieved and not the pressure:
 - Line (f): 0-100-100 km² for marine litter
 - Line (j): 0-50-75 km² for seabed integrity
 - All other lines should be put as 0-0-0 with unit km².
- The project should also report in KPI 2.4.4.B (to provide the amount of marine litter collected).



Example 2: A project is reducing underwater noise from ship propellers normally affecting an area of 20 km² near the coast. By the project end, the area where noise will be reduced is 5 km² but, if the project is successful, the local authorities will upscale it, reducing noise on a 20 km² area 3/5 years later. The project should report as follows:

- The main line should have a negative trend to show the areas still under 'full' pressure. The values entered should be 20-15-0 km².
- The other lines should have a positive trend, reporting what was achieved and not the pressure:
 - Line (k) should show the area improved and should be 0-5-20 km².
 - All other lines should be put at 0-0-0 with unit km².
- The project should also report in KPI 2.4.5.B (to provide the reduction in either ambient or impulsive sound propagation).

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 Open Guide

References:

[1] Information on the MSFD and the descriptors:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056>

[2] Information on the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 targets:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm

2.4.B. PRESSURE(S) OR RISKS(S) ADDRESSED

2.4.1.B. CONNECTIVITY OF WATER BODIES



This indicator is designed to collect information on improved connectivity and applies to surface water bodies only. Values should be measured directly and relate to improvements brought about as a direct result of actions within the specific context.

The indicator is designed to provide information linked to the EU's Water Framework Directive (alleviation of hydromorphological pressures) [1], the Floods Directive (natural flood management), and the biodiversity strategy for 2030 target for free-flowing rivers and passage for migratory fish [2].

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Context:** Your context should contain the water bodies impacted by your project.
2. **Descriptor:** There are three choices in the **first level descriptor** drop-down list.

Select a first indicator descriptor:

Removal of barriers resulting in free flowing river (please report the achieved length of free flowing river in 2.2B.c)

Building of bypasses improving water body connectivity but not resulting in a free flowing river (please report the length or area of water body in 2.2B.d)

Modification of barriers improving water body connectivity but not resulting in a free flowing river (please report the length or area of water body in 2.2B.d)

For each combination of specific context and indicator choice (a-c), you will need to add a new indicator value.

The **second level indicator** allows you to select the reason(s) for the lack of connectivity within the area described.

Select a second indicator descriptor:

Connectivity issues due to Transport

Connectivity issues due to Energy (non-hydropower)

Connectivity issues due to Industry

Connectivity issues due to recreation

Connectivity issues due to Agriculture

Connectivity issues due to Urban development

Connectivity issues due to Flood protection

Connectivity issues due to Energy (hydropower)

Connectivity issues due to Fisheries/Aquaculture

Connectivity issues due to other drivers/causes

Connectivity issues due to barriers linked to multiple drivers/causes

In some cases, there could be multiple drivers and it may not be possible to disaggregate data by individual drivers, in which case select the option for 'barriers linked to multiple drivers/causes'. If none of the choices are appropriate, select 'other'. In both of these cases, provide details of the drivers/causes in the comments box. You may only select one second level indicator at a time. If you have multiple known drivers and reliable data which can be disaggregated, you will need to make a second entry by adding a new indicator value.

3. **Values/units:** There are three choices of indicator units with each linked to a first level descriptor above:
- Number of barriers that need to be removed in order to obtain a free-flowing river
 - Number of barriers that need to be modified to improve connectivity (not a free-flowing river)
 - Number of bypasses that need to be built to improve connectivity (not a free-flowing river).

If you selected (a) as the first level indicator, you should select (a) as the indicator value, and so on. In the value boxes, the project should provide values for the number of dams, barriers, and locks that impact the connectivity of the water body/bodies or the number of bypasses that need to be built to improve connectivity. As the start value, the project should provide the baseline situation (i.e. the number of dams, barriers and locks that affect the connectivity or the number of bypasses that need to be built). As the end value, the project should provide the new number of dams, barriers and locks that affect the connectivity of the water body or the new number of bypasses that need to be built. This value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the number of such barriers or a reduction in the need for more bypasses. Similarly, the beyond value should be lower than the end value to demonstrate further reduction.



4. **Comments:** We recommend that you add some detail on how you derived the baseline (start) data and the end and beyond data in the comments box. This will facilitate the assessment of your data and will be a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Provide explanations if you selected 'other' or 'multiple' in the descriptors.

References:


[1] For more on reporting on dams, barriers and locks refer to the WFD Reporting Guidance 2016, in particular Chapter 2.3:

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016

[2] EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 targets:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

2.4.2.B. WATER EFFICIENCY – REDUCTION IN NEW WATER PRODUCED/SUPPLIED DUE TO APPROPRIATE WATER SAVING MEASURES



This indicator is designed to capture information on reductions in new water produced or supplied due to appropriate water saving measures. The indicator monitors the increase in water treated for reuse; saved by avoiding water loss; saved by reducing demand; or saved via other means. Values should be measured directly and should apply to the improvements from project actions within the specific context.

The indicator is designed to provide information linked to the Regulation on minimum requirements for water reuse [1, 2] and the Water Framework Directive [3].

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** The first level descriptor is a drop-down list indicating which water sector is being targeted by the project. If there is more than one sector being addressed by your project within the specific context, you will need to add the second sector using the 'add a new indicator value' button.

Select a first level indicator descriptor:

2.4.2.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a descriptor

Water savings in Agricultural Sector

Water savings in Energy Sector

Water savings in Industrial Sector

Water savings in Public Sector (other than water production and distribution networks)

Water savings in Public water distribution network (e.g. due to leakages)

Water savings in Services Sector (e.g. restaurants, dentists, etc)

Water savings in Transportation Sector

Water savings in Urban/rural households

Water savings in Water Production Sector (e.g. for cleaning membranes, etc)

Water savings in other sectors

The project should subsequently clarify how the reduction in water produced/supplied was achieved by reporting this in one or more of the water saving lines (a-e). In lines (a-e), the project should clarify the actual amount saved through reuse, avoidance of loss, reduced water demand or other methods.

Second level descriptor:

Reduction in new water produced/supplied, due to appropriate water saving measures (please clarify how in the lines a - e).

a. Part of the reduction achieved through reuse of treated Urban Waste Water for agricultural irrigation.

b. Part of the reduction achieved through other reuse of treated Waste Water (urban, industrial, etc).

c. Part of the reduction achieved by avoiding water losses/leakages

d. Part of the reduction achieved through reduction/prevention of water demand (e.g. using processes/techniques/behaviors that are less water demanding)

e. Part of the reduction achieved through other means (other than reuse, loss/leakage reduction, or demand reduction).

2. **Values/units:** In the values field, provide data concerning the reduction in water supply/production you expect to achieve during the project and select the units that best fit with the volumes you are measuring. In the first line (reduction in new water produced/supplied due to appropriate water saving measures), indicate the reduction in new water produced/supplied. You will need to establish a baseline at the start of the project, which is the amount of water produced/used in the context of your project at the project start. In the end value, provide the new amount of water produced/supplied. The end value is expected to be lower than the start value to demonstrate a reduction in the amount of water produced/supplied. Similarly, the beyond value is expected to be lower than the end value, demonstrating further reduction.



For lines (a-e), the start value is expected to zero (no savings achieved by the project before it started) while the end value should provide the amount of water saved during the project implementation. The end value is expected to be higher than the start value. In the beyond value, the project should indicate if further savings will be achieved 3/5 years after project end.



Projects must provide data for at least one of these lines, but if a line is not appropriate, enter zeros. If more than one line is relevant, projects should add the appropriate values for each one. The sum of the savings in lines (a-e) is expected to match the reduction indicated in the first line, as each water-saving method should be mutually exclusive.



For all lines (the first one and a-e), values must be directly measured during the project or calculated based on other measurable/quantifiable parameters that can be justified/proved.

3. **Comments:** We recommend that you add some detail on how you derived the baseline (start) data as well as the end and beyond data in the comments box. This will facilitate the assessment of your data and serve as a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project used to determine the total volume of water savings and the individual lines (reuse, reduction of water loss, etc.). Also, clarify any selection of 'other' in the descriptors.

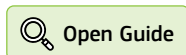
References:

[1] Information on water reuse: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/reuse.htm>

[2] Guidelines on integrating water reuse into water planning and management in the context of the WFD, 2016: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/pdf/Guidelines_on_water_reuse.pdf

[3] For information concerning the latest WFD assessment concerning water bodies, consult the EEA WISE WFD database: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/wise-wfd-4>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



2.4.3.B. WATER POLLUTION – DIFFUSE AND POINT SOURCE POLLUTION



This indicator is designed to capture information about the improvement in pollution loads and applies to all water bodies. Values should be measured directly and be applicable to improvements as a direct result of the project actions within the specific context.

The indicator is designed to provide information linked to the EU Water Framework Directive (Good Ecological Status) [1, 2] and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (Good Environmental Status) [3].

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** The **first level descriptor** is a drop-down list, which contains pollutants of concern from either the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number or the EEA number. It is useful to know the effective number of your pollutant of concern before you start to fill in this indicator ([see Annex I](#)). If you are measuring more than one pollutant of concern in your project area, you will need to add a new indicator value for each pollutant. Only add pollutants that you are going to measure, do not add pollutants that may be reduced as a consequence of your project but which you are not collecting data for (i.e. you may expect that the phosphorus level would fall if total suspended solids are reduced, but you can only include phosphorus if you are actually measuring it or can calculate it via other proxy measurements).

The **second level descriptor** asks you to select between point or diffuse source pollution. If you are addressing both kinds of pollution in your project area and are measuring pollutants from both sources, you will need to add a new indicator value for each type of pollution source. For example, if you have a water body affected by phosphate pollution from both point and diffuse pollution sources, you will need to open an indicator value for each source.

2. **Values/units:** In the indicator values field, you can choose the most relevant unit which measures pollution concentration and best fits with the pollutant you are measuring. You will need to establish a baseline at the start of the project. This baseline should be the amount of pollutants per year ending up in the water bodies. It can be assessed using a representative established monitoring station or a monitoring station established under the project. Alternatively, values could be obtained from other available sources (e.g. national or regional data). Values at the end and beyond must be directly measured by the project during its implementation.



3. **Flags:**
 - If you have selected 'diffuse source pollution' as a second level descriptor, choose any flags in the 'diffuse source pollution' category that you consider relevant to your project

For diffuse source pollution choose the Source type(s):

Agricultural
Aquaculture
Atmospheric deposition
Contaminated sites/abandoned industrial sites
Discharges not connected to sewerage network
Forestry
Mining
Other
Transport
Urban run-off

- If you have selected 'point source pollution' as a second level descriptor, choose any flags in the 'point source pollution' category that you consider relevant to your project.

For point source pollution choose the Source type of the pollution:

Aquaculture
Contaminated sites/abandoned industrial sites
Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) plants
Mine waters
Non IED plants
Other
Storm overflows
Urban waste water
Waste disposal sites

You may select more than one flag in each of the categories. If you select the category 'other', describe the source in the comments box.

4. **Comments:** We recommend that you add some detail on how you derived the baseline (start) data and the end and beyond data in the comments box. This will facilitate the assessment of your data and will be a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Also, clarify the use of 'other' selected in descriptors/flags.

References:

[1] For information concerning the latest WFD assessment concerning water bodies, consult the EEA WISE Water Framework Directive database:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/wise-wfd-4>

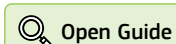
[2] For information on pollutants, refer to the lists of contaminants published in Annex 8b (list of river basin specific pollutants), Annex 8c (list of additional pollutants and indicators of pollution) and Annex 8d (list of priority substances):

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016

[3] For information on the MSFD and the descriptors:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0056>

You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button



2.4.4.B. MARINE LITTER COLLECTED OR PREVENTED



This indicator outlines a reduction in marine litter in terms of mass collected or prevented within the project area described by the specific context.

This includes projects contributing to an improvement in waste management within and across all levels of the waste hierarchy and which should contribute to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) Descriptor 10 (Marine Litter) [1].

Please report the area influenced by this indicator under indicator 2.3.B.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** Select the type of marine litter you are addressing within the project area from the drop-down list.

Select an indicator descriptor:

If you select 'other', provide a detailed description in the comments box. If you are targeting more than one type of litter within the same specific context, you will need to add a new indicator value on the opening page of this indicator.

2. **Values/units:** In the indicator values, choose the most relevant unit which measures mass of marine litter that best fits with the data you are collecting. In the value boxes, indicate the amount of marine litter collected or prevented by the project. The start value is expected to be zero – no marine litter has been collected by the project before it started. The end value should indicate the amount of marine litter collected or prevented per year by the project and should therefore be higher than the start value. This value should be calculated based on the period of implementation of the collection/prevention actions and not the whole project duration. The beyond value should provide an estimate of the expected amount of marine litter collected or prevented 3/5 years after the project end. The beyond value is expected to be higher than the end value to demonstrate a further increase in the amount of marine litter collected or prevented per year.



3. **Flags:** There are four options for indicator flags.

Choose the Methods used to address marine litter:

Choose the Probable source(s) of marine litter:**Choose the type(s) of marine litter addressed**


Finally, but only if appropriate, provide an indication of how the marine litter is measured. For example, if you have selected 'ingestion' as a flag, you may wish to select 'mass pellets' in this flag.

Choose the way(s) to measure marine litter:

You can choose more than one flag in any of the indicator flag sections. If you select the flag 'other', provide a description in the comments box.

4. **Comments:** We recommend that you add some detail of how you derived the baseline (start) data and the end and beyond data in the comments box. This will facilitate the assessment of your data and will be a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Also, clarify any selection of 'other' in descriptors/flags.

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 Open Guide

References:

[1] Common implementation strategy for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2014): <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/0ee797dd-d92c-4d7c-a9f9-5dff36d2065/GD10%20-%20MSFD%20recommendations%20on%20measures%20and%20exceptions%20-%20final.pdf>

2.4.5.B. UNDERWATER NOISE



This indicator focuses on a reduction in marine underwater (UW) noise within the project area described by the specific context.

The project should contribute to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) Descriptor 11 (Energy including marine underwater noise) [1, 2].

You should also report the area influenced by this indicator under indicator 2.3.B.

How to fill in the KPI:

- Descriptors:** There are two options to select from for the first level descriptor: impulsive or ambient noise. For more information, refer to the definitions section. If you are targeting both descriptors within the specific context, you will need to add a new indicator value on the opening page of this indicator.
- Values/units:** In the indicator values field, select the units most appropriate to the measurements you are taking or the species you are monitoring. You will need to establish a baseline at the start of the project. This baseline can be assessed using an established monitoring station or a monitoring station set up under the project. Alternatively, you can use data inferred from a model used to interpolate between, or extrapolate from, measurements. Member States may also decide at regional or sub-regional level to monitor for additional frequency bands. The value at the start should be the amount of UW noise present in the area of the specific context of the project. The value at the end should be the new UW noise level achieved by the project. The end value should be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the amount of noise present in the area. The beyond value should be the estimated levels of UW noise 3/5 years after the project end in the same area. The beyond value should be lower than the end value, demonstrating a further noise reduction 3/5 years after the project end. In terms of units, the project can choose from:
 - dB re μPa RMS (1/3 octave band 125 Hz centre frequency) (ambient noise)
 - dB re μPa RMS (1/3 octave band 63 Hz centre frequency) (ambient noise)
 - dB re $\mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{ m}^2$ (zero to peak monopole source) (impulsive noise)
 - dB re $\mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}$ (monopole energy source) (impulsive noise).
- Flags:** There are three options for indicator flags.
 First, review the source of sound influencing the marine environment which is being addressed by the project.



Choose the Type of anthropogenic source:

 Aquaculture/fisheries

 Offshore construction

 Other

 Seismic

 Shipping (e.g. transport, tourism)

 Sonar

 Use or disposal of explosives

Choose the Type of marine organisms addressed:

 Crustaceans

 Fish

 Marine mammals

 Other

Choose the Type of measures taken:

You can choose more than one flag in any of the indicator flag sections. If you select the flag 'other', provide a description in the comments box.

4. **Comments:** We recommend that you add some detail of how you derived the baseline (start) data and the end and beyond data in the comments box. This will facilitate the assessment of your data and will be a helpful reminder when you fill in the next snapshot. Clarify any selection of 'other' in descriptors/flags.

**Definitions**

► **Impulsive noise:** Sources of impulsive noise as a potential pressure on marine fauna are sources of loud impulsive low and mid-frequency sounds emitted through the year and throughout the project area. They are sources likely to generate impulsive sounds between 10 Hz and 10 kHz which may cause significant impacts on marine mammals. Impulsive sound is described as monopole energy source level in units of dB re 1 $\mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{ s}$ or zero to peak monopole source level in units of dB re 1 $\mu\text{Pa m}$, both over the frequency band 10 Hz to 10 kHz. For impulsive sound, projects may consider other specific sources with higher frequency bands if longer-range effects are considered relevant.

► **Ambient noise** reflects the trends in the annual average of the squared sound pressure associated with ambient noise in each of two third octave bands. One is centred at 63 Hz and the other at 125 Hz, expressed as a level in decibels, in units of dB re 1 μPa , either measured directly at observation stations, or inferred from a model used to interpolate between or extrapolate from measurements at observation stations.

References:


[1] Report on technical requirements (2012):

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/pdf/MSFD_reportTSG_Noise.pdf

[2] Monitoring guidance (2014) Part I Executive Summary:

<https://mcc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/201406241446.pdf>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 **Open Guide**

3.B. SOIL

3.1.B. SOIL – REDUCTION OF LAND AREA WITH SOIL QUALITY ISSUES



This indicator is relevant for projects working to reduce land area with soil quality issues, thus contributing to addressing threats and pressures affecting soil quality. Pressures and threats to soil functions are diverse. The effects of each pressure or threat to soil functions can therefore be measured differently.

The indicator reflects the increasing importance of soils in various strategies and policy initiatives. An example is the EU soil strategy for 2030, published in November 2021, which sets out a framework and concrete measures to protect and restore soils, and ensures that they are used sustainably. The EU soil strategy for 2030 is a key deliverable of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030. It will contribute to the objectives of the European Green Deal. Healthy soils are essential for achieving climate neutrality, a clean and circular economy, and halting desertification and land degradation. They are also essential to reverse biodiversity loss, provide healthy food and safeguard human health.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the indicator descriptor, select the type of pressure or threat within the context area of the project:

Select an indicator descriptor:

Desertification
Diffuse contamination
Local contamination
Other or multiple types - please explain in the comment box.
Soil biodiversity
Soil compaction
Soil erosion
Soil organic matter
Soil salination
Soil sealing

Each pressure or threat is linked with one or several methods to measure its impact on soil functions (see table below).

2. **Values:** In the indicator values, select units km², ha or m² to show the area of soil surface targeted. Under the start value, provide the baseline at the start of the project (e.g. the area which has soil quality issues and is under pressure). In the end value, provide the new estimated area that still has soil quality issues at project end. The end value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the area with soil quality issues, due to the project's actions. Provide the estimated area with soil quality issues for 3/5 years after the project end to show if further reductions can be achieved.



3. **Flags:** Under indicator flags, select the soil functions related to the types of pressures and/or threats:

Choose the Soil functions related to the threats addressed:

Biodiversity and habitat
Filtering and buffering
Nutrient cycling
Physical stability and support
Water relations

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple and relevant calculations depending on your situation. As the method linked to or chosen for an indicator descriptor will be used to establish the baseline and to measure the impact of the project on the pressure or threat addressed, and thereby on the soil function(s), indicate the method used. An indication of potential methods can be taken from the following:

Desertification – <i>area with an aridity index <0.5 per total refer-enced territorial extent (NUTS)</i>	ha/ha territorial extent
Soil organic matter – <i>soil organic carbon stocks</i>	t/ha
Local contamination – <i>heavy metals and/or other pollutants contents in soil</i>	mg/kg soil
Soil biological activity – <i>microbial respiration</i>	g CO ₂ /kg soil
Soil biological diversity – <i>macrofauna species in topsoil</i>	number of species/m ² topsoil
Soil compaction – <i>bulk density</i>	g/cm ³
Soil water erosion – <i>estimated soil loss</i>	t/ha/year
Soil wind erosion – <i>estimated soil loss</i>	t/ha/year
Soil erosion landslides – <i>area affected per total referenced ter-ritorial extent (NUTS)</i>	ha/ha territorial extent
Soil organic matter – <i>Topsoil or-ganic carbon content</i>	% (g C/kg)
Soil salinisation – <i>exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP)</i>	% ((meq/100 g)/(meq/100 g))
Soil sealing – <i>consumed lands per total referenced territorial extent (NUTS)</i>	ha/ha territorial extent

References:

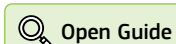
For more information on soil see:

[1] DG ENV Soil and Land: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index_en.htm

[2] EU Soil Strategy for 2030 Reaping the benefits of healthy soils for people, food, nature and climate COM/2021/699 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0699>

[3] List of known threats and pressures affecting soil quality. JRC Technical Report: Soil threats in Europe, 2015: https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/public_path/shared_folder/doc_pub/EUR27607.pdf

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



4.B. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND WASTE (INCLUDING ENERGY, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND FORESTS)

4.1.B. ENERGY

4.1.1.B. PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTION



This indicator monitors the contribution of LIFE projects to the reduction in the amount of primary energy required to provide a service and/or produce a product.

The indicator is designed to provide information linked to the EU clean energy package (CEP) and more specifically to the Energy Performance in Buildings and Energy Efficiency Directives which are an integral part of the CEP.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, the user should select the source of energy that will be saved by the project.

Select an indicator descriptor:

In case 'other types' or 'multiple sources' is selected, the user should provide a detailed description of the different sources considered in the comments box.

2. **Values:** For all types of energy sources, users should indicate the consumption (estimated, measured/modelled and/or forecast) of primary energy during the different stages of the project. In the beginning value, the user should provide the baseline primary energy consumed (on a yearly basis) to provide a service and/or produce a product at the start of the project (e.g. the consumption of primary energy of an industrial process or a building before the implementation of the energy saving measures foreseen by the LIFE project). In the end value, the user should provide the annual primary energy consumed at project end after having implemented the foreseen measures. These data should be based on actual monitoring, projections of historical growth rates or other reasonable assumptions. The end value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a net primary energy saving due to the project actions. The user should also provide the estimated annual primary energy consumption for 3/5 years after the project end to demonstrate if further reduction would be achieved.



In the case of projects with a manufacturing aspect that are exhibiting higher emissions due to higher production rates, projects should consider not just their own production line but also the products/units they aim to replace (see explanation below).

The data can be collected through either a 'top-down method' or a 'bottom-up' (empirical) method.

- **Top-down method:** the user should estimate reductions in energy consumption from the past results of similar projects. The energy savings of a given appliance/facility/building/process should be derived from the variation in the average specific energy

consumption per appliance/ building/process, multiplied by the stock of appliances/facilities/buildings/processes delivered/sold by the project (e.g. if the energy consumption of an individual refrigerator is reduced from 0.0004 to 0.0003 GWh and the project sold one million refrigerators in one country, the total energy savings will be 100 GWh). One issue the project may face is that its production may or may not be varying over time. In this case, projects may need to take into account different scenarios:

- If your production is relatively stable, use the average yearly production number of units (do not vary because of slight expected increases or decreases).
- If there is no production at the beginning, or a different product is produced that the new project's product with reduced energy consumption will replace, you should consider the number of units you aim to replace within your project context. Taking the example above, if your aim is to replace in the long term (say 20 years) 1 000 units of 0.0004 GWh currently produced by competitors or 1 000 units of a 0.0004 GWh product produced by your project, you should first consider how many units you will be replacing by project end and by 3/5 years beyond. In this example, let us assume that we will replace 10 units of 0.0004 GWh by new 0.0003 GWh units by project end and 500 units 3/5 years after project end. In this case, the total number of units for the start, end and beyond values should always be 1 000 but the calculation of the primary energy consumption should take into account the energy consumption of the original 1 000 0.0004 GWh products (start baseline), as well as the amount consumed by the 10 new 0.0003 GWh products and the 990 remaining 0.0004 GWh original products (end value), and, finally, the amount consumed by the 500 new 0.0003 GWh products and the 500 remaining original 0.0004 GWh products (3/5 years beyond). This is a complex calculation but allows us to see the evolution of the reduction of the primary energy consumption along with the upscaling of the LIFE project solution and its comparison to existing problematic units/products/processes (i.e. against the baseline of the problem that is consuming energy excessively).
- **Empirical method:** The user should record actual energy use when the project is up and running. This should be compared to either a pre-existing or estimated baseline (e.g. in the case of own production of more energy efficient products, the baseline should be the primary energy used to produce the original products. If the project is producing a completely new product, the baseline should be the primary energy of products already sold in the market by competitors which the new energy efficient product is aiming to replace). In the case of variations of the production line, the same scenarios as the ones mentioned above for the top-down method should be taken into account. Ideally, a full year's data should be recorded in order to calculate the annual primary energy consumption. This should be straightforward when calculating the baseline values. However, less time is also allowed for the end project value, especially if it is a steady-state consumption. 'Steady-state' refers to a measure of the primary energy consumed over a period of time (preferably 1 year but less can also be acceptable if the processes/solutions will be maintained after project end) for which the energy consumption is stable with time (i.e. if the demonstrator is operating in a stable and constant/optimised manner or if changes in processes have been made and the new processes are running smoothly and are monitored for a good period of time).

If projects are measuring/estimating final energy, they must calculate and provide (in the KPI database) the primary energy savings by using a conversion factor to translate final energy savings from electricity to primary energy savings (primary energy factor, PEF, see [1] below for more details). No conversion into primary energy will be required for final energy savings from any other fuel type. The reference to calculate the energy content of fossil fuels is Annex III of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency [2] [3]. The available units to measure the consumption are kWh, MWh and GWh. If relevant, the user should apply International Energy Agency (IEA) conversion factors to each fuel type in order to convert them to the requested units [4].

3. **Flags:** The user should choose any flags in the five defined categories to specify the sector where the energy savings are produced:

Choose the relevant Energy consumption sector(s):

Commercial and Public Services sector

Household(s)

Industry sector

Other energy consuming sectors

Transportation sector

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, the user should provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple relevant calculations depending on your situation. This should include the approach used (top-down and/or empirical methods). You should also provide explanations in case of selection of 'other' in descriptors/flags. This text should provide a clear standalone description and be based on actual project facts and provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project that were used to determine energy savings (including any conversion factors used). Ensure that the values entered for impacts achieved during the project (i.e. difference between end and start values) refer to the actual scale of the project and not to hypothetical future upscales.

References:


[1] The updated primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity generation to be used is 2.1 as defined in Annex IV of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002 amending Directive 2012/27/EU: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/targets-directive-and-rules/energy-efficiency-directive_en

[2] The net calorific values to be applied to calculate the energy content of fuels are listed in Annex IV of the Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012L0027&from=IT>

[3] Additional details on the calculation of primary energy consumed from fuels can be found in the Energy Statistics Manual: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/Energy_statistics_manual_2004_EN.pdf

[4] International Energy Agency (IEA) conversion factors for each fuel type to convert to the requested units: <https://www.iea.org/reports/glossary-of-energy-units>

You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button

 Open Guide

4.1.2.B. RENEWABLE PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION



This indicator monitors the contribution of LIFE projects to the net increase in the amount of primary energy produced from renewable sources (RES; primary energy increase is measured in terms of the quantified fossil fuels equivalent saved/replaced).

The indicator is designed to provide information linked to the EU clean energy package (CEP) and more specifically to the Renewable Energy Directive which is an integral part of the CEP.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, select the source through which the project will produce renewable energy.

Select an indicator descriptor:

Biomass

Multiple sources

Other

Solar

Water

Wind

The user can select the 'multiple sources' option if relevant. In this case, the user should provide a detailed description of the different sources considered in the comments box.

2. **Values/units:** For all types of renewable energy sources, the user should indicate the production (estimated, measured/modelled and/or forecast) of primary energy from renewable sources throughout the project. The primary energy refers to the equivalent amount of energy from fossil fuels that can be saved thanks to the exploitation of renewable sources (see example below). In the start value, the user should provide the baseline primary energy produced (on a yearly basis) from renewable sources within the context selected by the project. The value should be equal to zero in case renewable energy production is not in place before the start of the LIFE project within the given context (e.g. the area where the project will work). In the end value, the user should provide the annual primary energy produced from renewable sources at project end after having implemented the foreseen measures within the project context. The data should be based on actual monitoring, projections of historical growth rates or other reasonable assumptions that should be provided in the comments. The end value is expected to be higher than the start value, demonstrating a net primary energy production from renewables due to the project actions. The user should also provide the estimated annual primary energy production from renewable sources for 3/5 years after the project end to demonstrate if further production would be achieved.



The data should be reported through a 'bottom-up method' that estimates the additional primary renewable energy produced from different renewable energy technologies deployed or modal shifts achieved that can be attributed to your project. This should be estimated using appropriate load factor(s), which should then be multiplied in each case by an assumed figure for efficiency. If a system that monitors the production is available, the user can also report the actual primary renewable energy produced annually over the lifespan of the project. Ideally, at least a full year's data should be recorded.

As mentioned above, the primary renewable energy production must be calculated against the equivalent fossil fuels it is replacing and not against the source of the renewable energy itself (e.g. it is not about the efficiency of the renewable energy production system but about its environmental benefits in terms of replacing fossil fuel dependence). Therefore, the primary renewable energy production should be calculated differently in case the renewable energy produced is electricity (e.g. based on wind turbines or solar panels) or renewable fuels (e.g. biogas, biofuel). If the renewable energy produced is electricity, the primary energy production should be calculated by using a conversion factor to translate electricity into primary energy of fossil fuel equivalent savings (primary energy factor, PEF, see [1] below for more details).



Example: The production of 1 kWh of electricity from a wind turbine saves 2.1 kWh of fossil fuels, which would be necessary to produce the same amount of electricity according to the EU average energy mix. If primary energy is produced from renewable fuels, it should also be quantified in terms of fossil fuel equivalent saved according to their specific energy content. As an example, the production of 1 kWh of biogas extracted from landfill management saves 1 kWh of fossil methane from the grid. The reference to calculate the energy content of renewable fuels (e.g. to convert litres of biofuel in GWh) is Annex III of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (see [2] below). The available units to measure production are kWh/year, MWh/year and GWh/year. If relevant to the project, the user should apply International Energy Agency (IEA) conversion factors to each fuel type to convert to the requested units (see [3] below).



The project must ensure that the renewable energy production is sustainable and does not contravene any other LIFE objectives (e.g. hydro electrical plants lowering the ecological status of a river basin). If such issues arise, they should be elaborated on in the comments box.

- 3. Comments:** In the comments box, the user should provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple and relevant calculations depending on your situation. You should also provide explanations if 'other' is selected in descriptors/flags. This text should provide a clear standalone description, be based on actual project facts and provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project that were used to determine energy savings (including any conversion factors used). Ensure that values entered for impacts achieved during the project (i.e. difference between end and start values) refer to the actual scale of the project and not to hypothetical future upscales. If a novel technology is proposed, specify the efficiency in the exploitation of the RES compared to the technologies already available in the market.

References:

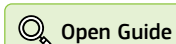
[1] The updated primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity generation to be used is 2.1 as defined in Annex IV of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002 amending Directive 2012/27/EU: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/targets-directive-and-rules/energy-efficiency-directive_en

[2] The net calorific values to be applied to calculate the energy content of renewable fuels are listed in Annex III of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001&from=EN>

[3] International Energy Agency (IEA) conversion factors for each fuel type to convert to the requested units: <https://www.iea.org/reports/glossary-of-energy-units>

[4] General information on the renewable energy initiatives of the EU: <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy>

You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button



4.2.B FOREST

4.2.1.B. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



Sustainable forest management is the stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity and vitality. It also helps them reach their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national and global levels without causing damage to other ecosystems.

The above definition of sustainable forest management was developed by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (FOREST EUROPE) and has since been adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The EU shares several forest-related competences with Member States, including environment, climate and agriculture. Whilst exercising these competences, the Union respects the principle of subsidiarity. The EU forest strategy for 2030, adopted by the European Commission in July 2021, is one of the flagship initiatives of the European Green Deal and builds on the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the indicator descriptor, select the type of forest stands managed.

Select an indicator descriptor:

2. **Values:** In values, the project should clarify the area with improved forest management. The value at the beginning of the project should be the initial baseline situation. This should be the area of the targeted forest under sustainable management before the project started. If no areas of the targeted forest were under sustainable management, the value at the beginning should be zero. The end value should include the forest area which is under sustainable management at the project end. It is expected that this value will be higher than the start value. The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any further forest area expected to be under sustainable management within 3/5 years after the project end due to additional funding/replication etc. The unit of measurement should be in units of area only (you can select units km² or ha).



3. **Flags:** Under indicator flags, select the methods applied to the forest and the types of pressures and/or threats the forest is facing.

Choice of methods used:

Type(s) of pressures and/or threats:

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained/calculated (start, end and beyond) as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. And explain any selections of 'Other' in descriptors or flags.


References:

[1] EU forest issues and policy: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/policy_en.htm

[2] Forest Europe sustainable forest management workstream: <https://foresteurope.org/workstreams/sustainable-forest-management/>

[3] EU Forest Strategy for 2030, COM/2021/572: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/publication/communication-com2021572-new-eu-forest-strategy-2030_en

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

4.3.B. WASTE MANAGEMENT



This indicator monitors how much a LIFE project contributes to improved waste management within, between and across all levels of the waste hierarchy as identified in the Waste Framework Directive (WFD).



Improved waste management practices, in line with the waste hierarchy, include actions which reduce the amount of residual waste and improve waste disposal, especially reduction in landfilling.

Residual waste includes any discarded material, resulting from industrial activities, including from treatment of waste. Residual waste can be reduced by prevention, reusing, recycling, composting and recovering materials and substances and by improving manufacturing methods.

Waste disposal is defined by the WFD as 'any operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy'.

A non-exhaustive list of disposal operations is provided in Annex I of the WFD.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the **first level descriptor**, select the exact type of waste your project is addressing. For waste classification, choose the code level(s) from the European Waste Catalogue (max. six digits) most appropriate for the project (please, see complete list under [Annex II](#)).

In the third level indicator descriptor, the type of waste addressed should be clarified from a high-level drop-down list:

Select an indicator descriptor:

Bio-waste/organics

Construction works and buildings

Electric and electronic waste (E-waste) other than photovoltaic panels

End of life batteries and accumulators

End of life ships

End of life vehicles

Micro-plastics

Non-plastic packaging

Other

Other plastics (including Carbon/Glass fibres)

Photovoltaic panels

Plastic packaging

Textiles

For each combination of first and third level descriptors, a new indicator entry would need to be created.

In the **second level indicator descriptor** values, three sets of values should be entered by the project for each line:

- In line 1 (mass of non-appropriately managed waste), please enter the amount of currently inappropriately managed waste within your context and to what figure you expect to reduce this amount due to the project. It is obligatory to enter values in this line. The trend in this line should be negative. For example, if the problem baseline is 100 tons/year of inappropriately managed waste and your project will reduce this amount by 10 tons/year during the project and another 50 tons/year after the project end, the values in line 1 should be 100-90-40 with unit tons/year.



- Lines a-i should better clarify your input to line 1 above. Hence, lines a-i, clarify the approach/method used in the project for reducing the inappropriately managed waste and the amount for each approach/method used.



- | |
|---|
| a. Mass reduction due to waste prevention |
| b. Mass reduction due to preparation for reuse |
| c. Mass reduction due to recycling |
| d. Mass reduction due to composting |
| e. Mass reduction due to digestion |
| f. Mass reduction due to incineration with no energy recovery |
| g. Mass reduction due to energy recovery |
| h. Mass reduction due to appropriate storage |
| i. Mass reduction due to appropriate disposal |

- Line j (Amount collected by project) clarifies the amount of waste indicated in lines a-i that was actually collected by your project.

The start values for lines a-j are expected to be zero. Using the example in line 1 above, we expect that the sum of the end values entered in lines a-i will not exceed 10 tons/year.



Note that from the above lines, line 1 (mass of non-appropriately managed waste) should be completed. From lines a-i, we expect at least one line to be completed to clarify how the improved waste management was achieved. Lines that are not relevant should be filled in with 0-0-0 and the same unit as for line 1. Lines i or j could be filled in if relevant for the project. Otherwise, it should also be filled in with 0-0-0 and the same unit as for line 1.

- Flags:** Choose any flags in the two defined categories that you consider relevant to your project. Hence, if your project is collecting managed waste, then please choose the type of waste collection (in this case, the line j above is not expected to be 0):

Choose the Type of waste collection system(s):

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| Central local |
| Central regional |
| Door-to-door |
| Specialist collectors |
| Take-back (paying or non-paying) |

Also, if your project is working on waste prevention, clarify the type of prevention measures used by the project.

Choose the Type(s) of prevention measure(s):

- | |
|---|
| Circular economy (* if circular economy is flagged fill in the relevant fields under point 4.4) |
| Economic and other measures promoting resource efficiency |
| Other |
| Other economic instruments |
| Planning measures |
| Use of research results on cleaner and less wasteful products and technologies |

3. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained/calculated (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple relevant calculations depending on your situation, as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Please also explain any selections of 'other' in descriptors or flags.

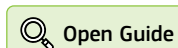


If your project is improving waste management through reuse, recycling or recovery of products, materials and substances, you should also consider reporting in KPI 4.4.B. Circular economy - Amount of products, materials and substances being prepared for reuse, recycling and recovery.

References:

- [1] For further information on waste prevention, refer to EC Waste Prevention Handbook, Guidelines on waste prevention programmes: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/prevention/pdf/Waste%20prevention%20guidelines.pdf>
- [2] For further information on the European List of Waste, please see DG Environment website on Waste Framework Directive or the Commission Decision of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (notified under document number C(2000) 1147) (Text with EEA relevance) (2000/532/EC): <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02000D0532-20150601>
- [3] For further information on waste management plans, refer to the Waste Framework Directive: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098>
- [4] Circular economy action plan: for a cleaner and more competitive Europe: <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/05068>
- [5] Waste Framework Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098>
- [6] EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/publications/textiles-strategy_en
- [7] Battery Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02006L0066-20180704>
- [8] Directive on end-of-life vehicles: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02000L0053-20200306>
- [9] WEEE Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02012L0019-20180704>
- [10] Extractive Waste Directive: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-law_en
- [11] Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/news/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-2018-09-18_en
- [12] Packaging Directive: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-law_en
- [13] EEA (2019). Reducing loss of resources from waste management is key to strengthening the circular economy in Europe: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/reducing-loss-of-resources-from>
- [14] EEA (2020). Resource efficiency and the circular economy in Europe 2019: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/even-more-from-less>
- [15] EEA (2020). Construction and demolition waste: challenges and opportunities in a circular economy: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/construction-and-demolition-waste-challenges>
- [16] EEA (2021) Plastics, the circular economy and Europe's environment: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/plastics-the-circular-economy-and>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



4.4.B. CIRCULAR ECONOMY – AMOUNT OF MASS OF PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCES BEING PREPARED FOR REUSE, RECYCLING AND RECOVERY



Circular economy aims to improve resource efficiency through an increase in the number/mass of products, materials and substances being prepared for reuse, recycling and recovery. This indicator gives valuable information for several EU environmental policies (see reference section).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the **first level descriptor**, select whether the LIFE project focuses on waste reuse/recovery/recycling.



- ▶ *Reuse means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.*
- ▶ *Recycling means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances, either for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery or reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.*
- ▶ *Recovery means any operation, the principal result of which is waste that serves a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations.*

In the **third level indicator descriptor**, you should specify the type of outputs (products, materials or substances) from the drop-down list:

Select an indicator descriptor:

Products, materials or substances from End of life ships

Products, materials or substances from Plastic Packaging

Products, materials or substances from Construction works and buildings

Products, materials or substances from Bio-waste/organics

Products, materials or substances from End of life batteries and accumulators

Products, materials or substances from other waste

Products, materials or substances from End of life vehicles

Products, materials or substances from Non-plastic packaging

Products, materials or substances from Textiles

Products, materials or substances from Other plastics (including Carbon/Glass fibres)

Products, materials or substances from Photovoltaic panels

Products, materials or substances that include Micro-plastics

Products, materials or substances from Electric and electronic waste (E-waste) other than photovoltaic panels

In the **second level descriptor** values, the project should enter three sets of values:

- Line a): the amount (incoming mass) of products, materials or substances processed (prepared for reuse, recycled or recovered). In the start value, provide the mass currently processed. At the end of the project, enter the total amount you expect to process thanks to the introduction of the project's new solution(s). The end value is expected to be higher than the start value, demonstrating an increase in the number of products, materials or substances processed, due to the project actions. Also, provide the estimated amount for 3/5 years after the project end to show if continuation or a further increase would be achieved (e.g. scaling up, full transition of the process toward the project's solution).





Note that if the project is also working on waste management to obtain the incoming mass, the values in line a) are expected to be in line with values provided in KPI 4.3.B. 4.4.B could be considered as providing further information on the outcomes of KPI 4.3.B in the case of improved waste management via reuse, recycling or recovery.

- The values in lines b) and c) are expected to show the increase in the efficiency of the process due to the introduction of the new solution(s). The values should indicate the effects of improvements in the reuse, recycling or recovery of waste. In line b), you should enter the part of the input mass of products, materials and substances of line a) that, after processing, could not be reused, recycled or recovered, thus ending up as waste. This indicates the efficiency of the process by clarifying what part of the incoming mass cannot be processed (e.g. ending up as waste for landfill/treatment or waste water for treatment). In line c), you should enter the part of line a) that, after processing, could not be reused, recycled or recovered due to loss (e.g. evaporation of water that will not result in waste for landfilling or waste water for treatment). This is, again, an indication of the efficiency of the process.

Subtracting lines b) and c) from line a) should also indicate the final amount of mass turning into useful products/secondary materials/other useful items.

2. **Flags:** Choose any flags in the four defined categories you consider relevant to your project:

Circular economy method(s) used in the project

Cycle type:

Level of implementation:

Recyclability/reusability of the waste output:

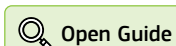
You may select more than one flag in each of the categories.

3. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, enter simple, relevant calculations depending on your situation.

References:

- [1] Circular economy action plan: for a cleaner and more competitive Europe: <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/05068>
- [2] Waste Framework Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098>
- [3] EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/publications/textiles-strategy_en
- [4] Battery Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02006L0066-20180704>
- [5] Directive on end-of-life vehicles: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02000L0053-20200306>
- [6] WEEE Directive: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02012L0019-20180704>
- [7] Extractive Waste Directive: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-law_en
- [8] Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/news/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-2018-09-18_en
- [9] Packaging Directive: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-law_en
- [10] EEA (2019). Reducing loss of resources from waste management is key to strengthening the circular economy in Europe: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/reducing-loss-of-resources-from>
- [11] EEA (2020). Resource efficiency and the circular economy in Europe 2019: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/even-more-from-less>
- [12] EEA (2020). Construction and demolition waste: challenges and opportunities in a circular economy: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/construction-and-demolition-waste-challenges>
- [13] EEA (2021) Plastics, the circular economy and Europe's environment: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/plastics-the-circular-economy-and>

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*



4.5.B. PROCESS EFFICIENCY – REDUCTION IN USE OF MATERIALS IN PROCESSES



The scope of this indicator is to quantify the reduction of materials (raw/virgin or recycled/reused) used in processes for the production of products or for services. It is thus an indication of improvement of process efficiency that results in resource efficiency.

The project should clarify in this KPI the reduction in the amount of material used per year and also the reduction in the amount of material used per project outcome (where project outcomes could be a product or a service that results from the process addressed).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the indicator descriptor, select the material category that you are addressing from the drop-down list.

Select an indicator descriptor:

2. **Values/units:** As indicator values, you are requested to submit two rows:
 - The first row requests a normalised amount of materials used per project process outcome. Such an outcome could be a product or a service and should be defined by the project in the comments box. The values should include the materials (raw/virgin or reused/recycled materials) used at the beginning of the project, at the end of the project and 3/5 years beyond the project's end. To do this, the project should divide the steady-state mass of materials used at each point in time (start, end, beyond) by the volume of the produced outcomes.



Example: If a project is using a total of 1 000 kg of virgin material to produce 10 products, then the value would be 100 kg/outcome or 0.1 kg/outcome, where outcome is a single product or 1 000 products, respectively (hence the project can fully define what the outcome is in terms of type and amount). Please note that the number of outcomes should be the same throughout the three points in time (start, end, beyond). If the production is varied, you may need to take into account different scenarios:

- If your production is relatively stable, then use the average yearly production number of products/services (do not vary because of slight expected increases or decreases).
- If there is no production at the beginning or a different product/service is being developed with reduced materials, you should consider the amount of products you aim to replace through your project. Hence, if your aim is to replace in the long term (say 20 years) 1 000 units of a product currently produced by competitors or 1 000 units of a different (more resource intensive) product produced by you, then you should first consider how many units you will be replacing by

project end and by 3/5 years beyond. In this example, let us assume that we will replace 10 units by project end and 500 3/5 years after project end. In this case, the total number of units for the start, end and beyond values should always be 1 000. However, the calculation of the material/outcome should take into account the materials used for the original 1 000 products (start baseline), and then the amount used for the 10 new products and the 990 remaining original products (end value). Finally, you should identify the amount of material used for the 500 new products and the 500 remaining original products (3/5 years beyond). This is a complex calculation but allows us to see the evolution of the reduction of use of materials along with the upscaling of the LIFE project solution and its comparison to existing problematic units/products/processes (i.e. against the baseline of the problem that is using the materials excessively).



When reporting on this line, the project may define the project outcome in any way they consider suitable. Hence the outcome may use subdivisions/multiples of the predefined units (i.e. the outcome could be litre or m³ of produced water, or tons or kg of fruits processed, etc.). The project outcome used should be clearly stated/clarified in the comments section (please see below).

- In the second row, projects should provide the steady-state mass of materials used per year in the process addressed/improved, at the project's beginning, at the end and 3/5 years after its end. 'Steady-state' refers to a measure of the amount of materials used over a period of time (preferably 1 year but less can also be acceptable if the processes/solutions will be maintained after project end) for which the rate of materials used is stable. The stability may be achieved because the demonstrator is operating in a stable and constant/optimised manner or because changes in processes have been made and the new processes are running smoothly and are monitored for an adequate period of time. The predefined units in this second row are mass/year, where mass could be in g, kg, tons or 1 000 tons.

Please note that if the project is completing its first KPI snapshot and cannot provide appropriate quality values (e.g. due to the fact that the project is at its early stages), the project should select the 'provide values later' option. This will not be allowed at final report KPI snapshot stage.

The trend between the start, end and beyond values should be negative (i.e. we expect that the start value will be higher than the end value to demonstrate a decrease in the materials used in both the per outcome assessment and in the total mass of material used per year. We also expect that the beyond value will be lower than the end value to demonstrate a further reduction 3/5 years after the project end. In the case of projects with a manufacturing aspect that are exhibiting higher material use due to increased production rates, the project should take into account not only its own production line but also the products/units/services it aims to replace, as explained in the value section above.



3. **Flags:** In the flags, clarify the type of process and the type of material used.

Type of material used:

Type of process outcome:


If more than one process/material type is used, then you may select more than one from the list.

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). This text should provide a clear description, be based on actual project facts and provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project that were used to determine the amount of materials used. Ensure that the values entered for impacts achieved during the project (i.e. difference between end and start values) refer to the actual scale of the project and not to hypothetical future upscales. Please also be sure to clarify what the material and the project outcome are in the 'kg of material/Project Outcome' value line. Finally, explain any selection of 'other' in descriptors/flags.

References:

[1] European Commission, EIP on Raw Materials, Raw Materials Scoreboard 2021: https://www.era-min.eu/sites/default/files/docs/et0320656enn.en_.pdf

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

5.B. ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH (INCLUDING CHEMICALS AND NOISE)

5.1.B. CHEMICALS

5.1.1.B. CHEMICALS – REDUCTION OF USE, RELEASE OR PRESENCE OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS



This indicator is used by projects to report their environmental/human health work on reducing the impact of chemicals.

This could be:

- Reduction of use of chemicals (e.g. in industrial processes) via direct reduction or substitution with non-dangerous (PBT/vPvB/CMR/chemicals of concern) chemicals or substances and/or,
- Reduction of release of chemicals (e.g. from waste, anti-fouling paints) and/or,
- Reduction in presence of chemicals (e.g. their concentration in polluted sediments/soil, water bodies).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** The project should first clarify the context within which the chemicals are being addressed. Three levels of descriptors must be completed. In the **first level descriptor**, the user must select the type of chemical being addressed from the following categories.

Select an indicator descriptor:

Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) substances

Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances

Other chemicals – Please provide available CAS number - EC Number and Chemical name in the comment box.

Other chemicals of concern – Please provide available CAS number - EC Number and Chemical name in the comment box.

- Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances for projects contributing to the reduction of use (and hence EU import and/or manufacture), release or presence of substances classified as PBT and/or vPvB under the REACH Regulation [1]. Relevant criteria exist in Annex XIII of REACH. More information in [2].
- Carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) substances for projects contributing to the reduction of EU use (and hence import and/or manufacture) or release or presence of substances classified as CMR category 1A and 1B under the CLP Regulation [3]. More information in [4].
- Other chemicals of concern or other chemicals. Should the chemical related to the project not belong to any of the above categories, provide the CAS number, EC number and chemical name in the comments box. See the list of identified chemicals and relevant numbers in [5].

For the **second level descriptor**, if the project is working on CMR, PBT or vPvB chemicals, the user should define the substances their project is working on by selecting the specific chemicals and identifying the CAS or EC number. The list of identified chemicals and relevant numbers is in [5]. You can also check these lists in [Annex III](#).

In the **third level descriptor**, the project should clarify its impact.

Select an indicator third level descriptor:

Reduction of use of chemicals (e.g. in industrial processes) via direct reduction or substitution with non-dangerous (PBT/vPvB/CMR/Chemicals of concern) chemicals or substances.

Reduction of release of chemicals (e.g. from waste, from anti-fouling paints, etc).

Reduction in presence of chemicals (e.g. in polluted sediments/soil, water bodies, etc).

5.1.1.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a third level descriptor (DEPRECATED)

2. **Values/units:** The project should calculate the reduction in the quantity of each substance in terms of use (e.g. imported or manufactured) or release/presence in mass/year, as a result of the project actions, by identifying the chemical number/identifier. To do this, a baseline amount (mass/year) of substances used, released or being present should be identified/calculated based on previous measurements or available information (preferably over a period of time, e.g. 1 year). This baseline value should be entered in the 'beginning' value box. For this calculation, the project should consider only the substances (by CAS number) that it will address. If the substances are CMR, PBT/vPvB, the project should report on each substance separately. For chemicals that belong to the 'other' categories, the project should provide a combined value per context and clarify the values per chemical and CAS number in the comments box. The actual quantity can be reported in units of mass/year (g/year, kg/year or tonnes/year) and the calculations should not take into account how or where the substance is emitted (either to air, soil or water). Once the 'beginning' value has been provided, the project should demonstrate its impact by providing, in the 'end' value, the amount (mass/year) of substances used, released or being present at the end of the project (preferably over steady-state conditions).

The value at the end of the project is expected to be lower than the value at the beginning of the project, demonstrating the reduction achieved by the project actions. 'Steady state' refers to a measure of the end project use/release/presence over a period of time (preferably 1 year but less can also be acceptable if the processes/solutions will be maintained after project end) for which the use/release/presence is stable with time (i.e. because the demonstrator is operating in a stable and constant/optimised manner, if changes in processes have been made and the new processes are running smoothly and are monitored for an adequate period of time, or if decontamination has taken place and is being monitored over a period of time). Finally, in the 3/5 years beyond box, the project should provide the expected mass/year of use/release/presence of the chemical(s) concerned. The value in this box is expected to be even lower than the end value in order to demonstrate a further reduction in the use/release/presence of the chemical concerned.



If projects with a manufacturing aspect are exhibiting higher use due to increased production rates, the project should take into account not just its own production line but also the products/units it aims to replace.

3. **Flags:** The project can provide further optional information through the selection of relevant flags

Choose the ECHA tonnage band:

1 - 10 tonnes per annum

1 000 - 10 000 tonnes per annum

1 000 000 - 10 000 000 tonnes per annum

10 - 100 tonnes per annum

10 000 - 100 000 tonnes per annum

10 000 000 - 100 000 000 tonnes per annum

100 - 1 000 tonnes per annum

100 000 - 1 000 000 tonnes per annum

100 000 000 - 1 000 000 000 tonnes per annum

Intermediate Use Only

Choose the Environmental medium threatened to be/is affected by the chemical substance targeted:

Choose the Substance group(s) concerned:


Choose the Target group to be affected:

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, enter a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). This text should provide a clear description, be based on actual project facts and provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project that were used to determine reduction of chemicals. Ensure that the values entered for impacts achieved during the project (i.e. difference between end and start values) refer to the actual scale of the project and not to hypothetical future upscales. Also, clarify the selection of 'other' chemical categories by providing a breakdown of the values for each chemical along with their CAS number/identifier. Finally, clarify any selection of 'other' in the flags.

References:

- [1] REACH Regulation: <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/legislation>
- [2] Management of PBT/vPvB substances under REACH: <https://echa.europa.eu/en/management-of-pbt-vpzb-substances>
- [3] CLP Legislation: <https://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/legislation> or <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02008R1272-20201114>
- [4] CMR substances: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/cosmetic-products-specific-topics/cm-substances_el
- [5] List of identified chemicals: <https://echa.europa.eu/en/information-on-chemicals/>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 Open Guide


5.2.B. TERRESTRIAL NOISE LEVEL/FREQUENCY



This indicator measures the level of noise exposure for humans and animals.

It provides valuable information to address the LIFE impact under the Noise Directive.

How to fill in the KPI:

- Descriptor:** Select whether the noise affects humans or fauna. If humans are exposed to noise, please note that DG Environment requires information on the number of people exposed to noise, so be sure to provide information on the number of people in KPI 1.6.B whose lives were positively impacted as a result of reduced exposure to noise.
- Values/units:** To express noise annoyance, use either Lden (for humans) or Leq (for fauna) indicators. Under the start value, provide the baseline at the start of the project (e.g. what is the noise level at the start of the project). For the end value, provide the new estimated noise level that will still affect people/fauna at project end. The end value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the noise level due to the project's actions. Provide the estimated noise level for 3/5 years after the project end to show if further reductions can be achieved. 
- Flags:** Under the flags indicator, select any relevant tags such as the type(s) of anthropogenic noise source, the type of nuisance, the environment in which the annoyance is being addressed and the type of measures taken. Multiple entries are allowed.

Anthropogenic source of noise pollution:

 Airports

 Industry

 Other

 Railways

 Road transport

 Shipping (e.g. transport, tourism)

 Wind turbines

Type of environment addressed:

 In-door

 Non-urban including nature

 Urban

Type of non-natural noise related nuisances addressed:

 Day-evening-night equivalent level

 High frequency

 Low frequency

 Noise peaks

 Other

Type(s) of measures taken:

4. **Comments box:** Provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If the reported values were calculated based on other values, present simple relevant calculations depending on your situation. Clarify any selection of 'other' in the different flags.




For underwater noise, use also KPI 2.4.5.

References:

- [1] Noise assessment methods - Noise Directive 2002/49/EC, p. 4: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002L0049>
- [2] WHO recommended night noise levels - WHO Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (2009): http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/43316/E92845.pdf?ua=1
- [3] If the project targets reduction of noise from particular noise source, see legislation on noise sources: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/sources_en.htm
- [4] More information available in EEA 'Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects' (2010): <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/good-practice-guide-on-noise>.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

6.B. AIR

6.1.B. AIR – REDUCTION OF POLLUTING AIR EMISSIONS



This KPI is related to air pollutant emissions data for traditional LIFE projects but also for strategic projects (SIPs) under the National Emission Ceilings Directive (see [1] below).

Air pollutant emissions data are expressed in mass flow units – this is the amount of air pollutants (see [2]) emitted by a particular source (or combination of sources) per year (see [3]). It aims to quantitatively assess to what extent the reduction of emissions from a particular source will be achieved.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. Descriptors:

- In the **first level descriptor**, select the sector linked to the source of emissions.
- In the **second level descriptor**, select which pollutant emissions you aim to reduce.

Select a first indicator descriptor (source of pollution):

Select a second indicator descriptor (pollutant targeted):

2. **Values/units:** Under the start value, provide the value of the air pollutant emissions at the beginning of the project to establish pre-project conditions (e.g. the initial baseline of the problem). Use an average value (yearly, monthly, daily) that you also deem meaningful for the end value and the beyond end value to show to what extent the project is reducing air pollutant emissions (see below under comments). The end value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the air pollutant emissions due to the project's actions. At the end, the new emissions achieved at steady-state conditions should be entered. Provide the estimated air pollutant emissions for 3/5 years after the project end to show if further reductions can be achieved.



3. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). For the start value, be specific on how long, before the project start, measurements have been taken. Likewise for the end value, specify how long measurements have been taken during the project. If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple and relevant calculations depending on your situation. Note that the end value must reflect the actual project steady-state achievements based on the project monitoring actions.



Example: A fleet of 121 vehicles has been monitored. Actual NO_x emissions were measured: vehicles emitted on average 3.34 g of NO_x per km. The vehicles have an average mileage of 11 000 km/year (30.13 km/day). Therefore, these 121 vehicles at the beginning of the project emitted 12.18 kg/day of NO_x (121*3.34*30.13/1 000). 19 vehicles were repaired during the project to reduce NO_x emissions. After the repairs (end of the project), 19 vehicles emitted an average of 0.60 g of NO_x/km. Assuming the same conditions of mileage, the 19 vehicles emitted 0.34 kg/day of NO_x (19*0.60*30.13/1 000). The remaining 102 vehicles (121-19) emitted as before, which is equal to 10.27 kg/day of NO_x (102*3.34*30.13/1 000). Three years after the end of the project, all 121 vehicles will be repaired and the emissions are expected to be equal to 2.19 kg/day of NO_x (121*0.60*30.13/1 000). Therefore, the values entered in the KPI are:

Start value: 12.18 kg/day

End value: 0.34 + 10.27 = 10.61 kg/day

Beyond end value: 2.19 kg/day

Provide formulas to show the addition of different sources, if needed. (e.g. 'beginning value' = (X tons + Y tons) / Z years = A tons/year)

If you are calculating the amount of air pollutant from the concentration of pollutant in the gas stream and the flow rate, it is important to detail the related data to standardised conditions. The volume should be standardised at a temperature of 293 K and a pressure of 101.3 kPa.



- ▶ If the project targets a specific chemical element or compound within PM chemical composition, under 'indicator descriptor' select 'heavy metals' or 'other'. An 'other' element could be silicon, sulphur, etc.
- ▶ If the project targets particulate matter, under 'indicator descriptor' select the relevant primary particulate (PM_{0.1}, PM₁, PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀) from the list.
- ▶ If you are reporting on this KPI, DG Environment requests that you also provide information on the number of people in KPI 1.6.B 'whose quality of life was positively impacted by improved AIR QUALITY achieved by project actions'. Ensure that the relevant value in 1.6 is reported using the same context as the value of 6.1.


References:

[1] EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook (Technical guidance to prepare national emission inventories): <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook>

[2] EMEP/EEA air pollution sources: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/air-pollution-sources-1/air-pollution-sources>

[3] Relevant legislation(s): https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/air/air-pollution-key-sectors_en
https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/air/reducing-emissions-air-pollutants_en

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 Open Guide

6.2.B. AIR – REDUCTION IN PRESENCE OF AIR POLLUTANTS AND RELATED EXCEEDANCES



This KPI is related to the ambient air quality within a certain air quality zone (as defined by each Member State [1]). It uses air quality monitoring data (i.e. the measured concentrations of air pollutants once they are in the atmosphere). As well as the pollutant concentration, the number of exceedances per calendar year can be used as an indicator.

This KPI will help understand the impact of LIFE under the EU Air Quality Directives.



This KPI is not directly related to the source of emissions. If you wish to indicate a reduction in emissions from a certain source, you can report it under KPI 6.1. Air - Emissions.

Note that this KPI should be primarily used for larger projects such as integrated projects that aim to improve air quality on a large scale.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, choose the pollutant you are targeting.

Select an indicator descriptor (pollutant(s) targeted):

2. **Values:** Under the start value, provide the baseline at the start of the project (e.g. what is the concentration of the pollutant and the number of exceedances of air quality limits at the start of the project). In the end value, enter the new concentration of the pollutant and the new number of exceedances of air quality limits at project end. The end value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the concentration of the pollutant and the number of exceedances of air quality limits coming from the project's actions. Provide the estimated concentration of the pollutant and the number of exceedances of air quality limits for 3/5 years after the project end to show if further reductions can be achieved. We expect that the relevant air pollutant concentrations and/or the number of exceedances of air quality limit values would then be reduced by project end and possibly further lowered 3/5 years after the project end. If there are significant variations over the yearly period, a yearly average can be used for all values (i.e. the average concentration and the average number of exceedances over a period of time – preferably 1 year).





Also, note that the above values must be based on the official measuring stations [2] in the targeted air quality zones and the reductions in concentrations/exceedances must be due to the project actions. For more information on the applicable regulation and how to make measurements, see below [3, 4, 5, 6].

3. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). For the start value, be specific on for how long, before the project start, measurements of pollutant concentration and number of exceedances of air quality limits have been taken. For the end value, specify for how long relevant measurements have been taken during the project. If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple relevant calculations depending on your situation. Note that the end value must reflect the actual project steady-state achievements based on the project monitoring actions.

It is important to detail the related data to standardised conditions. The volume should be standardised at a temperature of 293 K and a pressure of 101.3 kPa.



► If the project targets particulate matter, under 'descriptor' select the relevant primary particulate (PM1, PM2.5 or PM10) from the drop-down list.

► If the project targets a specific chemical element or compound within PM chemical composition, under 'descriptor' select 'heavy metals' or 'other'.



If you are reporting on this KPI, DG Environment requests that you also provide information on the number of people in KPI 1.6.B 'whose quality of life was positively impacted by improved AIR QUALITY achieved by project actions'. Ensure that the relevant value in 1.6 is reported using the same context as the value of 6.2.

References:

[1] Air quality zones: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/air/air-quality/air-quality-zones_en

[2] Air quality sensor locations: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/air-quality-index>

[3] Assessment under the EU Air Quality Directives: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/air/air-quality_en

[4] Guidance on assessment under the EU Air Quality Directives: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/air/pdf/guidanceunderairquality.pdf>

[5] Guidance on air quality assessment modelling (Chapter 6: Application of models for air quality assessment - Applicable to all pollutants): <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/fairmode>

[6] Use of sensors for air quality monitoring: <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC116534>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



6.3.B. AIR – REDUCTION IN DEPOSITION OF AIR POLLUTANTS



This KPI is related to the atmospheric deposition of different polluting substances on the earth's surface. The main focus is on acidifying and eutrophication substances that cause damage to ecosystems and materials. It also covers toxic and genotoxic substances that may lead to human exposure via intake of food, water and dust.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, choose the type of pollutant that your project will aim to address.

Select an indicator descriptor (pollutant(s) targeted):

Base cations
Chlorine
Dioxins
Furans
Heavy metals
Herbicides
Other (detail in comments box)
Particles
Pesticides
Polychlorinated biphenyls
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Reactive nitrogen
Sulphur
Toxins

If you select 'other', clarify this choice in the comments.

2. **Values:** In the value boxes, enter the mass deposited per area, per time. Under the start value, provide the baseline at the start of the project (e.g. what the deposition rate is at the start of the project). In the end value, provide the new deposition rate at project end. The end value is expected to be lower than the start value, demonstrating a reduction in the deposition rate due to the project's actions. Provide the estimated deposition rate for 3/5 years after the project end to show if further reductions can be achieved. If the deposition rates vary over the year, yearly averages could be provided for all the above values (preferably through measurements over a long period – e.g. 1 year). The deposition trend is expected to be negative (i.e. the start value should be higher than the end value, and the end value should be higher than the beyond value) as we expect the project to reduce the mass deposited.



3. **Flags:** Under indicator flags, select any relevant tags in order to provide additional information regarding the type of surface where the deposition takes place.

Choose the Type(s) of deposition:

Wet deposition

Dry deposition

Choose the surface type(s) on which deposition takes place:

Bare soil

Other (detail in comments box)

Surface water


Vegetation

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). For the start value, be specific on for how long, before the project started, measurements of the deposition rate have been taken. For the end value, specify for how long relevant measurements have been taken during the project. If the reported values were calculated based on other values, provide simple relevant calculations depending on your situation. Please note that the end value must reflect the actual project steady-state achievements based on the project monitoring actions. Clarify any selection of 'other'.

References:

Manual on Methodologies and Criteria for Modelling and Mapping Critical Loads and Levels and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends: http://icpmapping.org/Mapping_Manual

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

7.B. NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

7.1.B. ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR SERVICES



This indicator concerns the condition of ecosystems and the services they provide.

Here we consider ecosystems at aggregated level (e.g. forests) whose condition and/or capacity to deliver ecosystem services is affected by the project. At this aggregated level, ecosystems may contain habitat types that have been restored or have benefited from measures in a dispersed way, e.g. landscape features, urban green zones or fishing-free zones in marine areas. Assessing ecosystem services is important, also for 'pure' nature restoration projects, to demonstrate the added value of LIFE projects addressing wider societal challenges and improving human wellbeing.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** Select the ecosystem type that is impacted by your project based on the classification adopted for the EU Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) process (see below). If your project is focused on multiple ecosystems, you need to report additional KPIs for each targeted ecosystem.

Select an indicator descriptor:

2. **Values:** This value is expressed as the area of the ecosystem type targeted by your project. If the ecosystem exists at the beginning of the project, you should enter the area of the ecosystem that the project aims to impact as the start value (note that if you enter zero as the start value, this implies that there is no ecosystem present at the start of the project). As the end value, you should enter the new area of the ecosystem targeted (note that if the end value is higher than the start value, this implies that the project achieved an increase in the area of the ecosystem). In the beyond value, the project should enter the area of the ecosystem that the project aims to impact 5 years after the project end. If the beyond value is higher than the end value, this implies either an increase in the area of the ecosystem or an increase in the area of the ecosystem that the project aims to improve in the future. Note that the numerical values should be in line with entries in the non-numerical entries as explained below.

Non-numerical entries: For each ecosystem type, an assessment of its condition should be made and provided by the project (at the start of the project, at the end, and 5 years beyond the project). This assessment should be based on the project's own expert judgement and inspired by the MAES ecosystem condition indicators (see below). The non-numerical entries selected should be in line with numerical values mentioned above. For example, if there is no ecosystem in the target area (i.e. start value is zero), there cannot be an assessment of its condition (this means the non-numerical value entered if the start value is zero should be 'unknown'). If the ecosystem is present at the start of the project, the start value should not be zero and an appropriate assessment of its condition should be provided. If this is not possible, the project should select 'unknown', explaining the reasons for this in the comments box. We expect that the condition should be defined by project end.



The trend is expected to be positive or remain the same during the project as we expect the size of the area affected by the project to either increase over time or remain the same. We therefore envisage the end value to be equal to or higher than the beginning value and that the beyond value will be equal to or higher than the end value. Also, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value (if no additional area will likely be affected after the project end, the end value should be equal to the beyond value).

3. **Flags:** In the flags section, select those elements that may explain certain changes in the ecosystem condition or services, or give other background information (e.g. which ecosystem services your project addressed, what assessment tool you used). This is also where you can indicate if your project developed green infrastructure or nature-based solutions, concepts of high policy relevance. The list of ecosystem services corresponds to the 'class' level in the internationally agreed CICES 5.1, clustered by 'section' (provisioning, regulation and maintenance, and cultural ecosystem services – separated for biotic or abiotic ecosystem components). Check values to be selected in [Annex IV](#) online.
4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide details on how the ecosystem's area was calculated and any further details, especially on how the ecosystem condition was defined.

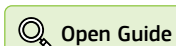


► *Ecosystem condition determines the capacity of an ecosystem to deliver services. You will need to assess the ecosystem's condition for each ecosystem type. This will, in most cases, be identical but can differ in certain cases (e.g. grasslands may be in poor condition as regards pollination, but some grassland parcels may be targeted by the project, their condition may be improved and they may provide high levels of pollination). If the individual parcels can be defined as separate geographical contexts, the project should make an expert assessment of each parcel's condition. If parcels cannot be defined as separate geographical contexts (e.g. due to proximity or presence within the same NUTS code), or there are too many parcels (to be discussed with your monitor/project advisor), the project should provide an overall assessment of the ecosystem.*

References:

- [1] A classification of green infrastructure elements: http://www.ceeweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/enriching_society_through_natural_solutions_green_infrastructure.pdf and http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/green_infrastructure_broc.pdf
- [2] CICES, common classification of ecosystem services: <https://cices.eu>
- [3] Ecosystem services and green infrastructure: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm
- [4] MAES: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/ecosystem_assessment/index_en.htm
- [5] MAES ecosystem condition indicators: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/ecosystem_assessment/pdf/2ndMAESWorkingPaper.pdf
- [6] Nature-based solutions: https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



7.2.B. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL HABITATS



This indicator monitors the contribution of LIFE projects to the conservation of terrestrial, freshwater or marine natural and semi-natural habitats. It focuses on the area/length managed, restored or created through project actions.

This area/length may be different from the total project area/length. Projects addressing habitats which also target important species should fill out indicator 7.3.B. Wildlife Species as well.

This indicator will show the impact of LIFE on habitats under the Habitats Directive [1].

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor and values:** The **first level descriptor** allows you to select the system which best describes the habitats you are working on. From the drop-down menu, select either:
 - **Annex I Habitats Directive** for nature projects addressing habitats listed in Annex I of the directive;
 - **EUNIS Habitat** for nature projects addressing habitats that can be more accurately described using this classification (e.g. marine); or
 - **Other** – use this descriptor if the project is addressing habitats listed in the European Red Lists. If you select this descriptor, you need to add a description of the habitat in the comments box.

In the **second level descriptor**, you should only include habitats where your project will directly contribute to their improvement. You can report on as many habitat types as you like under the same specific context, but you would have to add a new KPI entry for each one. You can get the habitat codes in [Annex V](#).

The **third indicator descriptor** and values reflect the area or linear extent of the habitat addressed by the project (linear extent is normally used for rivers but can be used for coastal habitats, too). Please fill in all three parts:

Part (a) is the total area/length of the habitat described in the second level descriptor, either inside or outside a Natura 2000 (N2K) site, where habitat improvements will take place. Such improvements may include the restoration of existing habitat or the creation/development of ex-novo habitat. Therefore, the beginning value is expected to be zero since no habitat is expected to be restored or created/developed before the project starts. The end value should indicate the total area/length of habitat restored or created/developed during the project's implementation. In the beyond value, the project should provide an estimate of the situation 3/5 years after the project end to demonstrate if further increases in area/length are expected. If in doubt, include the same value at the end and beyond in the first snapshot as this can be altered in the final snapshot when more accurate information becomes available. This means you can make a more conservative estimation at the earlier stages of the project.



Note that the values reported in part (a) of 7.2.B indicate the area/length of habitat impacted and may be identical with the area/length defined under indicator 1.5.B. Project Work Area. However, this may not necessarily be the case as it is possible, for example, that the total area/length of the habitat improved/impacted is much larger than the actual area of work (e.g. a small area of river restoration work in 1.5.B may result in an improvement in riverine habitats along a large stretch of the river, meaning 7.2.B will be much larger than 1.5.B). Projects should, however, still explain in the comments box the differences and links between the areas/lengths provided in 1.5.B and 7.2.B.

Part (b) is a subset of part (a) and should only include values for the area/length of the habitat described above which is being newly created/developed (ex novo). These values can be set to zero throughout if there is no newly created/developed habitat. The beginning value is expected to be zero.

Part (c) reflects how much of the area/length of part (a) lies within N2K sites. Note that the values of part (a) could be bigger or smaller than the area of relevant N2K sites, as projects may aim to restore or create/develop habitat both within and outside N2K boundaries. On the other hand, the values of part (c) should not be bigger than the values of the areas of the N2K sites included in the context of the KPI. Furthermore, the part (c) area/length should only be the total area/length of the N2K site if you are predicting

measurable improvements for the whole site. Again, please note that the beginning value should be zero.

2. **Flags:** Choose relevant indicator flags under measures for habitats. Please only select flags that are appropriate and can clearly be demonstrated in your project. You may select as many flags as are relevant.

Measures for Habitats:

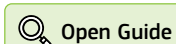
Barrier removal and improving connectivity
Closing ditches and restoring hydrological conditions
Delivering recurring habitat management prescriptions
Developing Natura 2000 conservation objectives/measures
Eradication/control of invasive alien species
Establishing new agri-environment / agro-forestry measures
Establishing wilderness areas / allowing succession
Establishment of visitor infrastructure
Fencing
Improving soil conditions
Land acquisition
Land stewardship agreement (indefinite)
Long term lease (minimum 30 years)
Long term management agreements with landowners
Management of water abstraction
Monitoring/establishing of permanent monitoring schemes
No measures needed for the conservation of the habitat
Other measures
Public legal act/ Establish protected areas/sites
Reducing nutrients influx
Removal of infrastructure, waste, nutrients etc
Removal of trees/bushes
Restoration of natural hydrological processes and flows
Restoring/ improving water quality

3. **Comments:** In the comments box, we recommend that you provide a short explanatory text on how the values for 'end' and 'beyond' were obtained/calculated. This will be helpful when you fill out the second snapshot. As mentioned above, explain any differences between the KPI values of 7.2.B and 1.5.B. Also, provide explanations regarding your values in part (c) and the total areas of the N2K sites involved. Finally, explain any selection of 'other' in the descriptors/flags. Include any deviations between the initial proposal values, first report data and final report data.

References:

- [1] For lists and codes of habitats and Natura 2000 sites see: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:01992L0043-20130701>
- [2] The habitats listed in Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive are described in the Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats (version April 2013 –EU28): http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/docs/Int_Manual_EU28.pdf
- [3] The Natura 2000 viewer <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/> provides information on Natura 2000 sites (including Standard Data Forms) and nationally designated areas (CDDA).
- [4] The EUNIS habitat classification: <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/>; <http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats-code-browser.jsp>
- [5] European Red List of Habitats includes Part 1 Marine (p. 35) and Part 2 Terrestrial and Freshwater (p. 31): https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/redlist_en.htm

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



7.3.B. WILDLIFE SPECIES



This indicator monitors the **contribution of LIFE projects to halting and/or reversing the loss of biodiversity of species in the EU** for at least part of their lifecycle.

The indicator gathers data on the range occupied by the species, their population status within the project area and how both could be improved through project actions. The project area is defined by the specific context.

This indicator will show the impact of LIFE on species under the Habitats Directive [2] and the Birds Directive [3], as well as those species listed under the European Red List of Species [1].

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor and values:** The **first level descriptor** allows you to select the system which best categorises the species you are working on. Remember that some species may appear on more than one list (e.g. Annex II, Annex IV and Red List) but you should select a species only once. The system you choose may be different depending on the species you are targeting within the specific context. From the drop-down menu, select either:

- **Annex II Habitats Directive** for species whose core area of habitat is designated as a Site of Community Importance and part of the Natura 2000 (N2K) network. See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)
- **Annex IV Habitats Directive** for species which require strict protection across their entire natural range – not just within N2K sites. See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)
- **Annex V Habitats Directive** for species for which Member States must ensure that their exploitation is compatible with maintaining favourable conservation status. See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)
- **Annex I Birds Directive** for species that are particularly threatened or migratory and for which Member States must designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs). See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)
- **Annex II Birds Directive** for species which can be hunted but where the hunting periods are limited and hunting is forbidden when birds are at their most vulnerable. See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)
- **Annex III Birds Directive** – certain activities that directly threaten birds are banned with certain restrictions. See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)
- **European Red Lists** – species listed on the bees, mammals, birds, molluscs, butterflies, dragonflies, freshwater fish, marine fish, reptiles & amphibians, saproxylic beetles, medicinal plants and vascular plants lists are eligible provided they are considered 'endangered' or 'critically endangered'. See the list of species in [Annex VI](#)

The drop-down list for the **second level indicator descriptor** contains a full list of available species for the list you have chosen in the first level indicator series. You can only choose one species at a time. If you have more than one species, click on 'add new indicator values' on the opening page for this indicator.



► *Note that you can provide indicator values for multiple species within the same context, but you will need to click on 'add new indicator values' for each species. In other words, you should click on 'add new indicator values' for each combination of 'species' with 'specific context'.*

► *If you have a species that is not included in the list, please report this to your monitor so that the species can be added to the system.*



Only add a species as an indicator if you are collecting measurable data on the population status.

Fill in all three parts of the indicator descriptor and values for **each species** that you select:

Part (a) is a measure of the range (in area or length) for each species selected. The range is defined as 'the outer limits of the overall area in which a species is found at the time of reporting, and it can be considered as an envelope within which areas actually occupied occur' (see references for further guidance). The value should be zero if there are none of the target species in the specific context area at the start of the project. If a species already exists within the specific context area, we need to know the range it occupies within that specific context.

Part (b) is a measure of the population size within the project (specific context) area. First, consult the drop-down list with available units and select the unit which best describes your target species (number of breeding females, number of individuals, number of pairs). The start value here can be zero if there are no species within the context area, or should at least be a value derived from reliable census data (for the specific context area). If the value for the species range is zero at the project start, the value for the population should also be zero.

The trend for (a) and (b) between start, end and beyond values should be positive, or at least equal to the values at the start of the project, to demonstrate an increase in the range and/or population status of the species addressed within the specific context area of the project. The values can be the same at the end and beyond or can increase but should never be less than the start value. If in doubt, include the same value at the end and beyond in the first report snapshot, as this can be altered in the final snapshot when more accurate information becomes available.



Part (c) is an indication of the total species population count within the Member State(s) described by the specific context. If a specific context contains more than one Member State, the value for both Member States combined should be entered (you can always disaggregate data in the comments box). These data can be derived from the latest Article 12 and 17 reporting for the year closest to the start of the project. Subsequent values (end and beyond) may be the same as the start value or may reflect any updates in the national reporting. If the project expects to make a significant contribution to the national status of the species population, you can include this in the end and beyond data fields.



The trend for (c) may vary as this is measured at national level and variations may not be under the project's control.

- Flags:** Choose any relevant indicator flags under measures for species. Select flags that are appropriate and which can clearly be demonstrated in your project. You may select as many flags as are relevant. You can add additional flags in the final snapshot.

Measures for species:

Combating wildlife crime
Developing Natura 2000 conservation objectives/measures
Establishment of visitor infrastructure
Human conflict management
Hunting/culling
Improving connectivity for species: fish passes etc
Land acquisition/lease (minimum 30 years)/stewardship agreement (indefinite)
Management of invasive alien species
Monitoring
No measures needed for the conservation of the species
Ongoing management of populations of species
Ongoing management of species populations
Other measures
Provision of feeding stations
Provision of nesting/breeding/resting sites
Public legal act/protected area establishment
Removal/ mitigation of hazards and barriers (e.g. power lines, dam walls)
Species reintroduction

3. **Comments:** In the comments box, we recommend that you provide a short explanatory text on how the values for start, end and beyond were obtained. This will be helpful when you fill out the second snapshot. Provide any available information on national species trends to complement part (c), if known. In addition, please explain here any deviations between the initial proposal values, first report data and final report data. Finally, please explain any selection of 'other' in the descriptors/flags.

References:

[1] European Red List of Species:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/index_en.htm

[2] Annexes of the Habitats Directive:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:01992L0043-20130701>

[3] Annexes of the Birds Directive:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0147>

[4] Further guidance on defining the range of a species:

<https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/d0eb5cef-a216-4cad-8e77-6e4839a5471d/Reporting%20guidelines%20Article%2017%20final%20May%202017.pdf>

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*



7.4.B. INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES



This indicator relates to projects that tackle the threat of invasive alien species (IAS) and includes: actions for the eradication and management of IAS; the identification of IAS entry or introduction pathways; and the development of early warning and rapid response systems (EWRR) for the prevention of novel introductions or re-introductions of IAS. The project may exclusively target IAS or undertake significant action(s) to reduce IAS threats to habitats (indicator 7.2.B) and species (indicator 7.3.B).

Projects should support the implementation of Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species and/or commitment 2.2.10 of the EU nature restoration plan of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030.

How to fill in the KPI:

- 1. **Descriptor:** The first level descriptor relates to the specific IAS of interest. This is a drop-down list derived from the European Alien Species Information Network (EASIN). Species marked with * are not included in the official EASIN list. Note that this list may not contain the most recent updates and IAS of national/local concern. However, it does cover all species of Union concern which appear on the IAS Regulation 1143/2014 consolidated list released in 2020. See the list of species included in [Annex VII](#). Note that if the species addressed is not included in the drop-down list, the project must provide its Latin name and further information in the comments section and inform the contracting authority about the project.

Add each IAS as a new indicator by clicking on 'add new indicator values' on the IAS start page. You can add as many IAS indicator species as are relevant to your project provided you are taking appropriate actions within the project to reduce their impact. Note that you will need to add a new set of indicator values for each combination of specific context and IAS.

2. **Values:** The indicator values fields require two pieces of information for each species selected as first level descriptors. You will need to collect data for both fields on the start, end and beyond values.
 - The first dataset asks for the area affected by the IAS within the project specific context. This gives an idea of the scale of the IAS issue and should be the maximum value for the targeted species.
 - The second dataset requests density measurements. Select the most appropriate unit to describe the IAS you are dealing with. If there are no suitable units within the list provided, select 'other unit for measuring IAS presence' and use the comments box to describe the method.

The trend between start, end and beyond values should be negative. This means we expect that the start values will be higher than the end values to demonstrate a decrease in area and/or density of IAS due to the project actions. The end values are expected to be higher or equal to the beyond values to demonstrate whether further reduction is expected or stability has been reached.



3. **Flags:** Choose any flags in the two defined categories that you consider relevant to your project (methods used and targeted pathways). Only select flags that are appropriate and which can clearly be demonstrated in your project. You may select as many flags as are relevant. You can always add additional flags in the next snapshot.

Choose the Method used to address the Invasive Alien Species:

 Control of established populations

 Early detection and rapid eradication

 Eradication of established populations

 Prevention of entry

 Prevention of introduction

 Prevention of spread

Choose the Targeted pathway(s) of entry of the IAS and the subcategory thereof:

Corridor

Escape from confinement

Release in nature

Transport - Contaminant

Transport - Stowaway

Unaided

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, we recommend that you provide a short explanatory text on how the values for end and beyond were obtained. This will be helpful when you fill out the next snapshot. In addition, explain any deviations between the initial proposal values, first report data and final report data. Finally, explain any selection of 'other' in the descriptors/flags.

References:


[1] EU policy regarding IAS:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm

[2] Consolidated list of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02016R1141-20220802&from=EN>

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

8.B. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

8.1.B. REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



The scope of this indicator is to quantify the project's net mitigation impact, which is the reduction in the carbon footprint of the project's demonstration actions, in terms of CO₂eq. It refers to the total net amount of CO₂eq reduced per year. As an explanatory element, the project should also provide the reduction of CO₂eq normalised per unit of project product/outcome.

We would like to emphasise the 'net' aspect as often reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions on site create some GHG emissions elsewhere. Projects should therefore include total net CO₂eq emissions caused by the project overall. For example:

- If the project replaces fossil fuel with biofuel, you should provide the total net CO₂eq saved.
- If a project switches to an electric powered vehicle, it will save CO₂eq emissions but create GHGs elsewhere. This should be taken into account when calculating total net CO₂eq emissions.
- If a project uses a biogas digester to create electricity, CO₂eq emissions will increase. When calculating the total net amount, take into account the saving of CO₂eq for the production of electricity elsewhere.

If your project is focused on the reduction of CO₂ emissions, you will need to collect data on:

- Energy savings (GWh/year) and/or
- Renewable energy generation (GWh/year) and/or
- Land-use changes that reduce CO₂ emissions (area of land and CO₂ savings per hectare) and/or
- Other sources of CO₂ for which you are reducing emissions.

If your project is focused on reducing other GHG emissions, you should collect data on:

- Changes in the manufacture and/or use or disposal of products and materials that result in reduced GHG emissions other than CO₂ (e.g. chlorofluorocarbons). This may include tons of landfill waste avoided for projects that divert waste from landfill, and/or
- Land use and/or agricultural changes that reduce GHG emissions other than CO₂ (e.g. methane). The volume of GHG emissions avoided per year that you report may relate to the area of land and GHG savings per hectare or GHG savings per animal and number of animals, and/or
- Other sources of GHGs other than CO₂ for which you are reducing emissions.

Based on the above data, projects should report on the amount of GHG emissions that will be avoided in tons of CO₂eq per year as a result of their project. There are a range of calculations that projects may need to perform to convert other units into tons of CO₂eq. This will vary according to the nature of each project. If the project is focused on reducing CO₂ emissions from energy savings, you should calculate the CO₂eq from saved electricity by using the most recent data for the EU (current generation mix) in gCO₂/kWh from the EEA [1]. To calculate the CO₂eq from other saved fuels, projects should use conversion factors [2] [3]. If the project is focused on reducing CO₂ emissions from renewable energy generation, it should assume that the renewable energy source is zero carbon and so fully displaces fossil fuels/electricity. To calculate the CO₂eq savings from renewable electricity, use the same carbon intensity calculation as described above for energy savings. If your project is focused on reducing other GHG emissions from land use and/or agricultural changes, you will likely need to undertake calculations that are specific to your project's purposes. IPPC guidelines [4] provide detailed guidance on calculations for energy, industrial processes, solvents, agriculture, land use change, forestry and waste. IPPC guidelines contain three tiers of accuracy. For most projects, tier 1 methods are recommended. However, if your project involves a change that impacts one or more of the emission factors, more detailed and project-specific calculations will be required.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the indicator descriptor, select the main source(s) of emissions from the drop-down list. The preselected sectors are those with the highest contribution to climate change such as energy production and specific types of transportation (aviation, buildings, etc.). If the sector that your project is involved in is not on the preselected list, consider using 'other' and provide a clear explanation of a) the sector that your project is related to and b) why the project does not fall under the preselected sectors.

Select the Main source(s) of emissions:

8.1.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a descriptor
Agriculture
Aviation
Buildings/ housing/domestic appliances
Energy production
Industrial production/processes
LULUCF: Land use and forestry (green sector)
Other (e.g. administrative preparation, capacity building, ...)
Other transport/mobility
Rail
Road
Ships
Unspecific private (private responsibility)/ bottom-up change of habits
Urban (public budget) unspecific energy saving / efficiency
Waste management

2. **Values/units:** As indicator values, you are requested to submit two rows:
 - The first row requests a normalised assessment of CO₂eq emissions per unit (i.e. produced/consumed etc.). This is a productivity-related indicator and the unit should be defined by each project. The values should include your emission-related assessments at the beginning, at the end of the project and 3/5 years beyond the project's end. To do this, divide the steady-state cumulative emissions at each point in time (start, end, beyond) by the volume of the produced units of each period (i.e. total CO₂eq emissions divided by 1 200 carton boxes produced). Please note that the number of units should be the same throughout the three points in time (start, end, beyond). If your production is varied, you may need to take into account different scenarios:
 - If your production is relatively stable, then use the average yearly production number of units (do not vary because of slight expected increases or decreases).
 - If there is no production at the beginning, or a different product is being developed with reduced CO₂eq emissions, you should consider the number of units you aim to replace through your project. Hence, if your aim is to replace in the long term (say 20 years) 1 000 units currently produced by competitors or 1 000 units of a different (higher emissions) product produced by you, then you should first consider how many units you will be replacing by project end and by 3/5 years beyond. In this example, let us assume that we will replace 10 units by project end and 500 by 3/5 years after project end. In this case, the total number of units for the start, end and beyond values should always be 1 000. However, the calculation of the CO₂eq/unit should take into account the emissions of the original 1 000 products (start baseline), as well as the amount emitted due to the 10 new products and the 990 remaining original products (end value). Also important to note is the amount emitted due to the 500 new products and the 500 remaining original products (3/5 years beyond). This is a complex calculation but allows us to see the evolution of the reduction of the CO₂eq emissions along with the upscaling of the LIFE project solution and its comparison to existing problematic units/products/processes (i.e. against the baseline of the problem that is producing GHG emissions).

When reporting on this line, the project may define the 'unit' in any way they consider suitable. Hence the unit may use subdivisions/multiples of the predefined units (i.e. the unit could be litres or m³ of produced water, or tons or kg of fruits processed, etc.). The unit used should be clearly stated/clarified in the comments section (please see below).

In the second row, projects should provide the steady-state net emissions per year from the activity addressed/improved at the project's beginning, at the end and 3/5 years after its end. 'Steady-state' refers to a measure of the net emissions over a period of time (preferably 1 year but less can also be acceptable if the processes/solutions will be maintained after project end) for which the net emissions are stable with time (i.e. because the demonstrator is operating in a stable and constant/optimised manner, or because changes in processes have been made and the new processes are running smoothly and are monitored for an adequate period of time). The predefined units are tons CO₂eq/year or kg CO₂eq/year.

Please note that if the project is completing its first KPI snapshot and cannot provide appropriate quality values (e.g. due to the fact that the project is at its early stages), the project should select the 'provide values later' option. This will not be allowed at final report KPI snapshot stage.

The trend between the start, end and beyond values should be negative (i.e. we expect that the start value will be higher than the end value to demonstrate a decrease in the emissions both in the per unit assessment and in the total net CO₂eq emissions). We also expect that the beyond value will be lower than the end value to demonstrate a further reduction 3/5 years after the project end. In the case of projects with a manufacturing aspect that are exhibiting higher emissions due to increased production rates, the project should take into account not just its own production line but also the products/units it aims to replace as explained in the value section above.



3. **Flags:** In the flags section, choose any of the GHGs that are included in the mix of the CO₂eq you are reporting on. If more than one GHG is included in the mix, you may select more than one from the list.

Choose the Main source(s) of emissions:

CH ₄
CO ₂
HFCs
N ₂ O
NF ₃
Other or Multiple GHGs (define in the comment box)
PFCs
SF ₆

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). This text should provide a clear description, be based on actual project facts and provide details of any data, calculations and underlying assumptions specific to your project that were used to determine GHG emission savings (including the mix of GHGs in your context and any conversion factors used). Ensure that the values entered for impacts achieved during the project (i.e. difference between end and start values) refer to the actual scale of the project and not to hypothetical future upscales. Please also be sure to clarify what the unit is in the 'kg CO₂eq/unit' value line. Finally, explain any selection of 'other' in descriptors/flags.

References:

- [1] Greenhouse gas emission intensity of electricity generation — European Environment Agency ([europa.eu](https://www.eea.europa.eu)). The EEA updates this figure to reflect changes in the generation mix: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/ims/greenhouse-gas-emission-intensity-of-1>
- [2] The Covenant of Mayors: Technical annex to the SEAP template instructions document: The Emission Factors: https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/IMG/pdf/technical_annex_en.pdf
- [3] IPCC: Emission Factor Database: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/EFDB/main.php>
- [4] IPCC guidelines on the reporting of land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF): <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/lulucf/gp/lulucf.html> IPCC guidelines on greenhouse gas inventories: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/index.html> Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs6.html> 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Volume 4. Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use: <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/vol4.html>
- [5] More information on emissions per sector in Europe: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/ghg-emissions-by-aggregated-sector-5#tab-dashboard-02>
- [6] For statistical data of GHG emissions per sector of economic activity in Europe, use the European Statistical database (Eurostat - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>) and the code 'env_air_aa' which leads to the cumulative air emissions accounts by NACE rev 2.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*



8.2.B. CARBON SEQUESTRATION INCREASE



The scope of this indicator is to quantify the project's impact in terms of carbon sequestration – the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide.

In this section, you are asked to estimate and complete the following values based on the net sequestration of your project's technology. This should be assessed on the basis of the technology's real carbon sequestration potential, reduced by the emissions generated for the construction, installation and operation (and/or any other step that generates emissions [1]) of the technology.

The methodology used for assessing net sequestration must be described in full in the comments section.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the indicator descriptor, select the main type(s) of carbon storage sink. Should none of the predefined sinks fit your project, please select 'other' and provide clarification in the comments section.

Choose the Type of carbon storage sinks:

8.2.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a descriptor

Aquatic artificial


Aquatic natural

Carbon capture and storage site (CCS)

Other

Terrestrial landfill

Terrestrial natural

2. **Values/units:** In the indicator for values, the project should clarify the increase in the amount of carbon sequestration. The value at the beginning of the project should be the initial baseline situation. This should be the net amount of carbon sequestration before or when the project started within the project context area. If there was no carbon sequestration in the project context area, the value at the beginning should be zero. The end value should include the new net amount of carbon sequestration at the project end. It is expected that this value will be higher than the start value to demonstrate the increase in carbon sequestration due to the project actions. The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any further carbon sequestration expected within 3/5 years after the project end due to additional funding/replication etc. In other words, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value (if the amount sequestered is not expected to increase after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the project's end value). You should submit the values either in tons of CO₂eq per year or kg of CO₂eq per year.
 
3. **Flags:** You are required to complete two sets of indicator flags based on the types of sequestration measures taken and on the sources of emissions generated to enable the sequestration. Multiple entries are allowed.

Type(s) of sequestration measures taken:

Farming practices e.g. conservation agriculture

LULUCF - Land use and forestry -green sector

Other Carbon sequestration measures

If GHG emissions are created to enable the sequestration, then please chose the reasoning:


4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each net value was obtained/calculated (start, end and beyond), including the calculation of any emissions generated. Please also provide a methodological assessment of the sequestration potential of the project. Also, explain any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Finally, explain any selections of 'other' in descriptors or flags.

References:

[1] More information on emissions per sector in Europe:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz/ghg-emissions-by-aggregated-sector-5#tab-dashboard-02>

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 Open Guide

9.B. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

9.1.B. ADAPTATION AREA – REDUCTION OF AREAS VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



This indicator monitors the area where climate change adaptation measures are implemented within the project and provides information on what type(s) of climate change risks are being addressed. The indicator also specifies what type(s) of measures are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of the targeted area.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** For the **first level descriptor**, select whether each adaptation measure planned within the LIFE project targets a particularly vulnerable area or a non-particularly vulnerable area. Particularly vulnerable areas are those which are highly susceptible to severe impacts from climate change.

If 'particularly vulnerable area' is selected as the first level descriptor, use the drop-down list to select as a **second level descriptor** which type of particularly vulnerable area applies.

Choose the type of adaptation area:

9.1.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a second level descriptor

Particularly vulnerable - Coastal management area

Particularly vulnerable - Densely populated area

Particularly vulnerable - Drought-prone area

Particularly vulnerable - Flood management area

Particularly vulnerable - Island area, coastal area

Particularly vulnerable - Mountain area

Particularly vulnerable - Other particularly vulnerable area (please define in comment box)

2. **Values:** For all types of adaptation areas, the project should indicate the estimated, measured/modelled and/or forecasted size of the area requiring adaptation measures, whether or not the area is identified as particularly vulnerable. For 'start value', please provide the baseline at the start of the LIFE project – that is, the total area vulnerable to climate change which is targeted within the project and requires adaptation measures. For 'end value', please enter the new estimated total area vulnerable to climate change which will still require adaptation measures at project's end. (Bear in mind that project actions should result in the end value being lower than the start value.) Please also provide the estimated area vulnerable to climate change for up to 3/5 years after the project's end to demonstrate if vulnerability and impacts can be reduced further.



For the 'end value' you must proof that the adaptation measures proposed by the project have been endorsed or incorporated within local development plans. In case the adaptation measures are expected to be endorsed after the end of the project, all the area covered by the proposed measures can be included in the 3/5 years beyond-the-end value.

3. **Flags:** Next, select any relevant tags within the three defined categories that you consider relevant to the project. You may select more than one tag from within each of the categories.

Indicate the environments affected by Climate Change in the project context area:

Coastal environment

Freshwater environment (rivers, lakes, aquifers, etc)

Oceans and marine environment

Terrestrial environment (incl. soil and forests)

Indicate the risks addressed/reduced by the project:

Coastal erosion

Droughts

Extreme temperatures and heatwaves

Extreme weather events (incl., storms, hail, thunder etc.)

Floods

Forest fires

Increase in average air temperatures

Increase in water temperatures

Landslides and rockfalls

Other risks (please define in comment box)

Risks on economy and culture

Risks on Ecosystems and their services

Risks on Habitats and Species

Risks on Human health and wellbeing

Indicate the Adaptation Measure(s) taken by the project:

Climate change adaptation action plan and/ or strategy

Concrete adaptation actions - Nature based solutions

Concrete adaptation actions - Green (nature based solutions) and Grey infrastructure

Concrete adaptation actions - Grey infrastructure

Concrete adaptation actions - Sustainable agriculture

Concrete adaptation actions - Sustainable forestry

Concrete adaptation actions - Sustainable management of water

Concrete adaptation actions - Sustainable tourism

Concrete adaptation actions - Sustainable urban land use

Early warning system

Increasing preparedness and capacity building

Other concrete adaptation measures (please define in comment box)

Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, briefly describe how each value was obtained (start, end and beyond). If your calculations to obtain the reported values are based on other values, please provide simple, relevant calculations to provide context.



If you are reporting on this KPI, DG CLIMA requests that you also provide information on the number of people in KPI 1.6.B regarding those for whom quality of life was positively impacted by climate change adaptation-related project actions.

References:

For more information on climate change risks and vulnerabilities in Europe see: 'Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016. An indicator-based report': <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-and-vulnerability-2016>

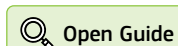
For more information on vulnerability assessment see:

'The Vulnerability Sourcebook – Concept and guidelines for standardized vulnerability assessments': https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/va/vulnerability-guides-manuals-reports/vuln_source_2017_EN.pdf

IPCC 6th Assessment Report: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

ClimateADAPT Adaptation Support Tool: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/knowledge/tools/adaptation-support-tool>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button



9.2.B. INFRASTRUCTURES TARGETED FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE



This indicator aims at measuring the number of facilities targeted by the project in order to improve resilience to climate change, as well as identifies what type(s) of measures are being implemented.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, choose the type of infrastructure targeted by the project.

Select an indicator descriptor:

2. **Values:** In the values boxes, indicate the number of facilities targeted by the project in the unit. The value at the beginning of the project should be the initial baseline situation and is expected to be zero (i.e. no facilities targeted before the start of the project). The end value should include the number of facilities targeted by the project during its implementation. It is expected that this value will be higher than the start value (increased number of infrastructure/facilities targeted). Only account for infrastructures whose resilience was actually improved by the project directly or infrastructures whose resilience was verifiably improved due to actions of the project (for example, this could include awareness raising by the project towards such infrastructures but would need to be verified, e.g. via surveys made where the infrastructures confirm that their adaptation was due to the project actions). If you simply measure the number of infrastructures that need adaptation due to Climate Change, but you do nothing concretely to enable their adaptation, there is no need to report in 9.2.B.



The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any further facilities expected to be targeted within 3/5 years after the project end due to additional funding/replication etc. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value (if no additional facilities are expected to be targeted after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the end value).

3. **Flags:** Select the relevant flag(s) from grey, green and blue infrastructure or other. Please see the definitions below. If you select 'other', provide an explanation in the comments box.

Choose the Type(s) of measures to increase resilience:

4. **Comments:** Use the comments box to explain how you calculated/estimated the number of facilities targeted by the project at the project's start, end and 3/5 years after the project end. Provide any explanations if you selected 'other'.



If you are reporting on this KPI, DG CLIMA requests that you also provide information on the number of people in KPI 1.6 whose lives were positively impacted due to the relevant project actions (i.e. due to the climate adaptation and improved resilience).



Definitions


- ▶ **Climate resilience** is the ability to anticipate, prepare for and respond to hazardous events, trends or disturbances related to climate. Improving climate resilience involves assessing how climate change will create new, or alter current, climate-related risks and taking steps to better cope with these risks.
- ▶ **Grey infrastructure** involves man-made assets, such as ensuring sewage systems can cope with heavier precipitation, reviewing building design to better insulate against heat, and adapting energy and transport systems to cope with higher temperatures, low water availability or flooding.
- ▶ **Green infrastructure (GI)** is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services. The use of monocultures and/or alien species does not qualify as green infrastructure under the LIFE programme. Aquatic networks are also referred to as **blue infrastructure (BI)**.

References:

More information on urban adaptation:

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/urban-adaptation-2016>

You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button

 Open Guide

10.B. GOVERNANCE

10.1.B. COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT AND LEGISLATION

10.1.1.B. NUMBER OF DUTY HOLDERS ENGAGED BY THE PROJECT



This indicator reports the number of duty holders engaged in the project.

For this KPI, 'engagement' refers to the following: participation in the project consortium, participation in project activities (including seminars, training, etc.), or performance by the project of outreach, awareness-raising-or other engagement activities towards the engaged duty holders (which should be specified in the comments box).

► **Duty holders** are natural persons or legal entities acting under a specific obligation as derived from EU environmental or climate action legislation.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, select the legal status of the duty holder engaged in the project. As with all indicators, you can choose only one descriptor at a time, but you can create different sets of values for as many descriptors as you wish by clicking on 'Add new indicator values'. If the descriptor 'other' is chosen, please clarify this in the comments.

Choose the legal status of the duty holder:

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, include the number of duty holders engaged in the project. Individuals can be counted only in case a duty holder is a natural person (e.g. land owners). The value at the beginning of the project should be zero unless the project partnership includes duty holders. The end value should include all duty holders engaged during the project (i.e. those who have been included from the beginning, plus any other duty holders engaged during the project period in various capacities). The beyond 3/5 years value should include the value at the end plus any further entities expected to be engaged 3/5 years after the project end. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value (so, if no additional entities are expected to be engaged after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the end value). The unit of measurement should be the number of duty holders (entities, not individuals).



3. **Flags:** Under indicator flags, fill in all that are pertinent for the project actions.

Compliance measure(s) implemented by the duty holder(s) due to the project:

Sector(s)/policy area(s) related to the duty holders:

Agriculture

Air emissions

Chemicals

Civil society (individuals)

Civil society (NGO)

Civil society (other non-profit)

Climate Change

Energy

Fisheries

Forestry

Hunting

Industry

International public authorities

Maritime / Marine / Coastal

Mobility

National public authorities

Nature & Biodiversity

Noise

Other

Regional development and cohesion

Regional public authorities

Research

Spatial planning

Tourism

Waste / Resource efficiency

Water quality/quantity

Project measures to promote the increased compliance of duty holders:

Improved capacity of duty holders to comply via financing

Improved capacity of duty holders to comply via other means (please explain in comment box)

Improved capacity of duty holders to comply via reporting mechanisms

Improved capacity of duty holders to comply via self-assessment tools

Improved capacity of duty holders to comply via technical means

Improved capacity of duty holders to comply via training

Improved knowledge of duty holders, e.g. through information and data management systems

Legal actions against duty holders

Other measures to promote increased compliance (please specify in comment box)

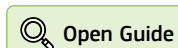
Raising awareness about duty holder non-compliance

You can select as many flags as are appropriate under the same descriptor. Please note that:

- ‘Compliance measures’ flags activities that duty holders adopted due to the project activities.
- ‘Sector/policy area’ flags the fields in which the duty holder is active. Any relevant EU legislation/strategies/plans that the project has targeted should be included in the comments.
- ‘Project measures’ flags concrete activities that the project undertook to enhance the capacity of duty holders to comply with EU legislation.

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, please provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from original targets of the approved proposal. Also, don't forget to explain any selection of ‘other’.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*



10.1.2.B. NUMBER OF SUPERVISORY/ENFORCEMENT BODIES ENGAGED BY THE PROJECT



This indicator documents the number of supervisory/enforcement bodies engaged in project activities.

These bodies could be public authorities – or private (legal) persons mandated by public authorities – which supervise or enforce legal obligations of duty holders identified under indicator 10.1.1.

For this KPI, 'engagement' refers to the following: participation in the project consortium, participation in project activities (including seminars, training, etc.), or performance by the project of outreach, awareness-raising or other engagement activities towards the engaged bodies (which should be specified in the comments box).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, select the territorial status of the supervisory/enforcement body engaged by the project. As with all indicators, you can choose only one descriptor at a time, but you can create sets of values for as many descriptors as you wish (in that case, please use 'Add New Indicator Values'). If you select 'Other', please provide an explanation in the comments box.

Choose from the list supervisory / enforcement bodies which are involved in / concerned with the project:

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, add the number of supervisory/enforcement bodies engaged by the project (entities, not individuals). The value at the beginning of the project should be zero unless the project partnership includes such bodies. The end value should consist of all the supervisory/enforcement bodies engaged during the project (i.e. those included at the beginning plus any other supervisory/enforcement bodies engaged during the project period by various means). The beyond 3/5 years value should include the value at the end plus any other bodies expected to be engaged 3/5 years after the project finishes. Hence, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. If no additional entities are expected to be engaged after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the end value. The unit of measurement should be the number of supervisory/enforcement bodies involved.



3. **Flags:** The various available flags record potential activities that a project can pursue to enhance the enforcement capacity of supervisory/enforcement bodies. Select all flags that are pertinent to the project actions. You can select as many flags as necessary under the same descriptor.

Choose the project measures to improve enforcement capacities of supervisory/enforcement bodies:

Improved capacity of supervisory/enforcement bodies to enforce compliance via financing

Improved capacity of supervisory/enforcement bodies to enforce compliance via other means (please explain in comment box)

Improved capacity of supervisory/enforcement bodies to enforce compliance via reporting mechanism

Improved capacity of supervisory/enforcement bodies to enforce compliance via technical means


Improved capacity of supervisory/enforcement bodies to enforce compliance via training

Improved knowledge of supervisory/enforcement bodies, e.g. through information and data management systems

Other measures supporting of supervisory/enforcement bodies to enforce compliance

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, please provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

10.1.3.B. ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PROJECT IN COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT OR LEGISLATION



Indicator 10.1.3.B reports the tangible achievements of the project in promoting compliance, enforcement and implementation of EU environment and climate legislation.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** The first level descriptor includes a number of possible activities/outcomes implemented by the project.

Select an indicator descriptor:

Access to justice activities, other than legal actions / court cases

Campaigns for compliance promotion

Contribution for improving standards (e.g. BAT/BREF, ISO, etc)

Duty holders or enforcement bodies adopting voluntary schemes (e.g. green procurement, environmental standards, EMAS, Eco-label, etc)

Duty holders with increased compliance capacities (e.g. due to improved knowledge, technical means, etc)

Environmental Legal Actions - Court Cases

Inspections for compliance monitoring

New or adapted legislation/strategies/plans


Policy feedback actions (e.g. responding to consultations, inputs to policy makers)

Risk based compliance/enforcement systems implemented

Supervisory/enforcement bodies with improved enforcement capacities

Most are self-explanatory, but more information can be found below:

- For elements linked to duty holders or enforcement bodies, please note that, for duty holders or supervisory/enforcement bodies, indicators 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 report projects that engage duty holders or supervisory/enforcement bodies. However, indicator 10.1.3 enables projects to report on the outcomes of this engagement (e.g. in terms of adaptation of voluntary schemes, improved capacity, knowledge).
- For elements linked to compliance, report concrete outcomes such as the number of campaigns for compliance promotion and/or inspections for compliance monitoring and/or risk-based systems (see below).
- ‘Risk-based compliance/enforcement systems implemented’ refers to systems in which the compliance of duty holders is sought based on: (1) an assessment of the likelihood of breaches occurring and their impacts; (2) an analysis of the causes and drivers; and (3) a deployment of the most effective mix of compliance promotion, compliance monitoring and enforcement.
- ‘Contribution for improving standards (e.g. BAT/BREF, ISO)’ includes the number of formal applications/contacts towards relevant authorities/bodies requesting the adaptation of relevant standards.
- ‘Environmental legal actions – court cases’ refers to legal actions/court cases for which the project had a significant contribution. Such cases/actions would not have taken place without the project’s contribution (or at least not within the geographical context or timeframe of the project).
- ‘Access to justice activities, other than legal actions/court cases’ refers to other achievements that may have supported/facilitated access to justice for environmental purposes, other than the legal actions/court cases mentioned above.
- ‘New or adapted legislation/strategies/plans’ means that the project made a significant contribution to the adoption of new or adaptation of existing legislative acts/strategies/plans. Such adoption would not have taken place without the project’s contribution (or at least not within the geographical context or timeframe of the project).
- ‘Policy feedback actions (e.g. responding to consultations, inputs to policy makers)’ may be relevant to a wider variety of projects and not only to governance and information projects. Use this to record any tangible activity that aims to influence the policy landscape at the EU, national or regional level. Clarify in the comments section the exact policies and/or legislative acts affected and actions pursued.

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, include the number of achievements. The value at the beginning of the project should be zero. The end value should include all the outcomes achieved during the project. The beyond 3/5 years value should include the value at the end plus any further achievements expected within 3/5 years after the project end. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. This means that if no additional achievements are expected after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the end value. The unit of measurement should be number of achievements. 
3. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets of the approved proposal. Also, don't forget to explain any selection of 'other'.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 [Open Guide](#)

10.2.B. INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (NOT DUTY HOLDERS OR ENFORCEMENT/SUPERVISORY BODIES) IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES



This indicator documents the involvement of stakeholders other than duty holders and supervisory/enforcement bodies, which are covered in indicators 10.1.1 and 10.1.2. Stakeholders might be local, regional, national or international authorities, policymakers, businesses, NGOs or other types of non-profit organisations such as religious groups, trade unions, associations or grassroots initiatives.

The indicator records the number of individuals and/or entities that have participated in activities organised by the project. Please note that this does not refer to activities co-organised with other projects (recorded under 12. Networking and synergies) or to dissemination (recorded under indicator 11).

Stakeholder involvement includes active work such as participation in project events, input in consultation forums, providing feedback or information, implementing the project's solutions, adopting voluntary agreements, etc.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, choose the type of stakeholder involvement. You can specify the involved stakeholders in the comments box.

Select an indicator descriptor:

Consultancies or consultants (individuals or entities)

General public (individuals)

NGOs and other civil society organisations (stakeholder entities)

Other individual stakeholders (e.g. professionals, experts, to be specified in the comments box)

Other stakeholder entities (e.g. trade unions, sector associations, industrial districts, to be specified in the comments box)

Policy makers (individuals)

Private for profit (stakeholder entities)

Public bodies (stakeholder entities)

Volunteers (individuals)

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, add the number of involved stakeholders, which can either be individuals or entities. The value at the beginning of the project should be zero unless such stakeholders are part of the project partnership. The end value should include all the other stakeholders engaged during the project (i.e. those included at the beginning plus any others engaged during the project period by various means). The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any further stakeholders expected to be engaged 3/5 years after the project end. Therefore the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. If no additional stakeholders are expected to be involved after the end of the project, then the beyond value should be equal to the project end value. The unit of measurement should be either number of stakeholder entities involved or number of stakeholder individuals involved, depending on the type of stakeholder selected in the descriptor, as clarified in the parenthesis of each descriptor. For example, for the descriptor 'General public (individuals)', choose the number of individuals as the unit; for the descriptor 'Private for profit (stakeholder entities)', select the number of entities as the unit, etc.



3. **Flags:** In the flag 'Sector(s)/policy area(s)', select the relevant thematic area in which the chosen stakeholder is active.

Choose the Sector(s)/policy area(s) related to the other stakeholders:

Agriculture
Air emissions
Chemicals
Civil society (individuals)
Civil society (NGO)
Civil society (other non-profit)
Climate Change
Energy
Fisheries
Forestry
Hunting
Industry
International public authorities
Maritime / Marine / Coastal
Mobility
National public authorities
Nature & Biodiversity
Noise
Other
Regional development and cohesion
Regional public authorities
Research
Spatial planning
Tourism
Waste / Resource efficiency
Water quality/quantity

In the 'Type of involvement' flag, you can define the exact nature of the stakeholder's involvement.

Types of involvement of the stakeholders:

Citizen science
Legislation co-creation or influence
Multi-stakeholder dialogue
Other (e.g. art and theatre, sector trade fairs; to be specified in the comments box)
Policy co-creation or influence
Volunteering

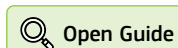
Please note the following:

- 'Legislation/policy co-creation or influence' refers to the collaborative inclusion of stakeholders in developing and shaping policies or legislative acts that affect them.
- 'Citizen science' refers to the technical work conducted, entirely or in part, by amateur scientists.
- 'Multi-stakeholder dialogue' refers to various stakeholders collaborating under the same activity (e.g. a consultation forum). Please select different descriptors for each type of stakeholder involved and flag them all accordingly.

You can select as many flags as appropriate under the same descriptor.

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, please provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Also, don't forget to explain any selection of 'other'.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*



10.3.B. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND EDUCATION



This indicator records the educational and/or training activities undertaken by the project in an educational or professional setting, as well as to the layperson. It differs from indicator 10.2 because it does not record simple stakeholder involvement but concrete didactic activities targeting stakeholders.



Please note that the training of duty holders and supervisory/enforcement bodies should also be recorded under indicators 10.1.1 and 10.1.2, respectively. Also, in 10.3, projects could report the number of individuals educated/trained that may be employees of the bodies/entities/authorities indicated in 10.1.1 and 10.1.2.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the **first level descriptor**, there are two choices:
 - 'Education/didactic activities' refers to activities aiming to educate people in a pedagogical setting, e.g. participation in conferences, workshops or courses for university students, didactic games for children, and education provided to laypersons.
 - 'Professional training/capacity building' refers to training provided to people already active vocationally in relevant sectors (e.g. employees or volunteers).

In the **second level descriptor**, clarify the kinds of people receiving training or education.

For Education/didactic activities, choose between:

For Professional training/Capacity building, choose between:

For the descriptor 'Other', please specify it in the comments box.

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, add the number of individuals educated/trained. The value at the beginning of the project should be zero. The end value should include all the individuals trained/educated during the project. The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any further individuals expected to be trained/educated within 3/5 years after the project end. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. If no additional individuals are expected to be educated/trained after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the project's end value. The unit of measurement should be number of individuals – this means the project should record its activities per number of people (not entities) educated/trained.



3. **Flags:** In the flag you can specify the exact method of training/education utilised. You can select as many flags as appropriate under the same descriptor. For activities not included therein, please choose 'Other training or educational events' and specify in the comments box the activity undertaken.

Choose the Training/education tools used:

Classes/courses

Conferences

Field trips

Mentoring

Other training/educational events (explain in comments box)


Platform meetings

Seminars

Workshops

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, please provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

11.B. INFORMATION AND AWARENESS

11.1.B. WEBSITE

This KPI is mandatory for all LIFE projects.



This indicator provides the number of visits to the different websites created by the project. It implies the specific context(s) of the project only, even though your project website is accessible to individuals worldwide.


For example, the context related to the main environmental impacts reported on the website or in the country where the website was developed or contracted. There is no need to create a specific pan-European context for this KPI to indicate a broad outreach of your project.

How to fill in the KPI:

- Values:** Under indicator values, please provide the total number of unique visits registered by the project website which are linked explicitly to your LIFE project. In addition, if you report on more than one website, please indicate the total number of unique visits to these sites and include the related links in the comments box. The trend should be positive as we expect the number of website visits to increase over time. Hence, we envisage the end value to be equal to, or higher than, the beginning value and that the beyond value will be equal to, or higher than, the end value. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. If no additional visits are foreseen after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the end value. Note that the unit used should be the total number of unique visits to the project website (not per year).
- Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal.



You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

11.2.B. OTHER TOOLS FOR REACHING/RAISING AWARENESS



The specific context selected for this indicator may indicate where the different outreach/awareness-raising outputs were developed/positioned. Alternatively, it could be the context for relevant environmental/socio-economic impacts.

Do not create a pan-European context to indicate a comprehensive outreach or awareness-raising impact for this KPI. However, you can opt for a specific governance or awareness-raising context, which covers the project's target countries/cities in terms of outreach or awareness-raising.



Note that the total number of people impacted by these tools, the website, the survey, networking and capacity building and education activities (KPIs 10.B, 11.1.B, 11.3.B and 12.B) should be indicated in KPI 1.6.B.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** Select the first level descriptor and choose the tools used by your project for outreach and awareness-raising.

Select an indicator descriptor:

Number of articles in print media (e.g. newspaper and magazine articles)

Number of different displayed information created (posters, information boards)

Number of different publications made (Journal/conference)

Number of discrete Project Reports drafted

Number of events/exhibitions organised

Number of Hotline/information centers created

Number of patents submitted

Number of trademarks submitted

Other distinct media products created (e.g. different videos/broadcast/leaflets)

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, include the number of different outreach/awareness-raising outputs of the project. The value at the beginning of the project should be zero. The end value should include all the outcomes carried out during the project. The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any other results expected to be undertaken 3/5 years after the project end.

The unit is the number of outputs, not individuals (e.g. number of publications, not number of printed copies). Please provide the total number of outputs from your LIFE project as part of outreach/awareness-raising activities. For each reported output (descriptor), please list the total number of distinct outcomes. For example, report the number of different videos produced and not the number of times they were viewed or the number of sites on which the video appeared. Also, note the number of articles generated and not the number of times the article or the journal with the article was printed/copied.



Some common mistakes:


- ▶ The 'Number of different publications made (Journal/conference)' should only include scientific publications and conference proceedings (both on paper or online).
- ▶ Other articles (e.g. newspaper, general magazine, sectoral magazines, both on paper or online) should be reported in 'Number of articles in print media'.
- ▶ Posters displayed at conferences/workshops should be counted within 'Number of different displayed information created'
- ▶ 'Number of events/exhibitions organised' regards only events organised by the project and not events attended by the project beneficiaries. The latter information can be reported in the comments box.
- ▶ 'Number of discrete Projects reports drafted' means the number of project outputs issued as reports (e.g. LIFE monitoring reports, deliverables which are reports, etc.).

The trend should be positive as we expect the number of outcomes to increase over time. Hence, we envisage that the end value will be equal to, or higher than, the beginning value and that the beyond value should be equal to, or higher than, the end value. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. If no additional outcomes are expected after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the end value.



- 3. Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Don't forget to explain any selection of 'Other'.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 [Open Guide](#)

11.3.B. SURVEYS CARRIED OUT TO ASSESS AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL/ CLIMATE PROBLEM ADDRESSED



This indicator measures the size of the surveyed sample achieved by the project in terms of the number of individuals and/or entities surveyed.

Through these surveys, LIFE projects can assess if they have improved awareness and/or have changed behaviour due to the project's activities.

Note that the survey results, in terms of changed attitudes or awareness raised as a result of your project, should be included in the total number of people influenced by the project in indicator 1.6. We expect that the number in 1.6 will be smaller than in 11.3 (i.e. the number of people in KPI 1.6 who would have changed behaviour/more awareness should be a subset of those surveyed in KPI 11.3).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** Select the appropriate descriptor, indicating the type of stakeholder/entity surveyed by your project.

Choose the type of stakeholder / entity which was surveyed:

General public individuals (citizens, consumers, household owners, etc)

NGOs (employees/individuals or entities)

Other civil society organisations (excluding NGOs) (employees/individuals or entities)

Other employees/individuals or entities (to be specified in the comments box...)

Private for profit (employees/individuals or entities)

Public bodies (employees/individuals or entities)

2. **Values:** Under indicator values, add the number of individuals and/or entities surveyed. The value at the beginning of the project should be zero. The end value should include the number of individuals and/or entities surveyed during the project. The beyond 3/5 years value should consist of the value at the end plus any further individuals and/or entities surveyed within 3/5 years after the project end. Therefore, the beyond 3/5 years value should be cumulative with the end value. If no additional entities/individuals are expected to be surveyed after the end of the project, the beyond value should be equal to the project end value. The unit of measurement should be either number of individuals surveyed or number of entities surveyed, depending on the position of entities or individuals.



3. **Flags:** Choose the flags relevant to your project, indicating the survey type.

Choose the Type of survey:

Combined questionnaire and interview-based survey(s) carried out


Interview-based survey(s) carried out

Other (explain in comments box)

Questionnaire-based survey(s) carried out

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanatory text on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. Don't forget to explain any selection of 'Other'.

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

12.B NETWORKING AND SINERGIES

12.1.B. NETWORKING AND SYNERGIES WITH PROJECTS/ INITIATIVES

This KPI is mandatory for all LIFE projects.



Projects should report on networking with other projects or initiatives under this KPI. They should provide information on the number and type of projects/initiatives (not individuals) with which their project has interacted.

Indicate the context where the networking took place and not where the other projects are from. You may want to consider where the budget was used for networking activities. If networking took place near the area of environmental impact, it may not be necessary for additional specific context(s) other than those already created by the project to report on environmental indicators. In addition, there is no need to create a pan-European specific context for this KPI to indicate a wide outreach of your project. If in doubt, please see section 'Indicator Context – C.2. Specific Context'.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** Please select the appropriate descriptor, indicating the type of project that you networked with. To report on different descriptors, add additional KPI entries.

Select an indicator descriptor:

2. **Values:** The value at the beginning of the project should be zero (unless other projects/initiatives were already contacted for the creation of the project). The end value should include all projects and initiatives that you networked with as well as those indicated in the beginning value. The beyond 3/5 years value should include the value at the end plus any further networking expected within 3/5 years after the project end. Note that the unit is the number of projects/initiatives and not individuals. In addition, the unit used should be the total number of projects and initiatives that you networked with (not per year).



3. **Flags:** Select the appropriate flags to indicate the practical outcomes of your networking activities and the tools used to connect with the other projects/initiatives.

Networking outcomes achieved:

Equipment/software exchange

Knowledge exchange

Other (to be specified in the comments box)

Networking tools used with other projects/initiatives:

B2B meetings

Experience exchange meetings


Jointly organised conferences/workshops

Other (to be specified in the comments box)

Platform meetings

4. **Comments:** Provide an explanation on how each value was obtained and calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets of the approved proposal. Also, clarify any other choices made in descriptors or flags.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 **Open Guide**

13.B. NEW JOBS CREATED

This is a mandatory indicator for all LIFE projects.



In this KPI, you can indicate the new jobs created by the project.

Use a context that includes the localisation in which the new jobs were created (e.g. it could include the Member State or country in which new jobs were created). If new jobs were created within the same Member State/country where the environmental indicators are reported, you may use the same project context(s) to report on both the environmental and job indicators.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** Select 'New Jobs Created' (only available option).
2. **Values:** The value at the beginning of the project should be zero. Existing jobs at project start – so-called non-additional employees – are not to be considered (even new jobs created for submitting the proposal are not to be included). The 'end' value should include all Full Time Equivalent (FTE) new jobs created during the project implementation. This means adding all the time worked by newly created jobs and calculating the corresponding FTE according to the project duration (e.g. total number of months worked for the project by new employees divided by the actual number of months of the project duration, or the equivalent in days/hours). See additional guidance for this in the example below.

These newly created posts could be within the consortium but they could also happen outside the project partners' scope. For example, if a demonstration is installed in the premises of an entity that is not a project partner and they need to create new jobs to run/maintain the demonstration not funded by the project budget, these new jobs can be considered too. This needs to be duly explained in the comment box.

The 'beyond 3/5 years' value should include the estimation of how many of these FTE will be actually maintained after the project end. This could mean an increase of FTE (even more new jobs are expected – e.g. by replication –) or a decrease of FTE value (some or all of the newly created jobs were terminated after the project-end because of no continuation or reduced continuation of project activities –e.g. in a demonstration project where there is no continuation or replication of the demonstrator system).

If there is an increase of FTE, this could also imply that the project had a catalytic effect. This should be clearly explained in the comment box and should generally imply some correspondence with KPI Section 14.B 'Economic sustainability and catalytic effect'.

3. **Flags:** Select the relevant flags.

Age group:

 15-24

 25-54

 55-64

Gender of the employee(s):

 Female

 Male

 Other gender


Level of education:

Specificities of the employees:

Other specificities:

4. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide an explanation on how the values were calculated (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets of the approved proposal. If 'other' was selected in the flags, provide appropriate clarifications.

Additional guidance and examples

► **FTE (full time equivalent)** is a unit to measure the number of fully employed persons throughout a project in a way that makes employment comparable even though some work less and others work more hours over that period. This approach is used both full-time employees (working totally or partially for the project) and part-time employees. To find the new jobs created in FTE, the project would add up the number of hours/days dedicated exclusively for project activities by its new employees (according to timesheets or the time registration method used) and take into consideration the total duration of the project to calculate equivalent FTE of the new jobs created.

To make the number of new jobs in LIFE projects comparable across the EU, when calculating the FTE of the new jobs created consider 8 hours per day as equivalent to one full working day and 220 full working days as equivalent to one full working year; and also consider the duration of the project.

► A **part-time employee** or a **full-time employee** working part-time on the project is attributed a fraction of one FTE corresponding to the hours he or she worked in relation to an average FTE. Assuming a 3-year project, then a FTE is considered to be equivalent to $3 \times 1\,760 = 5\,280$ average hours worked. For example, if a newly employed part time-employ only worked 704 hours during the project then they are equivalent to $704 / 5280 = 0.13$ FTE.

► **Hours worked** is the number of hours actually worked, defined as the sum of all periods spent on direct and ancillary activities to produce goods and services.

► The **average number of hours worked** corresponds to the number of hours the employee normally works. This includes all hours worked including overtime, regardless of whether they were paid. It excludes travel time between home and workplace, and meal breaks normally taken at midday.



Example


A project will run for 6.5 years and has created 7 new posts but the new employees did not work full-time or throughout the project's duration. To fill in the KPI, the project would first need to understand how long the 7 new employees have worked for. Let us assume that the 7 new employees worked for 301 months during the project. To calculate the KPI 13.B end value, you need to find the total project working months to define the FTE. So, if a person was an FTE, it means they worked 40 hours/week for 12 months/year for 6.5 years or 78 months. However, this project created 7 new posts that worked for 301 months. Hence in FTE, the new jobs created were $301/78 = 3.85$ FTE.

Looking at it differently, if all the 7 jobs had started on day one and were FTE, they would have worked throughout the project, meaning they would have worked $7*6.5*12 = 546$ months. However, they only worked for 301 months. So, $301/546 = 55\%$ of what the 7 FTE would have worked. Hence, $0.55*7 = 3.85$ FTE.

For the beyond value, let us assume that all newly created posts during the project were terminated at the project's end as there was no project continuation or any replications. In that case, the beyond value should be reduced to zero (if you see a warning when entering the trends/range, then explain the issue in the comments box).

In this example, the values entered should be 0-3.85-0 FTE.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 [Open Guide](#)

14.B. ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY AND CATALYTIC EFFECT

14.1.B. REVENUE DURING OR AFTER THE PROJECT END DUE TO PROJECT OUTCOMES

This is a mandatory KPI for all LIFE projects.



This KPI shows cumulative revenues during or after the end of the project, due to the project outcomes/actions.

Please do not include as revenue any co-financing by project beneficiaries and/or co-financers that will constitute part of the approved project budget.

Also, do not add any complementary funding obtained by strategic projects (SIPs/SNAPs).

How to fill in the KPI:

- Descriptor and values:** Select the revenue source in the descriptor and provide revenue in EUR from your project.

Select an indicator descriptor:


Revenue is defined as income earned from the sales/fees of goods or services. When project actions result in products or services, there could be revenues either during or after the project end. For example, project deliverables/results (e.g. manuals, software, working methods, products developed from prototypes) could become marketable products that can be sold or let/leased against a fee and thus create revenue. Private for-profit ventures will be treated as commercial products sold/let/leased at competitive terms, while non-profit and public entities may decide to provide them at production cost price, in the form of a user fee, or even free of charge (without revenue).

This KPI is expected to have a positive trend if it has revenue, as we expect that such revenue should increase over time. We expect that the value at the beginning should be zero (no revenue before the project started) before increasing if the project has revenue. Therefore, if the project has revenue, we expect that the end value should be higher than the value at the beginning, showing an increase in the obtained revenue, due to the project's actions. If revenue is expected after the project end, the beyond value should be higher than the end value.



- Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanation on how you calculated/estimated the expected revenue (start, end and beyond), as well as any deviations from the targets in the approved proposal. If your descriptor choice was 'revenue from a mix of sources or from other sources', provide relevant clarifications in the comments box.

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

14.2.B. CATALYTIC EFFECT – FINANCIAL – CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT TRIGGERED OR FINANCE ACCESSED

This is a mandatory KPI for all LIFE projects.



In this indicator, you can report additional finance accessed or investments that your project may trigger, which are aligned with the objectives of your LIFE project (and the LIFE programme).

Projects should not include co-financing by beneficiaries or co-financers that are part of the project's budget.



However, strategic projects (SIPs/SNAPs) should report complementary funding in this indicator. For the context, you can use the same specific context(s) created by the project to report on other socio-economic indicators, irrespective of the funding source.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor and values:** In the first level descriptor, select the source of additional investments from the list of descriptors.

Please indicate the type of Investment triggered or finance accessed:

14.2.B - No data provided in eGrants - Please select a descriptor
Angel investor
Bank guarantees
Bank loans
Beneficiary own contribution (other than project co-financing and not included in project budget)
EFSI
EIB loan
EIB-managed fund
EU Structural Funds (ESIF)
Funding from other international organization
Grants, subsidies
Other sources - please clarify in the comment box
Private investor – loan
Private investors – equity
Securities emission (green bonds, notes, etc.)
Venture capital

Provide the actual/estimated amount at the beginning of the project, at the end, and 3/5 years after the project end. Such additional funding could be triggered during or after the project end and could be the determining factor for a successful continuation, replication and/or transfer of the project's outcomes. Thus, it is essential that you explore financing options. Regarding bank loans, it is assumed that borrowing would be at market rate, unchanged in comparison to that at the end of the project. In most cases, financial institutions will ask for a minimum own participation of around 20% in the capital of the future venture. Such participation should be sought from the project promoters, other private investors, angel investors, etc. An intense marketing push should therefore be foreseen by the project beneficiaries, and be carried out during the late stages of the project, and in the early phase of its replication. In order to maximise their chances of success, interested beneficiaries should, as early as possible (ideally when getting the first encouraging technical project results), focus their efforts on preparing a full information package, including a business plan, a marketing plan, a funding proposal, cost analysis, detailed financial projections, etc. For this purpose, they should seek support from the LIFE Close-to-Market services (https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/life/life-close-market-projects_en) and the LIFE Green Assist services ([Green Advisory Service for Sustainable Investments Support: GREEN ASSIST \(europa.eu\)](https://green-assist.europa.eu/)).

The trend for this KPI is expected to be positive. The beginning value is expected to be zero. In the end value, provide the estimated number of cumulative investments triggered or finance accessed by your project at the project end. The end value is expected to be higher than the beginning value, demonstrating an increase in the amount triggered/accessed, due to the project's actions (as mentioned above, please do not include any co-financing by project beneficiaries and/or co-financers that will constitute part of the approved project budget). However, strategic projects (SIPs/SNAPs) should include any complementary funding. You should also provide the estimated beyond value, 3/5 years after the project end, to demonstrate if a further amount is expected to be triggered/accessed. The beyond value should be cumulative with the end value (i.e. if no further amount will be triggered/accessed after project end, the beyond value should be equal to the end value).



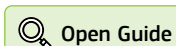
2. **Comments:** In the comments box, provide a short explanation on the amounts entered at the start, end and 3/5 years after the project end, as well as any deviations from the targets of the approved proposal. If 'other' is selected in the descriptor, provide clarification.

References:

Links to potential funding sources (not exhaustive - simply for support)

- [1] The European Investment Bank: <http://www.eib.org/>
- [2] Natural Capital Financing Facility: <http://www.eib.org/products/blending/ncff/index.htm>
- [3] Private Finance for Energy Efficiency: <http://www.eib.org/products/blending/pf4ee/index.htm>
- [4] Shared management and investment funds: Shared management funds and financial instruments ([eib.org](http://www.eib.org))
- [5] European Investment Advisory Hub and European Investment Project Portal: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/investment-plan/investment-advisory-hub/>
- [6] Information on the Green Bonds Climate Bonds Initiative: <https://www.climatebonds.net/>
- [7] Analysis of environmental impact bonds: https://centers.fuqua.duke.edu/case/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/01/Report_Nicola_EnvironmentalImpactBonds_2013.pdf
- [8] Network of green investment banks: <https://greenbanknetwork.org/>
- [9] Overview of sustainable finance: <https://www.responsible-investor.com/reports/>
- [10] Project finance: <http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/projectfinance.asp>

You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button



14.3.B. CONTINUATION/REPLICATION/TRANSFER AFTER THE PROJECT

14.3.1.B. CONTINUATION IN THE SAME PREMISES/AREA(S) AS THOSE USED DURING THE PROJECT

This is a mandatory indicator for all LIFE projects.



In this KPI, please indicate if your methods, techniques, prototypes or practices used/developed during the project will continue to be used after the project end in the same premises/area/context as during the project.

Continuation means the continued use of the methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or employed during the project within the premises/context (i.e. same factory, Natura 2000 site, etc.).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor and values:** Choose the context you are referring to and then indicate in the first level descriptor if the relevant methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed/used in that context will be continued or not. If they will be continued, choose the relevant scale (e.g. if there will be an upscale of the use or not). Repeat this for each context that refers to the use/development of methods, techniques, prototypes or practices during the project to establish whether they will also be continued. This means that if there are two prototypes running during the project and you have one context for each prototype, repeat this KPI twice – once for each prototype. Also, ensure alignment between the values reported in this KPI and the environmental/socio-economic KPIs (see trend section below).

Please indicate whether the project actions and / or results are to be continued and at what level:

Continuation at higher scale (compared to the scale during project implementation)

Continuation at lower scale (compared to the scale during project implementation)

Continuation at same scale (compared to the scale during project implementation)

No continuation

Regarding the choice made in the first level descriptor, we expect that successful projects would be continued and even upscaled (e.g. a small-scale prototype treating a small percentage of factory waste could be continued or even upscaled to treat all of its waste).

2. **Comments:** Use the comments box to add additional details about the estimated continuation, as well as any deviation from the approved grant agreement.



Note that we expect to see coherence between this KPI and the trends of environmental/climate/socio-economic KPIs.



Example

If, for example, in an environmental KPI like 3.1 (waste) or 4.1.1 (energy), you indicated:

Example 1: Start 10 - End 9 - Beyond 0 kg/year: This means you should indicate in 14.3.1 that you will continue at higher scale (going from 10% scale to 100% scale 3/5 years beyond project end).


Example 2: Start 10 - End 9 - Beyond 9 kg/year: This likely means a continuation at the same scale.

Example 3: Start 10 - End 9 - Beyond 9.5 kg/year: This likely means a continuation at lower scale though it may also indicate issues with the technique over time.

Example 4: Start 10 - End 9 - Beyond 10 kg/year: This probably means no continuation as the situation returns back to the start value after project end.

Example 5: If a project is increasing renewables production, and reports in 4.1.2.B values 0-10-20 MWh/year, the increase from end = 10 to beyond = 20 MWh/year in the same context is an indication of continuation with upscaling. If the 4.1.2.B values were 0-10-0 MWh/year, this is an indication that the project system's operation will not be continued at the project area after the project end.

*You will find specific guidance
in each section of the webtool
by clicking on the button*

 [Open Guide](#)

14.3.2.B. CATALYTIC EFFECT – THEMATIC – TRANSFER TO NEW SECTORS/THEMATIC SCOPES



If the methods, techniques, prototypes or practices used/developed during the project will be transferred to a different thematic sector after project end, indicate the new sector(s) in this KPI.



► *Transfer* means that methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are used in a different way or for a different purpose.

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptor:** In the first level descriptor, select the new sector from the NACE code list [1] where you expect to transfer the methods, techniques or practices developed by your project. See the list of codes in [Annex VIII](#). Choose the most detailed level for the project.
2. **Comments:** Provide any further details in the comments box, as well as any deviations from the approved grant agreement.



Example


A technique devised during the project for the desalination of sea water may be transferred for use in the treatment of waste water.

References:

[1] The NACE code list (Annex I):

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1893-20080429&qid=1425920009462&from=EN>

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

14.3.3.B. CATALYTIC EFFECT – SPATIAL – REPLICATION OF THE SAME TECHNICAL APPROACH INTO NEW GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



In this KPI, indicate the countries or areas where your method, technique, prototype or practice will be replicated **after** the project end. Also, indicate the number of replications expected in each country.




► **Replication** means when the same methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed under the project are used again in the same way and for the same purposes in other geographical locations (in a different context than the one during the project's implementation).

How to fill in the KPI:

1. **Descriptors:** If you have created specific contexts for replication, select those contexts in this KPI and ensure that the countries indicated in the first level descriptor are included in the replication context used. For example, if you have created a replication context to indicate future environmental benefits via replications in Spain and France, you should select 'specific context' and 'Spain', indicating the number of replications expected in the country. Then add a new entry for the same KPI, enter the same replication context and select France as the country of replication, providing the number of replications expected there. In other words, the KPI should be repeated for each country of replication. If you have not created a specific context for replication, use the specific context for reporting environmental/socio-economic impacts and, again, select the countries for expected replication.
2. **Values:** In the values box, indicate the number of replications expected in the selected country/area within 3/5 years after the project end.
3. **Comments:** Provide any further details in the comments box, as well as any deviations from the approved grant agreement. If 'non-EU countries' are selected in the descriptor drop-down list, list those countries there.

You will find specific guidance in each section of the webtool by clicking on the button

 [Open Guide](#)

ANNEXES TO THE LIFE KPI DATABASE GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

In a separate file you will find the extensive lists of elements available in the LIFE KPI Database referred in this document, but that are too long to be included here.

These are:

Annex I – KPI 2.4.3.B - List of pollutants of concern

Annex II – KPI 4.3.B - European Waste Catalogue

Annex III – KPI 5.1.1.B - Chemicals

Annex IV- KPI 7.1.B - Ecosystem services

Annex V- KPI 7.2.B - Habitats

Annex VI – KPI 7.3.B - Species

Annex VII – KPI 7.4.B. - Invasive Alien Species

Annex VIII – KPI 14.3.2.B - NACE codes



LIFE is not the owner or has any responsibility over the correctness of these lists but users should inform LIFE either directly via their Project advisor/Monitor or via the LIFE IT Helpdesk Webform if they identify issues with accuracy of data within the lists.