



The LIFE KPIs

Training session on the LIFE KPIs

20 August 2024

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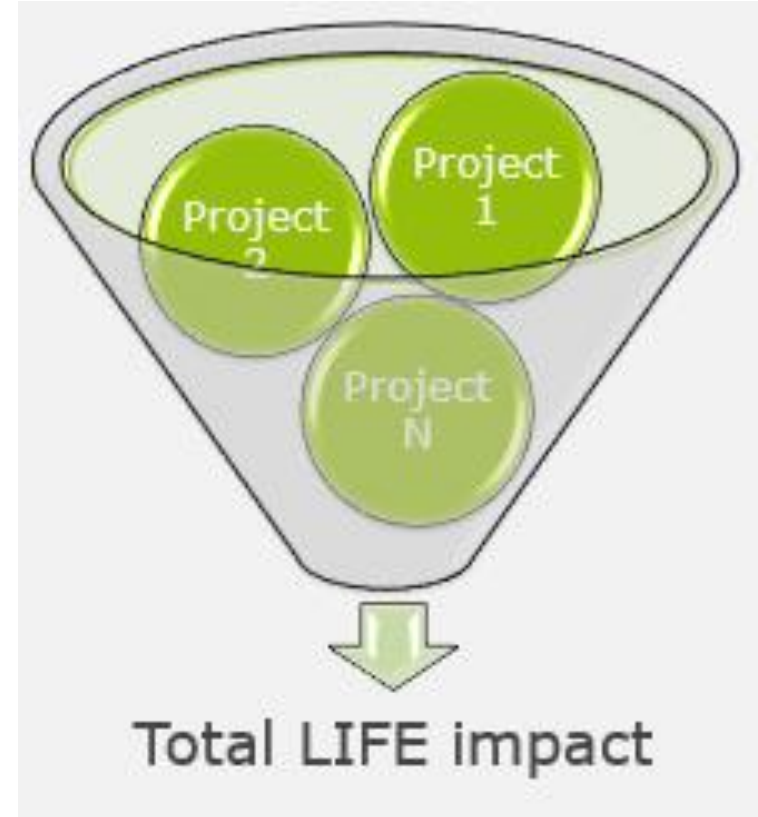
Content of this presentation

- General features of the LIFE KPIs
- The KPIs at application stage
- The KPIs during implementation
- Advices to prospective applicants

General features of the LIFE KPIs

About the KPIs

- KPIs do not capture the full array of impacts or results achieved by a project.
- KPIs pinpoint to some programme-relevant aspects.
- KPIs aim to measure the relevant impacts/results with a high degree of confidence.
- Standardization of measurement allows aggregation and comparison.



Background: legal basis

- 2021-2027 LIFE Regulation, Art 19 ‘Monitoring and reporting’:
 - The Commission shall report on progress of the LIFE Programme towards the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 3 based on the indicators contained in Annex II.
 - The Commission shall ensure that data for monitoring programme implementation and results are collected efficiently, effectively, and in a timely manner. To that end, [...] reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds to enable the collection of aggregable project-level output and impact indicators for all relevant specific environment and climate policy objectives [...].
 - The Commission shall regularly monitor and report on mainstreaming of climate and biodiversity objectives, including the amount of expenditure.

LIFE Programme Performance

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LIFE - Performance

Programme for the Environment and Climate Action

PAGE CONTENTS

Programme in a nutshell

Budget

Budget performance –
implementation

Contribution to horizontal
priorities

Budget performance –
outcomes

MFF 2014-2020 – LIFE

Sustainable development

Programme in a nutshell

Concrete examples of achievements (*)

1 700 000

people

are expected to be less
vulnerable to the adverse
effects of climate change as a
result of 16 projects funded in

More than 2

700

gigawatt hours per year
of energy savings

are expected to be unlocked

More than 5

000

tonnes per year of waste

are expected to be managed
better as result of 20 projects



Data quality

- Data quality is a critical issue for ensuring reliable information across projects and for providing high-quality information on the performance of the programme, as well as for producing knowledge that could support decision-making.
- By project end, data needs to be consistent with the reported project impacts/results and must be supported by a proof of evidence.
- During project implementation, it is important to have an adequate monitoring framework to measure the relevant indicators.
- The KPI validation process aims to increase the reliability of the data.

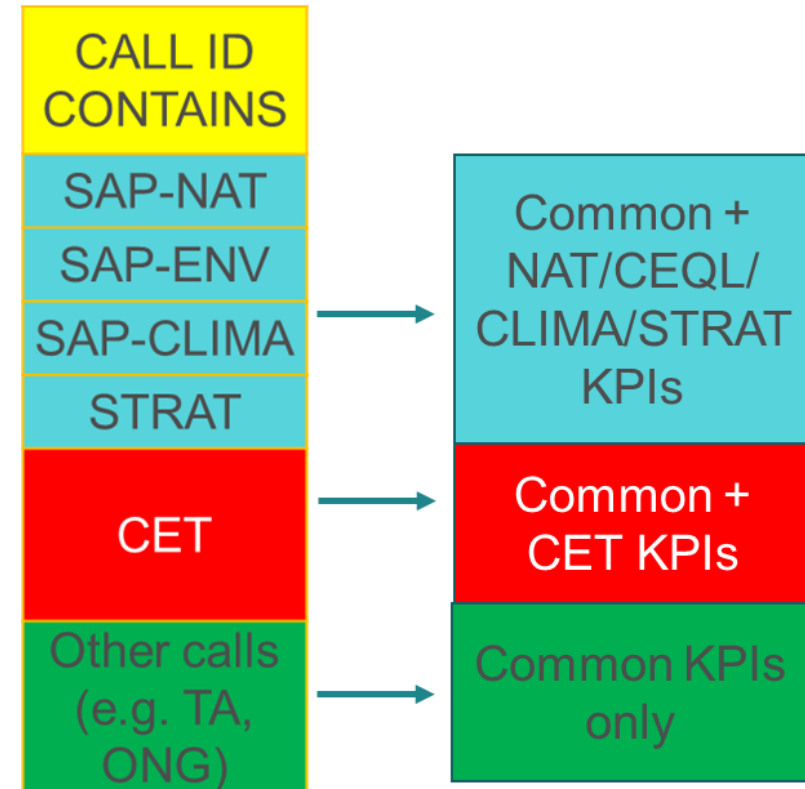
The KPIs at application stage

Why KPIs at proposal stage?

- The indicators that are collected at application stage have a direct link with the assessment of LIFE **at programme level**.
- The KPIs are also linked to the expected project impacts and therefore contribute to the overall evaluation of the proposal. Part C data should be coherent with the description of impacts of section 2 of Part B of the Application Form.
- The tool through which information on KPIs is collected at application stage is eGrants, Part C.

Part C of the eGrant application

- All LIFE proposals will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE KPIs in Part C
- Two sections:
 - Common KPIs applicable to all LIFE Call for proposals (mandatory)
 - Call specific KPIs (Call-ID dependent)
- Part C is not applicable at concept note stage of two-stage calls (STRAT).



Common KPIs applicable to all LIFE Calls (I)

- Yes/No type of questions
 - Innovation
 - Governance
 - Plans & strategies
 - Catalytic effect – Financial
 - Catalytic effect - Societal
 - Catalytic effect – Spatial
 - Catalytic effect – Thematic

Is your project proposal implementing key plans or strategies?

About 450

LIFE projects

financed in 2021 and 2022 have the potential for a catalytic effect on the ground through replication or finance mobilisation, or by triggering the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions.

Common KPIs applicable to all LIFE Calls (II)

Rio markers

Climate change

Biodiversity

Air Quality

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective
- Not contributing

	Implementation			Estimates				Total contribution
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Climate mainstreaming	441.1	438.0	553.3	439.4	453.3	474.0	493.0	3 292.0
Biodiversity mainstreaming	353.3	382.6	357.1	378.1	379.7	403.1	433.5	2 687.4
Clean air	128.7		138.0					266.6

Call specific KPIs


NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP & STRAT Calls

- Geographical context (Member State and N2000 site, if applicable) + 20 Thematic KPIs + C2M
- “Other project specific KPIs” in case Part C does not include a relevant impact/result indicator
- Project Start Value (Baseline)/Project End Value/Beyond project end value (3/5 years)

CET Calls

- 11 KPIs
- Project End Value/Beyond project end value (5 years)

Other Calls

- No specific KPIs 
- Only common part

NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP & STRAT

Specific KPIs

Water efficiency	Climate vulnerability
Water Quality	Climate area vulnerability reduction
Waste management	Biodiversity (number of species)
Resource efficiency	Biodiversity (habitats)
Energy savings	Biodiversity (Invasive Alien Species)
Renewable energy	Chemicals (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances)
Soil quality	Chemicals (carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances)
Noise	Employment
Air quality	Investments and Financing
GHG emissions	C2M projects
GHG sequestration	Other project specific KPIs

NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT Specific KPIs...note that:

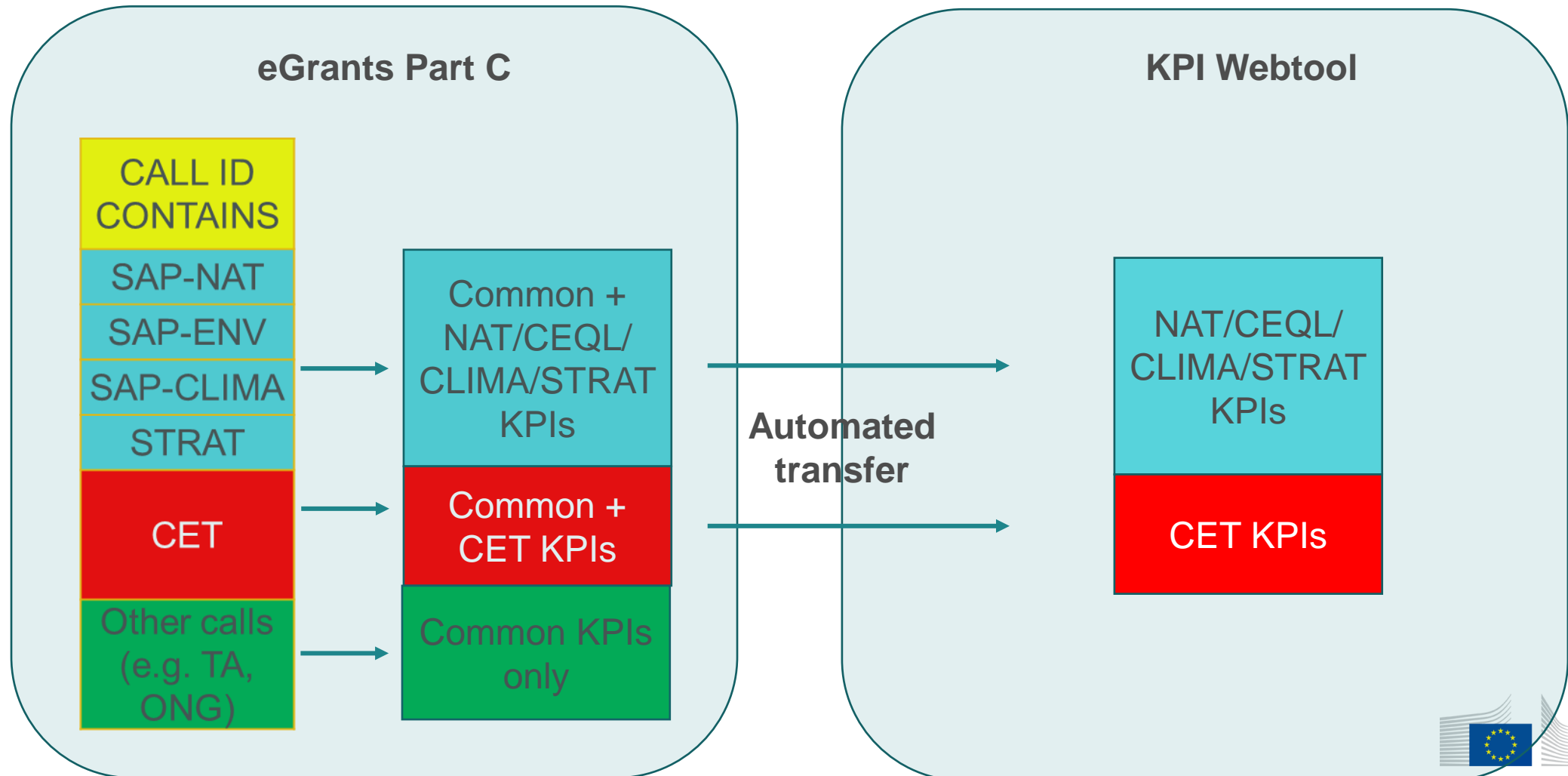
- Noise and Air are about the number of people living in areas with either reduced noise pollution or improving air quality
- For climate change adaptation you have available an indicator reporting the number of people less vulnerable to CC thanks to the project adaptation actions as well as an indicator related to the reduction of the area particularly vulnerable to CC
- For species you have to report the number of species.
- The unit of the Investments and Financing KPI is **Million** Euro.

LIFE CET KPIs

Primary Energy Savings	Innovation uptake 1: Market Introduction
Final Energy Savings	Innovation uptake 2: Implementation sites
Renewable Energy Generation	Skills
GHG Emissions	Communication
Investments in sustainable Energy	Employment
Legislation and Policy	

The KPIs during project implementation

What happens to the KPIs after GA signature?

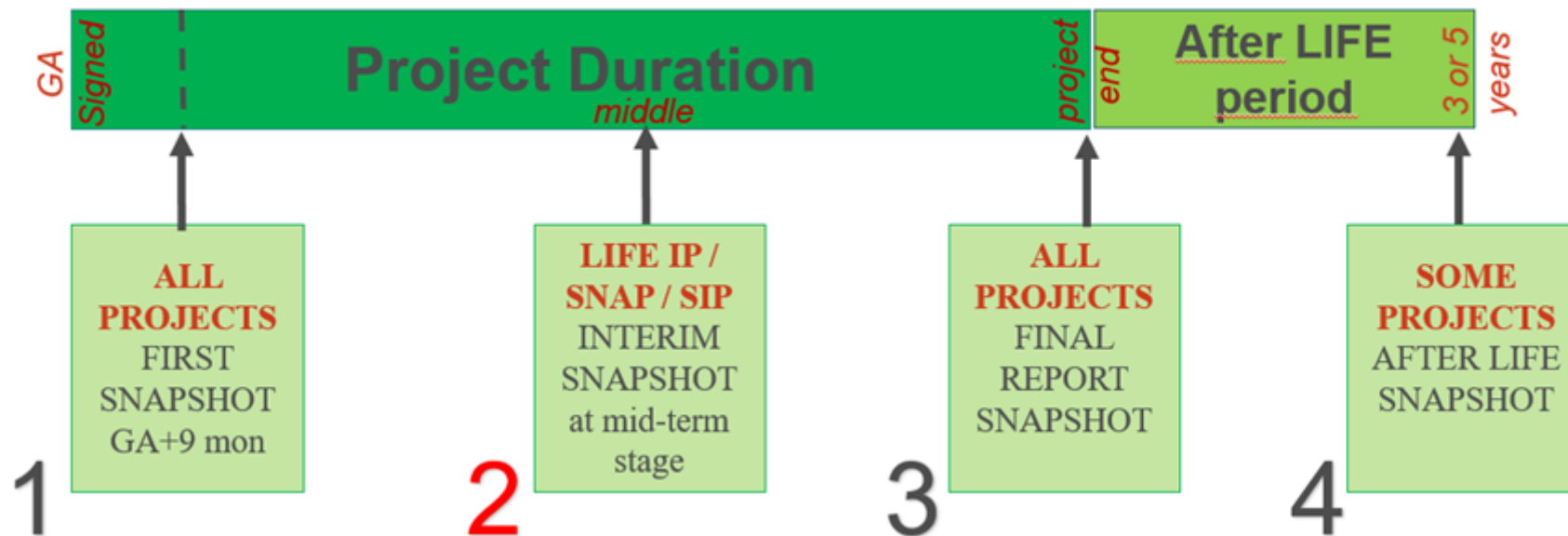


The KPI Webtool

- The KPI Webtool collects data and information **at project level**. It includes the Part C KPIs but – in the case of NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT - allows the selection of additional project and policy relevant indicators.
- In the KPI webtool it is possible:
 - to update data over time, based on the real impact achieved by the project and on more realistic expectations about its continuation/sustainability;
 - to report results and impacts in more details thanks to the use of various features such as descriptors, flags, etc. (for NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT).
- Data in the KPI Webtool is collected in a way to allow aggregation.

Reporting – When?

- For SAP, reporting in the KPI Webtool happens two times during the project implementation: 9 months after the project starts and at the end.
- For STRAT, an additional update is planned at one of the interim periods.



Reporting – What?

NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT KPIs

- 46 KPIs available for reporting (including those available in Part C - specific KPIs).
- Configurations: 8 mandatory indicators common to all projects (NAT, CEQL, CLIMA, STRAT) + at least 1 thematic indicator (not for Governance and Information and Bauhaus).
- Process supported by the external monitoring team.

CET KPIs

- 11 KPIs (same as CET-specific KPIs in Part C). These are complemented by “topic-specific” indicators that are not included in the KPI Webtool.
- All indicators are mandatory, but can be submitted with a “0” value.
- Projects work directly with the CINEA project advisers.

Reporting – How?

ENV/CLIMA/NAT/ Governance&Information/ STRAT

NEW MAWP21–27 – NAT–Nature and Biodiversity – First Sn...	▼
Project Information	▲
A. Basic Information	
B. Priority area/Sector on which the project focuses	
Indicator Context	▼
Project Specific Settings and Indicator Selection	▼
Indicator Values	▼

CET

CET 21–27 – First Snapshot	▼
Project Information	▲
A. Basic Information	
B. Priority area/Sector on which the project focuses	
Indicator Context	▼
Indicator Values – CET	▼

Mandatory indicators common to all NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT projects

- 1.5.B. Project work area
- 1.6.B. Humans impacted by the project
- 11.1.B. Website
- 12.1.B Networking and synergies with projects/initiatives
- 13.B New jobs created (direct and indirect)
- 14.1.B Revenue during or after project end, due to project outcomes
- 14.2.B Catalytic effect - Financial - Cumulative investments triggered or finance accessed
- 14.3.1.B Continuation after the project-end in the same premises/area(s) as those used during the project

NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP & STRAT KPIs...note that:

- CCA, Air and Noise projects have to report both the impact on the people impacted (as in part C) and the relevant thematic indicator (i.e. air emissions reduced, reduced level of noise exposure, adaptation area).
- The Habitats and Species indicators are mostly developed to gather data related to the Habitats and Birds directive. If working on non-priority habitats/species and/or outside N2000, other indicators may be more suitable (i.e. ecosystems).
- New jobs reported must be differentiated between additional posts created within the project context and indirect jobs created. The way to calculate the additional jobs is in full time equivalent (FTE) – See explanation in the tool.

NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT KPIs – Governance

10.1.B	B. Compliance, enforcement and legislation
10.1.1.B	Number of duty holders engaged by the project
10.1.2.B	Number of supervisory/enforcement bodies engaged by the project
10.1.3.B	Achievements by project in compliance, enforcement or legislation
10.2	Involvement of other stakeholders (not duty holders or enforcement/supervisory bodies) in project activities
10.3	Professional training, capacity building and education

For more details please see pp.101-111 of the [KPI Guidance document](#)

NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP and STRAT KPIs – Information

11.B	Information and awareness
11.1.B	Website
11.2.B	Other tools for reaching/raising awareness
11.3.B	Surveys carried out to assess awareness and behavior change regarding the environmental/climate problem addressed
12.B	Networking and synergies
12.1.B	Networking and synergies with projects/initiatives

For more details please see pp.101-111 of the [KPI Guidance document](#)

Guidance available

More information available on CINEA website:
[LIFE reporting - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/life/)

For NAT/CEQL/CLIMA/STRAT:

Life **KPI Database**
Guidance document

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



+ Support of the monitoring team

For CET:

LIFE KPI webtool
Guidance for LIFE-CET project coordinators
February 2024

Advices to prospective applicants

General advices

Part C KPIs form the basis for future reporting during implementation. Being aware of what comes next in case the project is financed will help you get the most appropriate M&E framework right from the beginning. For that:

1. Have a look at the guidance documents on KPIs (NAT/CEQL/CLIMA and CET) and try to identify the indicators that are most relevant to your project. You don't need to go in details, but it helps to get the full picture.
2. Familiarise with the information requested for the indicators that you consider most relevant for your project to determine if you would be in a position to submit the requested data.
3. Make sure that you have a proof of evidence for the reported impact (please remember the general principle of ensuring data quality).

For NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP & STRAT proposals

4. Be aware of the rules that apply in the KPI Webtool to some indicators (→ see KPI guidance document), as this will help you having an overview of all the indicators you need to include in your monitoring framework. Examples:
 - for CCA projects both the impact on area and on people have to be reported (mandatory)
 - for projects addressing marine water/MSFD "Descriptor 1. Biodiversity is maintained", also a relevant Nature & Biodiversity indicators should be reported
5. If you identify a project-level KPI that is not included in Part C (i.e. governance and information) you can add it as "Other project specific KPIs". It will facilitate the selection of the relevant KPIs in the KPI Webtool if the project is awarded. Pay attention to the trends and the units.

For NAT/CEQL/CLIMA SAP & STRAT proposals

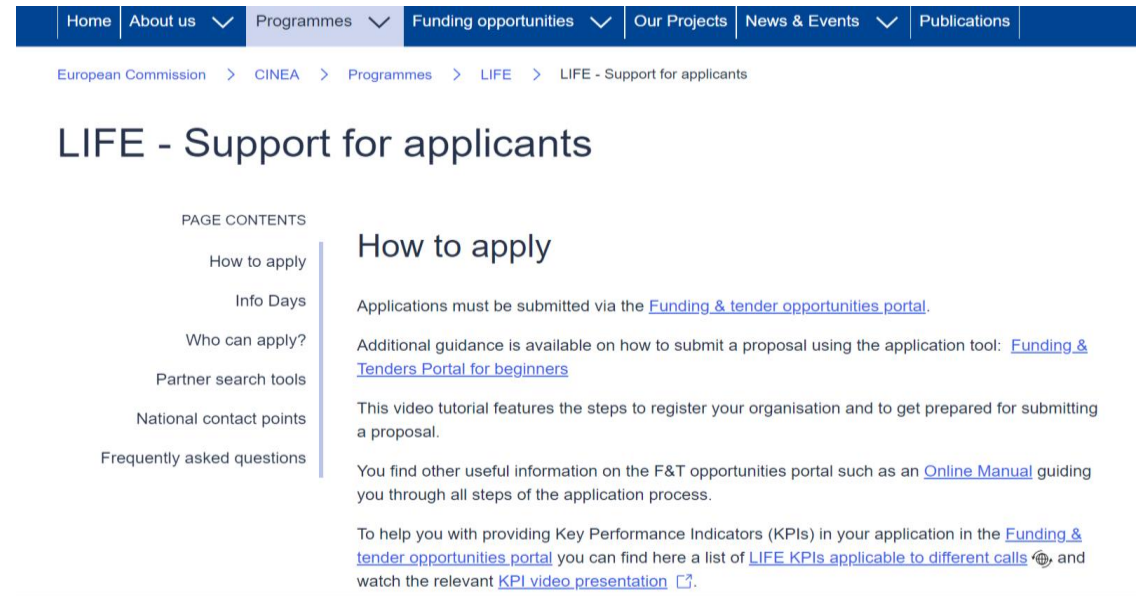
6. Remember the thematic configurations that will be assigned to all projects. In particular, for water-related projects the choice in Part C is limited, but other water-indicators are available in the KPI Webtool. Add them as “Other project specific KPIs”.
7. You can (but don’t have to) add the mandatory project-level KPIs that are not included in Part C, as “Other project specific KPIs”. It will facilitate the selection of the relevant KPIs in the KPI Webtool if the project is awarded. Pay attention to the trends and the units.
8. At project proposal stage it is better to keep the KPIs focused on the most relevant impacts i.e. main thematic priority addressed by your project and significant synergies with other environmental policy areas.

Other sources of information

- CINEA website:

[LIFE KPIs in Part C](#) applicable to different calls

[KPI video presentation](#) at the LIFE21 Info Days.



The screenshot shows a navigation menu with items: Home, About us, Programmes, Funding opportunities, Our Projects, News & Events, and Publications. Below the menu is a breadcrumb trail: European Commission > CINEA > Programmes > LIFE > LIFE - Support for applicants. The main heading is 'LIFE - Support for applicants'. On the left, there is a 'PAGE CONTENTS' sidebar with links: How to apply, Info Days, Who can apply?, Partner search tools, National contact points, and Frequently asked questions. The main content area is titled 'How to apply' and contains the following text: 'Applications must be submitted via the [Funding & tender opportunities portal](#). Additional guidance is available on how to submit a proposal using the application tool: [Funding & Tenders Portal for beginners](#). This video tutorial features the steps to register your organisation and to get prepared for submitting a proposal. You find other useful information on the F&T opportunities portal such as an [Online Manual](#) guiding you through all steps of the application process. To help you with providing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in your application in the [Funding & tender opportunities portal](#) you can find here a list of [LIFE KPIs applicable to different calls](#) and watch the relevant [KPI video presentation](#).

Thank you very much!



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