

Qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators for LIFE projects

General Guidance

Why qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators at project level?

The LIFE Regulation puts more emphasis on the programming period 2014-2020 in measuring and monitoring the quantitative and qualitative environmental and climate action outcomes and thus the actual impact of the LIFE programme.

To report on the success of the programme in relation to the performance indicators defined in Article 3 Paragraph 3 of the LIFE Regulation, the LIFE multiannual work-programme for 2014-2017 defines a comprehensive set of outcome indicators at programme level.

Therefore, LIFE projects need to report on their outcomes and be regularly monitored and evaluated based on the **outcome indicators defined at project level** and on the basis of those defined in the multiannual work-programme at **programme level**.

In an independent evaluation **these outcomes at project level will be compared to the relevant situation at EU level, where such data are available**. For example, the improvement of water quality achieved by LIFE projects for a specific pollutant type will be compared to the existing water quality at EU level regarding this pollutant type. It should be possible to evaluate the impact of individual LIFE projects, as well as the LIFE programme as a whole.

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

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

What is the advantage of pre-defined project qualitative and quantitative outcome indicators for the LIFE project applicants and beneficiaries?

LIFE project applicants must indicate **what the project aims to achieve**. Moreover, beneficiaries have to **monitor** whether the project has had the expected impact. The predefined list of relevant indicators, related descriptors and measuring units defines the mandatory key indicators which must be filled in by all applicants.

Furthermore, the key indicators, related descriptors and measuring units allow applicants and beneficiaries to present data regarding the outcome expected or actually observed in a structured and transparent way. Finally, the data, which will be public once validated at the end of the project, will allow for structured and meaningful reporting on the project and programme outcomes and provide a wealth of data to researchers and other stakeholders.

How are the applicants and beneficiaries expected to report on indicators?

A **first data set regarding the relevant indicators and related descriptors** will be collected in the **application** phase. It will reflect the applicant's real data, estimates and/or forecasts at project level regarding the **situation at the outset of the project**, at the **end of the project** and **3 or 5 years beyond the project's end**.

For the nature and biodiversity projects, projects focussing on forest and climate adaptation, the number of years after the end of the project is set at 5. For other priority areas or sectors, the applicants can choose if they want to report on the expected outcomes 3 or 5 years after the project end.

'Project time frame': Projects will have to report the **baseline data** measured at the beginning of the project), the expected outcome data to be measured **at the end of the project**, and the forecast outcome data for **3 or 5 years after the project end**. Therefore it is necessary to state, as part of the basic information provided regarding the project's context, the year of the baseline measurements, of the end-of-project measurements, and whether you chose a three or five year period for the reporting on the outcomes beyond the project period. For Forest, Nature and Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation projects, a five-year period is mandatory.

The data collected can be corrected and updated on the basis of outcome monitoring throughout the project and will be verified and validated at its end. In some cases, the values may be the same at the end of the project and 3 to 5 years after it ends (e.g. nature projects that require more time to demonstrate the actual impact) or not showing any improvement (e.g. for habitats that have been newly restored, it may take more than 5 years until the habitat truly starts functioning again).

Mandatory key indicators

The applicants have to fill in the **mandatory key indicators** and provide **values**, which are directly related to **measuring units** and **descriptors** (for definition of basic terms see below).

It is mandatory to **report on the values regarding the key indicators** and related descriptors; values and measuring units, which correspond to the priority area and/or sector chosen in Form A.1.

For example, a project focussing on Sector 2. 'Water' under the sub-programme for Environment will need to provide values regarding one of the indicators related to water. If the project focuses on '2.3.6 Point source pollution', the applicant will have to choose at least one pollutant (e.g. Zinc and its compounds) as a values descriptor and provide values and choose the corresponding measuring units. The applicant will also have to choose from the related drop down list the targeted source(s) of this pollutant and the key type of measure envisaged.

It is also mandatory to report on or estimate values regarding indicators such as economic outcomes, website, networking and the effects of involving other stakeholders in your project, if relevant. Some indicators (e.g. surveys) are mandatory only for certain strands, in this case Environmental Governance and Information and Climate Governance and Information projects.

Note: Some aspects are related to more than one sector and the applicants should ensure that they enter the information in the correct location. For example, a project which addresses 'marine litter' should report on descriptors and values in the priority sector 'Waste' under number 3.2 and not under number 2.4 'Environmental status - marine, coastal, or transitional waters' of the priority sector 'Water (including the marine environment)'. Further information on cross-referencing between the indicators is provided in the guidance document.

Complementary indicators

All projects should also report on, or estimate values for, **at least one complementary environmental, climate change or societal outcome of the actions foreseen**. If for these indicators the applicant cannot directly link a specific descriptor to a value or cannot give values, the descriptors become **'flags'**. They flag an effect of project measures and thus **link effects to the project, but without the precision of linking values and measuring units directly to specific descriptors**.

For example, if the project is focussing on '7. Nature and Biodiversity', but also addresses '2.3.6 Point source pollution', (e.g. because it uses a buffer zone to protect an aquatic habitat from a point source pollution), the applicant could 'flag' the pollutant(s), the targeted source and the key type measure, but without inserting values.

For these complementary indicators, it is thus sufficient to report the total value (e.g. without differentiation by descriptor) or a single representative descriptor which then functions as a 'flag'.

Applicants and beneficiaries are encouraged to report on as many **complementary environmental and climate change outcomes addressed by the project as possible**. There is no need to report in more detail than flagging the issues addressed. **The provision of descriptors or values is not mandatory** for complementary environmental or climate outcome indicators, **unless explicitly instructed otherwise**. For example, a water project will only have to check that it also affects habitats (7.3) and indicate which ones, without detailing the methods applied or the size, the status, and the trend, as a nature project would have to.

For further instructions, please see detailed instructions and guidance for each indicator and the **Guidance buttons** in the interface.

Explanation of key terms

The '**descriptors**' allow the project activities to be described more accurately, making the outcomes more meaningful. This could be, e.g. the name of the habitat addressed, its status and the related trend, or the type of pollutant to be reduced at source in the project. Effectively they describe the attributes or measures that the project will take to meet the selected indicator. A 'descriptor' can be linked directly to 'values' and a 'measuring unit'

With very few exceptions, where free text has to be introduced for lack of EU wide lists, the 'descriptors' have to be chosen from drop down lists. In case of free text, specific instructions are given, how they should be encoded. If more than one 'descriptor' is addressed (e.g. more than one habitat or pollutant), the application should report each one separately. For the indicator(s) corresponding to the environmental and climate action outputs and outcomes expected (which were chosen within the priority area or sector on which the project focuses) it is expected that the project reports in detail on at least one 'descriptor'.

The '**values**' express the state of play as regards the relevant descriptor in numbers (e.g. number of hectares which the project intends to affect) or as standard text or symbols (e.g. 'U2' for 'unfavourable bad) and directly corresponds to the relevant measuring unit. The values are measured and/or estimated at the beginning of the project, at the end of the project and 3 or 5 years after the end of the project period in the measuring unit chosen (see section '**Project time frame**' above). They are raw data values and not percentages. In the related comments field, indicate your source (e.g. 'own measurement' or 'measurement by the authorised entity X'), and tools and/or the methodology used (e.g. with a link to the guidance regarding this methodology).

The '**measuring units**' indicate how the descriptor is measured. It could be, for example, length (e.g. cm, m, km,...), area (m², ha, km²,...), volume (e.g. cm³, m³, ...), weight (e.g. mg, g, kg, tonnes,...), time (e.g. h, d, y,...) or combinations of these (e.g. tonnes/y). The measuring units are the same throughout the project duration and for the description of the situation 3 or 5 years after the project end.

A '**flag**' is a qualifier, which is linked to the key indicator it describes, without being directly linked to a specific value and measuring unit or which cannot be quantified. Thus it allows to identify or 'flag' certain characteristics of the project without having to detail with how these characteristics are linked to the project's measurable outcomes. The flags are used, when a direct link cannot be established (e.g. when a causal link between a measure and an outcome cannot be established with certainty) or when it is too cumbersome and not cost-efficient to establish such a direct link. Flagging is meant to facilitate a later search for interesting features of LIFE projects. Flagging is mandatory for all indicators selected by the applicants.

For example, in a **water project**, which restores natural riparian habitats to prevent floods, while it can be expected that it identifies the habitats restored and ensures that they are endemic, it **cannot be expected** that it deliver a **full analysis of the status and trend of these habitats**. The 'habitat types' will thus only serve as flags, not as 'descriptors', since they are not linked to the coded values related to the 'measuring units' 'status' and 'trend'.

‘Comment box’: please introduce your comments in the relevant 'comment boxes' and follow the instructions and guidelines provided for each indicator. It is not mandatory to insert text in the comment box, unless specifically mentioned (e.g. to indicate the source of data provided or a methodology), but it is desirable, wherever further explanation is needed to correctly interpret the data provided.

Key indicators and parameters covered

The complete list of key indicators is reproduced below. The indicators, on which all applicants or beneficiaries have to report, at least by indicating 'not applicable' ('N/A'), are written in bold and are underlined.

Moreover, at least one of the key indicators under points 2 to 12 have to be chosen as the main priority area or sector the project focuses on, for which all detailed descriptors and values have to be provided. Furthermore, at least one other key indicator under points 2 to 12 must be chosen as a complementary key indicator for which the applicant will need to provide as much detailed information as is readily available.

You find further guidance regarding each parameter and indicator in the **Annex 'Detailed Guidance'**.

1. Basic project data and Context

A. 1.1 Basic information

1.1.1 Level/Size of legal entity

1.1.2 Timeframe for the project and the (estimated) ex post situation

B. 1.1 Priority area/sector on which the project focuses

C. 1.2 Ecosystem service(s)

C. 1.3 Interrelationship with other EU policies and funds

1.4 Overarching geographic context

1.4.1 Biogeographic region(s)

1.4.2 Territorial extent - NUTS

1.4.3 Water body/bodies

1.4.4 Ecosystem(s)

1.4.5 Natura 2000 sites

1.5 Project area/length

1.6 Humans (to be) influenced by the project

D. Types of environmental and climate action outcomes

E. Societal outcomes

F. Economic outcomes

2. Water (including the marine environment)

- 2.1 Terrestrial extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed
- 2.2 Aquatic extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed
- 2.3 Pressure(s) or risk(s) addressed
 - 2.3.1 Physical alteration of channel/bed/riparian area/shore of water body
 - 2.3.2 Dams, barriers and locks
 - 2.3.3 Hydrological alteration
 - 2.3.4 Flood risk
 - 2.3.5 Resource efficiency – water
 - 2.3.5.1 Drought risk/water scarcity
 - 2.3.5.2 Water abstraction/diversion
 - 2.3.5.3 Water consumption for production
 - 2.3.6 Point source pollution
 - 2.3.7 Diffuse source pollution
- 2.4 Environmental status - marine, coastal or transitional waters

3. Waste

- 3.1 Waste management
- 3.2 Marine litter

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

- 4.1 Resource efficiency - energy
 - 4.1.1 Consumption
 - 4.1.2 Intensity
 - 4.1.3 Renewables production
- 4.2 Resource efficiency - Forest
 - 4.2.1 Sustainable Forest Management
 - 4.2.2 Provision of forest datasets to the European Data Centre
- 4.3 Resource efficiency - soil
- 4.4 Resource efficiency - circular economy

5. Environment and health (including chemicals and noise)

- 5.1 Chemicals
 - 5.1.1 Chemicals released

5.1.2 Chemicals substitution

5.2 Noise

5.2.1 Noise level/frequency - terrestrial

5.2.2 Noise level/frequency - underwater noise

6. Air

6.1 Air - emissions

6.2 Air - quality

6.3 Air - deposition

7. Nature and Biodiversity

7.1 Ecosystem assessment

7.2 Ecosystem services assessment

7.3 Natural and semi-natural habitats

7.4 Wildlife species

7.5 Threats - Invasive alien species (IAS) or other threats

7.5.1 Invasive Alien Species

7.5.2 Other threats

8. Climate Change Mitigation

8.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

8.1.1 CO₂

8.1.2 Other greenhouse gases

8.2 Carbon capture and sequestration

9. Climate Change Adaptation

9.1 Adaptation area

9.2 Particularly vulnerable areas

9.3 Infrastructures targeted for climate resilience

10. Governance

10.1 Compliance/enforcement

10.1.1 Duty holders covered

10.1.2 Supervisory/enforcement bodies involved

10.1.3 Risk-based compliance/enforcement system put in place/completed

10.2 Effect/impact of involving non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in project activities

11. Information and awareness raising of the general public

11.1 Website (mandatory)

11.2 Other tools for reaching/raising awareness of the general public

11.3 Surveys carried out regarding awareness of the environmental/climate problem addressed (only mandatory for information and awareness projects)

12. Capacity building

12.1 Networking (mandatory)

12.2 Professional training or education

13. Jobs

14. Contribution to Economic growth

14.1 Total project related expenditure during the project period

14.2.1 Capital expenditure expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end

14.2.2 Operating expenses expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end

14.2.3 Revenue expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end

14.2.4 Cost reduction expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end

14.3 Future funding

14.4 Continuation/replication/transfer scope

14.4.1 Entry into new entities/projects

14.4.2 Entry into new sectors

14.4.3 Entry into new geographical areas

Annex:

Detailed Guidance

Explanation of the terminology/highlighting used:

'Guidance in the Tab' = The text highlighted pink text that can be found directly in the Tabs in the Interface.

'Guidance button' = The text highlighted purple that can be found in fields linked to the button 'Guidance' in the interface. There is a 'Guidance button' for each number.

'Guidance' and 'References' = The text in the column '(Standard) Guidance' that is not highlighted purple or pink can exclusively be found in the present document.

Tabs Context/ Descriptors and Values	Para- meter/ Indicator numbers	Titles/ <i>Type of Guidance in the Interface</i>	Standard Guidance which is repeated under multiple indicators
		<i>Standard Guidance in the Tab</i> wherever one can choose between several options	Multiple choices are possible, unless explicitly excluded.
		<i>Standard Guidance in the Tab</i> for all indicators where other and/or N/A can be chosen.	If ' Other ' or ' N/A ' is chosen, the selection should be supported by an appropriate explanation in the comment box .
		<i>Standard 'Toolbox (i)' at the level of the values descriptor</i>	For each descriptor chosen a new box will open and allow the selection of the corresponding values, measuring unit , and, where relevant, further descriptor(s) and/or flag(s) .
		<i>Standard 'Toolbox (i)' related to pre- defined contexts which are offered.</i>	At least one of the descriptors considered relevant in another Tab should be retained and, where relevant, with further descriptors and/or flags, and values. To delete completely preselected descriptors, go back to the Tab where it was chosen and delete it there. Mandatory descriptors cannot be disabled. E.g., if you chose the wrong biogeographic region you can delete it in the Tab where you chose it. If, by mistake, you considered the biogeographic context to be relevant, you have to go back and delete the choice in Tab Context C.) It will then automatically disappear from all further Tabs.

		Standard ' Toolbox (i) ' related to the 'Values' fields.	It is mandatory to provide (estimated, measured, modelled) values for descriptor(s) related to the priority area/sector on which the project focuses (chosen under Tabs Context D or E) and for at least one descriptor per mandatory societal and economic indicator (under Tabs Context E and F). For complementary environmental and climate action outcomes , it is only mandatory to choose the related descriptors and flags , while the provision of values is optional .
Context		Titles/Type of Guidance	Guidance regarding the context of the project
Context A.	1.1	Basic Information	
Context A.	1.1.1	Beneficiary name	
Context A.	1.1.1	Location	
	1.1.1.	Definition	Location refers to the beneficiary's headquarters.
Context A.	1.1.1	Type of legal entity	
	1.1.1	Guidance	The types of legal entity of the beneficiary are public body, private commercial or private non-commercial.
Context A.	1.1.1	Level/Size of Legal Entity	
	1.1.1	Guidance	Depending on the type of legal entity there is a choice of levels and/or size of the beneficiary (e.g. for public entities: International, National, Regional/Federal State, Provincial/District or Municipal/Local and for private entities e.g. Inter-/Multinational; SME; micro SME).
Context A.	1.1.2	Timeframe for the project and the (estimated) ex-post situation	
	1.1.2	Definition	The reference year for the state-of-play at the beginning of the project is the year when the baseline data are collected. Unless the relevant data were already collected before the start of the project the reference year will be the first year following the start of the project.
	1.1.2	Definition	The reference year for the state-of-play at the end of the project is the last year before the project end date, during which the relevant measurements on project level should be repeated in order to verify, whether the expected outcomes were achieved.
	1.1.2	Definition	The reference year for the state-of-play after the end of the project is 3 or 5 years after the project end date. This is the time, when possible ex-post evaluations are likely to take place. For Forest, Nature and Biodiversity, and Climate Adaptation projects, the period after the end of the project is fixed at 5 years.
	1.1.2	Guidance	For the priority area/sector the project focuses and the mandatory societal and economic outcome indicators , all projects shall provide a minimum of values estimated, measured or modelled on project level. Unless the baseline was established during the project preparation, at the time of application all values will be estimates. As soon as the relevant values have been established during the project (i.e. at its beginning and at its end), the estimated values shall be corrected accordingly. All values, be they the result of estimates, measurements or other methods, should be well substantiated in the comment box including the methodology (intended to be) used.
Context B.	1.1	Priority	

		area/Sector on which the project focuses	
	1.1	Definition	A descriptor is a qualifier that can be linked directly to values and a measuring unit. The descriptors allow describing the project activities more closely, making the outcomes more meaningful. Each descriptor is related to values (mostly those corresponding to the beginning of the project, the end of the project, and 3 or 5 years after the project) and a measuring unit (e.g. phosphate is a descriptor for point source pollution). In some cases, a second descriptor differentiates further (e.g. habitats as an environmental service to be protected are differentiated by habitat type, and by whether they are newly created (ex novo) or already existing).
	1.1	Definition	Values express the state of play as regards the relevant indicator in numbers (e.g. number of hectares which the project intends to affect) or as standard text or symbols (e.g. 'U2' for 'unfavourable bad) and directly corresponds to the relevant measuring unit. The values are measured and/or estimated at the beginning of the project, at the end of the project and 3 or 5 years after the end of the project end.
	1.1	Definition	A flag is a qualifier which is linked to the key indicator it describes, without being directly linked to a specific value and measuring unit. It allows to identify or 'flag' certain characteristics of the project without having to detail how these characteristic are linked to the measurable project's outcomes.
	1.1	Guidance	Project funding is not directly linked to reaching the expected outcomes, but to the documented effort made to reach them (e.g., a project that fails to achieve the expected reduction of point source pollution, because the upscaling of an innovative technology was not possible for unforeseeable reasons, will receive funding for the proven efforts to do so. A project that applies the best available techniques to combat invasive alien species in the area foreseen, but despite careful investigations before the project underestimated their density, will receive funding, even if the baseline and the number of specimen remaining in the target area could not be reached.)
	1.1	Guidance	In this Tab the project defines the priority area/sector and/or sub-sector of governance and information projects, on which it focuses. The LIFE programme addresses environmental and climate action and promotes the related information, awareness raising and governance. LIFE projects should improve the situation as regards specific pressures on and threats to the environment and climate (reduction) and thus the state of the environment. Depending on the priority area or sector concerned, this improvement is measured on the level of the pressure (quantitative) and/or of the protected environmental or climate action service (qualitative). Often a qualitative improvement of the state can only be inferred from the reduction of pressures (e.g. it can be expected that the ecological status of a water body improves, if on project level its point source pollution with Cadmium is reduced; it can be assumed that the compliance and thus governance, improves, if more compliance cases are dealt with).
Context C.	1.2 - 1.6	Project specific setting	
Context C.	1.2	Ecosystem service(s)	
	1.2	Definition	Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Biodiversity plays an important role in the way ecosystems function and in the many services they provide. It therefore often serves as an indicator for the trend of ecosystem services. For LIFE projects ecosystem services are classified according to the Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) by groups and classes.

	1.2	Guidance	<p>If one or more geographic contexts are considered relevant for the project outcomes, a differentiation per context is possible regarding the parameters and indicators selected under Tab D - Environmental and climate action outcomes or E - Societal outcomes.</p> <p>Define the context which is relevant for the project outcome(s). If a geographic context is considered relevant for the project outcomes in the priority area/sector on which the project focuses, it is mandatory to report per relevant context on the parameter 1.5 Project area/ length. For the contexts related to the priority area/sector on which the project focuses you should be able to provide values per relevant context.</p> <p>For projects which influence indicators under 7. Nature and Biodiversity the biogeographic region and the ecosystem and/or Natura 2000 site concerned are always considered relevant contexts.</p> <p>For example, in a Nature project (7.), if the ecosystem service class includes ‘surface water for drinking’ also select under Tab Descriptors and values ‘2. Water (and marine environment)’ the pressure(s) or risk(s) addressed by the project, which affects this ecosystem service (e.g. the project foresees buffer zones to reduce diffuse source pollution in order to improve the specific status and functions of a wetland, which also serves as a source of drinking water).</p>
	1.2	References	<p>For more information refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/ecosystem_assessment/pdf/MAESWorkingPaper2013.pdf and http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/common-international-classification-of-ecosystem-services-cices-classification-version-4.3</p> <p>Examples of the use of CICES for forest services, cropland and grassland services, freshwater services and marine services are given in the publication Mapping and assessment of Ecosystems and their services 2nd Report-Final, February 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/ecosystem_assessment/pdf/2ndMAESWorkingPaper.pdf</p>
Context C.	1.3	Interrelationship with other EU policies and funds	
Context C.	1.3.1	EU policies	
	1.3.1	Definition	An interrelationship means that the main project objectives and the interrelated EU policy area and/or funding programme are expected to have mutual effects on each other. In the case of synergies the mutual effects are positive.
	1.3.1	References	<p>For more information refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/policies/index_en.htm</p>
Context C.	1.3.2	EU Funds	
	1.3.2	References	<p>For more information refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/guides/synergy/synergies_en.pdf</p>
Context C.	1.4	Overarching geographic context	
	1.4	Guidance	Biogeographic regions and ecosystems should always be relevant context parameters for projects focussing on 4.2 Resource Efficiency – Forests, 7. Nature and Biodiversity, and 9.0 Climate Change Adaptations. For Nature projects, it is mandatory to choose the option Natura 2000 sites
	1.4.1	Definition	Biogeographic regions are geographical reference units for describing habitat types and species, which live under similar conditions in different countries.

	1.4.2	Definition	NUTS is the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics of Europe, which is maintained by EUROSTAT. To define the territorial extent of the project by NUTS codes, use level 2 of the NUTS classification.
	1.4.3	Definition	A water body is a clearly distinguishable part of surface water, such as a lake, a stream, river or a part a stream or river. A groundwater body is a certain volume of water under the surface, a part of an aquifer. The water body is an important entity in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and enables relating water protection to natural hydrological units.
	1.4.4	Definition	An ecosystem is a dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
	1.4.5	Definition	Natura 2000 is a network of sites (so called Sites of Community Interest – SCI, designated under the Habitats Directive, and Special Protection Areas – SPA, designated under the Birds Directive) selected to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and the protection of some rare natural habitat types. It stretches across all 28 EU countries, both on land and at sea.
	1.4.5	References	For the Habitats Directive refer to: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043 For the Birds Directive refer to: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147
Context C.	1.5	Project area/length	
Context C.	1.6	Humans (to be) influenced by the project	
	1.6	Guidance	For example, if the project objective is to change the behaviour of residents in a specific area you should report on this indicator. If residents or consumers of an ecosystem service are going to benefit from the project outcomes related to the priority area/sector on which it focuses then this indicator is relevant for project.
Context D.	2. - 9.	Types of environmental and climate action outcomes	
	D.	Guidance	For the priority area/sector the project focuses on it is mandatory to provide estimated, measured or modelled values regarding the main environmental or climate action or related governance and information outcome(s) (to be) achieved . For the complementary environmental or climate action outcomes , the project only has to provide the relevant descriptors and , where relevant, flags . Under the indicator related to the priority area/sector the project focuses on, select the indicator(s) and/or parameter(s) which best reflect the measurable environmental and climate action outcomes the project aims at achieving. Also, select indicators related to expected complementary effects of the project. Environmental/Climate action Governance and Information projects should choose at least one indicator per environmental or climate action aspect addressed before referring to Tab E.
	2.4	Guidance	Sea floor integrity – Marine Descriptor (MD) 6 For Marine litter (MD 10) choose 3.2 . For Underwater noise (MD 11) choose 5.2.2 . For other Marine Descriptors (MD) (indirectly) addressed by your project as a pressure or an environmental or climate action related

			<p>asset choose the appropriate LIFE indicators in the present Tab.</p> <p>Further LIFE indicators most likely to be related to the respective Marine Descriptors (MD) are listed. Choose the relevant number: Biodiversity (MD 1); Commercially exploited fish stocks (MD 3); Food webs (MD 4); Hydrological change (MD 7): 7.</p> <p>For Invasive Alien Species (MD 2): 7.5.</p> <p>For Eutrophication (MD 5) and Contaminants (MD 8): 2.3.1 and/or 2.3.2.</p>
	4.1	Guidance	Projects focussing on Resource Efficiency – energy should, in addition, report on the project’s greenhouse gas emission under 8.1 Climate change mitigation .
	4.2	Guidance	For projects focussing on sustainable forest management both 4.2.1 and 4.2.3 are mandatory .
	4.2	Guidance	<p>For European Forest strategy (EFS) priority areas (indirectly) addressed by the project as a pressure or an environmental or climate action related asset to be protected choose the appropriate LIFE indicators in the present Tab.</p> <p>The LIFE indicators most likely to be related to the respective European Forest Strategy (ESF) priority areas are listed below. Choose the relevant number:</p> <p>‘Supporting our rural and urban communities’ (EFS 1): 3., 4.1 and/or 4.4</p> <p>‘Forests in a changing climate’ (EFS 3): 8. and/or 9.</p> <p>‘Protecting forests and enhancing ecosystem services’ (EFS 4): besides 4.2.1, choose the relevant indicator under 7.</p> <p>‘Research and innovation’ (EFS 6): 3., 4.1 and/or 4.4</p> <p>‘Working together’ (EFS 7): 10., 11. and/or 12.</p>
	4.4	Guidance	<p>For projects focussing on Circular economy it is mandatory to select 3. Waste as an integral part of the main project focus.</p> <p>Further LIFE Indicators most likely related to Circular economy are: 2.3.5 Resource efficiency – Water, 4.1. Resource efficiency – Energy, 4.2 Resource efficiency – Forest management (relevant for all wood related projects), 4.3 Resource efficiency – soil, and 8. Climate change mitigation.</p>
	7.1; 7.2	Guidance	For example, if the project addresses pressures on rivers, the relevant indicators under 2. Water (including the marine environment) should be selected and taken into account in the assessment as factors influencing the relevant water related ecosystem services.
Context E.	10. – 12.	Societal outputs and outcomes	
	E.	Guidance	For projects focussing on governance and/or information and awareness raising it is mandatory to select at least one complementary environment or climate action indicator under Tab ‘Context – D’ and to choose, under the relevant Tab ‘Descriptors and Values’, at least one related descriptor to be addressed by the project, as well as any related flags .
	10.	Guidance	For governance projects , it is mandatory to select all three indicators. For projects targeting governance as a complementary outcome at least 10.1.1 should be chosen.
Context F.	13. – 14.	Economic outcomes	
	14.	Definition	Economic growth means an increase in the Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), i.e. in the wealth (national output and national income) produced by a country over the period of one year. Such increase is the result of an increase in the economy’s aggregate demand which is defined as the sum of consumer spending, investment, government spending (less taxation), and the result of foreign trade (exports minus imports).
	14.4	Definition	Continuation means the continued use of the methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project. It

			remains limited to the entities involved in the project, but may be further spread geographically.
	14.4	Definition	Replication means that same methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are used in the same sector by other entities.
	14.4	Definition	Transfer means that methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are transferred to another sector.
	14.1	Guidance	<p>LIFE projects contribute to an increase of aggregate demand, and thus to economic growth, on the micro level. To estimate the contribution of LIFE projects to economic growth, a few parameters reflecting an actual (short-term) and a potential (long-term) contribution to the components of aggregate demand and supply, are taken as proxies for the contribution of LIFE to economic growth.</p> <p>It is mandatory to fill in 14.1 and 14.3 and to select at least one of the indicators under both 14.2 and 14.4.</p> <p>During the project, the proxy for a LIFE project’s contribution to aggregate demand and thus economic growth is represented by the total project expenditure. The proxy for a LIFE project’s contribution to economic growth after the end of the project is the potential to continue, replicate and/or transfer the use of the methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used during the project independent of LIFE funding (continuation/replication/transfer potential).</p> <p>To do so, when they draw to an end, successful projects should estimate a few important parameters regarding the project’s economic continuation, ideally being able to draft a rough business plan for the reference period (3 or 5 years) after the project end. The estimates regarding parameters relevant for the continuation/replication/transfer potential will only be very rough at the beginning of the project, but when the project draws towards its end the beneficiaries should look into the main aspects of its potential continuation, by studying the market for their project’s deliverables, cost structures, sources of funding, potential partners, competition, etc., and by drawing up a (summary) business plan, getting information about the available legal and corporate requirements, business model, as well as any other information necessary to the project’s commercial exploitation.</p> <p>LIFE projects contribution to growth is estimated here by the direct impact of the projects parameters on GDP, without taking into account any multiplier effects. In fact, the real contribution is higher than estimated thanks to the play of such multipliers.</p>
	14.	References	<p>On economic growth and aggregate demand and supply: http://www.economicshelp.org/macroeconomics/economic-growth/causes-economic-growth/ http://asmacroeconomics.wikispaces.com/Aggregate+Demand+and+Supply</p> <p>On estimating Gross Domestic Product: http://www.westga.edu/~bquest/1996/csgdp.html https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/108th-congress-2003-2004/reports/03-16-gdp.pdf http://www.unsiap.or.jp/e-learning/el_material/sna/1508_gdp_kor/Reference_Material/Estimating%20GDP%20in%20small%20economies.pdf</p>
Specific Context (SC)	1.4	Titles/Type of Guidance	Guidance regarding the specific context of the project
SC	1.4	Overarching geographic	

		context	
		Guidance	For example, if a project is targeting a specific pollutant in industrial wastewater and chooses the indicator 'point source pollution', the geographic context 'water body' may be irrelevant. However, the territorial context (NUTS) could be relevant as regards applicable norms and standards. . If a project addresses pollution in a particular waterbody, the appropriate one should be chosen from the list. Therefore, for each descriptor define the context relevant for the corresponding values
SC	1.4.1	Biogeographic region(s)	
	1.4.1	Definition	Biogeographic regions are geographical reference units for describing habitat types and species, which live under similar conditions in different countries.
	1.4.1	Guidance	If the Biogeographic region(s) is considered relevant for the project, it is mandatory to report on at least one environmental, climate action or governance and information related descriptor differentiated by biogeographic region. Otherwise, the biogeographic region cannot be considered relevant for the project outcomes.
	1.4.1	Guidance	This context parameter is automatically linked to the indicator 1.5 'Project area/length' and to the descriptors related to the indicators selected under Tab D - Environmental and climate action outcomes or E - Societal outcomes. That way a separate set of data per biogeographic region can be created. Other biogeographic regions may be relevant for LIFE projects, such as the overseas territories of France (the DOM-ROMs), other Overseas Territories and Countries (OCT) or third countries in e.g. Africa.
	1.4.1	References	Further information is provided at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm A map of all biogeographic regions in Europe (including areas outside EU28) is available at http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biogeographical-regions-in-europe-1 Marine Biogeographic Regions have been identified for reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. A map is available at http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Natura_2000/article17/images/Biogeog_and_Marineregions_March_2013.jpg Information on EU funding support for OCTs and Greenland is at https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/octs_and_greenland/index_en.htm_en
SC	1.4.2	Territorial Extent - NUTS	
	1.4.2	Definition	NUTS is the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics of Europe, which is maintained by EUROSTAT.
	1.4.2	Guidance	If the territorial extent of the project defined by NUTS codes is relevant for the project, it is mandatory to report on at least one environmental, climate action or governance and information related values descriptor differentiated by NUTS codes.
	1.4.2	Guidance	This context parameter is automatically linked to the indicator 1.5 'Project area/ length and 1.6 Humans (to be) influenced by the project and to the descriptors related to the indicators selected under Tab D - Environmental and climate action outcomes or E - Societal outcomes. That way a separate set of data per territorial extent of the project as defined by NUTS codes can be created.
SC	1.4.3	Water body/bodies	
	1.4.3	Guidance	If the territorial extent of the project defined by waterbody is relevant for the project, it is mandatory to report on at least one environmental, climate action or governance and information related descriptor differentiated by waterbody.

	1.4.3	Guidance	<p>The related River Basin District and water body type (for ground water bodies) or surface water body category will be displayed next to the water body chosen.</p> <p>This context parameter is automatically linked to the indicator 1.5 'Project area/ length and 1.6 Humans (to be) influenced by the project and to the descriptors related to the indicators selected under Tab D - Environmental and climate action outcomes or E - Societal outcomes. That way a separate set of data per water body can be created.</p>
SC	1.4.4	Ecosystem(s)	
	1.4.4	Guidance	If the territorial extent of the project defined by ecosystem is relevant for the project, it is mandatory to report on at least one environmental, climate action or governance and information related descriptor differentiated by ecosystem.
	1.4.4	Guidance	This context parameter is automatically linked to the indicator 1.5 'Project area/ length and 1.6 Humans (to be) influenced by the project and to the descriptors related to the indicators selected under Tab D - Environmental and climate action outcomes or E - Societal outcomes. That way a separate set of data per ecosystem can be created.
	1.4.4	Definition	The Corine Landover classes (CLC) represent the type of land cover (spatial dimension), while EUNIS/Marine Strategy Framework Directive maps for marine ecosystems. There are 12 so-called MAES ecosystem types which can be cross-referenced with the CLC level 3.
	1.4.4	Definition	An ecosystem is a dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. For practical purposes, it is important to define the spatial dimensions of concern. Ecosystem types include non-natural ecosystems such as urban and cropland, semi-natural ecosystems and natural ecosystems.
	1.4.4	Definition	Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.
	1.4.4	References	<p>For the Corine Land Cover (CLC) classes refer to: http://sia.eionet.europa.eu/CLC2006/CLC_Legeng.pdf</p> <p>For more on ecosystems see: http://www.greenfacts.org/glossary/def/ecosystem.htm</p> <p>For ecosystem types for mapping and assessment identified through MAES refer to: http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/typology-of-ecosystems.</p> <p>For the cross-reference between ecosystem types level 2 and CLC level 3 see: http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/correspondence-between-corine-land-cover-classes-and-ecosystem-types</p> <p>For more information on Green/Blue Infrastructure see: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm</p>
	1.4.4	Definition	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). Note: Large infrastructure is not eligible for LIFE funding.
SC	1.4.5	Natura 2000 sites	Natura 2000 is a network of sites selected to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and

			some rare natural habitat types, which are protected in their own right. It stretches across all 28 EU countries, both on land and at sea. The aim of the network is to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats, listed under both the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. They are not strict nature reserves and most of the land is privately owned. There is a focus on people working with nature rather than against it. Therefore, LIFE projects addressing water resources, agriculture, forestry, soil conservation, energy, rural economies etc. may all include and have an impact on Natura 2000 sites. In some cases the nature conservation value of the site may be a constraint which has to be addressed; in other cases the actions, e.g. for river management, may have a direct benefit on Natura 2000 sites.
	1.4.5	Guidance	For future SCI/SAC or SPA insert the relevant national designated area name (e.g. name of the site under national designation) in the comment box .
	1.4.5	Guidance	If the territorial extent of the project defined by a Natura 2000 site is relevant for the project, it is mandatory to report on at least one environmental, climate action or governance and information related descriptor differentiated by a Natura 2000 site. For Nature and biodiversity projects it is mandatory to identify the existing or future Natura 2000 sites, where the concrete conservation actions are foreseen.
	1.4.5	Definition	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 28 EU countries, both on land and at sea.
	1.4.5	Definition	Sites of Community Importance (SCI) are selected by the Commission for each European Biogeographical region which then become a part of the Natura 2000 network. The SCI are designated at the national level as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) .
	1.4.5	Definition	Under the Birds Directive, Member States select the most suitable sites and designate them directly as Special Protection Areas (SPA) . These sites then automatically become part of the Natura 2000 network.
	1.4.5	Guidance	Where projects target all Natura 2000 sites in the territory, e.g. projects addressing Prioritised Action Frameworks, governance and information projects or monitoring projects, explanations should be added in the comment box .
	1.4.5	Guidance	This context parameter is automatically linked to the indicator 1.5 'Project area/ length and 1.6 Humans (to be) influenced by the project and to the descriptors related to the indicators selected under Tab D - Environmental and climate action outcomes or E - Societal outcomes. That way a separate set of data per Natura 2000 site can be created.
	1.4.5	References	For the Habitats Directive refer to: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043 For the Birds Directive refer to: 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.
Descriptors and Values (DV)		Titles/Type of Guidance	Guidance regarding descriptors and values
DV	1.5	Project area/length	

	1.5	Definition	<p>The project length/area is the total spatial extent of the project (expected to be) affected by the project actions that aim at achieving the main project objective. For some environmental problems the length of a segment (e.g. a river bank) affected by the project actions is an important information and should therefore be provided. It is the area or segment for which the state-of-play related to the main project objective is established or forecasted at the beginning, at the end and 3 or 5 years after the end of the project end.</p> <p>At the beginning of the project the spatial extent of this area will be 0, because the project actions cannot, yet, affect an area, at the end of the project it is the area, which is (forecasted to be) actually influenced by the project. During the project, the spatial extent of the project might need to be corrected (e.g. if the area actually influenced at the end of the project is bigger than originally foreseen in the proposal). The spatial extent of the project 3 or 5 years after the project end is the spatial extent expected to be influenced by the continuation, replication and/or transfer of project actions. It is therefore expected to be bigger than the spatial extent of the project at the project end.</p>
	1.5	Definition	<p>Concrete actions are actions including preparatory actions (e.g. drafting call for tender specifications) that have a direct effect on the environmental, climate, governance or information issues addressed by the main project objective (e.g. reduction of pollution, restoration of a habitat, capture of CO₂, increased transparency, increased awareness) during the project period.</p>
	1.5	Guidance	<p>If the main project objective is to reduce one or several specific pressures or threats, differentiate between areas, where the pressures or threats are to be suppressed completely (e.g. area, where point source is going to be excluded and diffuse pollution is going to be cleaned up) and areas, where the pressure or threat is to be reduced (e.g. area, where point source pollution is reduced or suppressed, but diffuse pollution persists) in comparison to the level corresponding to the state of play at the beginning of the project. Report on the state-of-play regarding the pressure or threat (expected to be) affected in the field(s) corresponding to the relevant key indicator number.</p> <p>If the main project objective is to conserve or improve the status of an environmental medium, habitat or species and/or human health in an area against diverse pressures (e.g. maintain the status of the specific structures and functions of a protected habitat; improve the status of a protected species in a specific area), report in more detail on the evolution of the status of the area and/or the individuals in it (expected to be) affected by project actions in the row(s) corresponding to the relevant key indicator number.</p>
DV	1.6	Humans (to be) influenced by the project	
DV	2.	Water (including the marine environment)	
DV	2.1	Terrestrial extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed	
	2.1	Guidance	<p>Terrestrial area (flood risk zone) is the area or length (e.g. coastline) affected by the water related pressure addressed in the project. To define the area affected by the risk use the area where the last major flood or drought took place or is still ongoing. This is the reference event.</p>

	2.1	Guidance	<p>If the project focuses on flood (indicator 2.3.4) and/or drought risks/water scarcity (indicator 2.3.5.1) it is mandatory to insert values. When filling in this section distinguish between the project area, i.e. the total area the project is aiming to influence or actually influenced with the project actions (as identified in Tab Descriptors and values - 1.5) and the area which is affected by the concrete pressure or risk addressed by the project (as identified in this TAB).</p> <p>For example, a project might target several water bodies where there is a flood risk affecting several square kilometres of land – this is the area affected by the pressure or risk and should be included in this table. However, the measures taken will only influence a part of the area affected by the risk, such as a section of a water body or a specific area of land – this is the project area and should be included in Tab Descriptors and values - 1.5). If the project is successful, throughout the project period the area affected by the flood risk is likely to decrease, while the project area of a successful project is likely to increase beyond the project end.</p>
DV	2.2	Aquatic extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed	
	2.2	Definition	Aquatic extent is the area or length affected by the water related pressure addressed in the project.
	2.2	Guidance	<p>When filling in this section distinguish between the project area, i.e. the total area that might be affected by project actions (as identified in Tab Descriptors and values - 1.5) and the specific area which may be affected by the concrete pressure or risk addressed by the project (as identified in this Tab).</p> <p>For example, a project might target the removal of a single hydro morphological pressure on a river which could have dramatic consequences on water flow rates for several kilometres downstream – this is the area affected by the risk and should be included in this table. However, the measures taken will only influence a small part of the area affected by the risk, the point where the hydro morphological pressure is removed – this is the project area and should be included in Tab Descriptors and values - 1.5).</p>
DV	2.3	Pressure(s) or risk(s) addressed	
DV	2.3.1	Physical alteration of channel/bed/riparian area/shore of water body	.
	2.3.1	Definition	Channelisation, straightening, bed stabilisation are permanent modifications which longitudinally affect river banks and/or river bed, including changing direction, reducing meandering, stabilisation of river banks, etc.
	2.3.1	Definition	Dredging, channel maintenance are modifications due to regular maintenance of rivers through dredging for any given purpose, usually navigation or flood protection
	2.3.1	Guidance	Provide data, even if they correspond to the sum of values provided under 2.1 and 2.2. Double counting is excluded by the system.
	2.3.1	References	For more on reporting on physical alteration channel/bed/riparian area/shore of water body refer to the WFD Reporting Guidance

			2016, in particular Chapter 2.3. http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016
DV	2.3.2	Dams, barriers and locks	
	2.3.2	Definition	Locks are devices for raising and lowering boats between stretches of water of different levels on river and canal waterways.
	2.3.2	Definition	Weirs, dams, or reservoirs are transversal barriers constructed across a river or lake discharge for the purpose of creating a water impoundment.
	2.3.2	Guidance	Provide data, even if they correspond to the sum of values provided under 2.1 and 2.2. Double counting is excluded by the system. Count separately barriers removed and bypasses. Estimate the area or length that will be affected by the project actions and be careful to avoid double counting.
	2.3.2	References	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 For the KTM and relevant indicator lists, refer to the WFD reporting guidance, Annex 2:Table of Abstraction Pressures in the Context of Water Availability: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016 Read the relevant information in Annex 3 of the above document for further guidance.
DV	2.3.3	Hydrological alteration	
	2.3.3	Definition	A hydrological alteration means a change in the flow regime (e.g. due to land drainage, inland navigation, hydropeaking). This includes the modification of a water body as a result of the creation of new land from ocean, riverbeds, or lakes (e.g. for the purpose of expanding or creating a port).
	2.3.3	Definition	Land drainage is the modification of a water body as a result of the artificial change to the water level intended to make available existing land for a particular purpose (often for agricultural production or for urbanisation).
	2.3.3	Guidance	Provide data, even if they correspond to the sum of values provided under 2.1 and 2.2. Double counting is excluded by the system.
	2.3.3	References	For the KTM and relevant indicator lists, refer to the WFD reporting guidance, Annex 2: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016 Read the relevant information in Annex 3 of the above document for further guidance.
DV	2.3.4	Flood risk	
	2.3.4	Guidance	The value field should reflect the cost in EUR estimated on the basis of the latest reference flood event affecting the area identified in Tab 2.1 – Terrestrial extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed and/or Tab 2.2 Aquatic extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed. These costs should include emergency measures, clean-up, restoration of damages and compensation. The situation at the beginning of the project represents the costs of the reference flood event. The costs at the end of the project should reflect the potential savings as a direct result of the project measures in the event of another flood of the same magnitude.
	2.3.4	References	For further guidance on reporting under the Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) see:

			https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/acbcd98a-9540-480e-a876-420b7de64eba/Floods%20Reporting%20guidance%20-%20final_with%20revised%20paragraph%204.2.3.pdf
DV	2.3.5	Resource efficiency - water	
DV	2.3.5.1	Drought risk/water scarcity	
	2.3.5.1	Guidance	The value field should reflect the cost in EUR estimated on the basis of the reference drought(s) or water scarcity event(s) affecting the area identified in Tab 2.1 – Terrestrial extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed and/or Tab 2.2 Aquatic extent affected by the pressure or risk addressed. These costs should include emergency measures, temporary water supplies, restoration of damages and compensation. The situation at the beginning of the project represents the costs of the latest reference drought or water scarcity event. The costs at the end of the project and 3 or 5 years after the project end should reflect the potential savings as a direct result of the project measures in the event of another drought or water scarcity event of the same magnitude.
	2.3.5.1	References	For further guidance on this topic please refer to the Assessment of Water Scarcity and Drought aspects in a selection of European Union River Basin Management Plans which can be found by clicking on the link below: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/quantity/pdf/Assessment%20WSD.pdf
DV	2.3.5.2	Water abstraction/diversion	
	2.3.5.2	Guidance	All projects which use water in the production process or to achieve the main project objective should monitor the impact of water efficiency measures (e.g. a new manufacturing process that also conserves water).
	2.3.5.2	References	For more on reporting on water abstraction/diversion refer to the WFD Reporting Guidance 2016, in particular Chapter 2.3. http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016
DV	2.3.5.3	Water consumption for production	
	2.3.5.3	Definition	Three types of 'products' can be distinguished: 1) marketable material products (e.g. books printed; cars assembled) that should be produced more sustainably; 2) marketable services (e.g. people or goods transport) that should be provided more sustainably; 3) the project's environmental or climate action outcomes linked to its main objective (e.g. 1 ha of a restored habitat; 1 m ³ water with a lower diffuse pollution level; 1 tonne CO ₂ captured).
	2.3.5.3	Guidance	If the project addresses water consumption for production of marketable products (material products or services) as a pressure or if in the project a substantial amount of water is consumed in order to achieve the environmental or climate action outcome(s) related to the main project objective, provide the related information on descriptors and flags.
	2.3.5.3	References	For water efficiency, water-using products, reducing leakages in networks, and introducing technologies and good practices refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/quantity/water_efficiency.htm#buildings
DV	2.3.6	Point source pollution	

	2.3.6	References	<p>For IED-related information, refer to Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075&from=EN</p> <p>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 published in: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016</p> <p>For the KTM and relevant indicator lists, refer to the WFD reporting guidance, Annex 3: Significant pressures mapped to indicators, KTMs and KTM indicators: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016</p>
DV	2.3.7	Diffuse source pollution	
	2.3.7	References	<p>For information on diffuse 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 published in: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016</p> <p>For the KTM and relevant indicator lists, refer to the WFD reporting guidance, Annex 3: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/WFD/WFD_521_2016</p> <p>If you intend to deliver any indicators for KTMs as set out in Annex 3 of the above document you can mention these in the comments section e.g. development of sustainable drainage systems to deliver a reduction in diffuse urban run-off.</p>
DV	2.4	Environmental status – marine, coastal or transitional waters	
	2.4	Guidance	<p>Sea floor integrity – Marine descriptor (MD) 6</p> <p>For Marine litter (MD 10) choose 3.2 below. For Underwater noise (MD 11) choose 5.2.2 below.</p> <p>For other Marine Descriptors (MD) (indirectly) addressed by your project as a pressure or an environmental or climate action related asset choose the appropriate LIFE indicators in the present Tab.</p> <p>Further LIFE indicators most likely to be related to the respective Marine Descriptors (MD) are listed below. Choose the relevant number: Biodiversity (MD 1); Commercially exploited fish stocks (MD 3); Foodwebs (MD 4); and Hydrological change (MD 7): 7. For Invasive Alien Species (MD 2): 7.5. For Eutrophication (MD 5) and Contaminants (MD 8): 2.3.1 and/or 2.3.2.</p>

2.4	Definition	<p>Functionality: the physical substrate and biotic community are in a condition where the various major ecosystem functions served by the seafloor are within their historical range of natural variability.</p> <p>Example: <i>a quantitative or trend-based indicator of abundance /biomass of a regional-specific bioengineer, important for functioning</i></p>
2.4	Definition	<p>Recoverability: if anthropogenic or natural pressures have altered the structure and processes of the seafloor substrate or biotic community, and when these pressures are reduced, the return of these ecosystems to a less perturbed status is expected to be rapid and secure (taking into account life-history aspects of the key species providing the ecosystem functions).</p>
2.4	Definition	<p>Seafloor substrate: the seafloor is at the core of the benthic ecosystem, encompassing both its abiotic and biotic component and is linked to processes taking place in the water column.</p>
2.4	Definition	<p>Bioengineers provide crucial functions that help ensure seafloor integrity. They create habitat (both directly and indirectly) on which biotic communities depend.</p>
2.4	Definition	<p>Species composition, size composition, trophodynamics and life-history traits: it is not possible to make a sound assessment of the seafloor integrity without measuring the status of the parts of the biotic component of the benthic ecosystem, or the functions served by the biota.</p>
2.4	Definition	<p>Habitat/environmental heterogeneity and regional connectivity: it should be ensured that heterogeneity and connectivity are maintained in order to maintain viable species populations which, in turn, facilitate the ecosystem's functions, including recovery from perturbations.</p>
2.4	Guidance	<p>The actual effect on sea floor integrity in the area affected can be measured in different ways. The indicators suggested are kg of biomass of the selected indicator organisms in a habitat/substrate type or of a bio-engineer (per area of habitat or mass of substrate type) and abundance in absolute numbers of the selected indicator organisms in a habitat/substrate or of a bio-engineer(per area of habitat or mass of substrate type). With the level of uncertainty that surrounds the selection of indicators and monitoring seafloor integrity at the present time it is understood that the information and advice presented here may change as a result of ongoing work group deliberations.</p>
2.4	References	<p>The descriptors and their attributes have been selected with reference to the JRC/ICES Review of the MSFD Descriptor 6 – Seafloor Integrity 2014. A copy of this document can be downloaded from:</p> <p>http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2014/Special%20Requests/EU_Annex_%20I_D6_Manual_Milieu.pdf</p> <p>Additional background material can be found on the JRC website:</p> <p>http://mcc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dev.py?N=24&O=135&titre_chap=D6%20Sea-floor%20integrity</p> <p>For information on selection of possible indicators to monitor the attributes you can refer to the JRC Scientific and Technical Report – MSFD Task Group 6 Report on Seafloor Integrity 2010.</p> <p>http://mcc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/201406241332.pdf</p> <p>EU. 2010. Commission Decision on criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters. Commission Decision 2010/477/EU of 1 September 2010.</p>

			http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:232:0014:0024:EN:PDF
DV	3.	Waste	
DV	3.1	Waste management	
	3.1	Guidance	Choose the code level(s) (max six digits) that is most appropriate for the project. E.g., if the project targets several types of waste packaging indistinctly choose '15. Waste packaging'. Otherwise differentiate between packaging (15 01) and plastic packaging (15 01 02).
	3.1	References	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 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 For further information on waste prevention measures, refer to http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/prevention/examples.htm
DV	3.2	Marine litter	
	3.2	Guidance	Projects addressing marine litter should support initiatives such as Marine Litter Watch by providing data on the area(s) addressed.
	3.2	References	For further information refer to: EU monitoring guidance (2014) : https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/sites/default/files/lb-na-26113-en-n.pdf Common implementation strategy for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2014): https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/0ee797dd-d92c-4d7c-a9f9-5dffb36d2065/GD10%20-%20MSFD%20recommendations%20on%20measures%20and%20exceptions%20-%20final.pdf CBD report on technical requirements (2011): https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/mcbem-2014-03/other/mcbem-2014-03-065-en.pdf Opinion of International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) on the matter: http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/70/6/1055.full
DV	4.	Resource efficiency (including soil, forests and green circular economy)	
DV	4.1	Resource efficiency - energy	

DV	4.1.1	Consumption	
	4.1.1	Definition	Energy consumption is the total quantity of energy consumed to achieve the project objectives. In case of energy produced in the project, this includes the consumption necessary for producing energy. If both energy from renewables and from other sources are consumed report separately by energy source. In case the project produces energy from renewable sources insert and explain in the 'Comments' field the value that corresponds to the consumption that is part of the production of renewable energy, in order to avoid double-counting.
	4.1.1	Guidance	Projects focussing on Resource Efficiency – energy should, in addition, report on the project’s greenhouse gas emission in section 8.1 ('Total net CO ₂ equivalents used') by using renewables.
	4.1.1	References	A calculation of energy consumed per fuel used is possible based on the Energy Statistics Manual available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/Energy_statistics_manual_2004_EN.pdf
DV	4.1.2	Intensity	
	4.1.2	Definition	Three types of 'products' can be distinguished: 1) marketable material products (e.g. books printed; cars assembled) that should be produced more sustainably; 2) marketable services (e.g. people or freight transport) that should be provided more sustainably; 3) the project's environmental or climate action outcomes linked to its main objective (e.g. 1 ha of a restored habitat; 1 m ³ water with a lower diffuse pollution level; 1 tonne CO ₂ captured).
	4.1.2	Guidance	Explain in the comment field to what kind of marketable product or service you refer to and/or to what environmental or climate action outcome unit (e.g. reduction by 50g of toxic substances/m ³ water cleaned, 3 tonnes/year of hospital waste recycled).
	4.1.2	Guidance	Projects focussing on Resource Efficiency – energy should, in addition, report on the project’s greenhouse gas emission in section 8.1 Greenhouse gas emissions .
	4.1.2	References	A calculation of energy consumed per fuel used is possible based on the Energy Statistics Manual available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/Energy_statistics_manual_2004_EN.pdf
DV	4.1.3	Renewables production	
	4.1.3	Guidance	The energy produced should be declared as a net amount, i.e. after subtraction of the energy consumed for production.
DV	4.2	Resource efficiency - Forest	
	4.2	Guidance	For projects focussing on sustainable forest management it is mandatory to fill in both 4.2.1 and 4.2.2. All wood related projects should fill in at least 4.2 (resource efficiency – forest), 4.4 (resource efficiency – circular economy), and 3.1 (waste) . Most of the priority areas of the European Forest Strategy (EFS) are linked to LIFE priority areas and/or sectors. Therefore, all forest projects should report on at least one of these in detail, in addition to indicators 4.2.1 and 4.2.2. LIFE project indicators related to the priority areas of the European Forest Strategy are listed below: EFS 1-related LIFE indicators: 3., 4.1 and/or 4.4; EFS 3-related LIFE indicators: 8. and/or 9. EFS 4-related LIFE indicators: 4.2.1 and/or 7.; EFS5- related LIFE indicator: 4.2.2; EFS 6-related LIFE indicators: 3., 4.1 and/or 4.4; EFS 7-related LIFE indicators: 10., 11., and/or 12.

DV	4.2.1	Sustainable Forest Management	
	4.2.1	Definition	Sustainable forest management is defined as the stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfil, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. Note: LIFE being an environment and climate action programme, LIFE projects can only focus on environment and climate action related elements of sustainable forest management, such as biodiversity and ecological functions.
	4.2.1	Guidance	LIFE projects should address one or more of the pressures on and/or threats to forest biodiversity or ecological functions by ensuring sustainable management in this respect. To monitor the effects of sustainable management, the forest areas targeted by the project should be distinguished by forest type.
	4.2.1	References	More information on the EU Forest Strategy is to be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/forest/strategy/index_en.htm For further information on Forests refer to the Forest Information System for Europe (FISE) under: http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ .
DV	4.2.2	Provision of forest datasets to the European Data Centre	
	4.2.2	Definition	A forest data set is defined as the sum of forest related descriptors, flags and physically measured values (i.e. exclusively values measured in the reference period at the beginning and at the end of the project) linked to a particular indicator.
	4.2.2	Guidance	For projects focussing on forest management and/or forest habitats under 7. Nature and biodiversity , it is mandatory to provide the forest related data collected in the project to the European Forest Data Centre (EFDAC) in the required format. This will most likely be done through the Forest Information System for Europe (FISE) run by JRC. The European Environment Agency (EEA) requests to provide data using open standards and formats. This implies that data must allow processing with freely available tools. Microsoft Access Databases should be delivered in mdb Access 2002-2003 file format. The dataset structure and fields should be well-documented, as well as the methodology for acquiring the data. Spatial data should be Inspire compliant metadata.
	4.2.2	References	For further information on FISE refer to: http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ For further information on EFDAC, refer to http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/efdac/ For further information on geospatial data reporting, refer to http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gis/nationaldeliveries .
DV	4.3	Resource efficiency - soil	
	4.3	Guidance	The effect of each pressure or threat to soil functions is measured differently. Each type of pressure or threat is linked with one or several methods to measure its effect on soil functions. For the purposes of the project it is mandatory to use the method indicated or to choose one of the methods offered. The method thus indicated or chosen shall be used in the project to establish the baseline and to measure the effects of the project on the pressure or threat addressed, and thereby on the soil function(s).

	4.3	References	<p>For reporting on soil indicators use the definitions and categorisation from the following reference documents: Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (COM(2006)231) SOER 2015 thematic briefing on Soil (focus on soil functions, yet mentioning some of the major ‘threats’, as well): http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/europe/soil The State of Soil in Europe (JRC, 2012) http://www.iec.cat/mapasols/DocuInteres/PDF/Llibre37.pdf</p> <p>For examples of updated indicators on contaminated sites, soil organic carbon and soil erosion, refer to: European Environment Agency (EEA) indicators: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators</p> <p>For relevant datasets: European Soil Data Centre: http://eussoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library/esdac/Esdac_DetailData2.cfm?id=86; the data link leads to a page where you can download the accompanying report. LUCAS 2009 – Top soil data: http://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/content/lucas-2009-topsoil-data Corine Land Cover: http://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/view Other pan-European Copernicus land products: http://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european</p>
DV	4.4	Resource efficiency – circular economy	
	4.4	Definition	<p>A circular economy is one that is restorative and regenerative by design, and which aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles. A distinction is made between the ‘biological cycle’ which addresses a biochemical cycle (e.g. gaining nutrients and biogas from food scrap) and the ‘technical cycle’ which covers repair, material recycling etc.</p>
	4.4	Guidance	<p>Projects focussing on Circular economy should also report on 3. Waste.</p> <p>Further Indicators most likely related to Circular economy: 2.3.5., 4.1., 4.2 (relevant for all wood related projects), 4.3 and 8.</p>
	4.4	Guidance	<p>Circular economy is also reflected in the other resource efficiency indicators, which are relevant for the project. This indicator proposes descriptors and flags related to the resource efficient use of materials in the production process and sustainable consumption. It aims at comparing - as a proxy for measuring circular production - the mass of recyclable, reusable, non-reusable or recyclable waste produced to the total mass of each material unit produced (product). Where the product does not have a mass (e.g. if the product is a service or corresponds to an environmental or climate action outcome) the proxy is the mass of waste per product. Another proxy is the comparison of the mass of materials actually recycled and/or reused to the total mass of the unit produced. Further aspects of circular economy, such as sustainable consumption (e.g. sale of Ecolabel products) can be flagged. For example, 100,000 cell phones weigh 10 tonnes, i.e. one weighs 100 g. For producing them, 14 tonnes material are necessary. 2 tonnes of these are reusable for production, but 2 tonnes are neither recyclable nor reusable. Thus, 20g/100g (20%) are lost. In a Circular economy project focussing on production, the aim would be to reduce the amount of non –reusable materials. The type of waste produced can be flagged.</p>
	4.4	Definition	<p>Three types of ‘products’ can be distinguished: 1) marketable material products (e.g. books printed; cars assembled) that should be produced more sustainably;</p>

			<p>2) marketable services (e.g. people or freight transport) that should be provided more sustainably;</p> <p>3) the project's environmental or climate action outcomes linked to its main objective (e.g. 1 ha of a restored habitat; 1 m3 water with a lower diffuse pollution level; 1 tonne CO2 captured).</p>
	4.4	Guidance	This is only applicable for continued production over several years. If not applicable, leave blank.
	4.4	Guidance	This is only applicable if circular economy practices are implemented in more than one entity, because of the project activities . If not applicable, leave blank.
	4.4	References	<p>For a revised package of legislation amending several waste directives towards the circular economy and an action plan including concrete actions, milestones, and recycling targets, refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm</p> <p>For metrics see, e.g.: http://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/metrics</p> <p>For Sustainable Consumption and Production tools see: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/escp_en.htm</p> <p>For construction/demolition waste and for sustainable buildings see: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/studies/mixed_waste.htm http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/buildings.htm</p> <p>For WEEE consult the FAQ document of the EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/pdf/faq.pdf</p> <p>For research on circular economy see, e.g.: http://www.rescoms.eu/rescom</p> <p>Some methods such as design or energy recovery can apply to either of the two cycles. If not sure, please refer to http://image.slidesharecdn.com/cradlepresenglish2012-120814082143-phpapp02/95/what-is-circular-economy-16-728.jpg?cb=1344932645</p>
DV	5.	Environment and health (including chemicals and noise)	
DV	5.1	Chemicals	
DV	5.1.1	Chemicals released	
	5.1.1	Guidance	Refer to the relevant substances list and copy -paste the EC List/No into the field 'Chemical(s) targeted'.
	5.1.1	Guidance	<p>Report on point source pollution independent of the environmental medium affected (water, soil and air).</p> <p>If water is the environmental medium affected report on the point source and diffuse source pollution.</p> <p>If soil is the environmental medium affected report on the local and diffuse contamination.</p> <p>If air is the environmental medium affected report on the air emissions, air quality and air deposition.</p>

	5.1.1	References	<p>For the lists of registered substances refer to the ECHA list: http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances</p> <p>Substances of very high concern (SVHC) - Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation: http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/recommendation-for-inclusion-in-the-authorisation-list/previous-recommendations;</p> <p>Submitted SVHC proposals: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/registry-of-submitted-svhc-intentions; Current SVHC intentions: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/registry-of-current-svhc-intentions</p> <p>Chemicals of concern - Authorisation List (Annex XIV): http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/recommendation-for-inclusion-in-the-authorisation-list/authorisation-list.</p> <p>Restrictions: Restrictions under consideration: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/restrictions-under-consideration. Adopted opinions on restriction proposals: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/previous-consultations-on-restriction-proposals. List of restrictions: http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/restrictions/list-of-restrictions. Intended restrictions: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/registry-of-current-restriction-proposal-intentions.</p> <p>Substance evaluation: CoRAP: http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/evaluation/community-rolling-action-plan/corap-table. Public Activities Coordination Tool listing the substances for which a Risk Management Option Analysis (RMOA) is planned/completed (PACT-RMOA substances): http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/substances-of-potential-concern/pact</p>
DV	5.1.2	Chemicals substitution	
DV	5.2	Noise	
DV	5.2.1	Noise level/frequency terrestrial	
	5.2.1	Definition	Hertz (Hz) is the unit of measurement for frequency, equal to the number of oscillations (or cycles) per second of a sound wave.
	5.2.1	Guidance	Choose the measuring unit most appropriate to monitor the baseline and the project's (expected) noise related outcome(s). The measuring unit will be different, depending on the type of nuisance targeted (e.g. average noise levels; noise peaks; annoyance; sleep disturbance; particular frequency levels, relevant for a specific target species). To express noise annoyance use either Lden or HA measuring units; to express sleep disturbance use either Lnight (as 'Other') or HSD indicator. E.g., for a project addressing average noise levels affecting the human health in the long term Lden and/or Lnight will be the most appropriate choice, but for a project targeting particular noise frequency bands which perturb a specific bat species, (k)Hz would be more appropriate. Examples of 'Other' measuring units are: dB (Decibel) A, dbB, dbC, HA (highly annoyed); HSD (highly sleep disturbed); Hz (Hertz).

	5.2.1	References	<p>For noise assessment methods, refer to Noise Directive 2002/49/EC: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002L0049,p. 4.</p> <p>For WHO recommended night noise levels, refer to WHO Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (2009): http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/43316/E92845.pdf?ua=1</p> <p>If the project targets reduction of noise from particular noise source, refer to legislation on noise sources: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/sources_en.htm</p> <p>More information on determination of HA and HSD 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/download</p>
DV	5.2.2	Noise level/frequency – underwater noise	
	5.2.2	Definition	<p>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 as defined under 2.2. They are sources that are likely to generate impulsive sounds between 10Hz and 10kHz that may cause significant impacts on marine mammals. In LIFE projects sources of sound are considered impulsive when the proportion of days and their distribution within a calendar year, and their spatial distribution over the project area as defined under 2.2 in which anthropogenic sound sources (measured over the frequency band 10 Hz to 10 kHz), exceeds a value that is likely to entail significant impact on marine fauna. For measuring the anthropogenic sound source either the monopole energy source level (in units of dB re 1 $\mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{m}^2 \text{s}$) or the zero to peak monopole source level (in units of dB re 1 $\mu\text{Pa}^2 \text{m}^2$) should be used.</p>
	5.2.2	Definition	<p>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 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.</p>
	5.2.2	Guidance	<p>The impact of underwater noise that is addressed by this indicator is “considerable” displacement. This means displacement of a significant proportion of individuals for a relevant time period and spatial scale.</p> <p>At the moment, there is not sufficient knowledge to define the elevations of ambient noise from anthropogenic sources that would affect the environmental status of the marine environment. Also, there is no set target. But establishing the current ambient noise level in the area affected by ambient noise will also reflect a trend in the environmental status of the marine environment.</p> <p>With the level of uncertainty that surrounds underwater noise it is understood that the figures presented here may only be indicative and may not change during the lifetime of the project.</p>
	5.2.2	References	<p>For further information please see the report on technical requirements (2012):</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/pdf/MSFD_reportTSG_Noise.pdf</p>

			and on monitoring guidance (2014) Part I:Executive Summary: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/sites/default/files/lb-na-26557-en-n.pdf
DV	6.	Air	
DV	6.1	Air - emissions	
	6.1	Guidance	If the project targets a particular chemical element within PM chemical composition , choose 'heavy metals' or 'other'. 'Other' elements could be silicone, sulphur, etc. If the project targets particulate matter , select the primary particulates from the list.
	6.1	Guidance	In the project monitoring use the indicated measuring units related of the source of pollution targeted (e.g. kg/km for air pollution from transport).
	6.1	References	For the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook, refer to http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook For best available techniques in relevant sectors, refer to Reference documents under the IPPC Directive and the IED http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/ Relevant legislation: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/legis.htm Recently, the new Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants was adopted: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1454352528522&uri=CELEX:32015L2193 .
DV	6.2	Air - quality	
	6.2	Guidance	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 select the particulates from the drop-down list. In addition to the measurement of pollutant quantity per cubic metre, also the number of daily exceedances per calendar year can be measured. no. of exceedances/calendar year If the project targets chemical composition indicate in the 'Value descriptors' heavy metals' or 'Other'.
	6.2	References	Guidance on Assessment under the EU Air Quality Directives: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/air/pdf/guidanceunderairquality.pdf Relevant legislation: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/legis.htm In particular: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050
DV	6.3	Air – deposition	
	6.3	References	For further information refer to Manual on Methodologies and Criteria for Modelling and Mapping Critical Loads and Levels and Air Pollution Effects, Risks and Trends see: http://icpmapping.org/Mapping_Manual
DV	7.	Nature and Biodiversity	

DV	7.1	Ecosystem assessment	
	7.1	Definition	An ecosystem assessment is a social process through which the findings of science concerning the causes of ecosystem change, their consequences for human well-being, and management and policy options are used to influence decision makers.
	7.1	Definition	Ecosystem condition is the capacity of an ecosystem to yield services relative to its potential capacity, while Ecosystem status is a classification of ecosystem state among several well-defined categories, usually measured against time and compared to an agreed target derived from EU environmental directives (e.g. ‘ecological status’ according to the Water Framework Directive). In the context of the LIFE programme the word is used as a synonym for ecosystem status, however applied to the project level, and without measuring it against an agreed target.
	7.1	Guidance	<p>Prior to the assessment of ecosystems, the appropriate level of detail for mapping and the type of indicator(s), as well as the methodology used, should be decided in view of the project’s focus (prioritisation), data availability, and availability of expertise. A tiered-approach for ecosystem mapping is recommended. The (complementary) indicators selected in Tab D - ‘Environmental and climate action outcomes’ should be taken into account for evaluating the status and trends in the assessment. The ecosystem assessment should aim to identify, at project level, any change in and the trend of the ecosystem condition/status assessed.</p> <p>At the Member State level, the condition/status of ecosystems and its trend is assessed on the basis of data collected regarding indicators for the ability of the ecosystem to provide its typical services. Such indicators can be pressures, which adversely affect the ecosystem (e.g. deposition of air pollutants in forests) or the state of a specific environmental asset, which is representative of the condition of the related ecosystem(s) (e.g. the conservation status for habitat conservation, the ecological status of a water body, the environmental status of a marine area). Biodiversity indicators (e.g. the abundance and distribution of selected species) are transversal ecosystem indicators. Reporting on many of such indicators is foreseen under EU environmental and/or climate action legislation.</p> <p>However, depending on the legal base, a different terminology is used to describe the quality of these indicators (e.g. the values describing the ‘ecological status’ of river basin districts (high, good, moderate, poor, bad) are different from those for the ‘conservation status’ of habitats (favourable (FV), unfavourable-inadequate (U1), unfavourable-bad (U2), unknown (X)).The same is true for values describing trends.</p> <p>Exclusively for the purposes of LIFE projects, a common terminology for values regarding the ecosystem's condition/status and trend is proposed, in order to avoid the use of a different terminology depending on the ecosystem assessed. It is meant to enable projects to roughly describe, on the basis of their estimate/assessment of the relevant indicators, the quality of the ecosystem targeted and possible changes and trends observed. This terminology is not commonly agreed at EU level.</p> <p>If in the assessment of the ecosystem's condition/status indicators are used for which an EU wide terminology regarding their status has been agreed (e.g. for specific structures and functions of a habitat: unfavourable-bad (U2)), provide this information in the comment box.</p>
	7.1	References	For examples of indicators to assess condition and biodiversity of ecosystems refer to: http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/mapping-ecosystems/indicators-of-ecosystem-condition
DV	7.2	Ecosystem services assessment	

	7.2	Guidance	For the choice of a method(s) and/or Toolbox for ecosystem services assessment, keep in mind that one primary objective of the assessment in the LIFE project is to analyse the possible effect of project actions on ecosystem service(s). This analysis will enable decision makers to weigh any added ecological and possible economic value of improved ecosystem services reached through the project against the cost of the actions to improve them further or maintain their improved condition beyond the LIFE project. In the choice of the tool and the indicators for the condition and trend, also take into account the scale and timeframe of the project, the data and expertise needed/ available, and the importance of/the demand for the ecosystem service(s) to be assessed at the local, regional and/or EU scale. Stakeholder involvement in the process and transparent communication of the assessment results is key. Several Toolboxes for the assessment of ecosystem services are available on the internet, including the Toolbox for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) developed by eight organisations together with numerous experts in the field, which has been tested on some LIFE+ projects. Several EU Research projects are dedicated to ecosystem service mapping and assessment.
	7.2	References	<p>Most ecosystem services in the EU can be seen at: http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/where-we-stand/ecosystem-services-in-the-eu</p> <p>For more on the tool TESSA see: http://tessa.tools/; http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/sowb/pubs/Ecosystemsservices.pdf)</p> <p>For more information on research projects on ecosystem services mapping and assessment refer to: http://www.esmeralda-project.eu/showpage.php?storyid=11754 http://www.openness-project.eu/ http://www.openness-project.eu/</p> <p>Some national case studies of ecosystems services are available at http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes/maes-catalogue-of-case-studies</p> <p>An example for the UK National Ecosystems Assessment can be found at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ecosystems-services</p>
DV	7.3	Natural and semi-natural habitats	
	7.3	Guidance	<p>For LIFE Nature projects addressing SCI/SAC Natura 2000 sites or sites to be designated as SCI/SAC (as selected in 1.4.4) information must be provided primarily by Annex I habitat.</p> <p>Only add habitat types directly targeted by conservation actions, which have the intention of increasing habitat area or improving habitat condition.</p> <p>Projects addressing habitat exclusively or also for the sake of species should choose the relevant measure(s) under 7.4 Wildlife Species.</p> <p>Habitats which are either insignificant at site or project level can be included in the comment box.</p> <p>The Standard Data Form for SCI/SAC Natura 2000 sites lists the EU Annex I habitat types present on the site. However, other habitats can be targeted as well, e.g. as a supporting habitat for a habitat of EU interest or as Green infrastructure.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>For marine habitats the EUNIS classification should be used. Where EUNIS does not fit the targeted habitat add information in the comment box.</p>

	7.3	Guidance	Distinguish between habitats to be newly created in the project (ex-novo habitats) and existing habitats to be improved or restored. Examples of ex-novo habitat restoration are: habitat from removal of plantations, reversal of agricultural use, removal of infrastructure, removal of enriched topsoil etc.
	7.3	Guidance related to area/length of the habitat targeted	The area/length of the habitat targeted may be less than the total area of habitat on the Standard Data Form. Where the area of habitat at the start of the project is different from that in the Standard Data Form include the measured area and add an explanation in Comments
	7.3	Guidance related to specific structures and functions	Structure and functions of the habitat reflect the assessed overall health of the habitat in terms of typical species and processes. Although a direct link may not be applicable to the Member State Article 17 report and also habitats not covered by Annex I are to be assessed, please use the same terminology.
	7.3	Guidance	Overall conservation status of Annex I habitat types (at Member State and Biogeographic levels) is derived from an assessment of range, area, structure and function and future prospects. The assessment is favourable when structures and functions (including typical species) are in good condition and there are no significant deteriorations and pressures. The status is unfavourable-bad where more than 25% of the area is unfavourable as regards its specific structures and functions. Unfavourable –inadequate would be any combination between these states. Most national conservation monitoring approaches should be able to fit results into these categories.
	7.3	Guidance	It is recognised that the short period of a LIFE project (including the 5 year period after the project) is unlikely to achieve a significant change in overall conservation status of a habitat at site level. For this reason the trend information (7.2.3) is particularly important. LIFE projects should aim to show that declines in habitat quality have at least been slowed down or halted and the means of recovery are in place (i.e. that in the long term, the method(s) applied are likely to be successful). The evaluation of the status of EU Annex I types through the Article 17 reporting system has introduced qualifiers to identify trends in conservation status, which should be applied to all habitats targeted by the project. Whilst published trend information is only available per habitat at Member State level it is expected that LIFE Nature projects will be able to provide information on the status and trend of targeted habitats at the beginning and at end of the project through i) an initial baseline study, ii) project monitoring and iii) a final assessment of project achievement.
	7.3	Guidance	The list of conservation measures to be applied in Natura 2000 sites has been developed for reporting under the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive has been adapted with further sub-categories to report on specific aspects of the LIFE programme. The most relevant measures at national biogeographical level are the current area, the favourable reference area (i.e. the area which the habitat could occupy) and the assessment of ‘structures and functions’. Where the current area equals the favourable reference area there would be no need to provide any new additional habitat through ex-novo restoration. But, where the current area is less than the favourable reference area and the remaining habitat is in unfavourable (inadequate or bad) status there would need to be both ex-novo restoration of habitat and the need to improve the quality of existing habitat.
	7.3	References	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 The Natura 2000 viewer http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/ provides information on Natura 2000 sites (including Standard Data Forms) and Nationally designated areas (CDDA). The EUNIS habitat classification can be found here: http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/ ; http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/habitats-code-

			<p>browser.jsp</p> <p>More information on marine species and habitats of concern to OSPAR can be found at http://www.ospar.org/work-areas/bdc/species-habitats/list-of-threatened-declining-species-habitats</p> <p>Detailed information on the reporting format for structures and functions of habitats is available on the Article 17 Reference Portal at http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17</p> <p>For a definition of specific structures and functions (including typical species) for Annex I habitats refer to the Article 17 Guidelines (http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/reference_portal).</p> <p>European biodiversity datasets can also be accessed through the Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE) at http://biodiversity.europa.eu/data</p> <p>For the list of conservation measures to be applied for reporting under Habitats Directive and Birds Directive refer to: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/reference_portal.</p>
DV	7.4	Wildlife species	
	7.4	Definition	This section includes wild species present in the EU for at least part of their lifecycle. Species not included in this definition are all alien species (including invasive alien species) and domesticated species.
	7.4	Guidance	Only if the species targeted is not in the list of species from Annex I Birds Directive; Annex II Birds Directive; Annex II Habitats Directive Species; Annex IV Habitats Directive; Annex V Habitats Directive, search for it among the species from the European Red list or other species.
	7.4	Guidance	For projects inside Natura 2000 linked to sites , it is mandatory to provide information on the species by (future) pSCI/SAC (see Tab Specific context - 1.4.4 Natura 2000 site(s)). For projects not linked to sites but addressing species of EU interest, information should be provided by ecosystem (see Tab Specific context - 1.4.3 Ecosystem(s)).
	7.4	Guidance related to N2K species	<p>The EU Habitats Directive species:</p> <p>Annex II species are those where core areas of their habitat are designated as Sites of Community Importance (pSCI, SCI and SAC) and included in the Natura 2000 network. These sites must be managed in accordance with the ecological needs of the species (i.e. appropriate conservation measures must be applied).</p> <p>Annex IV species (over 400 and including many Annex II species) require a strict protection regime across their entire natural range in the EU, both within and outside Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Annex V species (over 90) are species where Member States must ensure that their exploitation and taking in the wild (e.g. fish species) is compatible with maintaining them in favourable conservation status.</p> <p>Annex I of the Birds Directive lists 194 birds species and sub-species which are particularly threatened. For these and for all migratory bird species Member States must designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs).</p>
	7.4	Definition	The European Red List of Species is a review developed by IUCN of the conservation status of some 6,000 European species (mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, butterflies, dragonflies, and selected groups of beetles, molluscs, and vascular plants). Only species considered 'endangered' or 'critically endangered' can be targeted for protection under this indicator.
	7.4	Guidance	To measure project impact on species populations it is important to use the same measuring units throughout the project and in the follow-up monitoring. Baseline studies should establish a methodology that can be used to measure changes to species populations.

			For birds species choose the highlighted units. The recommended reporting unit for Habitat Directive species is individuals.
	7.4	Guidance	EU reporting systems include information on the status of species and IUCN Red Lists use an internationally accepted system for status. An assessment of the actual status on project level should be carried out following the methodologies for species under the Habitats and Birds Directive at the beginning and at the end of the project. The terminology for describing the status of a species differs according to the list from which it was chosen.
	7.4	Guidance	EU reporting systems include information on the trend of species and IUCN Red Lists use an internationally accepted system for status. An assessment of the actual status on project level should be carried out following the methodologies for species under the Habitats and Birds Directive at the beginning and at the end of the project. The terminology for the status of a species differs according to the list from which it was chosen.
	7.4	Guidance	The list foreseen for reporting on measures in Natura 2000 sites has been adapted with further sub-categories to report on specific aspects of the LIFE programme. The measures 'habitats for species' and 'species for species' should be further described through the related flags.
	7.4	Guidance	The indicator 7.3 only refers to natural and semi-natural habitats primarily addressed by the project for their own sake. However, unprotected natural and semi-natural as well as non-natural habitats can also serve to improve the status of a species (e.g. an abandoned building can be a habitat for bats). In that case, choose 'Restoration and/or provision of other habitats for species (by ecosystem)'. Projects using natural or semi-natural habitats as a measure for species should also include in their technical project reports their assessment of the status and trend of the habitats' specific structures and functions. The target species often depends on other, not necessarily protected, species for survival; e.g. the Iberian lynx relies heavily on rabbits for food and certain birds can be crucial for distributing seeds.
	7.4	References	For the European Red List of Species refer to: (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/redlist/index_en.htm) List of conservation measures to be applied in Natura 2000 sites: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/reference_portal For the methodology on establishing the status of a Habitats Directive species refer to: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17 For the methodology on establishing the status of a Birds Directive Species refer to http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12 For the methodology on establishing the status of Red List species refer to: http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Dynamic_Red_List , and http://jr.iucnredlist.org/documents/redlist_cats_crit_en.pdf
DV	7.5	Threats – Invasive alien species (IAS) or other threats	
DV	7.5.1	Invasive Alien Species	
	7.5.1	Definition	Invasive Alien Species (IAS) are alien species whose introduction or spread has been found to threaten or adversely impact upon

			biodiversity and related ecosystem services.
	7.5.1	Guidance	You can choose species that are already considered invasive, as well as species, which risk becoming invasive. If the species addressed is not included in EASIN, provide its Latin name and further information in the comments section. Only actions targeting IAS as a threat to nature and biodiversity within the meaning of points 7.3 (Natural and semi-natural habitats) and 7.4 (Wildlife species) are eligible for LIFE funding. Therefore, projects focusing on IAS have to report on at least one of the habitats or species listed there.
	7.5.1	Guidance	The total area in which IAS are addressed encompasses the area in which early detection and management take place.
	7.5.1	Guidance	IAS are one of the major, and growing, causes of biodiversity loss. The EU Regulation 1143/2014 on invasive alien species entered into force in 2015. A list of priority 'IAS of Union concern' will be drawn up and managed with Member States using risk assessments and scientific evidence. The Regulation foresees three types of interventions: prevention, early detection and rapid eradication, and management. The terminology differs from and replaces that in the LIFE Multi-Annual Work Programme 3.2 Priority Area Nature and Biodiversity (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/documents/mawp_annex.pdf).
	7.5.1	References	For more on EU policy regarding IAS see: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm for more on EU policy. A brochure on LIFE and invasive alien species can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/publications/lifepublications/lifefocus/documents/life_ias.pdf .
DV	7.5.2	Other threats	
	7.5.2	Guidance	Under the LIFE indicator(s) that cover other threats to nature and biodiversity, report in as much detail as possible on these other threats by choosing the relevant descriptors and flags. The other threats to nature and biodiversity are predominantly the pressures and threats covered by other environmental, climate action and governance and information descriptors. By choosing the relevant indicator reference numbers from the list, you establish a link with the related descriptors.
DV	8.	Climate Change Mitigation	
DV	8.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	
DV	8.1.1	CO₂	
	8.1.1	Definition	Three types of 'products' can be distinguished: 1) marketable material products (e.g. books printed; cars assembled) that should be produced more sustainably; 2) marketable services (e.g. people or goods transport) that should be provided more sustainably; 3) the project's environmental or climate action outcomes linked to its main objective (e.g. 1 ha of a restored habitat; 1 m ³ water with a lower diffuse pollution level; 1 tonne CO ₂ captured).
	8.1.1	Guidance	Please provide values for the baseline scenario (e.g. the amount of CO ₂ emitted based on the business as usual practices) at the beginning of the project and report emissions avoided as a result of the project activities at the end. There are numerous ways to calculate CO ₂ emissions, some of the reliable sources include the ones listed under References. In any case, please explain the methodology used to calculate CO ₂ emissions in the Comment box and use the same one throughout the project.

	8.1.1	References	<p>CO₂ emission calculators: ICAO carbon calculator available at: http://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx; and Carbon Footprint calculator: http://www.carbonfootprint.com/calculator.aspx. Further calculators used in different sectors can be found at: http://www.co2science.org/about/ghgreport/calculators.php. CO₂ emissions related to fuel consumption can be calculated automatically based on the Energy Statistics Manual available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/Energy_statistics_manual_2004_EN.pdf</p> <p>EU policies on mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/index_en.htm • http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/policy-context • Energy efficiency: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency • Renewable energy: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy <p>LIFE Programme publication LIFE and Climate change mitigation 2015: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/publications/lifepublications/lifefocus/documents/climate_change_mitigation.pdf For calculating CO₂ equivalents refer to: http://www.co2list.info/</p>
DV	8.1.2	Other greenhouse gases	
	8.1.2	Definition	<p>Three types of 'products' can be distinguished: 1) marketable material products (e.g. books printed; cars assembled) that should be produced more sustainably; 2) marketable services (e.g. people or goods transport) that should be provided more sustainably; 3) the project's environmental or climate action outcomes linked to its main objective (e.g. 1 ha of a restored habitat; 1 m³ water with a lower diffuse pollution level; 1 tonne CO₂ captured).</p>
	8.1.2	Guidance	<p>Please provide values for the baseline scenario (e.g. the amount of GHGs emitted based on the business as usual practices) at the beginning of the project and report emissions avoided as a result of the project activities at the end. To calculate the CO₂ equivalent of electricity, natural gas, etc. you may use the equivalency calculator referred to under References. In any case, please explain in the comment box the methodology used to calculate GHG emissions and use the same one throughout the project.</p>
	8.1.2	References	<p>To calculate the CO₂ equivalent of electricity, natural gas, etc. you may use the following equivalency calculator: http://www.epa.gov/energy/ghg-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references.</p>
DV	8.2	Carbon capture and sequestration	
	8.2	Definition	<p>Carbon sequestration describes long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels.</p>
	8.2	Guidance	<p>In the comment box describe the sequestration mechanism such as 'peat restoration' or 'power station exhaust for soil</p>

			improvement'. State the net amount of additional CO2 due to your project/ technology. If energy is needed deduct the corresponding CO2 equivalents. If equipment is needed or a plant/ infrastructure has to be set up deduct its carbon footprint divided by the expected years of operation. An example of an aquatic carbon sink are Posidonia meadows.
DV	9.	Climate Change Adaptation	
DV	9.1	Adaptation area	
	9.2	Particularly vulnerable areas	
	9.2	Definition	Vulnerability to climate change is defined by the IPCC as 'the extent to which a natural or social system is susceptible to sustaining damage from climate change, and is a function of the magnitude of climate change, the sensitivity of the system to changes in climate and the ability to adapt the system to changes in climate. Hence, a highly vulnerable system is one that is highly sensitive to modest changes in climate and one for which the ability to adapt is severely constrained'
	9.2	References	For more information see 'An EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change': http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0216&from=EN For more details on vulnerable areas and sectors in Europe see the European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT) http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/ And http://www.iisd.org/cckn/pdf/va_foundation_final.pdf .
DV	9.3	Infrastructures targeted for climate resilience	
	9.3	Definition	Grey infrastructure involves man-made assets, such as ensuring sewage systems can cope with heavier precipitation, reviewing building designs to better insulate against heat, and adapting energy and transport systems to cope with higher temperatures, low water availability or flooding.
	9.3	Definition	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).
DV	10.	Governance	
DV	10.1	Compliance/enforcement	
DV	10.1.1	Duty holders covered	
	10.1.1	Definition	Compliance is understood as activities that contribute to ensuring compliance with environmental laws, regulations, standards and other requirements.
	10.1.1	Definition	Enforcement is understood to cover all activities of state structures (or structures delegated by the state) aimed at promoting compliance and reaching regulations' outcomes: information and prevention, inspections, and enforcement actions in the narrower

			sense (i.e. improvement notices, fines, prosecutions etc.) arising in connection with regulatory inspections by authorised officials or agencies.
	10.1.1	Guidance	For governance projects it is mandatory to keep track of any behavioural changes of duty holders and/or any measurable environmental or climate action outcomes achieved through the project and to report on them in the technical project reports. To this end the project has to define which indicators it will use to measure such changes and/or effects (e.g. number of illegal imports detected at the border to measure behavioural change of border control staff; number of orders of substances ordered through internet to measure the effectiveness of a campaign). Such indicators can only serve as proxies since causal links between governance and behavioural and/or measurable effects are difficult to establish. Explain well the methodology (to be) used.
	10.1.1	Definition	Duty-holder means a natural person or legal entity under an obligation derived from EU environmental or climate action legislation addressed by the project. Obligations arise under (1) prohibitions (e.g. on killing wild birds); (2) use-restrictions (e.g. on how activities are carried out in a Natura 2000 site); (3) procedural requirements (e.g. to seek a permission and undergo an appropriate assessment before carrying out a project in a Natura 2000 site); (4) permits, derogations or authorisations (e.g. requirements to mitigate damage to a Natura 2000 site or respect certain conditions in a derogation); and (5) contracts or other agreements (e.g. contracts with farmers to manage their land in a nature-friendly way within Natura 2000). Some obligations are imposed on everyone, so in a sense everyone is a duty-holder (e.g. prohibitions), others apply to specific persons so the duty-holder category is more limited (e.g. under a permit or contract).
	10.1.1	Definition	EU environmental and climate action legislation includes regulations, directives, roadmaps, strategies and similar documents, in particular those explicitly mentioned in the 7th EAP, the LIFE Regulation and the Multi-Annual Work Programme, plus an option for 'other' for documents not included in the list.
	10.1.1	Definition	Mitigation measures aim at reducing negative effects of certain actions on the environment.
DV	10.1.2	Supervisory/enforcement bodies involved	
	10.1.2	Definition	Supervisory/enforcement bodies are public authorities or private (legal) persons mandated by public authorities, which supervise or enforce legal obligations under the EU environmental and/or climate action legislation identified under 10.1.2
	10.1.2	Guidance	Supervisory and enforcement bodies are organised in different forms in different countries of the EU, as such under this area those bodies that have been supported by the project and the activities that they have carried out should be indicated.
DV	10.1.3	Risk-based compliance/enforcement system put in place/completed	
	10.1.3	Definition	A risk-based compliance / enforcement system is one in which the compliance of duty-holders is sought to be achieved 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.
DV	10.2	Effect/impact of involving non-	

		governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders in project activities	
	10.2	Definition	Stakeholders are groups, organisations or individuals that have an interest in the projects. They can be both affected by the project activities or have an influence on their implementation. Stakeholders might be local, regional, national or international authorities, businesses, NGOs or other types of non-profit organisations, religious groups, trade unions, etc.
	10.2	Guidance	For all stakeholder types except 'individuals' choose 'no. of groups' as the unit of measurement. For each stakeholder type it is possible to choose the NACE code(s) most appropriate to describe the sector(s) represented.
	10.2	Definition	Interventions are understood as activities or documents through which stakeholders voice their opinion such as the participation in hearings, the submission of petitions or other documents (e.g. in public consultations), etc.
	10.2	References	For information on NACE codes, refer to http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html .
DV	11.	Information and awareness raising of the general public	
DV	11.1	Website (mandatory)	
	11.1	Definition	Reaching is defined as successfully providing project specific information to the target audience (general public or stakeholder groups) represented by their individual members. It can be inferred from certain behavioural patterns that individuals have been reached (e.g. downloads from project websites, unique visits of project websites).
	11.1	Definition	Awareness raising is defined as successfully increasing the understanding and knowledge of the focus area of the project among the target audience (general public or stakeholder groups) represented by their individual members. It motivates their individual members of to do something new or change their existing habits and thus is the basis for actual behavioural change. It can be inferred from certain behavioural patterns that the awareness of individuals has been raised (e.g. participation in chats, following websites, asking project related questions, participation in project related games or quizzes). Participation in project related training is a form of awareness raising accounted for separately under 12. Capacity building.
	11.1	Definition	Unique number of visitors refers to the number of distinct individuals requesting pages from the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit (number of hits).
	11.1	Guidance	Project websites are mandatory for all projects and the extent of interaction with the general public or specific stakeholders needs to be monitored. To facilitate monitoring, typical indicators for reaching out and awareness raising are offered and can be 'flagged', which of these will be used in the project to monitor reaching and awareness raising.
DV	11.2	Other tools for reaching/raising awareness of the general public	
	11.2	Definition	Reaching is defined as successfully providing project specific information to the target audience (general public or stakeholder

			groups) represented by their individual members. It can be inferred from certain behavioural patterns that individuals have been reached (e.g. brochures taken, number of unique visits of project related articles, visitors of project related events open to the public).
	11.2	Definition	Raising awareness is defined as successfully increasing the understanding and knowledge of the focus area of the project among the target audience (general public or stakeholder groups) represented by their individual members. It motivates their individual members of to do something new or change their existing habits and thus is the basis for actual behavioural change. It can be inferred from certain behavioural patterns that the awareness of individuals has been raised (e.g. asking project related questions, participation in project related games or quizzes, participation in guided tours). Participation in project related training is a form of awareness raising accounted for separately under 12. Capacity building.
	11.2	Guidance	For projects, which are not GIE/GIC projects it is sufficient to indicate the tools used to reach and or raise the awareness of the general public and to flag the simplified indicators used for impact monitoring. The projects only have to account for the total number of individuals, whose awareness is considered to have been raised on the basis of the simplified indicators used, and for the number of visits and/or active participation in interactive features of the project website which account for a part of the total.
DV	11.3	Surveys carried out regarding awareness of the environmental/climate problem addressed (only mandatory for information and awareness projects)	
	11.3	Guidance	The reporting on the survey indicators is based on measuring the number and type of individuals that have been included in or participated in any of the different survey activities, as well as an behavioural change and/or actual environmental and/or climate action outcomes.
	11.3	Guidance	For information and awareness raising projects it is mandatory to keep track of any behavioural changes of duty holders and/or any measurable environmental or climate action outcomes achieved through the project and to report on them in the technical project reports. To this end the project has to define which indicators it will use to measure such changes and/or effects (e.g. number of persons staying out of a protected area). Such indicators can only serve as proxies since causal links between governance and behavioural and/or measurable effects are difficult to establish. Explain well the methodology (to be) used.
DV	12.	Capacity building	
DV	12.1	Networking (mandatory)	
	12.1	Guidance	The reporting on the networking indicator is based on measuring the number, and type, of individuals that have been included in or participated in any of the different networking activities.
DV	12.2	Professional training or	

		education	
	12.2	Guidance	The reporting on the training/education indicator is based on measuring the number, and type, of individuals that have been included in or participated in any of the different training or education activities taking place within the project.
	12.2	References	
DV	13.	Jobs	
	13.	Definition	FTE is a unit to measure the number of fully employed persons throughout a year in a way that makes employments comparable even though some work less and others work more hours over that period. To make the number of jobs counted in LIFE projects comparable across the EU, for the calculation of FTE consider 8 hours per day as equivalent to one full working day, and 220 full working days per year as equivalent to one annual FTE. The unit is obtained by comparing the average number of hours worked by an employee of the beneficiary's entity/department in charge of the LIFE priority area/sector on which the project focuses to the average number of hours of a full-time employee. An employee who works full time and exclusively on the project is therefore counted as one FTE. 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. One annual FTE is considered to be equivalent to 1760 average hours worked . Thus, e.g., 704 annual hours worked on the project are equivalent to 0.4 FTE.
	13.	Definition	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.
	13.	Definition	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 main meal breaks (normally taken at midday).
	13.	Guidance	<p>The number of project related jobs is expressed in full-time equivalents (FTE). Where possible, for the calculation of the actual annual FTE used for the project rely on working time registration. Otherwise estimate the FTE on the basis of your experience. For each FTE reference period calculate the average FTE. Note: The reference periods for the calculation of FTE differ from those chosen in Tab Context A:</p> <p>a) for 'at the beginning of the project', it is the year before the project starts.</p> <p>b) for 'at the end of the project period', it is the total project period;</p> <p>c) for 'after the project end', it is the total three or five year period.</p> <p>For the calculation of the average number of annual FTE for each reference period take into account the following:</p> <p>a) for the reference period 'at the beginning of the project', add up the annual FTE for staff already employed in the beneficiary's entity/department working for the LIFE priority area and/or sector on which the project focuses during the year before the project start.</p> <p>b) for the reference period 'at the end of the project', calculate the annual average by dividing by the number of project years the sum of annual FTE for staff employed in the beneficiary's entity/department working for the LIFE priority area and/or sector on which the project focuses during the project period. Include any pre-existing or new employees, independent of the eligibility of the related costs for LIFE funding.</p> <p>c) for the period 'after the project end', calculate the annual average by dividing by the number of reference period years the sum of annual the FTE for staff expected to be employed in the beneficiary's entity/department working for the LIFE priority area and/or</p>

			sector on which the project focuses during the reference period after the project end . Also take into account possible replication and transfer. Include any pre-existing or new employees, independent of the eligibility of the related costs for LIFE funding.
	13.	References	For further guidance refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Employment_statistics For levels of education Eurostat uses the ISCED levels of education: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-standard-classification-of-education.aspx) See also: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Employment_statistics
DV	14.	Contribution to Economic growth	
DV	14.1	Total project related expenditure during the project end	
	14.1	Definition	Total project related expenditure is the sum of all expenses made for working on the issues addressed by the LIFE project. It comprises all categories of expenses made during the project’s duration, including expenditure not eligible for LIFE funding: personnel costs (rates effectively paid), external assistance, travel expenses, equipment, prototypes, infrastructure (the whole amount, not only depreciation), consumables, overheads, marketing expenditure, licence fees, patents, fees for standardisation procedures, cost for a business plan, etc.
DV	14.2.1	Capital expenditure expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end	
	14.2.1	Definition	Capital expenditure , or CapEx, are the funds used by an entity to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as property, industrial buildings, equipment and infrastructure to be used for setting up the method/technique/practice to be replicated. These expenditures can include everything from repairing a building, to purchasing a piece of equipment, restoring a habitat or building a new production or assembly line. An expense is considered to be a capital expenditure when the asset is a newly purchased capital asset or an investment that improves the useful life of an existing capital asset
	14.2.1	Definition	Continuation means the continued use of the methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project remains limited to the entities involved in the project, but may be further spread geographically.
	14.2.1	Definition	Replication means, the same methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are used again in the same way and for the same purposes by other entities. .
	14.2.1	Definition	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.
	14.2.1	Guidance	If an expense is a “productive” investment, i.e. if it will serve in the future as a basis for production of services offered in the market, it is considered capital expenditure and needs to be capitalised (and thus, with the exception of land, to be depreciated). This requires the investor to spread the cost of the expenditure (the fixed cost) over the useful life of the asset. If, however, the expense is one that maintains the asset at its current condition, the cost is deducted fully in the year of the expense. In the case of LIFE projects, it could consist in the expenditure for replicating a prototype to be sold as a product or to be used as a means of production.
	14.2.1	References	http://www.accountingcoach.com/blog/capital-expenditure-revenue-expenditure http://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/capitalexpenditure.asp#ixzz3wrulJct0 A guide for start-ups in Europe: http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/start-grow/start-ups/index_en.htm
DV	14.2.2	Operating expenses expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end	
	14.2.2	Definition	Operating expenses are regular expenses required for the day-to-day functioning of a legal entity, such as for payment of personnel, utilities, maintenance and repairs, purchase of raw materials, traveling, advertising, consulting fees, general administration costs, etc.. For LIFE projects it is defined as the regular project outcome related expenditure calculated as an annual average over the 3 or 5 years reference period after the project end.
	14.2.2	Guidance	Private for profit ventures should consider all expenditure that would be necessary for running a start-up functioning with minimum administrative expenses, but with a strong marketing orientation. Also, consider increased fees for patenting, licensing, standardisation, fund-raising, sales and other contracts, etc. In case of production of a good, operating expenses should include the cost of manufacturing such a good (cost of raw material and industrial processing), and not only the general and administrative expenses. Non-profit and public entities should consider all expenditure necessary for maintaining, replicating or transferring the outcomes achieved, including expenditure for fundraising, communication, revenue generation, etc..
	14.2.2	References	http://www.investopedia.com/terms/o/operating_expense.asp http://www.accountingcoach.com/blog/what-are-operating-expenses
DV	14.2.3	Revenue expected in case of continuation/replication/transfer after the project end	Revenue expected in case of continuation/ replication/transfer/ after the project end
	14.2.3	Definition	Revenue is defined as income earned from the sales of goods or services of the project during its reference replication period.

	14.2.3	Guidance	<p>When a project’s actions are (partially) continued and its outcomes are replicated and/or transferred, deliverables or results (manuals, software, working methods, products developed from prototypes, etc.) become marketable products that can be sold or let/leased against a fee and thus create revenue.</p> <p>Private for profit ventures will treat them 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 form of a user fee, or even free of charge (i.e. without revenue).</p> <p>Revenue from any source should be included in the calculation: sales of goods, service revenues, fees earned, interest revenue, etc. The usual accounting conventions should be used about registration of revenues: at the time that a revenue account is credited, the account debited might be cash, accounts receivable, or unearned revenue depending if cash was received at the time of the service, if the customer was billed at the time of the service and will pay later, or if the customer had paid in advance of the service being performed.</p> <p>All types of revenues must be taken into account: operating revenues (those resulting from the entity’s main activity of the business), non-operating (those coming from a secondary activity) as well as extraordinary items.</p>
	14.2.4	Cost reduction expected in case of continuation/ replication/ transfer after the project end	
	14.2.4	Definition	Cost reduction is understood as the cumulative gain for the reference period after the project end due to economies made by the private or public entity following the results of the project.
	14.2.4	Guidance	<p>Both private and public entities should consider possible cost reductions as regards regular project outcome related activities and capital expenditure in comparison to a business-as-usual scenario. The business-as-usual scenario should be clearly defined in the comment box (e.g. comparison to methods employed by the same entities before the project; comparison to methods used elsewhere in the sector) and supported by data and data source references.</p> <p>Such reductions may, for example, come from increased efficiency achieved on a production process, or from diminished cost of providing services, or from gains due to re-use of materials or by-products in the frame of circular economy value chain.</p>
DV	14.3	Future funding	
	14.3	Guidance	<p>Regarding bank loans, it is assumed that borrowing would be at market rate, unchanged in comparison to that at the end of the project.</p> <p>To be able to obtain bank loans, projects outcomes should be bankable. This means they should be financially sound, i.e. generate sufficient cash flows to pay interest and capital or an equity return. The borrower should dispose of diversified income streams and a proven business model. They should be able to show a proven borrower integrity and capacity or dispose of a support from an equity fund with proven integrity. The willingness to repay a loan (borrower) or to remunerate equity investments (equity fund) needs to be credible.</p>
	14.3	Guidance	<p>After-LIFE funding is the determining factor for a successful continuation, replication and/or transfer of the project’s outcomes. Thus, it is essential that beneficiaries explore the entire spectrum of financing options and to form a clear view about the realistic possibilities offered to them, according to the specifics of their project.</p> <p>International financial institutions, development banks, specialised financial institutions, venture capital funds, “green” funds, etc. are</p>

			<p>some of the potential capital providers. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is particularly active in providing funding for environmental projects, i.a. through the LIFE funded “Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)” and “Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCF)””, the “European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF)”, the JESSICA Programme. The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), also known as the “Junker Plan”, is another potential source of funds, and its action can be combined with that of the EIB. An advisory hub and an investment project portal are currently under development and will constitute a major source of information for project financing.</p> <p>For larger projects, most international banks offer, through their “climate units”, the possibility of issuing various financial instruments, the most fast growing of them being the so-called “green bonds”.</p> <p>For large projects containing infrastructure constructions, project finance techniques could be envisaged, whereas a new entity (a special purpose vehicle or SPV) must be set up, and become the recipient/issuer of financing instruments, including grants from the Cohesion Fund. Typically, such projects follow well established complex ownership plans, such as build-operate-transfer (BOT) or public-private-partnership (PPP) agreements, and require significant involvement of banking institutions at an early stage of the project design.</p> <p>In most cases, financial institutions will ask for a minimum own participation of around 20% in the capital of the future venture. Such participations should be sought from the project promoters, other private investors, angel investors, etc. Thus, an intense marketing effort should be envisaged by the project beneficiaries, to be carried out during the late stages of the project, and 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.</p>
	14.3	References	<p>Links to possible funding sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The European Investment Bank: http://www.eib.org/ - Natural Capital Financing Facility: http://www.eib.org/products/blending/ncff/index.htm - Private Finance for Energy Efficiency: http://www.eib.org/products/blending/pf4ee/index.htm - JESSICA Programme: http://www.eib.org/products/blending/jessica/index.htm - European Energy Efficiency Fund: http://www.eib.org/products/lending/equity_funds/infrastructure_debt_funds/european_energy_efficiency_fund.htm - The European Fund for Strategic Investments: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/jobs-growth-investment/plan/efsi/index_en.htm - European Investment Advisory Hub and European Investment Project Portal: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/investment-plan/investment-advisory-hub/ - Info on the Green Bonds can be found at the “Climate Bonds Initiative”: https://www.climatebonds.net/ - For an analysis of environmental impact bonds: https://centers.fuqua.duke.edu/case/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2015/01/Report_Nicola_EnvironmentalImpactBonds_2013.pdf - For a financial institution specialising in green project finance, see the “Green Investment Bank”: http://www.greeninvestmentbank.com/ - For an overview of sustainable finance: https://www.responsible-investor.com/reports/ - Project finance: http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/projectfinance.asp
DV	14.4	Continuation/repl	

		ication/ transfer scope	
DV	14.4.1	Entry into new entities/projects	
	14.4.1	Definition	Continuation means the continued use of the methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project remains limited to the entities involved in the project, but may be further spread geographically.
	14.4.1	Definition	Replication means, the same methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are used again in the same way and for the same purposes by other entities. .
	14.4.1	Definition	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.
DV	14.4.2	Entry into new sectors	
	14.4.2	Definition	The new sectors where the project method/technology is expected to be replicated/transferred should be chosen from the NACE code list.
	14.4.2	References	The list is available at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1893-20080429&qid=1425920009462&from=EN (Annex I).
DV	14.4.3	Entry into new geographic areas	
	14.4.3	Definition	NUTS is the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics of Europe, which is maintained by EUROSTAT.
	14.4.3	Guidance	Indicate the geographical area where the project method/technology is expected to be replicated/transferred.
	14.4.3	References	A list of NUTS regions is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NUTS_2013L&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=33907141&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC