8th Call for Applications – Application Pack 2012

4. Indicators and Environmental Information Guidance

The following paragraphs provide guidance on how to fill in the indicator sections C and D of the application form. These sections are mandatory parts of the application form and have to be completed by every applicant.

Why Indicators?

On the programme level Indicators serve various purposes. Primarily, indicators support the monitoring of the progress and effectiveness on programme and project level and deliver a basis for quantitative evaluation. They assist the Secretariat's assessment by forecasting impacts as well as highlighting visible and tangible results. Indicators also serve to measure project contributions to the Programme aim and objectives as well as to evaluate the Programme's contribution to EU, national and regional policies and strategies.

Project indicators are also useful as a controlling tool – to monitor partner performance and activity progress. Indicators create useful facts about the project activities and results and should be used by the Lead Beneficiary as a management tool. Numbers convince, so make use of indicators when communicating your results. Finally, figures are stronger than words – indicators provide evidence of the success of your project.

Some advice before starting:

- Take indicators seriously! Don't leave them to the last minute before submitting.
- Indicators cannot be changed during the project lifetime, so think about them carefully.
- Different people count differently; establish reliable definitions.
- Avoid double-counting.
- Most importantly, establish consistency with the project descriptions (activities, outputs and results).

Section C: Programme and Project Indicators

On programme level, indicators have been established for the Operational Programme (OP) for each priority to measure the progress and the effectiveness of its operations. They can be found in the Operational Programme following each priority description (chapter 4). Please also refer to Appendix 4.1 of the Operational Programme for definitions and explanatory notes on indicators, targets and data collection and the Fact Sheet on Indicators.

Programme Level Impacts

A number of programme level impacts were identified from the four programme priorities (OP, chapter 4). They are not an integral part of the Operational Programme but assist in the monitoring of progress made at programme level and in identifying effects made by implementing the Operational Programme through the projects.

The data on programme level impacts is collected from projects at application stage (Application Form) and at the end of a project (Final Report). They will be aggregated for the purposes of programme evaluation during and towards the end of programme implementation.

In the Application Form section C14.1, please indicate the relevant impact that your project is likely to contribute to compared to the current situation in the programme area. It is possible to choose more than one field, but please be selective by ticking no more than four (4) boxes.

Project Level: Core Output and Result Indicators
Each applicant needs to specify the pre-defined indicators according to the anticipated outcomes of the specific project. The indicators established will be part of the technical assessment of the application.

Once the project is approved, the indicators specified at application stage will be relevant for the reporting of the progress of the project through the periodical reporting: In each even report (second, fourth, and so on) the project will be required to report on the progress made regarding each indicator. At final report stage, all indicated targets should ideally be achieved. There are four different groups of indicators:

Groups of Indicators

1. COMPULSORY INDICATORS
   These indicators must be established for every project, thus it is compulsory to relate to each indicator and, if relevant, specify the exact indicator source/description regarding what you intend to measure.

2. GENERIC INDICATORS
   These indicators are potentially relevant for every project as they relate to activities cutting across all priorities.

3. PRIORITY INDICATORS
   It is compulsory to establish at least one output and one result indicator. The priority indicators are pre-defined for each of the four priorities. Each project will only have to consider those indicators relevant for the priority it applies under. If the priority indicators listed in the table do not suit the planned activities, outputs and results, additional indicators may be established. However, this must be duly justified!

4. ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS
   These indicators have to be considered by all projects in section D of the Application Form where Environmental Information on issues relevant for a project must be provided, please see the guidance further below.

Sub-Categories of Indicator-Groups

1. Core activities
2. Awareness raising activities
3. Activities strengthening transnational cooperation
4. Territorial coverage of projects

Types of Outcomes[1] and Examples

1. output – e.g. education course
2. result – e.g. 15 people taking course
3. impact – e.g. improved education, increased knowledge among 20-30 yrs in specific field.

The Indicator Table
The headline row of the indicator table that you will find in section C of the application form is illustrated and explained below:

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)
Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	**Baseline**	**Project target**	**Source of information**

1) This field is pre-defined based on the programme (priority) indicators, indicating whether the respective indicator measures an output, result or impact. They are not to be changed by projects.

2), 3) These columns contain the descriptions of the indicators established by the programme at priority level. They are not to be changed by projects.

4) Quantifying unit in which the indicator is counted (e.g. number, €, km, etc.), it is predetermined and cannot be changed.

[1] Please refer to Appendix 4.1 of the Operational Programme for definitions and explanatory information.

5) Quantity of the indicator at project start. This field is to be filled in by the project. The baseline will be zero for most cases unless the project builds on previously achieved outcomes.

6) Quantification of the indicator related to the expected quantity by the end of the project (target value). This field is to be filled in by the project.

7) States the source from which the indicator value will be derived during monitoring (e.g. project survey) and may provide a description to the indicator, if necessary.

Example

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	**Baseline**	**Project target**	**Source of information**
Output	transnational dissemination outputs	published material	number	**0**	**1**	**Project Leaflet**

How to complete the indicator table?

Each indicator shown in the table comprises the following elements that are pre-defined: kind of outcome (output, result or impact), indicator description and the unit in which the indicator will be measured (quantified).

In addition, each indicator comprises the following elements that need to be filled in by the applicant: the indicator baseline information, the target as well as the source of information. Accordingly, there are three columns to be completed in the table for each indicator chosen by a project.

Further Guidance

For certain indicators from the table in Section C, it may be necessary to establish a number of sub-indicators. For example, if certain groups of the society are targeted by one activity or bulk of activities it is mandatory to establish indicators for each social group addressed, as appropriate and viable; the same applies to a split by sex (Example 1).

Likewise, more than one indicator has to be established if different kinds of activities relate to one priority indicator (Example 2).

The same is the case for different types of outputs (Example 3). The table in Section C provides several rows for each of those indicators where the abovementioned cases may be relevant.

Example 1

Output/ Result/ Impact	**Priority/Programme Indicator description**	**Description**	**Unit**	**Baseline**	**Project target**	**Source of information**
Result	individuals in different social and age groups undertaken staff exchange	male 18-24	number	0	30	...
Result		female 18-24	number	0	25	...
Result		male 25-54	number	0	20	...
Result		female 25-54	number	0	15	...
Result		male 55+	number	0	10	...
Result		female 55+	number	0	20	...

Example 2

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	Baseline	Project target	Source of information
Result	transferred transnationally and implemented:	new technologies	number	0	1	...
Result		Services	number	0	5	...
Result		Pilots	number	0	5	...

Example 3

Output/ Result/ Impact	Priority/Programme Indicator description	Description	Unit	Baseline	Project target	Source of information
Output	transnational dissemination outputs	Exhibitions	number	0	4	...
Output		own events	number	0	6	...
Output		external events	number	0	10	...
Output		published material	number	0	0	...
Output		Websites	number	0	1	...
Output		TV & radio appear-ances	number	0	28	...
Output		dvd's	number	0	2	...
Output		Other	number	0	0	...

Important note: Please do not use indicators that represent a subset/subclass of another established indicator; this is advised in order to avoid double counting. For example, if you establish one indicator on the age group 18-24 for males and one for females, do not set up a third indicator on the total number of individuals in this age group. Another example of this is the combination of an indicator for the age group 18-24 and a second one for the total number of e.g. training course participants, of which the 18-24 year-olds are a subclass. The same rule is relevant for the different types of activities (e.g. events) and outputs (e.g. dissemination).

A project may, in exceptional cases, establish additional indicators that are not pre-defined at priority/programme level but are specifically relevant for the project. Please provide these in Section E ‘other information’, using the same table format as in Section C. The establishment of additional indicators must be duly justified. Please make sure that primarily the indicators pre-determined by the programme are used.

Section D: Environmental Information

Section D – Environmental information is a mandatory part of the application form and has to be completed by every applicant.

D.1A Please tick which of the classifications regarding environmental effects apply to your project.

- Neutral: no or only very small environmental effects.
- Positive: environmental effects lead to an improvement of the environmental condition.
- Negative: environmental effects lead to a degradation of the environment.

D.1B Please explain how and to what extent your project contributes to the classification you have chosen. This can be done by e.g. describing a clear link between the project activities and/or the end-results and the classifications.

D.2 Analogue to section D.1A, please indicate for each environmental issue/asset, which of the classifications regarding environmental effects applies to your project.

D.2B Please explain and if relevant provide comments on your entries in section D.2.

D.3 Please list relevant environmental protection objectives that your project relates to. For each objective, please state the relevant document (political agreement, policy paper, legal basis, etc.) and indicate the level at which it applies to. For assistance, please see the overview below).

D.4 If your project relates to certain environmental issues or is likely to have environmental effects (positive or negative), it is mandatory to establish the respective relevant indicator(s) for your project.

Please note that there are four environmental issues for which the description is already specified and the unit for quantification is predetermined. As far as applicable to your project, please prioritise to use these pre-defined indicators. They are the following:

Programme / priority indicator description	**Unit**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Source of information**
Biodiversity, flora and fauna: Natura 2000 areas affected	number			
Air and climatic factors: reduction in green house gas emissions	CO_2 equivalent (tons)			
Landscape: area subject of change	ha			
Use of renewable & non-renewable resources: additional capacity of renewable energy production	MWh			

Should they not be relevant please establish other relevant indicators based on the general ‘indicator description’ in the second column. Select a relevant indicator and define the elements for each indicator chosen: specification of the general indicator description, definition of the unit in which the indicator will be measured, baseline value, target value and source of information from which data will be collected.

Indicative Overview of Environmental Objectives for Section D.3

		Biodiversity, flora and fauna
EU		Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.
		Improve fisheries management to reverse the decline in stocks and ensure sustainable fisheries and healthy marine ecosystems, both in the EU and globally.
		Protect and where necessary restore the structure and functioning of natural systems
		OSPAR Convention: Protect and conserve the ecosystems and the biological diversity of the maritime area which are, or could be, affected as a result of human activities, and to restore, where practicable, marine areas which have been adversely affected, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, including Annex V and Appendix 3.
Belgium		Objectives as set out in the National Action Plan
Denmark		Objectives as set out in the action plan for the preservation of biodiversity
Netherlands		Re-establish the diversity of Dutch flora and fauna to make a proportional contribution to towards global biodiversity
Norway		Implement measures designed to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010
Sweden		By 2010 loss of biological diversity in Sweden will have been halted
		By 2015 the conservation status of threatened species in Sweden will have improved to the point where the proportion of evaluated species classified as threatened will have fallen by at least 30% on corresponding figures for 2000, with no increase in the percentage of species that have become regionally extinct.
Germany		Bring about a stable situation at a high level for all species and the habitats they represent
		Population and human health
EU		Make food safety and quality the objective of all players in the food chain
		Ensure that chemicals are only produced and used in ways that do not pose significant threats to human health
		Tackle issues related to outbreaks of infectious de
		Achieve a quality of environment where the levels of man-made contaminants do not give rise to significant impacts on, or risks to, human health
Denmark		Reduce harmful impacts on human health and on the environment to the greatest possible extent, no matter what
Norway		Intensify efforts to reach the targets for substances that are hazardous to health and the environment, and to eliminate emissions of the most environmentally hazardous substances by 2020.
		Reduce the environmental pressure caused by production and consumption in Norway.
Sweden		Newly manufactured finished products will as far as possible be free from: - new organic substances that are persistent and bioaccumulating, new substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic, and mercury, as soon as possible, but no later than 2007; - other carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic substances, and endocrine disrupting substances or highly allergenic substances, by 2010, if the products that contain them are intended to be used in such a way that they will enter natural cycles; - other organic substances that are persistent and bioaccumulating, and cadmium and lead, by 2010.
		Health and environmental risks associated with the manufacture and use of chemical substances will be reduced continuously up to 2010
		By 2015 the dietary and occupational exposure of the population to cadmium will be at a level that is safe from a long-term public health point of view.
		By 2010 environmental concentrations of radioactive substances emitted from all human activities will be so low as not to represent a threat to human health or biological diversity.
		By 2020 the annual incidence of skin cancer caused by ultraviolet radiation will not be greater than it was in 2000.
Germany		Raise the proportion of agricultural land farmed organically to 20% by 2010.
		Reduce the nitrogen surplus for the whole agricultural sector to 80 kg/ha by 2010.
		Soil
EU		Protect soils against erosion and pollution
Denmark		Make sure that soil contamination in urban areas and pollution that may threaten the current or future supply of drinking water does not give rise to health problems
Sweden		By 2010 the trend towards increased acidification of forest soils will have been reversed in areas that have been acidified by human activities, and a recovery will be under way.
U.K.		Objectives as set out in the "First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004- 2006’
		Water
EU		OSPAR Convention: Prevent pollution of the maritime area from ionising radiation through progressive and substantial reductions of discharges, emissions and losses of radioactive substances, with the ultimate aim of concentrations in the environment near background values for naturally occurring radioactive substances and close to zero for artificial radioactive substances
		OSPAR Convention: Prevent pollution of the maritime area by continuously reducing discharges, emissions and losses of hazardous substances, with the ultimate aim of achieving concentrations in the

		marine environment near background values for naturally occurring substances and close to zero for man-made synthetic substances.
		OSPAR Convention: Combat eutrophication in the OSPAR maritime area, in order to achieve and maintain a healthy marine environment where eutrophication does not occur
Netherlands		Keep NL safe and habitable and to limit the risk of (damage) from flooding as well as to prevent exhaustion of water reserves
Sweden		By 2010 not more than 5% of all lakes and 15% of the total length of running waters in the country will be affected by anthropogenic acidification.
		By 2010 Swedish Waterborne anthropogenic emissions of phosphorus compounds into lakes, streams and coastal waters will have decreased by at least 20% from 1995 levels. The largest reductions will be achieved in the most sensitive areas.
		By 2010 emissions of ammonia in Sweden will have been reduced by at least 15% compared with 1995 levels.
		By 2010 emissions of nitrogen oxides to air in Sweden will have been reduced to 148,000 tonnes.
		Lakes and watercourses must be ecologically sustainable and their variety of habitats must be preserved
		By 2010 long-term protection against development activities that restrict water use will be provided for water-bearing geological formations of importance in meeting present and future water supply needs.
		By 2010 the use of land and water will not cause changes in groundwater levels that adversely affect the water supply, soil stability, or the animal and plant life of adjoining ecosystems.
		By 2010 all bodies of water used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption, and providing more than 10 m³ a day as an average or serving more than 50 persons, will meet the Swedish standards for good-quality drinking water with respect to anthropogenic pollution. By 2010 long-term protection will be provided for at least 50% of marine environments of high conservation value and at least 70% of coastal and archipelago areas with significant natural and cultural assets. By 2005 another five marine areas, plus a further 14 by 2010, will be protected as nature reserves. Together, these will form a representative network of marine natural habitats. In addition, an area in which fishing is permanently banned will be established by 2006 for evaluation by 2010. A further three coastal and open sea areas with permanent bans will be established in the North Sea and the North Sea respectively by 2010 for evaluation by 2015. By 2010 total annual bycatches of marine mammals will not exceed 1% of each population. Bycatches of seabirds and nontarget fish species will have a negligible impact on the populations concerned or on the ecosystem.
		By 2008 catches of fish, including bycatches of juveniles, will not exceed levels commensurate with maintaining fish stocks of a size and composition sufficient to ensure that the ecosystem's basic structure and functions are preserved. Populations will have been restored to levels well above biologically safe limits.
		By 2010 noise and other disturbance from boat traffic will be negligible in particularly sensitive and designated archipelago and coastal areas.
		By 2010 discharges of oil and chemicals from ships will be minimized and reduced to a negligible level by stricter legislation and increased monitoring.
U.K.		Objectives as set out in the document "Directing the Flow – priorities for future water policy' Objectives as set out in the document 'Safeguarding Our Seas'
		Climatic factors
EU		Climatic factors In the short to medium term reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 8% compared with 1990 levels by 2008-12 (as agreed at Kyoto)
		In the longer term reduce global emissions even further by approximately 20-40% on 1990 levels by 2020;
		Financing: increase R&D, Dissemination funding
		Emission trading – national implementation
		Renewable energy: implementation RES-E Directive and biofuels directive
Belgium		Objectives as set in the National Climate Plan
Denmark		Reduce emissions of six greenhouse gases by 21 per cent between 1990 and 2008-12
		to halve the greenhouse gas emissions of the industrialised countries by 2030
Netherlands		Netherlands: Achieve a sustainable energy housekeeping (neutral climate effects, safe and available at a reasonable price) and sustainable mobility (acceptable environmental effects and accessibility)
Norway		Ensure that Norway meets its commitment under the Kyoto Protocol
		play an active role in developing a more ambitious global climate agreement for the period after 2012
Sweden		As an average for the period 2008–12, the emissions of greenhouse gases will be at least 4% lower than in 1990.
U.K.		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent below base year levels by 2008-12, and reducing CO2 emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 10 per cent of electricity to be supplied from renewables by 2010/11, with an aspiration to double this by 2020.
Germany		From 2008-2012 reduce the six green house gasses named in the Kyoto Protocol by 21% compared to 1990
		In the long term stabilising green house gas emissions at a level which prevents dangerous disturbances of the climate system

		Air
Belgium		Objectives as set out in the Federal Ozone Plan 2004-2007
Denmark		The content of suspended particles in the air must be so low as to have no negative impact on the quality of the life and health of the Danish population or the environment
		Denmark must reduce acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone. Effective implementation of international regulations on the emission of SO2, NOX,VOC and NH3 in Denmark by 2010 has top priority.
Norway		introduce the necessary measures and instruments needed to ensure that Norway meets its commitment to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) under the Gothenburg Protocol by 2010.
Sweden		A level of sulphur dioxide of 5 µg/m³ as an annual mean will have been achieved in all municipalities by 2005.
		A level of nitrogen dioxide of 60 µg/m³ as an hourly mean and of 20 µg/m³ as an annual mean will largely not be exceeded by 2010.
		By 2010 concentrations of ground-level ozone will not exceed 120 µg/m³ as an 8-hour mean.
		By 2010 emissions in Sweden of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), excluding methane, will have been reduced to 241,000 tonnes.
		A level of particles (PM10) of 35 µg/m³ as a daily mean and of 20 µg/m³ as an annual mean will not be exceeded by 2010.
		A level of particles (PM2.5) of 20 µg/m³ as a daily mean and of 12 µg/m³ as an annual mean will not be exceeded by 2010. The daily mean may not be exceeded for more than 37 days per year.
		A level of benzo(a)pyrene of 0.3 ng/m³ as an annual mean will largely not be exceeded by 2015.
		By 2010 emissions of nitrogen oxides to air in Sweden will have been reduced to 148,000 tonnes.
		By 2010 the great majority of emissions of ozone-depleting substances will have ceased.
U.K.		Objectives as defined in the "Air Quality Strategy 2000'
Germany		By 2010 concentrations of the main air pollutants should be reduced with around 70% compared to 1990.
		Energy efficiency
EU		Financing: Increase R&D, Dissemination funding
		Low carbon technology investment fund (EIB)
		Technology Platforms related to low carbon technologies (e.g. hydrogen and photovoltaics)
		Energy Service Directive
		Buildings Directive
		Emission trading: review 2006
		Eco-design directive
		Energy efficiency standards for energy-using products
		implementation daughter directives
		Energy labelling including Energy Star (extension of scope)
		Incentive schemes and fiscal instruments
		Intelligent Energy Europe Programme
		Clean vehicles
		Hydrogen pilot project
Germany		By 2002 aiming for an approximate doubling of energy - and raw materials productivity in relation to 1990 and 1994 respectively
Germany		Increase the proportion of renewable energy sources to 4.2% of the primary energy consumption and 12.5% of the electricity consumption between the years 2000 and 2010.
		Use of renewable and non renewable sources
EU		Break the links between economic growth, the use of resources and the generation of waste
		Prioritise waste prevention, followed by recycling, waste recovery and incineration, and finally, only as a last resort, land filling.
		The target is to reduce the quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% on 2000 levels by 2010 and in the order of 50% by 2050.
		Transport demands accessibility and mobility
		Decouple transport growth significantly from growth in Gross Domestic Product in order to reduce congestion and other negative side-effects of transport.
		Bring about a shift in transport use from road to rail, water and public passenger transport so that the share of road transport in 2010 is no greater than in 1998
		Landscape
Sweden		By 2010 all meadow and pasture land will be preserved and managed in such a way as to preserve its value. The area of traditionally managed meadow land will increase by at least 5,000 hectares and the area of managed pasture land of the most endangered types will increase by at least 13,000 hectares by 2010.
		Small-scale habitats on farmland will be preserved to at least the same extent as today throughout the

		country. By 2005 a strategy will have been adopted to increase the number of such habitats on the agricultural plains of Sweden.
		The number and extent of culturally significant landscape features that are managed will increase by about 70% by 2010.
		By 2010 damage to soil and vegetation caused by human activities will be negligible.
		Noise in mountain areas from motor vehicles driven off-road and from aircraft will be reduced.
U.K.		Objectives as set out in the in the White Paper 'Our Countryside: the future'
		Transport demands accessibility and mobility
Germany		Decouple economic output and transport by reducing freight transport intensity by around 5% and passenger transport by 20% by the year 2020, as compared with the 1999 figures.
		Increase the proportion (modal split) of non motorised transport and environmentally friendly forms of transport, such as rail, public transport and the waterways. In 2015 freight transport by rail should have a 24.3% share and inland shipping should have a 14.1% share. The goal for public passenger transport is to rise the share of the overall transport output.
		Noise
Denmark		Objectives as set out in the national strategy
U.K.		Objectives as set out in the 'National Ambient Noise Strategy'
		Land use
U.K.		Objectives as set out in the document "Regional Spatial Strategies"
Germany		New land use to account for maximum 30 ha per day in the year 2020

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