

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS

Result indicators

1) Localities benefiting from new and rehabilitated facilities (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 1.1 interventions. It quantifies the extension of specific infrastructure – water supply network, which can be translated in economic, and accessibility benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is sensitive to the intervention, capture the results after the completion of the projects;
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary from the final report;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

2) Population equivalent for which waste water is treated according to NTPA 001 (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	2

Comments:

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 1.1 interventions. It quantifies its usefulness for the end – users represented by population, which can be translated in economic, social, and public health benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, but can be influenced by other factors, such as cost of services, existing alternatives.
- The indicator is obtained from beneficiaries in a period following the finalization of the project, which makes it less available. As data related to population is available from different sources, the collection costs are not very high.

3) additional Population connected to water supply services (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	2

Comments:

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 1.1 interventions. It quantifies its usefulness for the end – users represented by population, which can be translated in economic, social, and public health benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, but can be influenced by other factors, such as cost of services, existing alternatives.
- The indicator is obtained from beneficiaries after the finalization of the project.
- As data related to population is available from different sources, the collection costs are not very high.

4) additional Population equivalent connected to sewage services (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	2

Comments:

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 1.1 interventions. It quantifies its usefulness for the end – users represented by population, which can be translated in economic, social, and public health benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, but can be influenced by other factors, such as cost of services, existing alternatives.
- The indicator is obtained from beneficiaries after the finalization of the project.
- As data related to population is available from different sources, the collection costs are not very high.

5) Localities in which the air quality is improved (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 3.1 interventions. It quantifies the air quality in a specific area, which can be translated in economic, public health, environment and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects, but it is also influenced by other factors (other polluting sources). The impact of the project on the environment can be better measured by the decrease of specific pollutants in the air;
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary from the final report; it is monitored and measured by environment authorities as well;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

6) Reduction of SO₂ emissions (tones)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 3.1 interventions. It quantifies the air quality in a specific area, which can be translated in economic, public health, environment and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects.
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project completion; it is monitored and measured by environment authorities as well;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

7) Reduction of NO_x emissions (tones)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 3.1 interventions. It quantifies the air quality in a specific area, which can be translated in economic, public health, environment and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects.
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project completion; it is monitored and measured by environment authorities as well;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

8) Rehabilitated thermal capacity (MWth)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	2

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 3.1 interventions. It quantifies the energy efficiency, which can be translated in economic, environment and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects.
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project completion, based on the technical specifications, direct measurement and simple calculation;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is rather low; since no significant additional resources are needed for its usage.

9) population benefiting from improved air quality (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 3.1 interventions. It quantifies the usefulness for end-users, as well as for indirect beneficiaries, which can be translated in economic, public health, and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects, but it is also influenced by other factors (other polluting sources).
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project completion; it is monitored and measured by environment authorities as well;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

10) Surface of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites benefiting from measures implementation (ha)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
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3	3	3	3
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Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 4.1 interventions. It quantifies the extension of specific infrastructure – protected area, which can be translated in economic and environment benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results during and after the completion of the projects;
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary through progress reports;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

11) management plans implemented (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 4.1 interventions. It quantifies the strengthening of specific administrative capacity, which can be translated in economic and environment benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects, provided that management plans developed under the SOP ENV are put into practice;
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary with some delay after the project completion;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

12) Reduction of incidence to floods risk (%)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	2

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 5.1 interventions. It quantifies the reduction of flood risk in a specific area, which can be translated in economic and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, but it can be influenced by other factors (volume of rainfalls in a specific area and time interval, quantity of melted snow);

- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project completion, for example by measuring the floods incidence within a year; it is monitored and measured by environment authorities as well;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is rather low, but it has to be monitored more often when the risk of incidence is higher.

13) Population benefiting from floods protection projects (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	2

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 5.1 interventions. It quantifies the usefulness to population, which can be translated in economic and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is relatively sensitive to the intervention, but it can be influenced by other factors (volume of rainfalls in a specific area and time interval, quantity of melted snow);
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project completion; it is monitored and measured by local authorities and environment authorities as well;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is rather low.

14) population benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	2

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 5.1 interventions. It quantifies the usefulness for population, which can be translated in economic and social benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results after the completion of the projects.
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary at the end of project implementation, through the final report. Specific data on population is collected with the support of local authorities.
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is rather low, since no significant additional resources are needed for its usage.

15) Extended coast area (km2)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 5.2 interventions. It quantifies the extension of specific infrastructure – coastal area, which can be translated in economic and environment benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is sensitive to the intervention, capturing the results during and after the completion of the projects;
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary after the project implementation; it is also monitored by environment authorities;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

16) information requests received by the Information centre (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
2	2	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of interventions financing the development and functioning of the Information Centre. However, measuring the *requests answered by the IC* would be even more relevant for capturing the effects (results) of the intervention.
- The indicator is partially sensitive to the intervention and will capture its progress only after the Centre is fully functional.
- It is easily available from beneficiaries and can be updated as often as needed.
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage, except for the operational costs resulting from reporting requirements at project level and for OP monitoring, at the level of the MA/ACIS.

17) website visits (number)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of interventions financing the development of websites.
- The indicator is partially sensitive to the intervention and will capture its progress only after the project is completed
- It is easily available by triggering specific reports.
- Due to this, it has limited collection costs.

18) Population awareness level (%)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	2

Comments

- The indicator is very relevant for measuring the results of interventions financing all types publicity and promotion activities (events, campaigns, materials, on-line content etc), for KAI 4.1 and KAI 6.2
- The indicator is partially sensitive to the intervention and will capture its progress only after the project is completed. Also, it can be influenced by other factors such as initiatives developed from other funding sources, as well as by the quality of the dissemination activities.
- It is only available through specific studies/surveys.
- Due to this, it has higher collection costs.

Indicators number 59-64 have been introduced as a result of the system level analysis (See table 12)

19) number of waste Projects

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
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3	3	3	3
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Comments

- The indicator is relevant for the purpose for which it is collected, that of measuring the direct outputs at programme level, respectively the number of contracted and implemented projects in the field of waste management;
- The indicator is very sensitive to the intervention and it directly captures its progress over time. Any change in the variable it monitors – in this case, development of projects - is immediately reflected in the value of the indicator (number of projects).
- It is easily available from beneficiaries, from progress and final reports and can be updated by the MA as soon as reports are received.
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator remains low, although some analysis has to be done in order to determine the project nature (air pollution); no significant additional resources are needed for its usage, except for the operational costs resulting from reporting requirements at project level and for OP monitoring, at the level of the MA/ACIS.

20) Purchased land with significant value in terms of biodiversity becoming public property (ha)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the output of the projects financing the rehabilitation of habitats under KAI 4.1.
- The indicator is very sensitive to the intervention and it directly captures its progress over time. Any change in the variable it monitors – in this case, purchased land - is immediately reflected in the value of the indicator (hectares).
- The indicator is available from beneficiaries, through progress reports and can be updated every time new reports are received from them.
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage, except for the operational costs resulting from reporting requirements at project level and for OP monitoring, at the level of the MA/ACIS.

21) Rehabilitated area used for public/economic purposes (ha)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is relevant for measuring the results of KAI 2.2 interventions. It quantifies the extension of specific infrastructure – land to be used, which can be translated in economic benefits. It can be aggregated and can provide relevant information beyond project level (at KAI, PA or OP level).
- The indicator is sensitive to the intervention, capture the results after the completion of the projects;
- It can be obtained from the beneficiary with some delay after the project implementation, but it doesn't need specific studies for its calculation;
- The cost associated to collecting, monitoring and reporting this indicator is relatively low, since no additional resources are needed for its usage.

22) See indicator 58

23) Degree of satisfaction of training participants (%)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	2	2	3

Comments

- The indicator is very relevant for measuring the results of interventions financing training activities
- The indicator is sensitive to the intervention but will capture its progress only after the project is completed.
- It is only available through specific studies, based on assessments made by participants at the end of training activities. Due to this, it has low collection costs.

24) Total amount of advisory services received (expertise and advice) (man-days)

Multi-criteria analysis scoring

Relevance	Sensitivity	Availability	Cost
3	3	3	3

Comments

- The indicator is very relevant for measuring the outputs of interventions financing the delivery of advisory services to structures responsible with the management and coordination of SI.
- The indicator is very sensitive to the intervention and will immediately capture its progress.
- It is easily available from beneficiaries and can be updated as often as needed.
- Due to this, it has low collection costs.

Newly proposed indicators resulting from the individual analysis

25) NUMBER OF PROJECTS (HEATING SYSTEMS)

26) PARTICIPANTS AT EVENTS ORGANIZED (NUMBER)