**Multi-indicator assessment of a water-saving agricultural engineering project in North Beijing, China**

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| **Study ID** | **indicators** | **methods** | **scale** | **practices** |
| ID60 | An integrated indicator was created  to assist in interpretation of the overall change  Following Zhong  (2014), the integrated indicator included four components: EUE (energy use efficiency),  weighting LCA score, net profit and ecological service value. The indicator was calculated using Eq. (4):  (4) | Firstly, input-output methodology for energy efficiency measurement  Secondly, LCA (life cycle assessment) was used to estimate environmental effects of the programme.  Thirdly, the  economic benefits of the changed systems were estimated using an  input-output balance approach.  Fourthly, both ecological service value  and social impact were analyzed based on surveys **involving questionnaires and interviews**. | Numeric and qualitative (normalization and weights were applied) | The good practice is related to the creation of a comprehensive indicator to evaluate the impact of the assessed programme. The indicator comprises four components: energy efficiency, environmental performance, economic performance, and ecological and social performance. |

(4)

Where, is the integrated indicator; W is the coefficient of weighting and the value of the four aspects is 0.25, respectively (Zhong, 2014); Vmi and Vpi are the values of ith impact of maize and paddy production, respectively; and Ri is the reference value of *i*th impact. The reference values were the average values across the period 2009–2011, which for EUE, weighting LCA score, net profit and ecological service value were 2.64 (Liu et al., 2013), 7.15 (Liang, 2009), 6,195 Yuan ha−1 (Luo et al., 2017) and 6,114 Yuan ha−1 (Li et al., 2016), respectively.