

TEACHING MATERIAL GUIDANCE

1. Title of the material

Manual on the integration of measures and measure packages in a SUMP - Start for beginners cities

http://sump-network.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/trainings/all_english/PROSPERITY_Mon_Eva_Training_Summary_EN.pdf

2. Which section of the SUMP it is relevant to?

The material presents a method of evaluating the SUMPs and their measures. Material characteristics are in accordance with section 11.1.

3. Which Mobility Manager knowledge this material is the most relevant to?

It is related transport and mobility planning: evaluation of transport measures (section 1e of the Mobility Manager competences).

4. Problem approached and content overview

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities are used to provide information to planners and decision makers to identify problems, potential successes or need for readjustment of a SUMP and its measures. M&E is an essential part of a SUMP in order to keep track of the planning process and measure implementation to understand what works well and less well, and to build the business case and evidence base for the wider application of similar measures in the future.

The basis of the M&E process is collecting, monitoring and evaluating data about the progress of the SUMP and the effect of its measures before, during and after their implementation.

Monitoring is an assessment of what has happened to a measure planned in a SUMP or to an outcome resulting from a SUMP – for example, if it was planned to build 10 km of bike path, whether they were actually built; or if the aim was to increase bus passenger numbers by 10% in the first year of a SUMP, whether this occurred. By measuring the situation before measure implementation and after, it is possible to monitor such factors.

Evaluation investigates the reasons why a change observed by means of monitoring actually occurred. Consequently it is more complex than monitoring. For example, bus passenger numbers may indeed increase by 10% but understanding why they did so is more difficult – for example, it could be because the buses have been improved as part of the SUMP, but it could also be because the economy went into recession and fewer people were able to afford to travel by car. If measures that were planned to be implemented as part of the SUMP were not implemented, it is very important to



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understand why, but it may be difficult to do so because those responsible for implementation may not want to explain the situation.

Monitoring and evaluation if properly carried out helps:

- Improved project management and tracking achievement of objectives – whether what is planned is actually implemented.
- To develop greater knowledge of cause and effect relationships (for example, whether making buses faster gets people to change from car to bus).
- Data to better guide future decisions and investments.
- Learning in general.

5. Who could be interested in this material?

Students who are looking for:

- information on the basic goals and assumptions of monitoring and evaluation,
- basic requirements for carrying out monitoring and evaluation,
- hints on how to deal with basic difficulties related to e.g. lack of data,
- a catalog of good practices and advice on how to avoid fundamental errors when conducting an evaluation,
- training materials dedicated to carrying out monitoring and evaluation.

6. What is worth mentioning as an innovative factor for the reader?

The material does not contain innovative values. The strength of the material is the reference to the basic mistakes made in the monitoring and evaluation of the SUMP. Additionally, the reader was acquainted in a general scope with the basic barriers and arguments from decision makers or people who face the challenge of performing an evolution. The basis is the reference to evaluation training materials.

7. Limitations

The presented material is very brief and deals quite generally with the problem of monitoring and evaluation of projects. The material focuses on basic organizational difficulties and barriers. It does not refer to detailed technical difficulties related to the selection of indicators, determining the expected result or data collection methods.



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