EIB Jaspers
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANS

Interactive sessions:
Monitoring & Evaluation of SUMPs at National and EU Level

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National and EU level need to know following about SUMPs:

- Quality of **process** (SUMP development)
- Quality of **content** (SUMP document)
- Extent and quality of **implementation** (Action plan)
- **Impact** (Indicators)

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Why monitor and evaluate SUMPs?
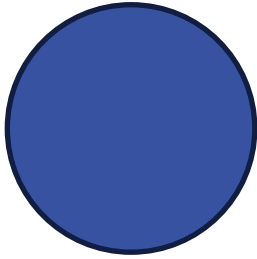
At EU/national/regional level

- So EU/MS/region know about progress of SUMP roll-out – including the quality/existence of SUMPs and the implementation of measures.
- Overview of impacts at EU/national/regional level.
- Comparisons between cities.
- Highlights best practice cities and those in need of more help, external feedback to cities on quality
- Helps allocate funding.

At local level

- The input for the evidence based planning principle central to SUMPs.
- Learning from the process of SUMP preparation for future updates
- Cities can track progress towards achieving their own SUMP objectives and make adjustments to the strategy if necessary

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How to monitor and evaluate SUMPs at higher levels?

Suggestions here to inform group discussions…

- Process: compare SUMP to national guidelines
- Content: external quality review
- Implementation: reporting by cities
- Impact: EU's SUMI indicators can help (once revised)

Best practice in M&E SUMPs at higher levels:

- **Process: Quality Control in Slovenia**
  - ➤ Certified trained quality reviewers
  - ➤ Check process and content at 2 stages of developing every SUMP financed by Ministry
- **Content: Flanders quality review of existing plan**
  - ➤ "Quick scan", defined in law, questions on:
    - Any changes in the planning context since first SUMP adopted?
    - Are all the actors still committed to the SUMP?
    - Are there areas of the plan that have not been implemented or objectives not achieved? If so, why?

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Best practice in M&E SUMPs at higher levels:

- Implementation: Reporting in Slovenia
  - 7 years after developing SUMP.
  - Defined in the contract for co-financing.
  - Based on the Action plan.
- Impact: France
  - Core indicator set defined in law.
  - Gathered by cities, curated and published by agency (Cerema).

Some issues and challenges in M&E SUMPs (not exhaustive list):

- Need to strike balance between:
  - Requiring standard quality SUMP; and losing local context in each SUMP
  - Requiring reporting by cities, compared to helping them with SUMPs
  - Incentivising by linking finance to quality; and alienating cities
- How to measure actual quality on top of compliance check-lists ?
- Resources required at centre to M&E SUMPs (and provide quality review?)
- Convincing cities that common set of indicators is worth collecting

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Objectives and structure of interactive session

Objectives

- Identify key challenges related to this topic

- Identify possible ways to deal with challenges

- Exchange experience

Structure

- Plenary: identification and prioritisation of challenges (20 minutes)

- Group work: each group gets one challenge to discuss and identify possible solutions (20 minutes)

- Report back in plenary (30 minutes)

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Initial plenary – list and prioritise challenges

- 20 minutes in total including report back

- Each person thinks and writes their top 2/3 challenges for the development of the NSSP topic on coloured cards using thick pens, these are then stuck on wall or flipchart

- Clustering of challenges into groups Discussion around the challenges posted

- Prioritisation : each person gets 8 stickers and can allocate them to minimum 2 challenges as they wish

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Breakout groups – dealing with key challenges

- 20 minutes

- Break out groups of 4 to 5 people

- Each group should develop solutions and recommendations, for Member States **and** EC, related to one of the key NSSP challenges identified in the initial plenary

- You will be allocated your group's challenge by the facilitator

- One person is nominated as the final plenary presenter

- Discuss the challenge within the group, reflecting your own experiences, then solutions/recommendations are discussed

- Summarise the challenge and solutions/recommendations on a flip chart

- Clearly number your solutions/recommendations

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Final plenary

- Up to 30 minutes
- Each group presents the outcomes of their discussion
- Short discussion around each presentation
- Prioritisation : each person gets 8 stickers and can allocate them to minimum 2 solutions/recommendations as they wish
- Questions, comments and discussion

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Key points - Rationale for national monitoring and evaluation

- Data can help cities identify where they are, where they want to go, and to keep track
- Data helps to show impacts of policies
- Helps to go beyond CBA and pick up on achievement of other objectives
- It is a legal obligation for some indicators eg noise or air quality
- National level needs data to be able to move forward with its policies and spending plans eg for public transport funding
- Data help to understand needs of local people and actors in mobility
- Commission has role in convincing cities and countries of this need as well!

Key points - Scale of monitoring and evaluation

- Scale should be different in different types of urban node

- This is related to the different challenges that are faced by different urban nodes e.g. metropolitan Barcelona is very different to Burgos (isolated city in northern Spain)

- Therefore, indicators might have to be different for these different types of cities

- This implies common minimim set of indicators plus additional ones to reflect the specific local context and local challenges

- (Spain and JASPERS have worked together to identify FUAs; have noted that different types of nodes have different characteristics e.g. the size of the hinterland of the FUA)

Key points - Methodology

- Big difference theory and practice

- Need to distinguish outputs, outcomes and impacts – which relates to what you want to achieve?

- From which angle do you approach define indicator set – transport or planning or what?

- MUST do proper inventory of existing data and try to integrate existing data into any new indicator set (though NB this isn't easy – Commission appeals for help with doing its inventory at EU level)

- Relationship with targets; governance of targets; think about implications of choice of indicators for possible future targets

- Externalities – to what extent should they be included? See for example Dutch comprehensive welfare indicators – this helps to define a meaningful indicator set

- NB distributive effects – WHO is being impacted, not just what the total impact is – these should be included in your indicator set if you can

- Only indicators that are ABSOLUTELY essential should go into legislation as legislation is difficult to change. Maybe use a comply and change approach

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Key points - Resources and capacity

- Strong relationship between resources and capacity, and the indicator set – more (new) indicators, more resources needed

- Member states are currently rather in the dark at the present time regarding what indicators they will be required to report on

- Keep the data as simple as possible because further capacity is required for analysis and the more complex the data then the more complex the analysis

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