

Monitoring – tasks			
Task	Monitoring and evaluation of project / programme performance	Monitoring and evaluation of change	Remedial action
Order of the tasks	1	1	2
Input information	<p>Baseline information - values of indicators established in Diagnosis. Objectives and targets set in Visioning. The scope and extent of the regeneration programme (developed in Programming) and the details of individual projects within its framework (selected in Implementation). The data collected within the life cycle of the projects, recording the changes in sustainability issues resulting from this project (Implementation). Summation of stakeholder needs and priorities.</p>	<p>Baseline information - values of indicators established in Diagnosis. Updated (current) values of the indicators. Ongoing feedback from stakeholders.</p>	<p>Effects of evaluation of performance and change, e.g. in form of the list of indicator values reflecting no change or negative change in comparison to the baseline situation and targets that have not been met.</p>
How to complete the task?	<p>Compare the achievements of the regeneration programme with the objectives and targets established in the Visioning. Have the targets been met? Compare the advancement of the individual projects with their predicted time-limits, budget and impact on socio-economic and other sustainability issues.</p> <p>If any negative, unpredicted effects have occurred, remedial action(s) need to be applied. Aim at full accountability of the project – inform the stakeholders about the progress,</p> <p>Set-up a one point quick reaction complaints</p>	<p>Measure the values of the indicators developed in Diagnosis and compare them to the baseline situation. Include in the assessment the indicators reflecting subjective views of the stakeholders and, preferably, also the external perception of LUDA.</p> <p>The comparison of changes between the statistic figures, internal and external perception allows evaluation of the success of the regeneration programme and indicates if / what kind of remedial action is necessary to improve the results.</p> <p>Engage stakeholders in the evaluation.</p>	<p>Target the remedial action(s) at the areas of the worst performance.</p> <p>Monitor frequency and commonality of complaints and other comments from stakeholders to prioritise remedial actions.</p> <p>While designing the remedial action, the sustainability issues need to be taken into consideration. In the course of the remedial action, none of these issues should be compromised.</p> <p>Follow the remedial action with its own monitoring and evaluation, to assess if it</p>

	centre where stakeholder concerns can be addressed promptly, e.g. the UK's Considerate Contractor Scheme.		has been successful.
Methods and techniques	<p>Analytic Hierarchy Process Availability of public, Near-Residential Green Spaces Cost-Benefit Analysis GIS Life Cycle Analysis Risk Assessment Methods Social Cost-Benefit Analysis Spider Analysis Survey Questionnaires</p>	<p>Analytic Hierarchy Process Ecological Footprint Economic Impact Assessment Environmental Impact Assessment Expert Judgement Flag Model GIS Life Cycle Analysis MASTER Quality of Life Assessment Semantic Differential Social Cost-Benefit Analysis Social Impact Assessment Spider Analysis Survey Questionnaires</p>	<p>Analysis of Interconnected Decision Areas Cost-Benefit Analysis Environmental Impact Assessment Environmental Impact Model Expert Judgement GIS Life Cycle Analysis Quality of Life Assessment Social Impact Assessment SWOT Analysis</p>
Output of the task	Monitoring of performance measures the success of the regeneration programme and the individual projects. The monitoring helps to answer the question: Have the programme achieved what was expected?	Evaluation of change allows to judge, whether the quality of life in LUDA has improved.	Amendments to the regeneration programme, master plan or changes and mitigation measures in the individual projects.
Overall output of this step	<p>Answers to the following question: have the regeneration programme been successful? Has it brought the desired changes to the quality of life of LUDA residents? What are stakeholder perceptions of the changes? Have there been any negative, unpredicted effects? Evaluation indicates the need for improvement of the regeneration programme, master plan or individual projects. These amendments are delivered by the remedial action(s). Monitoring also updates the baseline information and therefore provides new baseline data for any future endeavours.</p>		

To learn more about the tasks in Monitoring go to section 3.5. in [Handbook E4](#)