SIEMENS

Metroville Urban Rail Expansion Project - KPI Development Template

Technical Feasibility KPIs

KPI 1:

KPI Name:

Design Acceptance Rate(%)

Definition (What it measures):

It portrays the efficiency of designing and compliance team as it measures the number of designs approved by municipal corporation out of total designs submitted.

Measurement Method (How data will be gathered and calculated):

Data will be gathered through the weekly submissions of design team and number of audits and consultation meeting performed by compliance team Formula = (Number of Designs Accepted/Total number of Desings submitted) x 100

Rationale (Why this KPI is important):

This is a important KPI to track as it's the First step out of many to start the project and keep it going. By tracking this KPI and identifying and improving the flaws thus increasing efficiency, will decrease a TAT of a project implementation that is from designing to construction.

KPI 2:

KPI Name:

Construction completion rate(%)

Definition (What it measures):

It is the rate of construction of rail track per unit length

Measurement Method (How data will be gathered and calculated):

Data will be gathered weekly by a supervisor appointed at the site who'll make daily reports of construction and at End of week will summarize and present it to PMs. Formula = (Track Length constructed / Track length planned to construct) x 100

Rationale (Why this KPI is important):

This will help us keep track of implementational efficiency and make the improvements needed by identifying the flaws accordingly.

Environmental Sustainability KPIs

KPI 1:

KPI Name:

Reduction in emissions

Definition (What it measures):

It measures the decrease of emissions by calculating the number of passenger shift from road to rail transport

Measurement Method (How data will be gathered and calculated):

Data can be measured yearly after the implementation of project as calculating the total number of passengers travelling per year and then dividing it by area of city and calculating the increase in the passenger/km Formula = (Emissions by road – Emissions by rail) x (no of passenger increase per km)

Rationale (Why this KPI is important):

This will be the key KPI to measure the change in emissions before the implementation of project and after. Will also provides us important insight of where the passengers/km aren't increased as expected to improve the mobility and efficiency of project.

KPI 2:

KPI Name:

Initiative alignment(%)

Definition (What it measures):

It measures the actual % implementation of initiative to the initiatives planned

Measurement Method (How data will be gathered and calculated):

Data will be gathered by weekly report made by compliance team which keeps check the number of initiatives covered. Formula = (Number of initiatives implemented / Number of initiatives planned) x 100

Rationale (Why this KPI is important):

This is a key KPI which keeps us on track of goals of Project

Community Acceptance KPIs

KPI 1:

KPI Name:

Community Acceptance rate(%)

Definition (What it measures):

It measures the amount of people satisfied by the project out of total population of particular area.

Measurement Method (How data will be gathered and calculated):

Data will be gathered by Monthly campaigns both offline and online by CRM team which asks the people of the area in which construction's going to start and area where construction is on going. Formula = (Positive responses / Total Responses collected) x 100

Rationale (Why this KPI is important):

This is will give us a brief idea on peoples need to access the transportation and their willingness to travel from it. It can also help us predict the number of passengers/km can travel in future.

KPI 2:

KPI Name:

Improved rail access rate(%)

Definition (What it measures):

It measures the number of people getting access to the railway station in 500m-800m radius out of total population in area.

Measurement Method (How data will be gathered and calculated):

Data can be gathered by calculating the number of societies and residences in 500m-800m radius of railway station. Formula = (Residents with access / total population of area) x 100

Rationale (Why this KPI is important):

It gives a very important insight of how many people can be benefited from the project by access of station nearby.