

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Action	Project Management Phases with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	
Initiating		
1. Demonstrate project need and feasibility.	A document confirming that there is a need for the project deliverables and describing, in broad terms: the deliverables, means of creating the deliverables, costs of creating and implementing the deliverables, benefits to be obtained by implementing the deliverables.	
2. Obtain project authorization.	 A "go/no go" decision is made by the sponsor. A project manager is assigned. A "project charter" is created which Formally recognizes the project Is issued by a manager external to the project and at a high enough organizational level so that he or she can meet project needs Authorizes the project manager to apply resources to project activities 	
3. Obtain authorization for the phase.	 A "go/no go" decision is made by the sponsor which authorizes the project manager to apply organizational resources to the activities of a particular phase Written approval of the phase is created which Formally recognizes the existence of the phase Is issued by a manager external to the project and at a high enough organizational level so that he or she can meet project needs 	
Planning		
4. Describe project scope.	 Statement of project scope Scope management plan Work breakdown structure 	
5. Define and sequence project activities.	An activity list (list of all activities that will be performed on the project)	



	Updates to the work breakdown structure (WBS)A project network diagram
6. Estimate durations for activities and resources required.	 Estimate of durations (time required) for each activity and assumptions related to each estimate Statement of resource requirements Updates to activity list
7. Develop a project schedule.	 Project schedule in the form of Gantt charts, network diagrams, milestone charts, or text tables Supporting details, such as resource usage over time, cash flow projections, order/delivery schedules, etc.
8. Estimate costs.	 Cost estimates for completing each activity Supporting detail, including assumptions and constraints Cost management plan describing how cost variances will be handled
9. Build a budget and spending plan.	 A cost baseline or time-phased budget for measuring/monitoring costs A spending plan, telling how much will be spent on what resources at what time
10. Create a formal quality plan. (optional)	 Quality management plan, including operational definitions Quality verification checklists
11. Create a formal project communications plan. (optional)	A communication management plan, including:



12. Organize and acquire staff.	 Role and responsibility assignments Staffing plan Organizational chart with detail as appropriate Project staff Project team directory
13. Identify risks and plan to respond. (optional)	A document describing potential risks, including their sources, symptoms, and ways to address them
14. Plan for and acquire outside resources. (optional)	 Procurement management plan describing how contractors will be obtained Statement of work (SOW) or statement of requirements (SOR) describing the item (product or service) to be procured Bid documents, such as RFP (request for proposal), IFB (invitation for bid), etc. Evaluation criteria means of scoring contractor's proposals Contract with one or more suppliers of goods or services
15. Organize the project plan.	 A comprehensive project plan that pulls together all the outputs of the preceding project planning activities
16. Close out the project planning phase.	A project plan that has been approved, in writing, by the sponsor A "green light" or okay to begin work on the project
17. Revisit the project plan and re-plan if needed.	 Confidence that the detailed plans to execute a particular phase are still accurate and will effectively achieve results as planned.
Executing	
18. Execute project activities.	 Work results (deliverables) are created. Change requests (i.e., based on expanded or contracted project) are identified. Periodic progress reports are created.



	 Team performance is assessed, guided, and improved if needed. Bids/proposals for deliverables are solicited, contractors (suppliers) are chosen, and contracts are established. Contracts are administered to achieve desired work results.
Controlling	
19. Control project activities.	 Decision to accept inspected deliverables Corrective actions such as rework of deliverables, adjustments to work process, etc. Updates to project plan and scope List of lessons learned Improved quality Completed evaluation checklists (if applicable)
Closing	
20. Close out project activities.	 Formal acceptance, documented in writing, that the sponsor has accepted the product of this phase or activity.
	 Formal acceptance of contractor work products and updates to the contractor's files.
	Updated project records prepared for archiving.
	A plan for follow-up and/or hand-off of work products