



Vision

"To be a global leader in
promoting good
corporate governance"

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर। इष्टार्थे तेष्ट तत्प्राप्तेः बोधेष्टे ह्यु तेष्ट त्वत्तु।

Mission

"To develop high calibre
professionals facilitating
good corporate governance"

The flow of Project/ Program design under Logic Model

The flow of project/program design under the Logic Model is a structured approach that outlines the relationship between inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Below is a summary of the key components and their interconnections:

Logic Model Components

1. Impact:

- Represents the long-term consequences of all inputs and activities, both intended and unintended.
- Impacts may take years to manifest and should not be confused with outcomes.
- A withdrawal protocol should be established to ensure sustainability and transform outcomes into lasting changes.

2. Outcome:

- Outcomes go beyond outputs and assess the various consequences of the program or project.
- They can be categorized into different levels (e.g., intermediate outcomes) and should be linked to specific components and KPIs for accountability.

3. Output:

- Outputs measure the tangible products or services delivered by the project activities, such as the number of schools with newly constructed toilets or the number of students using those facilities.

4. Activities:

- Activities are the specific actions taken to achieve the desired results, such as constructing toilets or conducting tutoring sessions.

5. Input:

- Inputs are the resources (financial and non-financial) required to implement the project. This includes funding, human resources, and materials.

6. Pre-project Implementation:

- This phase is crucial for preparing the project before its official start. It includes selecting beneficiaries, planning logistics, and capacity building. The time and costs associated with this phase should be documented and integrated into the project design.

Example of a Logic Model

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-term Outcomes	Intermediary Outcomes	Long term outcomes	Impact
Trained tutors Educational materials (books, worksheets) Classroom space Funding	Tutoring sessions (individual and group) Homework assistance Skill-building activities Progress monitoring	Number of tutoring sessions conducted Number of students served Quantity of educational materials distributed Tutoring hours provided	Improved homework completion Increased understanding of subject matter Enhanced study skills	Improved grades in targeted subjects Increased confidence in academic abilities Enhanced time management skills	Higher graduation rates Increased pursuit of higher education Improved career opportunities	Enhanced overall academic performance Community-wide improvement in educational attainment

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Establishing KPIs is essential for measuring the effectiveness of the project. KPIs should be:

- **Objective:** Clearly defined and measurable.
- **Relevant:** Tailored to the specific context and goals of the project.
- **Verifiable:** Means of verification should be established during the project design phase.

Addressing Core Issues in KPIs

- **Internal KPIs:** Used for monitoring and control by the project management team.
- **External KPIs:** Utilized by funders and investors for third-party assessments.

Assigning Accurate Costs for Inputs

To ensure project sustainability, it is vital to accurately assess and allocate costs for various inputs, including:

1. **Listing Costs:** Understanding the breakdown of costs associated with project registration.
2. **Pre-project Implementation Fund:** Supporting foundational activities for effective project implementation.
3. **Monitoring & Evaluation Fund:** Facilitating cross-learning and knowledge management among stakeholders.
4. **Exit/Takeover Protocol Fund:** Planning for sustainability and impact beyond the project timeline.

Source: *NISM Series XXIII: Social Impact Assessors Certification Examination workbook*
