



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

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर। speak the truth, abide by the law.

Mission "To develop high calibre professionals facilitating

good corporate governance'

# **Different Organisational Models for Structuring Evaluation (Part II)**

# **Fully Integrated Model**

# **Description**

The fully integrated model involves embedding Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as a continuous, integral part of the programme. This approach captures environmental, economic, and social indicators regularly, providing a comprehensive understanding of the programme's impact.

# **Advantages**

The fully integrated model offers several advantages, including:

- Consistent data collection and benchmarking: Regular data collection and benchmarking enable organisations to track progress and identify areas for improvement.
- Captures interdependencies among impact indicators: The fully integrated model captures the interdependencies among impact indicators, providing a comprehensive understanding of the programme's impact.

# **Disadvantages**

However, the fully integrated model also has some disadvantages, including:

- Requires financial and technical resources: Implementing a fully integrated SIA system requires significant financial and technical resources.
- Needs expert human resources: The fully integrated model requires expert human resources to develop, operate, and generate impact reports.
- **Difficult to incorporate new tools or indicators if the system is inflexible**: If the system is inflexible, it can be challenging to incorporate new tools or indicators, which can limit its effectiveness.

# **Examples**

Acumen Fund's BACO Ratio and Robin Hood Foundation's Benefit-Cost Ratio methodology are examples of the fully integrated model in action.

#### **DIY (Do-it-Yourself) Model**

#### **Description**

The DIY model involves social enterprises developing their own customised SIA tools tailored to stakeholder expectations.

#### **Advantages and Disadvantages**

The DIY model has similar advantages and disadvantages to the fully integrated model, including:

- Social Impact Indicators tailored to organisation's objectives: Customised SIA tools can be tailored to the organisation's objectives and stakeholder expectations.
- **Benchmarks to track progress**: Customised SIA tools can provide benchmarks to track progress and identify areas for improvement.
- Comparable data across time and projects: Customised SIA tools can provide comparable data across time and projects, enabling organisations to track progress and identify areas for improvement.
- Impact assessment can be done at any time: Customised SIA tools can be used to conduct impact assessments at any time, providing flexibility and responsiveness.
- **Standardised reporting format**: Customised SIA tools can provide a standardised reporting format, enabling organisations to communicate their impact effectively.

However, the DIY model also requires significant financial and technical resources, expert human resources, and can be inflexible, making it challenging to incorporate new tools or indicators

#### **Examples**

HDFC's score-based M&E system for CSR projects and Villgro and Aspire Impact's technical support and training for customised impact assessment tools are examples of the DIY model in action.

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