



Vision

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

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर। इष्टार्थे तेन तन्मार्गे बोधिते तु तेन वद।

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"

Impact Reporting

Challenges in Measuring Social Impact

Social impact from a beneficiary's viewpoint is hard to quantify monetarily, but not all impacts are equally challenging—e.g., emergency relief, sanitation, water, and housing are easier to measure than effects on public policy, governance, human rights, or democratic conditions. These broader societal transformations involve complex actors and causal factors. Despite this, organizations should measure their activities and strategies to assess influence on change, tracking progress over time.

Types and Purpose of Impact Reporting

Impact reporting communicates an organization's or intervention's effects to stakeholders, often as an independent report, or integrated into annual/sustainability reports. Its format and content vary by Social Impact Assessment (SIA) objectives, available time/resources, and audience (e.g., regulatory compliance follows government guidelines; internal use may embed findings in annual reports).

Benefits include:

- Aligning with organizational vision/goals.
- Fostering a learning culture focused on results and service improvement.
- Motivating employees, volunteers, and board members via achievement celebrations.
- Building stakeholder trust and credibility.
- Sharing lessons, challenges, and successes with similar organizations.

Methods and Formats

SIA uses various tools/methodologies; regular tracking enables long-term trend analysis. The Theory of Change can map inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Other approaches include compiling success stories or case studies. A typical format is a detailed qualitative report covering objectives, scope, data collection, and analysis.

Direct Impact

This refers to immediate, observable changes in the target community (intended beneficiaries, defined by the NPO/SE) resulting from the intervention. It's essential for evaluating SE performance against social goals and must be included in reports. Indicators from Social Impact Assessment Standards (SIASs) guide measurement, forming an Impact Scorecard. Evidence collection is a core part of the SIA plan.

Systemic Impact

Some interventions create broader, system-wide changes beyond a single group, geography, or discipline, requiring medium- to long-term efforts. Reports should show historical trends to demonstrate progress. Examples:

- Advocacy leading to the Right to Information (RTI) Act, enhancing citizen accountability (e.g., by Aruna Roy and Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghatan).
- Teacher training via DIET to improve instructional methods and student learning.
- Developing 21st-century leadership skills in education managers or shifting teacher education toward modern skills.

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