

Principles	Definition	Indicators
1. Engagement and Mobilisation	Active commitment and participation of sector stakeholders (community, service industry and government) to address social problems and achieve agreed outcomes	<p>There is sustained participation in project group and other LT activities.</p> <p>LT engaged stakeholders in a variety of ways and integrates their feedback into strategies & activities</p> <p>There is diversity of participation with people of different cultures and backgrounds.</p>
2. Collective partnerships	Formation and support of sustainable, inclusive and balanced cross-sector collective partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based organisations, service providers and government entities have made ongoing commitments to partner with LT Trust among the partnership stakeholders is growing
3. Co-design	Collaborative deliberation and decision making in strategic, investment and system planning, policy and program development and evaluation of results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative planning and decision making is embedded in LT practice Processes to support co-design are in place and working
4. Shared aspirations & outcomes	Shared aspirations that have real value (or legitimacy) in the eyes of each of the partners - community members, governments and service providers	<p>Key stakeholder groups participated in development of shared aspirations</p> <p>Collective aspirations are reflected in the strategic plans of partner organisations.</p>

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4. Place-based	Activity firmly grounded in place, allowing adaptation to the specific population characteristics and circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies and activities reflect an understanding of the unique characteristics of Logan’s micro communities Focus of work is on the most disadvantaged locales within Logan
5. Backbone support	Organizational arrangements that support facilitation, coordination, deliberation, monitoring, review and resource sustainability.	<p>Backbone staff effectively manage complex relationships</p> <p>Staff are respected by partners and stakeholders</p> <p>Staff provide effective support and facilitation to working groups</p>
6. Governance	Organizational arrangements that drive the achievement of shared aspirations and outcomes and ensure accountability to stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are clear and transparent decision making processes Organisational arrangements effectively support the achievement of shared aspirations The CSLT provides strategic direction
7. Capability building	Strengthen capacity to sustain partnerships, develop leaders and engage in co-design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner organisations report improved skills in data use, partnership development and co-design Individuals and organisations feel supported to take on leadership roles

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8. Rigorous planning	Systematic use of planning models that clearly specify the nature of problem(s), the desired outcomes, a multilevel theory of change based on risk & protective factors, key strategies and required resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rational planning model is used consistently • Risk and protective factor analyses drive planning • A well-evidenced theory of change underpins policy and program work
9. High leverage strategies	Identification and implementation of evidence-based, high leverage strategies and programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence-based, high leverage strategies have been identified as top priorities • Partners are working to develop an “ideal” service system to support children and families
10. Measurement, evaluation and strategic learning.	Systems that generate baseline data, track progress and use evaluative thinking to learn quickly and adapt strategies and actions in real time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data systems support baseline profiles, understanding of disadvantage, risk & protective factors and changes in population measures over time • Processes and structures are in place to support reflection, deliberation and continuous learning.
11. System re-design	Transformation or redesign the social service delivery system as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset mapping to identify gaps/overlaps in Logan-based services • Investment stocktake results inform a re-investment strategy for Logan

Place-Based Collective Impact

