



#### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- 1. Understand the need to think strategically on an ongoing basis even outside of the formal strategic planning process
- 2. Identify tools and practices of good strategy and learn how to implement them in your organization
- 3. Be introduced to an alternative approach to the traditional strategic planning process

#### Mission, Vision, Values & Strategy

**Mission** – the societal need the organization meets; answers the question, "why?"

**Vision** – what the organization should look like, feel like, be doing and be like at a point in the future

**Values** – the guiding principles, core beliefs and behaviors that govern how an organization works; these can be internal, external or both



Adapted from the Steven Alexander group Strategic Planning Terms and Process

# Strategy – The Missing Component

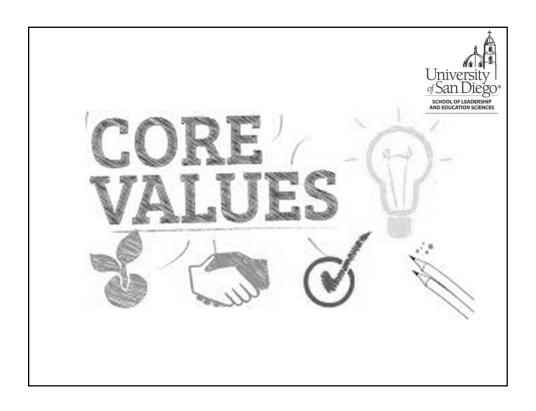




#### **STRATEGY:**

Strategy is a coordinated set of actions aimed at creating and sustaining a competitive advantage in carrying out the nonprofit mission.

-David La Piana
The Nonprofit Strategy Revolution



# **Core Values**



				of San Diego® school of Leadership and education sciences
truth	persistence	resources	community	strength
efficiency	sincerity	dependability	integrity	self-control
initiative	fun	trust	peace	cleverness
relationships	excellence	loyalty	success	Stewardship
power	wisdom	teamwork	clarity	Environmentalism
control	flexibility	service	security	
courage	perspective	profitability	love	
competition	commitment	freedom	determination	
excitement	recognition	friendship	order	
creativity	learning	influence	spirituality	
happiness	honesty	justice	adventure	
honor	originality	quality	cooperation	
innovation	candor	hard work	humor	
obedience	prosperity	responsiveness	collaboration	
financial	growth	respect	fulfillment	
community	purposefulness	support	fairness	

#### **Catalytic Questions**



What three adjectives or short phrases best characterize this organization?

What will be most strikingly different about this organization in five years?

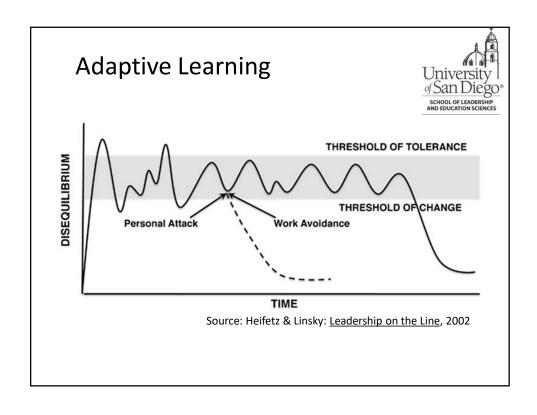
What is the biggest gap between what the organization claims it is and what it actually is?

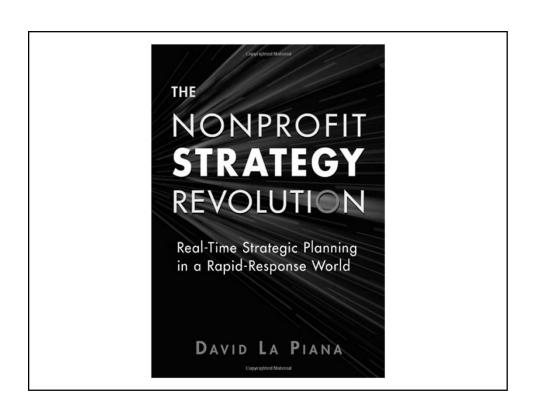
How would we respond if a donor offered a \$50-million endowment to the one organization in our field that had the best idea for becoming a more valuable public asset?

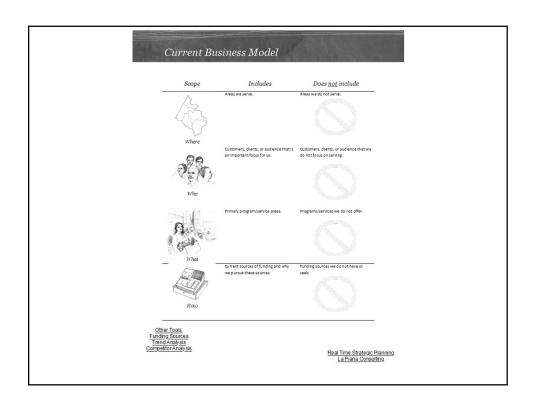
## Culture of Inquiry Checklist University

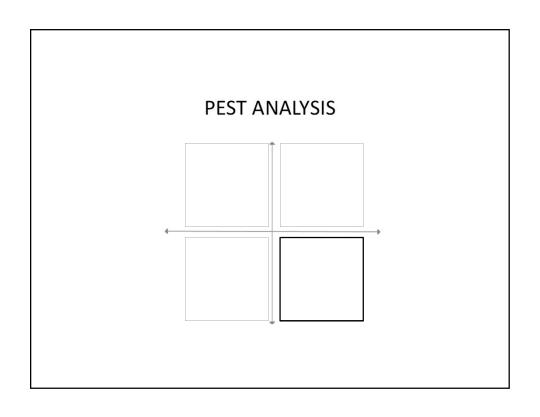


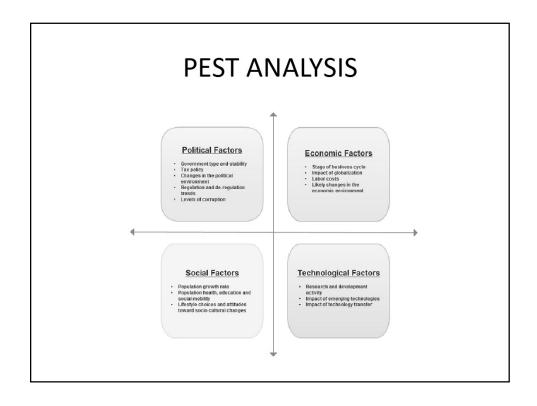
- Questions are welcomed
- ☐ Differing viewpoints are encouraged
- ☐ Unwritten rules are explained
- ☐ Timely information exchanges
- ☐ Open communication
- ☐ Actively seek different viewpoints
- ☐ Tolerate ambiguity
- ☐ Brainstorm silently and openly
- Consult outsiders
- ☐ Search widely for information











#### **Political**

- ecological/environmental current legislation
- future legislation
- international legislation
- regulatory bodies and processes
- government policies
- government term and change
- trading policies
- funding, grants and initiatives
- home market pressure- groups
- international pressure- groups
- wars and conflicts

#### **Economical**

- home economy
- · economy trends
- overseas economies
- general taxation
- taxation specific to product/services
- seasonality issues
- market/trade cycles
- specific industry factors
- market routes trends
- distribution trends
- customer/end-user drivers

## **Social**

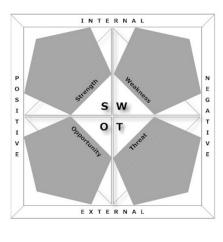
- lifestyle trends
- demographics
- consumer attitudes and opinions
- · media views
- law changes affecting social factors
- brand, company, technology image
- consumer buying patterns
- fashion and role models
- major events and influences
- buying access and trends
- ethnic/religious factors
- advertising and publicity
- ethical issues

# **Technology**

- competing technology development
- · research funding
- associated/dependent technologies
- replacement technology/solutions
- maturity of technology
- manufacturing maturity and capacity
- information and communications
- consumer buying mechanisms/technology
- technology legislation
- innovation potential
- technology access, licensing, patents
- intellectual property issues
- global communications

# SWOT Analysis INTERNAL OT EXTERNAL

### **SWOT Analysis**



# **Strengths**

- Advantages of proposition?
- · Capabilities?
- Competitive advantages?
- Resources, Assets, People?
- Experience, knowledge, data?
- Financial reserves, likely returns?
- Marketing reach, distribution, awareness?
- Innovative aspects?

- Location and geographical?
- Price, value, quality?
- Accreditations, qualifications, certifications?
- Processes, systems, IT, communications?
- Cultural, attitudinal, behavioral?
- Management, succession?
- Philosophy and values?

#### Weaknesses

Gaps in capabilities? Lack of competitive strength? Reputation, presence and reach? Financials?

Own known vulnerabilities? Timescales, deadlines and pressures?

Cashflow, start-up cash-drain?

Continuity?
Effects on core activities,
distraction?
Reliability of data, plan
predictability?
Morale, commitment,
leadership?
Accreditations, etc?
Processes and systems, etc?
Management cover,
succession?

# **Opportunities**

Market developments? Competitors' vulnerabilities? Industry or lifestyle trends? Technology development and innovation?

Global influences? New markets, vertical, horizontal?

Niche target markets? Geography? Tactics: e.g. surprise, major contracts?
Business and product development?

Information and research? Partnerships, agencies? Other influences?

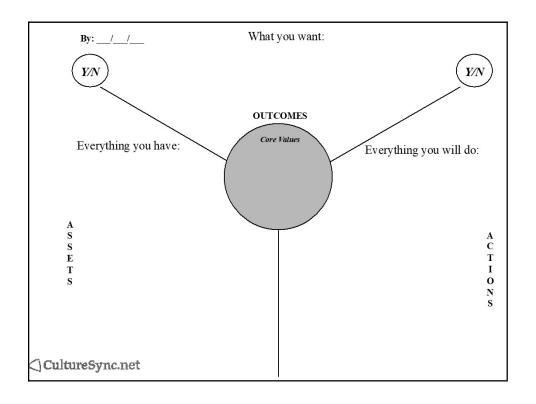
# **Threats**

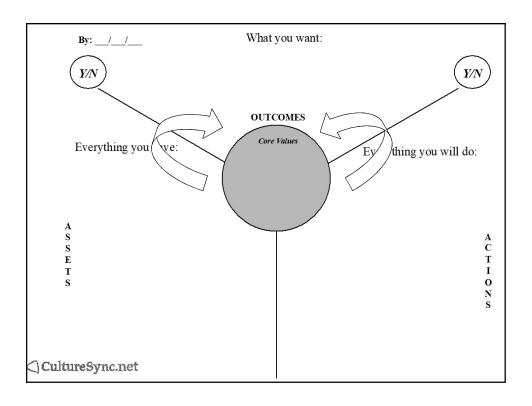
Political effects? Legislative effects? Environmental effects? IT developments? Competitor intentions various?

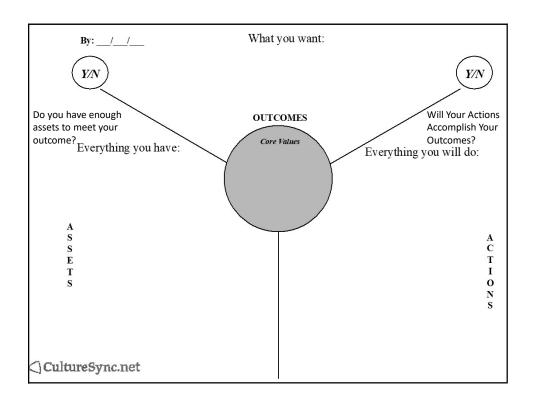
Market demand? New technologies, services, ideas? Vital contracts and partners?
Sustaining internal capabilities?
Obstacles faced?
Insurmountable weaknesses?
Loss of key staff?
Sustainable financial backing?
Economy - home, abroad?
Seasonality, weather effects?

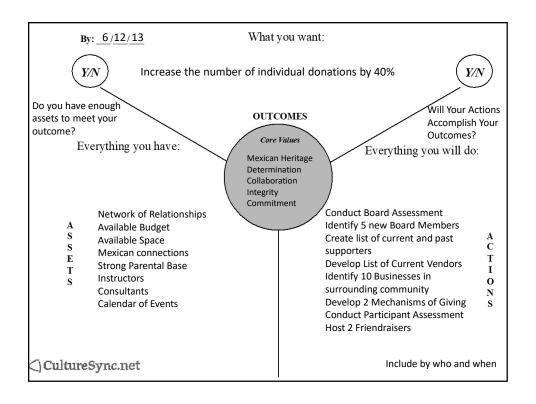


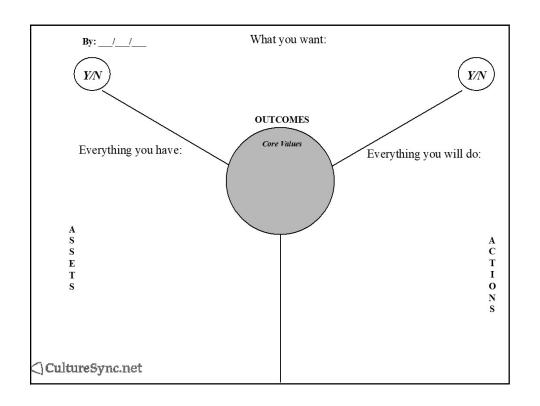
90 Day Micro Strategy Model









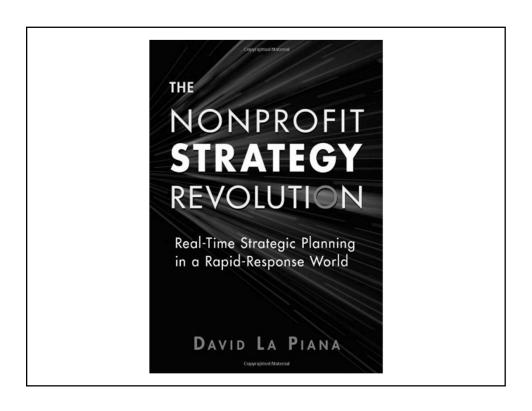


# Strategic Planning

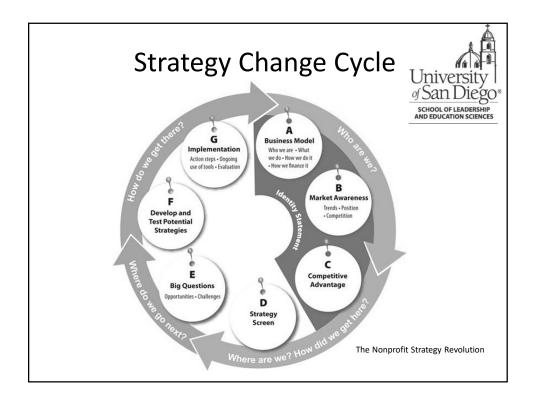


Strategic planning focuses on establishing your organizational direction, setting priorities and identifying obstacles and opportunities that may limit or enable your to carry out its mission.

-TCC Group







# What is Strategy Built Upon?



#### A Sound Business Model = being clear about

Who we are (our mission/vision)
What we do (our program)
How we do it (our structure and operations)
How we finance it

#### Market Awareness = knowing

What the market is Where we are in the market How we got there Where we want to go next

#### Competitive Advantage = the ability to produce social value by

Using a unique asset (such as a strength that no other similar organization in your geographic area has) and/or

Having outstanding execution (such as being faster or less expensive, or having better service, than other similar organizations in your geographic area)

# Destroyers of Strategy



- √ Shortage of time
- √ Vanishing culture of inquiry
- ✓ Avoidance of risk taking
- ✓ Lack of involvement of board in strategy and strategic planning
- ✓ Lack of vision and focus on the future
- √ Habit of holding on to old ways



Where do we go from here?

#### Bibliography

Richard P. Chait, William P. Ryan, and Barbara Taylor, in their book Governance as Leadership, suggest posing catalytic questions that invite creativity and exploration, and do not depend largely on data and logic to answer.

Bell, J., Masaoka, J., & Zimmerman, S. (2010). Nonprofit sustainability: Making strategic decisions for financial viability. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

BoardSource. (2010). The handbook of nonprofit governance. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Wilcox, Pamela J. Exposing the Elephants: Creating Exceptional Nonprofits. San Francisco: John Wiley, 2006. 978-0-471-79221-5.

Bryson, John M. and Farnum K. Alston. *Creating and Implementing Your Strategic Plan: A Workbook*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2005, 2nd edition. 0-7879-6754-8

Bennis, Warren. 2009. "Understanding the Basics," in *The Essential Bennis*, Edited by W. Bennis. pp. 204-214.

BoardSource. *The Handbook of Nonprofit Governance*, , pp. 21-29, pp. 275-287, pp. 295-313, 189-196, 2010.

#### **Bibliography**

Collins, Jim. 2005. Good To Great and the Social Sector: A Monograph to Accompany Good to Great.

Crutchfield, Leslie and Heather McLeod Grant. 2008. Forces for Good: The Six Practices of High-Impact Nonprofits. pp. 55-80.

Logan, Dave. 2009. "On Tribal Leadership" from TED Talks: http://www.ted.com/talks/lang/eng/david\_logan\_on\_tribal\_leadership.html

Salamon, Lester M. "The Resilient Sector: The Future of Nonprofit America". In the State of Nonprofit America. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Edited by Lester M. Salamon. pp. 3-21 and pp. 64-73. 2012

Sivers.Derek "How to Start a Movement". from Ted Talks: <a href="http://www.ted.com/talks/derek sivers">http://www.ted.com/talks/derek sivers how to start a movement.html.,2010</a>.

Ten Keys to Successful Strategic Planning for Nonprofit and Foundation Leaders TCC Group (www.tccgrp.com/pdfs/per\_brief\_tenkeys.pdf)

Useem, Michael. "Decision-Making as Leadership Foundation". In *Handbook of Leadership Theory and Practices*. Edited by Nitin Nohria and Rakesh Khurana. pp. 507-522. 2010

Zaffron, Steve and Dave Logan. The Three Laws of Performance. pp. 3-7, 36-37, & 68-69, 2009.

Gross, Susan. Strategic Planning That Makes a Difference, 2007.

## **CORE VALUES**

truth
efficiency
initiative
environmentalism
power
control
courage
competition
excitement
creativity

happiness honor innovation obedience financial fulfillment integrity peace

clarity security love

loyalty

determination

persistence sincerity fun

relationships wisdom flexibility perspective commitment recognition learning honesty originality candor prosperity

growth community order

spirituality adventure cooperation

humor

collaboration

fairness

resources dependability

trust

excellence teamwork service

profitability freedom friendship influence justice quality hard work

responsiveness

respect support strength self-control cleverness success

stewardship

support

purposefulness

