

) SocialImpactArchitects



@snstexas @socialtrendspot



socialimpactarchitects.com/wp

SUZANNE SMITH, MBA suzanne@socialimpactarchitects.com

Introductions



- Name
- Organization
- Role
- Do you have a strategic plan?
- What are your burning questions?



Shifts in Social Sector





Nonprofit Shifts



4



Shift from Individual to Ecosystem







How to Think About The Future





Collaboration Continuum

					Integration
				Alliance	• Form a new legal
		Coalition	Form a legal	structure, including joint venture, parent-	
		Coordination	 Agree upon shared means to achieve goal Cultivate vision for success as group 	 partnership with a fiscal lead Used for joint advocacy/programs or shared services Determine clear accountability Share resource 	subsidiary or merger. • Develop new policies
	Cooperation	Reach agreement on			
Networking	Reach agreement on	joint need Formalize needs & 			
Share ideas	joint goal or activity Share responsibility & 	responsibilities Share risks and 	 Create formal leadership 		
Exchange informationInformal	decision-making Communicate as 	 Share risks and rewards Communicate as a joint effort 	 Develop plan of action Share resources 		
communications	needed			formally	
		joint enort	Possible Collective	e Impact Initiatives	brand & vision
COMMON FOCUS	COMMON GROUND	COMMON PROJECT	COMMON IDENTITY	COMMON STRATEGY	COMMON BUSINESS MODEL
Example: Two nonprofit leaders meet for lunch on occasion and share notes on programs, community or new thinking.	Example: Two social sector leaders – one in nonprofit and another in government – agree to refer clients to each other and share data on success.	Example: Three arts organizations – all with events celebrating XYZ Month – work together on joint marketing and communications.	Example: Many social sector leaders come together to push common agenda and have an agreed- upon action plan.	Example: Two nonprofit leaders who have a long-term relationship decide to share staff member or co-locate at facility.	Example: Two or more nonprofits legally merge into a single organization.
Forms Of Collaboration				Strategic Re	estructuring

Informal Structure & Process

Formal Structure & Process

Deep Dive: https://socialimpactarchitects.com/collaboration-commandments/

7



Shifts due to COVID/social justice?





Rubicon Shifts

Overall

- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Leadership Transition
- DEI to IDEA

Impact

- Global Interconnectedness & SDGs (Sustainable Development
- Intersectionality of Issues
- Impact Accountability
- Community-Driven System Change

Operations

- Succession Planning
- Re-engagement of Volunteers
- Technology as a Horizontal
- Cybersecurity as Latest Threat

Brand

- Marketing as Necessity
- Experience Marketing
- Storytelling Ambassadors



Revenue

- Investment of Cash after PPP Loans
- Improved Donor Cultivation
- Trust-Based Philanthropy



9

Culture

- The Great Return
- Generational Shifts
- Hybrid Work
- Mental Health



Governance

- Hybrid Board Work
- Experienced Boards











Sustainability Organizational Focus Areas





Sustainability High Performance + High Impact





Nonprofit Lifecycle						
	ldea 🔆	Start-up 🏾 🏄	Growth 📈	Maturity	Decline 🔾	Crisis
Impact	Informal – Need established, best practices integrated & pilot launched	Pilot successful – Lessons integrated into design / Measurement starts	Established in marketplace – Strong results, partner-of- choice & consistent delivery	Consistent results through robust evaluation / Focused on continuous improvement, scale & system-building	Need exists, but nonprofit isn't partner-of-choice / Market duplication from other nonprofits	Demand near zero / Intense competition for resources & energy
Governance	Not yet developed	Formal governance starts – Most likely homogeneous group	Board expansion – More diversity with more focus on planning & oversight	Board is more policy- & strategy-focused / Delegates management to Executive Director	Board members hard to recruit, retain & engage / Low focus of strategic issues	Board not fulfilling fiduciary responsibilities
Culture & Operations	Entrepreneurial Founder using volunteer resources for guidance / Culture is defined by Founder	Flat organization – Decisions are likely made by Founder / Volunteers needed for hands-on support / Culture is action- oriented	Founder has hired or becomes Executive Director and is key decision-maker with Board guidance / Increased division of labor & accountability as staff is hired / Culture is results- oriented / Volunteers are used as resources	Leadership is often second or third generation from Founder / Clear division of labor & accountability among staff / Culture is well- defined and serves as a competitive advantage / Volunteers are seen as ambassadors	Increasing turnover of staff & volunteers / Decreased ability to attract top talent / Decreased transparency	Inability to fill key roles / High contention & division among staff / Mistrust of leadership
S Revenue	Most are in-kind	Limited financial resources – Lives hand- to-mouth	More diverse financial resources with established relationships with funders, but still unpredictable	High degree of financial diversity with established relationships with multiple funders / Endowment exists / Higher degree of financial predictability	Funders are not renewing contracts and not contacting organization / Low cash reserves / Decreasing donor retention & loyalty	Cash reserves insufficient to cover operating expenses / Long-time donors tapped out
R Brand	Not utilized	First official marketing materials – Primary method of marketing is word-of-mouth	Build-out of marketing & communication needs, including public & media relations	Sophisticated marketing & communications plan using multiple channels / Everyone equipped to tell story	Decreased public interest / Issue area not discussed in the media	Unable to attract media or public attention / Messaging does not resonate with public



Strategic Planning



Goal: To Adapt & Grow



"The picture's pretty bleak, gentlemen ... the world's climates are changing, the mammals are taking over, and we all have a brain about the size of a walnut."







Steps to Change Management







Planning Process





Strategic Planning Objectives





Typical Project Plan & Timeline

PROJECT PHASES					
Orientation/ Project Planning	Internal/External Discovery & Analysis	Plan Development	Implementation Assistance		
1.5 Months	1.5 Months	1 Month	Post-Planning		
Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities		
 Conduct project kickoff Review critical materials Develop key research questions Determine appropriate feedback mechanisms 	 Conduct secondary research Conduct surveys with stakeholders Interview stakeholders 	 Develop presentation with insights & themes Synthesize findings into scenarios and develop decision criteria Conduct retreat Develop plan one-page visual Develop dashboard 	 Assist with implementation of key strategies 		
 Deliverables Project Plan Committee Norms Regular Updates Key Research Questions 	 Deliverables Project Summary Interview List Working Session(s) Primary Research Findings Secondary Research Findings & Bibliography 	 Deliverables Outline Scenarios Final Strategic Plan Final Dashboard 	DeliverablesMarketing PlanImplementation PlanProspectus		





HOLY TRINITY of

Vision - Mission - Values



VISION

Describes the organization's desired future state of the world (without mentioning the organization itself)

The best vision statements are one-sentence statements that are aspirational, memorable and succinct.

MISSION

Mission – Describes the organization's unique reason for existence and its priorities and methods for accomplishing the vision ("unique" meaning that it connects to your unique value proposition)

The best mission statements are easy to memorize, action-oriented and understandable.

VALUES

Describes the organization's fundamental beliefs and guiding principles that drive its culture

The best core value statements are often power statements, so employees understand the organization's DNA and can easily put them into action.

Deep Dive: https://socialimpactarchitects.com/nonprofit-vision-mission-values/



Types of Plans

ACTION

- Focused on initiation getting the right things done in the right sequencing
- Created when getting an organization off the ground to help make good decisions

- Focused on stability either in operations or transition
- Created when organization has hit a "limit to growth" due to operational and/or staffing constraints
- Typically done as growth is on the horizon for next plan

BRIDGE PLAN

- Focused on extending existing strategic plan
- Created when uncertainty in future funding or leadership exists and a new strategic plan is not yet plausible
- Requires review of results of existing plan as well as new areas to include

TRANSFORMATIONAL

- Focused on growth either in programming or geography
- Created when organization or community needs to go to next level
- Requires operational elements to be relatively stable and mature
- Requires community assessment of need

TURNAROUND

- Focused on continuity rightsizing mission with financials
- Created when organization has hit decline in lifecycle and needs swift action
- Requires competitive and community assessment

ess Intensity







Developing a Plan?

WHAT ARE OPTIONS FOR DEVELOPING A PLAN?

DEVELOP INTERNALLY	DEVELOP INTERNALLY WITH A COACH	HIRE A CONSULTANT TO DEVELOP
 Ensure that core team members have sufficient time and expertise to carry out role. Consider leveraging a plan template. 	 Solicit proposals from at least 2 coaches. Select coach that best meets needs – and that you can work effectively with. Ensure that core team members have sufficient time and expertise to carry out roles. 	 Solicit proposals from at least 2 consultants. Select consultant that best meet needs – and that you can work effectively with. Ensure that advisory team is actively engaged in decision-making.





ORGANIZATIONAL DASHBOARD

Objectives	Activities	Deadline	% Complete	Owner(s)	KPI (Key Performance Indicators)
IMPACT: Operate as a data-driven organization utilizing research and insights in driving continuous improvement and deliberate growth	+Collect data & review via Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) meetings	10.31.17	50%	Director of Programs	+Ongoing monitoring from baseline data for continuous improvement +Development of dashboard for each program focused on measurements that matter +Gaps in data are identified and resolved
	+Institute an opportunity assessment to guide program decisions so expansion and execution of services are mission-focused and seamless	08.31.17	100%	Mgt Team	+Opportunity assessment is used 90% of time to decide on official go/no-go decision +Staff report on survey that growth is managed properly

Objectives	Activities	Deadline	% Complete	Owner(s)	KPI (Key Performance Indicators)
GOVERNANCE: Cultivate a board who is active, serve as ambassadors, and are accountable to organizational goals	+Provide board experiences to engage board	Ongoing	25%	CEO/Mkt Chair	Offer at least 1 board experience a quarter with 55% attendance Share mission moments at 80% of board meetings Board reports greater comfort with storytelling
	+Adopt formal board commitments & use governance committee for training and accountability	08.31.17	75%	CEO/Gov Chair	75% of board attends meetings 80% actively serves on a committee 90% participate in at least one event 100% makes a financial contribution to organization



Steps to Creating Plan If you **don't have** a plan



If you don't have a relevant plan, start fresh & create a 2022 "action plan"

Re-watch or review slides from past presentations and consider:

- Conducting any lifecycle assessment for a realistic view of current state
- Conducting a SWOT assessment and/or program review
- Brainstorming ideas learned from presentations focused on getting the "flywheel" effect
- Triangulate above & discuss possible future state scenarios then ask:
 - What will best stabilize the organization?
 - What is the best use of the time & resources?
 - What is going to prepare you for the future?



Template: SWOT Analysis

The most commonly used tool to conduct an organizational audit is the SWOT analysis, which is often used during the strategic planning process.

STRENGTHS

• What do you (as a program or organization) do better than anyone else?

WEAKNESSES

- What could you improve?
- What do others do better than you?
- What inhibits your ability to achieve success?

OPPORTUNITIES

- Where are the good opportunities facing you?
- What are the interesting trends you are aware of?

THREATS

- What obstacles do you face?
- What are other nonprofits doing that you should be worried about?
- What are funders doing that you should be worried about?



Agency Name SWOT Analysis





Template: Program/Event Review

Background

Name	Brief Description	Start Date / History
XXX	XXX	XXX
Funding Source	Staff Involved and Roles / Location	Key Program Metrics
 XXX XXX 	 XXX XXX 	# served% change
• ~~~		



Steps to Creating Plan If you **have** a plan



If you have a plan, start with it and create a **"bridge plan"**

Take existing plan and evaluate each objective using assessment

- Continue anything needing additional work
- Sunset anything completed or obsolete
- Add anything needed based on current environment or new learnings:
 - Re-watch or review slides from past presentations and consider:
 - Conducting any lifecycle assessment for a realistic view of current state
 - Conducting a SWOT assessment and/or program review
 - Brainstorming ideas learned from presentations focused on getting the "flywheel" effect
 - Think about:
 - What will best stabilize the organization?
 - What is the best use of the time & resources?
 - What is going to prepare you for the future?



Strategic Plan Assessment

Objective	Grade (A-D)	Decision (Complete, Keep, or Modify)	Comments CEO & Team
Culture Cultivate a staff of team players who are positive and successful people committed to following best practices and excellence in programming	A	Кеер	
Diversity Goal		Add	New Goal: Engage in an intentional process to integrate equity conversations into all decisions made at x



Planning Process





Q & A / Reflection







He Said, She Said - Finding the Common Ground Between Nonprofits and Board Members



A pressing challenge facing social sector organizations is the need to recruit dedicated and engaged board members. Yet, finding the "right" board members can be difficult. On one hand, nonprofits peod accetting

Social Impact Architects® provides management and sector specific services to organizations that address society's most pressing challenges.

RELATED POSTS

Pop-Up Culture: Make the Most of Your Collaboration Meetings

Is Your Board Bored? Minding the Gap with

Dashboards

NEXT WEEK

For additional info



Latest Trends in the Social Sector https://socialimpactarchitects.com/blog/

CHECK OUT THESE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

TOP QUESTIONS ON STRATEGIC PLANNING

<u>socialimpactarchitects.com/strategic-</u> <u>plan-qa/</u>

STRATEGIC AND/OR BUSINESS PLANS socialimpactarchitects.com/businessstrategic-plan

HIGH IMPACT + HIGH PERFORMANCE ORGANIZATIONS

socialimpactarchitects.com/nonprofitsustainability

ACTION PLANS socialimpactarchitects.com/action-plan

DASHBOARDS socialimpactarchitects.com/nonprofitdashboards







SocialImpactArchitects

in

company/social-impact-architects in/suzannesmithtx

suzanne@socialimpactarchitects.com www.socialimpactarchitects.com

Suzanne Smith, MBA

Founder & CEO, Social Impact Architects

EDUCATION

- MBA, Duke University's Fuqua School of Business
 - Selected as CASE (Center for the Advancement of Social Entrepreneurship) Scholar
- Adjunct Professor University of Texas at Arlington

AWARDS & HONORS

- "Best for the World" Small Business List B Corp, 2015 2019
- Tedx Speaker, "Everyone Can be a Changemaker," 2015
- Huffington Post's Top 10 Social Sector Blog, 2014
- Next Generation Social Entrepreneurs Award, 2010

COMMUNITY LEADER

- Dallas, Texas Dallas Commission on Homelessness, Mayor's Task Force on Poverty, Leadership Dallas, Leadership North Texas & Junior League
- Dallas Regional Chamber, Young ATHENA Award, 2014
- Dallas Business Journal's 40 Under 40 Award, 2012
- Cincinnati, Ohio Founder, Flywheel: Social Enterprise Hub



About Social Impact Architects

Social Impact Architects[®] is a social change agency that provides consulting and learning resources to changemakers, working alongside them to design creative and transformative solutions to social issues. SIA uses innovative, market-driven management tools to design cost-effective, pragmatic plans for our clients. We work collaboratively with our clients to ensure organizational ownership and improved capacity to sustain the solutions we help design.

About SIA

- Created in 2009 to bridge the divides in the creation of social solutions between governments, philanthropy, and nonprofits
- Established as a Benefit Corporation; received Best in the World from 2015-2019
- While headquartered in Dallas, Texas, the firm works across the country with clients large and small with a focus on the middle of the country
- Leverages a diverse virtual team with masters and doctorate degrees from across the country speaking multiple languages

Firm Expertise

- Authors Social TrendSpotter

 (@socialtrendspot), one of the sector's top blogs according to the Huffington Post. Known for its relatable way of blending important concepts and new ways of working with storytelling, Social TrendSpotter has been hailed by readers as "the only blog I read each week."
- Social Impact Architects has successfully contributed to system change and innovation projects at the local, state and national level. This process has been so successful that it was presented in 2015 at the U.S. Conference of Mayors as a best practice.
- Social Impact Architects serves in a number of advisory roles to government, including HHS's roundtable on social enterprise.





CEO, Suzanne Smith, testifying at the U.S. Conference of Mayors in 2015.

