



DIY Strategic Planning



Ċk

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What's wrong with strategic planning?

And how can we get it right?

We think that strategic planning is somehow special...

We need special thinking

We were thinking in black and white and now think in full color!

We need a tactical roadmap

We need practical action steps that are assignable to staff and board to work on



We need special people

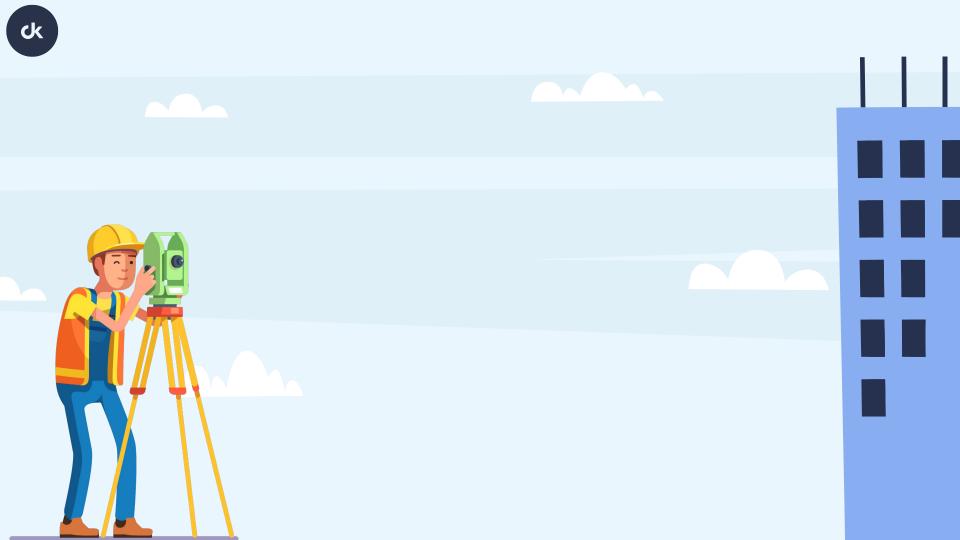
We need "smart" people or people involved in strategy

We need blue sky ideas

Every idea and strategy should be on the table.



Strategic Planning is not concerned with HOW, it's concerned with WHAT you think about







Principles of strategic planning



People

Who will be involved?



How will we measure the process and outcomes?



Discuss the organization's problems and solutions



Decide

Determine what the organization will do and **not** do



Deliverable

Design the plan and the strategy map



How will you refer back to the map to get where you need to go?



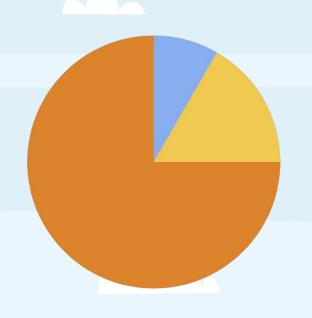


Focus on what you DON'T know





Areas of Strategic Planning Process



10%

Known Knowns

What we know we know e.g. deliverables

30%

Known Don't Know

What we know we don't know e.g. why is our retention rate low?

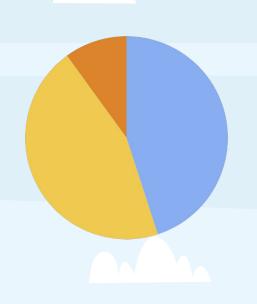
60%

Don't Know Don't Know

What we don't know we don't know -- this is the area that is strategic



The Way We Do Strategic Planning?



45%

Known Knowns

What we know we know e.g. deliverables

45%

Known Don't Know

What we know we don't know e.g. why is our retention rate low?

5%

Don't Know Don't Know

What we don't know we don't know -- this is the area that is strategic

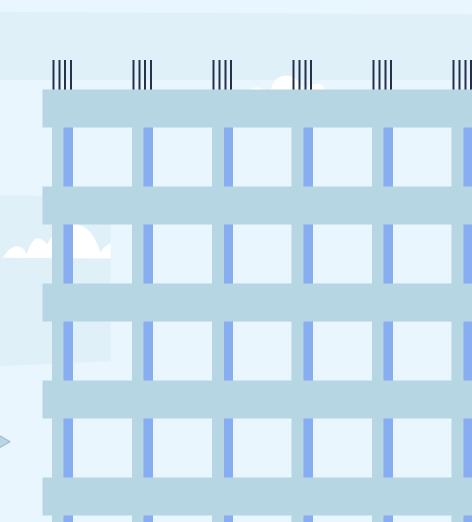
Why is it so important?

In the 1980s, <u>Stasser and Titus</u> conducted a study that "challenged the idea that group decisions are more informed than individual decisions."

The result?

People discuss commonly held information much more frequently than uniquely held information. This inhibits problem-solving.

They called this: **common information effect.**



white-water PREDICTABLE
SUCCESS treadmill the big Rut fun death Rattle



The Nonprofit Lifecycle Quiz

www.cheriankoshy.com/quiz



3 basic principles of strategy

Define and clarify your KK

What are the roles, processes, and expectations around your work

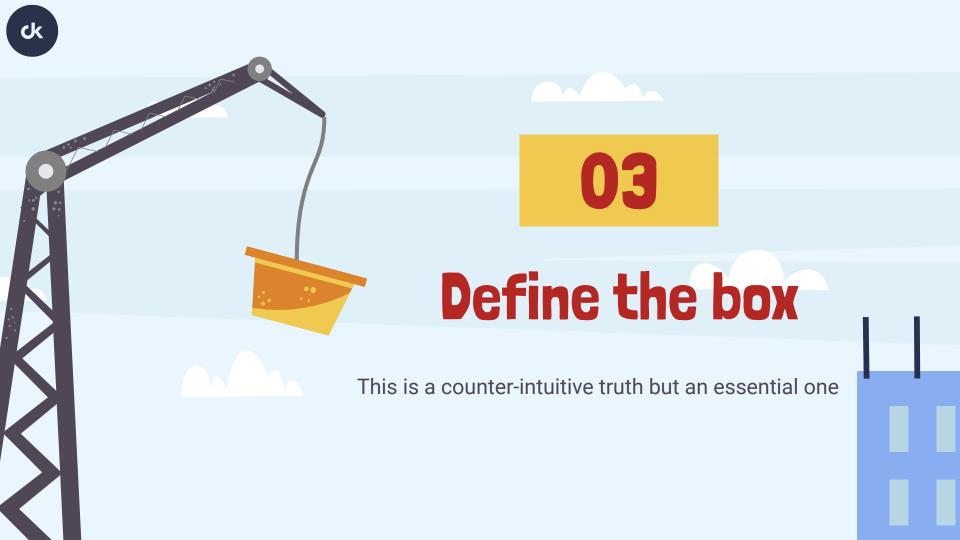
Define and clarify your KDK

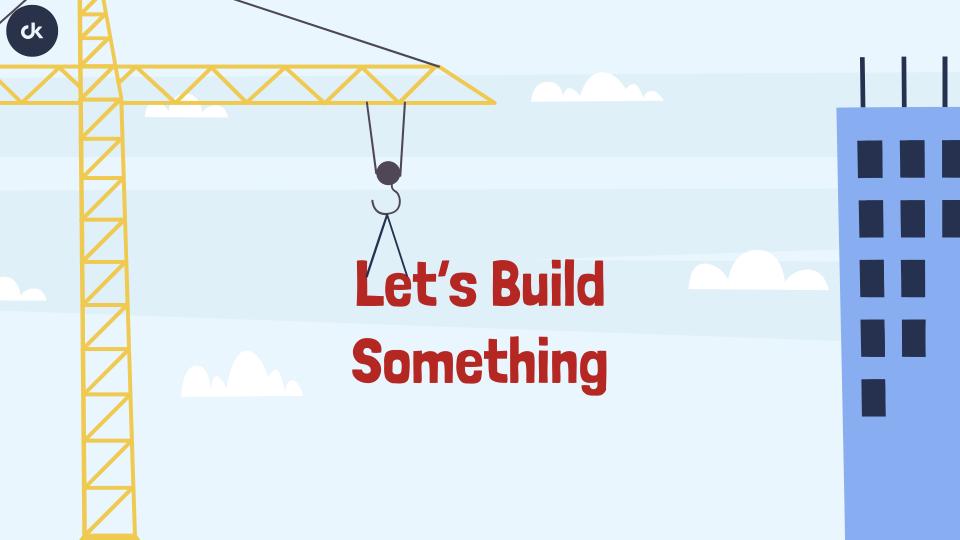
What's on the horizon that you know you are going to work on and fix -- take these off the list. We KNOW about this and it's a business process issue, it's not strategic.

Understand DKDK

This will be different for each individual and each team -- this is why 'people' is so important and essential. Look back for pattern recognition.











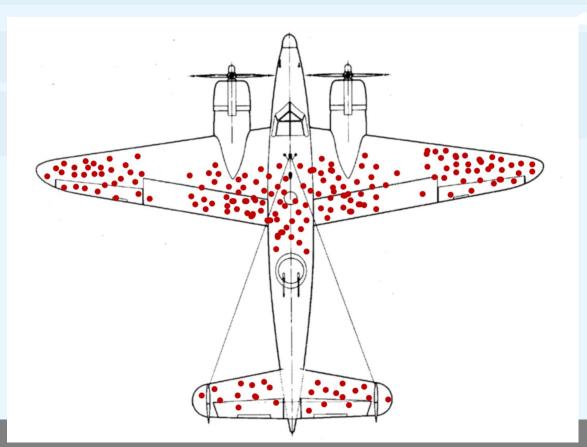


Greg McKeown@GregoryMcKeown

The word priority came into the English language in the 1400s. It was singular. It meant the very first or prior thing. It stayed singular for the next five hundred years. Only in the 1900s did we pluralize the term and start talking about priorities.



Survivor Bias



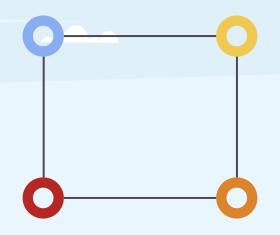
Fence in your planning

Mission/Vision

These are constraints on why you do what you and why that is important

Data

These are the object pieces of information that impact how you and your organization operate



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Operational Realities

These are literal constraints on how, what, or who you work with.

Values & Culture

These are constraints based on what you believe and how you behave as an individual and as a group

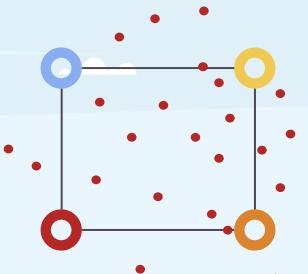
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Strategic planning is not actionable unless constrained by key realities





In house or outside help?



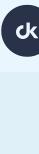
When should we DIY?

- It's you or a small team
- There's general agreement around KK and KDK
- There are no wrecking balls
- ALWAYS around systems, processes, and internal data



When can a professional help?

- When you don't have a true picture of the box especially values and culture
- When you don't have general agreement or a path to quickly clarify
- When there are deliberations that need to be moderated to be meaningful



Ask yourself these questions





- If your nonprofit closed today and a new one opened tomorrow, what would it do and how would it do it?
- What was the thing your nonprofit was worst at last year? What is the single thing that would fix it?
- What was the thing your nonprofit was best at last year? What is the single thing that would amplify it?
- What was the one metric you least liked hearing this past year? What would prevent that issue next year?
- What was the one metric you most liked hearing this past year? Did that metric matter? How can that be amplified?
- How do you measure your own success? Is that different from how others measure your success?
- Is there a person or department that held you back this year? What will be done about that?

Quantitative Performance metrics, revenue, other measurable data

Qualitative

Interviews and discussions with stakeholders

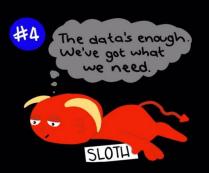


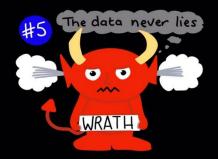
CHERIAN KOSHY'S

Deadly Data Sins: -Illustration by Sketchnotes UK-













@Cherian_Koshy

@MsMandyJ

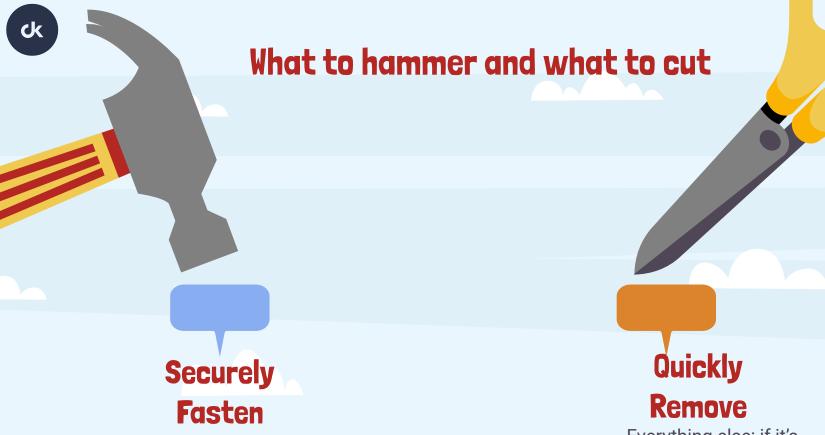


Deliberation on data and observations



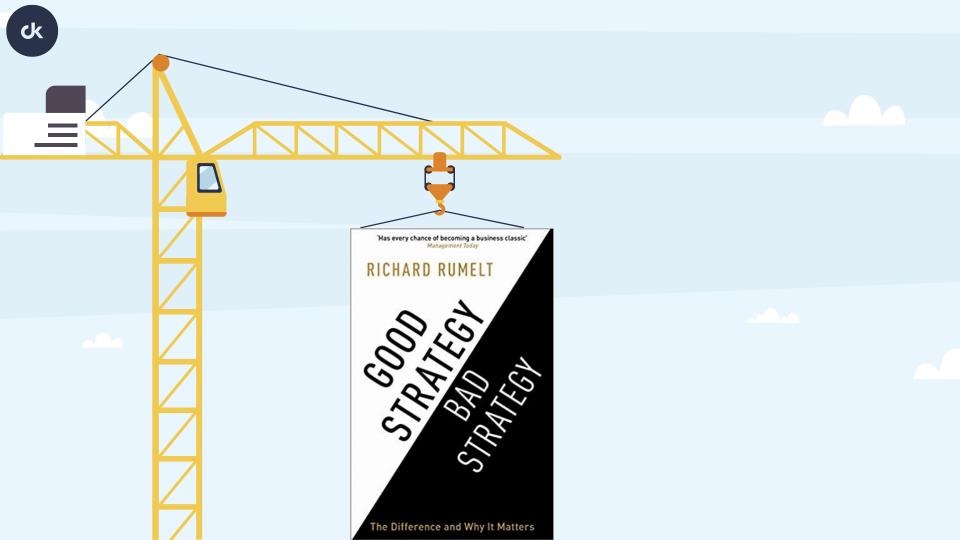






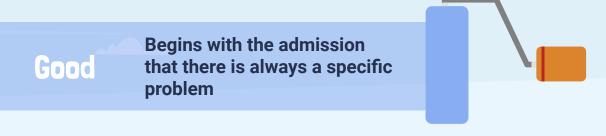
Ideas, programs, practices that validate your box

Everything else; if it's not an 'Absolutely!' it's a 'Hard Pass'





Good Strategy vs Bad Strategy



Begins with an implicit <u>denial</u> that there is a specific problem

Bad

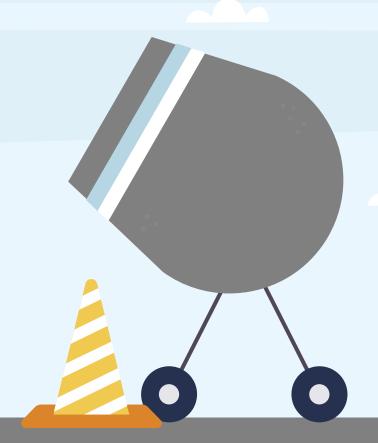


Good strategy is characterized by finding the one critical problem and then focuses and concentrates action and resources to address it



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The Five Hows



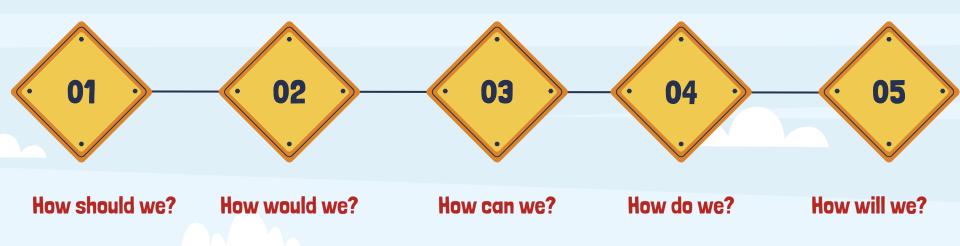


Features of Bad Strategy





The Five How's: How to Make Your Plan Practical



Do NOT use a facilitator for this!

Strategy Tells Us:

What not to do set of guidelines that prevent us from doing things we shouldn't

What to do
A set of coherent
actions we should
do to address the
problem we're
facing



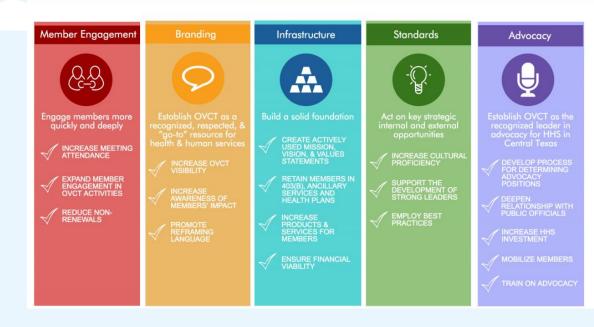




A one page overview of a plan

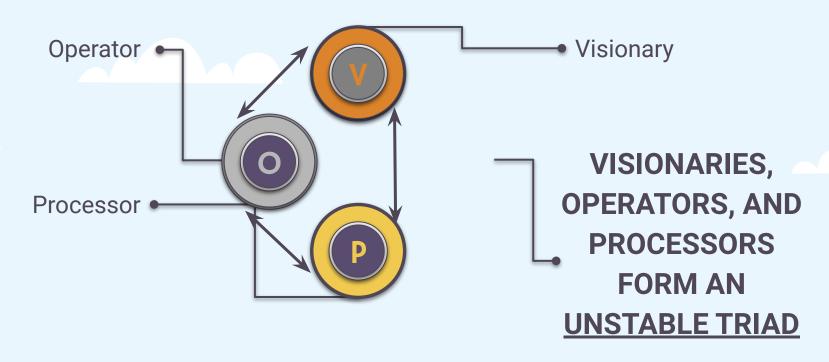


2016-2018 Strategic Plan





VOPS Triad





The Nonprofit Leadership Quiz

www.cheriankoshy.com/quiz

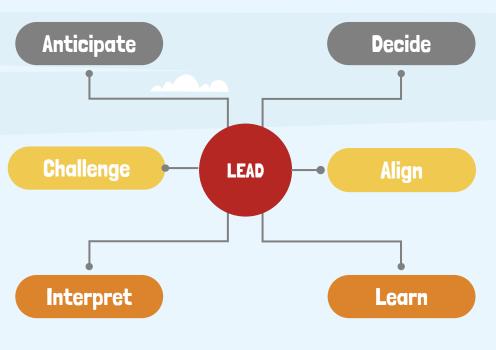


Leadership Assessment

Gather information from internal and external sources, predict moves and reactions

Reframe problems from various angles to understand root causes and seek out alternate viewpoints

Demonstrate curiosity and an open mind, test with others before coming to a conclusion



Balance long-term investment and short-term results, assess risks and unintended consequences

Assess change motives and limitations as well as conflicting interests; remove barriers to alignment

Course correct based on disconfirming evidence and communicate stories to aid learning

https://hbr.org/2013/01/strategic-leadership-the-esssential-skills

Thanks!

If you have any questions about the Predictable Success strategic planning model or how it applies specifically to your nonprofit, don't hesitate to contact me.





www.cheriankoshy.com/quiz

