## Developing and Organizing a Viable Business Model

Session 2
Levitt Social Entrepreneurship Program
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## **Stages of Development**

 Opportunity Identification, Clarification, and Assessment

Leads to

- Feasibility Plan (or Viability Assessment)
   Leads to
- Business Plan Development

But not in a single cycle linear process: a strong venture development process will involve multiple iterations, gaining refinement from each cycle.

#### Opportunity Identification, Clarification and Assessment

- Who are you?
- What are your core competencies?
- What are you offering?
- To whom are you offering this?
- Why will they care?

Result: Overall Assessment of Opportunity Worth Further Exploration and Development (the "super hunch zone" from the sketch pad)

# Workshop 2: Aaron Levitt Social Entrepreneurship Challenge

## Sketching It Out: The Social Lean Canvas

#### PURPOSE

Clearly defined in terms of the social/environmental impact that is intended and any financial goals as well as any other key aspects of the vision. This will include the overarching problem/s that the venture will look to solve. This box is not really part of the canvas as it is not part of the business model that needs to be validated. This needs to be in place before starting on the rest of the canvas as it will serve as a set of guiding principles for the development of the business model.

#### PROBLEM

What are the biggest problems? Note these are specific problems faced by the customers (in customer segments) not the overarching problems that arise in the Purpose section.

#### Existing Alternatives

How are these problems currently being solved?

#### SOLUTION

What solution will deliver the UVP/s to the different customer segments?

#### KEY METRICS

What key numbers tell you whether your venture is succeeding?

#### UNIQUE VALUE

What single or multiple value propositions remove the problems faced by the different customer segments?

#### High Level Concer

A one-liner explaining what your organisation does.

#### UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

Why will this venture succeed?

#### CUSTOMER SEGMENTS

Who do you need to move to make this business model work?

- Customers
- Users
- Investors/Funders
- Volunteers etc

#### CHANNELS

How will you reach your customers in a scalable way?

#### cany Maopre

Which customers will move first?

#### COST STRUCTURE

How much will it cost to deliver your solution to customers at scale?

#### FINANCIAL SLISTAINABILITY

- 1. Traditional Revenue Model ongoing income, e.g. customers paying for your product/service, ongoing donations etc.
- 2. Funding Model individuals or organisations contributing initial capital (also include the ownership structure proposed for this venture)



#### IMPACT

What social or environmental impact will result and who are the beneficiaries? Including defined metrics for how these outcomes will be measured (these assumptions will be validated (and potentially pivoted on) like every other part of the business model).

## Social Lean Canvas: Sequence

- Purpose
- Problem (existing alternatives?)
- Customer Segments (early adopters?)
- Unique Value Proposition (high-level concept?)
- Solution
- Channels
- Financial Sustainability
- Cost
- Key Metrics
- Unfair Advantage
- Impact (long term)

the impact we've set out to achieve?

#### The Cascade of Strategic Choices

#### THE CASCADE OF STRATEGIC CHOICES:



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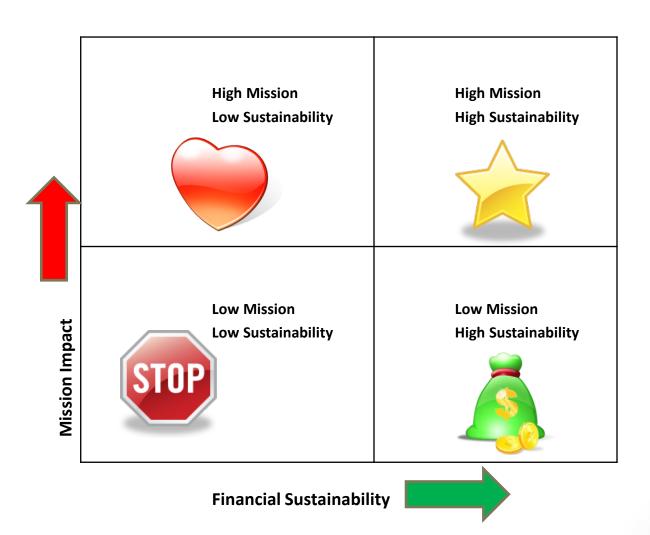
## **Social Venture Planning**

In other words, social venture planning is the process by which we plan and articulate how we will integrate

- Money
- Market
- Management

To successfully deliver social value & impact

#### BUT...The Opportunity for Social Impact Is Not Enough



#### Let's Talk...

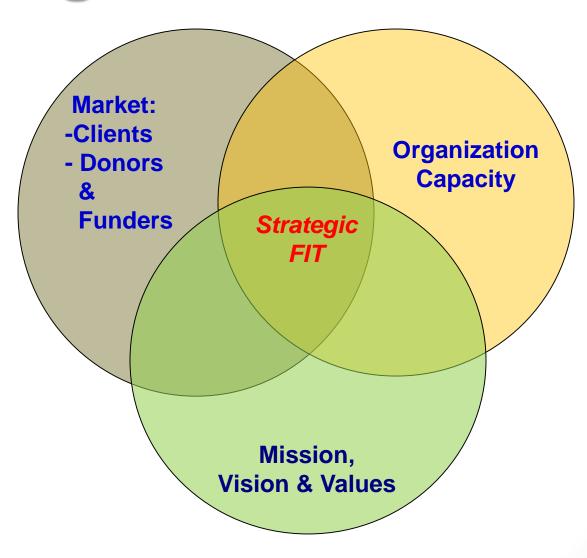
• What is a "Business Model?"

• What does it mean to have a "Viable Business Model?"

# A Sound Business Model Integrates

- Viable and Relevant Mission and Vision (the social purpose)
- Real Value Proposition
  - Social Value Creation Cycle (in the form of a logic model or theory of change)
- Resources to Finance and Fund It
- Capacity to Implement It

## **Strategic Fit**



# Competitive Advantage (The Social Impact Version)

This is the ability to produce social value by:

- Using a unique asset or
- Delivering outstanding execution
- Or Both

#### Let's Talk...

What are the similarities and differences between a grant proposal to a foundation or government funder and a social venture development plan?

## Logic Models: The Basis for the Understanding Social Impact

## Theories of Change: The Chain to Impact



Community

Level Impact

Program Level Impact

### Mission, Vision, Values

- The Mission:
  - Purpose: Makes explicit the reason for the agency's or program's existence
- The Vision
  - The Dream: The Result of Our Work
  - The End State: What can be accomplished by providing mission services
- Values: Guiding Principles & Core Beliefs

## **Objectives**

- Provide short-term and long-term outlook
  - Intermediate results: Immediate impact or change
  - Final results: The long-term impact or ultimate change
- Should be stated in measurable terms
  - Time frame
  - Target of change
  - Results

## Components of the Venture

- Inputs
  - Clients
  - Funds
  - Staff
  - Material resources
  - Facilities & Equipment

## **Components of the Venture**

- Throughputs (Activities)
  - Service Definition(s)
  - Service Task(s)
  - Method(s) of Intervention

## Components of the Venture

- Outputs
  - Client satisfaction
  - Units of service or product produced
  - Quality of services/products
    - Numeric Counts
    - Standardized Measures
    - Level of functioning scales
  - Levels of client satisfaction
- Outcomes

# These Add Up to Become a "Logic Model"

A very useful device to plan and explain:

- Your assumptions and expectations for how you expect to link:
- Inputs, which will support
- Activities, which will lead to
- Outputs, which will add up to
- Outcomes, which will result in
- Long-term Outcomes

and Community Impact

#### **Basic Model**

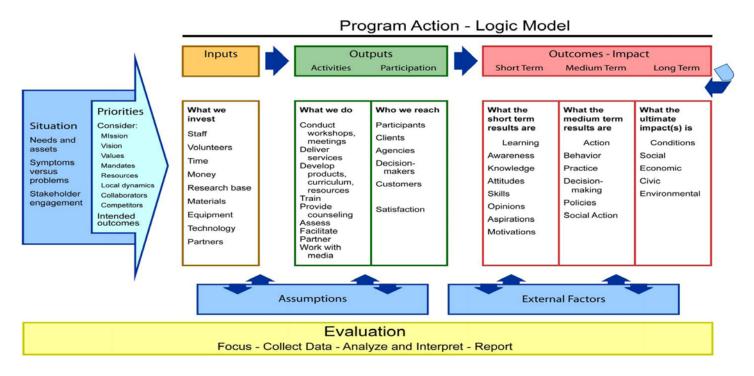
Inputs	Activities (what, who, when)	Outputs	Outcomes
Resources dedicated to or consumed by the project (e.g. Board members, staff, consultants, trainers, facilitators, equipment, technology, supplies, funding)	What the project does with the inputs to fulfill its mission. Therefore, in order to address X problem or asset we will accomplish the following activities.	We expect that once accomplished these activities will produce the following evidence or service delivery. Products of the project (e.g. number of persons trained, plans developed, equipment/technology upgrades accomplished, etc.).	Changes in the capacity of the organization to deliver services to its clientele Outcomes are the impacts on those people whom the organization wanted to benefit with its programs. Outcomes are usually specified in terms of: a) learning, including enhancements to knowledge, understanding/perceptions/attitudes, and behaviors b) skills (behaviors to accomplish results, or capabilities) c) conditions (increased security, stability, pride, etc.) Specify outcomes in terms of short-term, intermediate and long-term.

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## Variation on the Concept

#### PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Planning - Implementation - Evaluation



## Starting to Think It Through

Based on what you know today, what are the key elements of your program's logic model? Please use the worksheet to sketch this out. Then we'll share with a partner.

# Return to Viability Assessment

**Three Basic Elements:** 

- Market Assessment
- Money Assessment
- Management Assessment

Leads to Overall Assessment of Venture Feasibility and Viability

#### Market

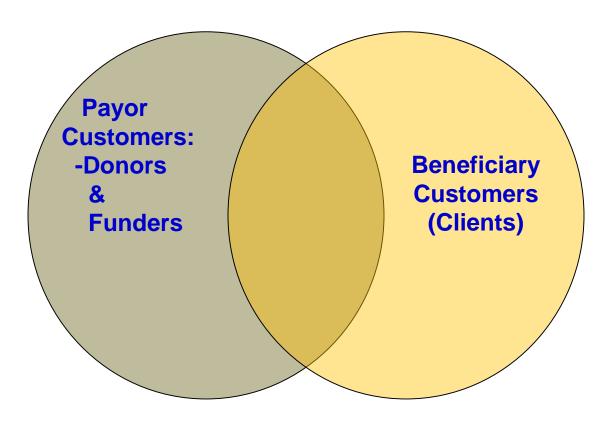
- Who will pay for this?
- What is (are) the target market(s)?

## **Market Viability Assessment**

#### Focus on:

- Demand
- Competitive Advantage
- Differentiator(s)
- Price and Cost Structure

## The Market (Customer) Question

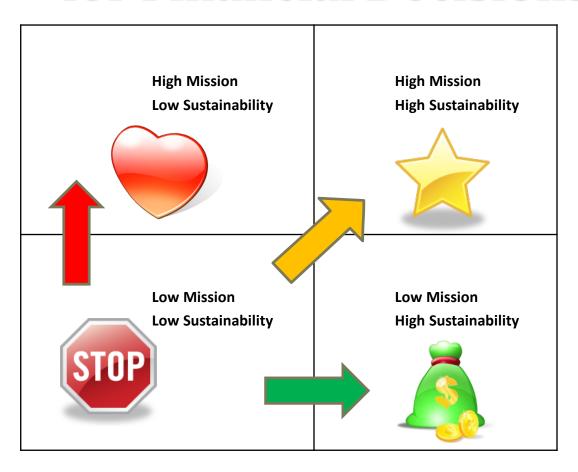


## **Money Viability Assessment**

#### **Initial Consideration of**

- Revenue Potential
- Investor Potential
- Available Capital

### Dual Bottom Line Matrix for Financial Decisions



**Financial Sustainability** 

Mission Impact

#### **Management Viability Assessment**

- Mission Compatibility
- Core Competencies
- Venture Capacity (including complexity)
- Core Constituents or Stakeholders

#### Structure

- How will the program be structured?
- Will the venture be a program of the existing organization or will the venture be a separate subsidiary?

## **Structural Options**

- Social enterprises typically take one of three general forms (Alter, 2009):
  - the social enterprise is constituted as a discrete organization,
  - the social enterprise is part of the organization, or
  - the social enterprise is a subsidiary or affiliate of the organization.
- Each has unique value and specific benefits and legal implications

## **Social Venture Planning**

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# Looking Ahead: These Become the Elements of Your Feasibility Plan

- 1. Explain the Venture
- 2. Market research on potential customers
- 3. Desire and Need for Product or Service
- 4. Assets and Capacity (including management, personnel, facilities, & competence)
- 5. General Business/Revenue Model and Pricing Strategy
- **6. Preliminary Financial Information:** 
  - a) Start-Up Costs and Time needed to begin to generate revenue
  - b) Start-up capital needs and availability
  - c) Pro Forma/ Financial Projections (including estimates of revenues needed to break- even and timing to break even)
- 7. Discussion of feasibility:
  - a. Mission relevance
  - b. Risk acceptability
  - c. Competitive capacity
  - d. Quality & quality assurance
  - e. Conclusion: Is it feasible? Can it be refined to be?

#### Move to a Business Plan?

If the venture is deemed feasible...

- Build on all of the information of the feasibility assessment.
- Add depth to each of the elements of the feasibility assessment to create a business plan.
- For the Levitt Challenge, we move only to feasibility assessment level