

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

Developing a Social Enterprise Business Plan

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Margot Dushin, HBS Social Enterprise Initiative

Stephanie Dodson, Draper Richards Kaplan Foundation



Definitions



Entrepreneurship is an activity or behavior as opposed to a person or an ideology

- Entrepreneurship The pursuit of opportunity regardless of the resources you currently control
- Social entrepreneurship The pursuit of an opportunity to create pattern-breaking social change regardless of the resources you currently control
 - Whether non-profit, for-profit, or public sector

Developing your business plan

Nailing the Vision

- The problem and the opportunity
- Mission
- Tying the vision to action: Theory of change & your solution

What you have to get right early on to succeed *

- Leadership: team and board
- Revenue model
- Measurement and evaluation
- Messaging/communications

What else you need to know before you get started

- Ecosystem
- Risks
- Scaling strategy

^{*} DRK focus areas with early stage organizations

The problem and the opportunity



PROBLEM

- Why is it important?
- What is the scale?
- What are the contributing factors?
- What are the root causes?

OPPORTUNITY

- Why is it solvable?
- What other approaches have been tried and what are their results?
- What would the world look like (your vision) if you solved it?

NAILING THE VISION Mission



Your statement of what you will achieve over the long term

4 "M"s of Mission Statements

- Memorable
- Manageable
- Measurable
- Motivational

Mission - Examples

- One day, all children in this country will have the opportunity to achieve an excellent education.
- Give people the financial tools they need microloans, business training and other financial services – to work their way out of poverty.
- Tackling youth unemployment in West Africa.
- Connect people through lending to alleviate poverty.
- Close the Opportunity Divide by providing urban young adults with the skills, experience, and support that will empower them to reach their potential through professional careers and higher education.
- Educate leaders who make a difference in the world

Theory of Change





- Based on your understanding of the problem, what is your theory about which actions and resources will lead to the results you want to achieve
 - Assumptions of cause and effect in your logic chain
 Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes → Impact
 - Is your theory of change based on research
 - Are there leaps of faith in the theory that you must defend
 - Is your theory focused on local or systemic change, or both

Theory of change example: Teach For America

We believe that all children deserve an excellent education and that <a href="https://nic.org/high-nic.org/hi

Based on these beliefs, our theory of change is that if the brightest college graduates agree to teach in high poverty schools for two years, then:

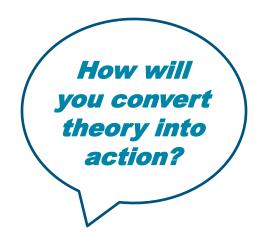
- a) the students they teach will receive a high-quality education **now**, and
- b) those who teach will become <u>lifelong leaders</u> committed to social change.

Theory of change example: Roca

Roca's work is based upon the theory that when young people are <u>re-engaged</u> through positive and intensive relationships they can <u>gain competencies</u> in life skills, education and employment that <u>keep them out of prison</u> move them toward living out of harm's way and toward <u>economic independence</u>.

Your solution

- Who are the beneficiaries or customers?
- How will you serve them?
- What specifically does your program look like?
- What initial management and governance structure will you put in place to implement the strategy?
- What partnerships or collaborations would be critical or useful?
- What criteria did you use for choosing to become a nonprofit or for-profit organization?
- On what premises (experience/knowledge) did you build your solution?
- With whom and how have you tested your vision?



Leadership: team and board

- What about your team and board makes it likely you can execute this plan?
 - Personal connection to mission
 - Background, experience, expertise
 - Networks—access to resources
- What expertise don't you have and how will you get it?
- How might the team composition and board change over time?

Revenue model

At start-up stage:

- How much start-up capital do you need?
- What sources are available to provide seed capital?
- How will you spend it?
- What is your burn rate?
- How will you acquire capital to go to the next level?
- How will you fund scaling the organization?



Revenue model – key elements

- Revenue mix contributed and earned
- Identify fixed and variable costs of operating your model
- Cost structure what is your unit cost and how does growth affect it
- Cash flow projections and income statements (3 - 5 year pro-forma)
- Sustainability good and bad projects <u>die</u> when cash ends—pay attention to cash

Measurement and evaluation

- Create a measurement and evaluation/data system and culture
- How will you assess your organization's effectiveness in achieving its mission

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Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes → Impact
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- Indicators should link back to your mission, theory of change and strategy
 - Just enough indicators, and no more: i.e., the critical ones
 - Adapt measures and process to the stage of the organization
 - Set and measure interim milestones on the way to longer-term goals
 - Use measures to improve your program and organization

Messaging and communication

What is your message?

- How do you talk about the problem and solution?
- What stories can you tell and show; what examples can you share?
- How do you talk about your team?

How do you communicate it?

- Pitches (of varying lengths), exec summaries, PPT decks, full plans
- Social media and website presence

WHAT ELSE?

Ecosystem

- What are the rules of the game (i.e., regulatory, tax, political)?
- What is the market need and size of the opportunity?
- Competitive landscape: what other approaches to solving the social problem have been tried?
 - What have been the experiences of other service providers?
 - What is distinctive about your approach and organization?
 - How much money flows to your 'issue' annually from all sources and how is it distributed?
 - How will you capture existing dollars or attract new resources?

WHAT ELSE?

Risks

- What could go wrong?
 - Contextually
 - Strategically
 - Programmatically
 - Financially
- How will you mitigate these risks?
- Raise and address key risks but do not overdo it

WHAT ELSE?

Scaling strategy

Scale: the measurable increase in impact based on the spread of a practice, program or process

- How will you scale using one or more of the following:
 - Grow the organization, launch more sites
 - Replicate your model using other organizations
 - Create a social movement
 - Organize collective action
 - Change government policy and practice
- Considerations of scale:
 - How do you maximize the value you are trying to create?
 - How do you balance the "speed of scaling" with program quality to optimize social value creation?

Upcoming workshops & deadlines



Feb 23

Testing Your Social Venture: Iterating Based on Market Feedback

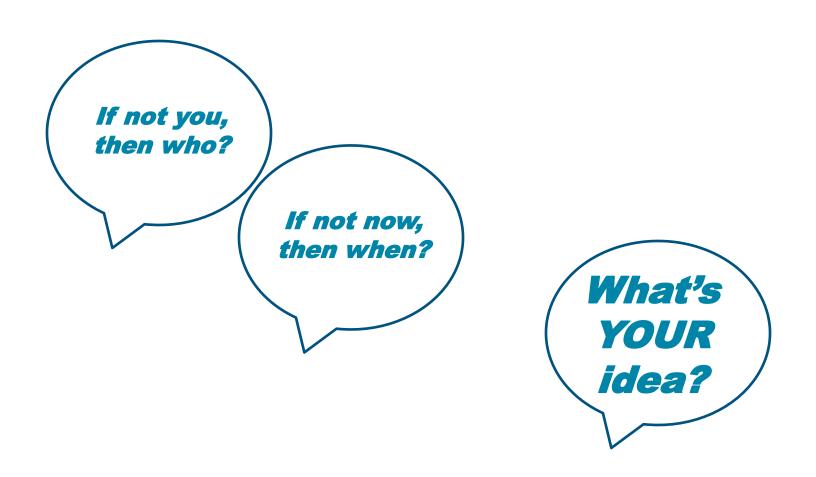
Feb - March

Office Hours with social entrepreneurs

HBS New Venture Competition

March 11, 5:00 pm: Intent to Present and Executive Summaries due (final deadline to submit Entry form)

www.hbs.edu/newventurecompetition



One simple idea can change everything www.hbs.edu/newventurecompetition