



STRATEGY: Solving Global Challenges

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11 October 2018

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Defining strategy:	Rumelt Framework:	Strategy Tools:
What is strategy?	Diagnose	Map the System
Basic framework	Policy	Theory of Change
Origins of strategy	Action	
Story: Isandlwana	Story : Bulungula	Story: Clothing Bank

Resources for the webinar

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Definition of Strategy

Sir Lawrence Freedman, in his book Strategy: A History, describes strategy as:

"It is about getting more out of a situation than the starting balance of power would suggest. It is the art of creating power"

Simply put, strategy is about a creative approach of getting yourself into a more powerful position while navigating a changing environment. If the quality of actions are linked to the quality of the thinking that precedes them, then quality strategic thinking is likely to result in us being in a more powerful position over time.

Definition of Strategy

David J Collis, in the Harvard publication, Thinking Strategically describes it as:

"In its most basic sense, strategic thinking is about analyzing opportunities and problems from a broad perspective and understanding the potential impact your actions might have on others. Strategic thinkers visualize what might or could be, and take a holistic approach to day-to-day issues and challenges. And they make this an ongoing process rather than a one time event."

Basic Framework

- 1 Where are we now?
- 2 Where do we want to be?

How do we get there?

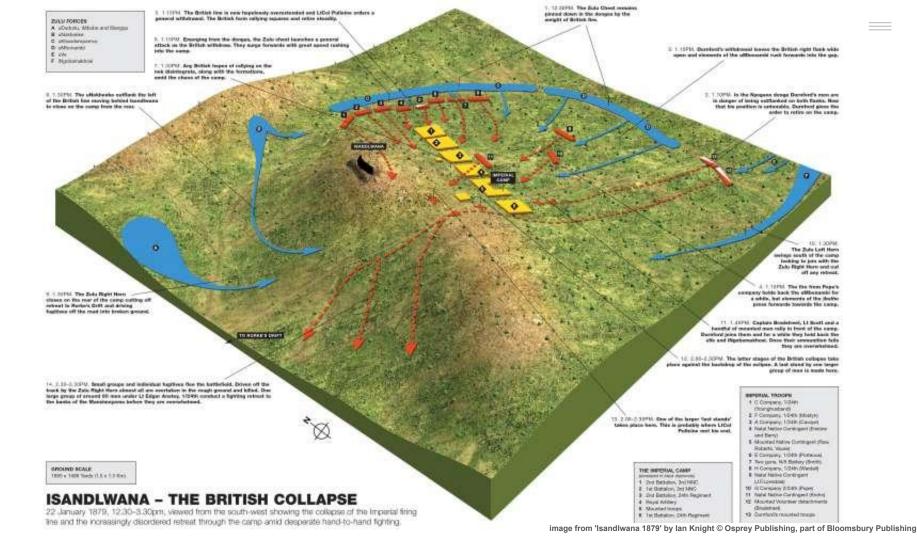
Origins of strategy

The word itself comes from the Greek "Stratēgos" meaning "art of the general"

-Lawrence Freedman

- Strategy has origins in war
 - E.g. Sun Tzu "Art of War"
- Military strategy has little to tell us about strategy in non military situations
 - Type of competition is different
 - Employees can quit, soldiers are indentured
 - Size is an important factor in success in war
 - Size is usually the result of success in business





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Diagnose

A diagnosis that defines or explains the nature of the challenge. A good diagnosis simplifies the often overwhelming complexity of reality by identifying certain aspects of the situation as critical.

Policy

A guiding policy for dealing with the challenge. This is an overall approach policy. These are steps that are coordinated with one another to work together in accomplishing the guiding policy.

Action

A set of coherent actions that are designed to carry out the guiding policy. These are steps that are coordinated with one another to work together in accomplishing the guiding policy.



OUR MISSION is to be a catalyst in the creation of vibrant and sustainable rural communities. We work with our community members from CONCEPTION to CAREER with an integrated development strategy in education, health and nutrition and sustainable livelihoods. All projects are designed, prioritised, implemented and managed in partnership with our community and through traditional and elected leadership structures.





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Map the System: Impact Gaps Canvas

IMPACT GAPS CANVAS





IMPACT GAPS

What's happening, what's the impact of the challenge, and what's holding the challenge in place?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

HOW DO YOU DESCRIBE THE CHALLENGE

How do those most impacted describe the challenge? How do they describe the effects? How is this challenge related to other challenges?

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THE CHALLENGE

What are the numbers? Who or what is impacted (where, how many, in what way)? What does the most up to date research say?

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE CHALLENGE

What is causing the challenge to persist? Who stands to benefit from the challenge continuing to persist?

WHAT IS THE HISTORY AND FUTURE OF THE CHALLENGE

How has the challenge changed over time? What is the projected scope of the challenge in the future? What is missing that could close the gap between the challenge and the current solutions, where are opportunities for greater collective impact, and what are the key lessons learned?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

WHERE ARE THE GAPS BETWEEN THE CHALLENGE AND SOLUTIONS

Who or what is not being served and what is missing to bridge that gap? What actions can be taken to fill the gaps?

WHERE ARE THE GAPS WITHIN THE SOLUTIONS

What is missing (specific regulations, knowledge sharing, new efforts, partnership etc) that would further link up the solutions and achieve greater collective impact?

WHERE ARE THE UNADDRESSED OBSTACLES

What is being overlooked? What are the unintended negative consequences of the existing efforts? What specific key opportunities could unlock future impact?

WHAT ARE THE KEY LESSONS LEARNED

From your research and interviews, what key lessons could you share with anyone who wants to impact change in this sector? Where are the biggest opportunities for impact?

What models are already being tried, what's working, what's not, and what resources are available?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

WHAT IS HAPPENING LOCALLY

What resources are available that could be drawn upon? What efforts are already being tried which could directly impact the challenge? What are the different models? How are they joined up, or not?

WHAT IS HAPPENING GLOBALLY

What has been tried on similar or tangential challenges globally? What lessons can be learned from those efforts? How can those lessons be shared?

WHAT'S WORKING, AND WHAT'S NOT

What can be learned from the successes and failures of these efforts? What do those involved attribute to the cause of their results?

WHERE IS THE FOCUS AND THE FUTURE?

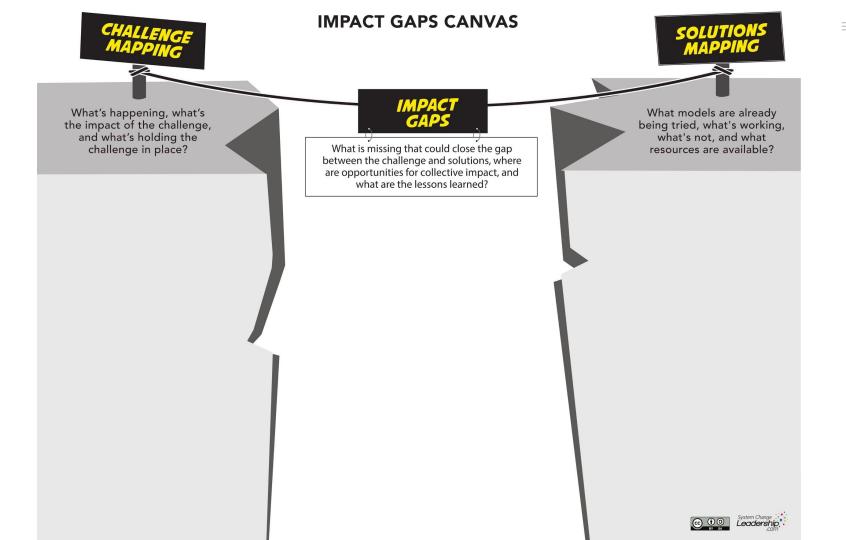
What parts of the challenge are focused on and what are ignored (specific populations, areas, etc)? What is on the horizon that might impact collective solutions? What future scenarios might play out?

LEARNING LOG & ACTION!

What resources and people have you connected with to understand the challenge and solutions landscape? Who else do you need to speak with, and what do you still need to learn in order to fill in your knowledge gaps? What can you do to improve your understanding of this challenge or to take action to fill a gap?

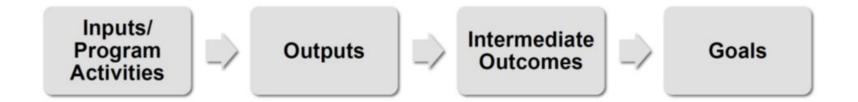






Theory of Change

Theory of Change Levels



Program components e.g. teach, offer loans, deliver food

Resources e.g. staff, funds, equipment, food Tangible products or services produced as a result of the activities

Take-up by offered participants.

e.g. # school children receiving school meals

Short-term behavioral changes that result from the outputs

e.g. more children attend school and concentrate better in class Long-term changes that result from outcomes

e.g. improved learning leads to better socio economic outcomes

THE CLOTHING BANK





SORT







DEVELOP

SUSTAIN









Thank you

Feel free to message or email me if you'd like to chat further

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www.rowanspazzoli.com