Integrating Information Technology & Strategic Planning

Presenters:

- Ben Blanquera, Columbus Technology Council
- Chris Kloth, ChangeWorks
- Tony Wells, Tony R. Wells Foundation

Session Goals

1. Increase understanding of the importance of integrating information technology (IT) planning into the agency strategic planning process 2. Increase understanding of the importance of assuring that technology planning goes beyond identification & acquisition of hardware, software and network tools by including technology training, maintenance, backup and disaster planning, upgrading, etc.

Agenda

- Introductions & Overview
- Strategic Management in an Era of Limits
- The New IT Landscape
- Taking Action
- Questions & Answers

Strategic Management in an Era of Limits

- Changing populations & needs
- Changing public policy priorities
- Focus on impact
- Focus on measurement
- Limited resources

Strategic Planning (short version)

- Take time now
- To describe the future you are committed to creating and being held accountable for
- To influence
 - Resource allocation
 - Priority setting
 - Action steps
 - Everything you do between now and then

Strategic Planning (short version)

The core of every strategic plan is:

INFORMATION

Information

- Information = data + context
- Data is the words, punctuation, etc
- Context is the storyline
- Information drives the plan

Information Technology

The tools we use to collect, save, organize, access, learn from and apply information that will allow us to achieve our short and long term strategic outcomes

Don't Let Terminology Be Frustrating

- Non-Profit Speak
 - Consumers Participates
 - Donors Funders
 - Capacity Building
 - Outcome Measurement
- Foundation Speak
 - Technical Assistance
 - Social Partnerships
 - Earned Income Strategy
 - Entrepreneurial Nonprofits
 - Sustained Business Model

- Technology Speak
 - IT Infrastructure Solutions
 - Value Management
 - Enterprise Information
 - Shared Services
 - Total Cost of Technology Ownership (TCO)

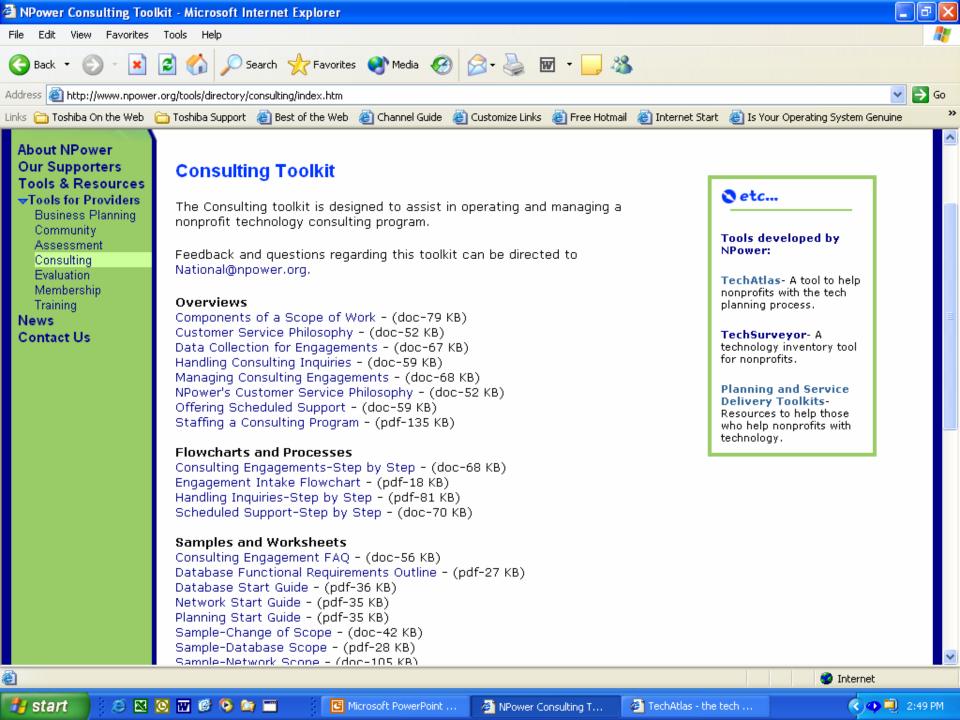
Timing of the Project is Perfect

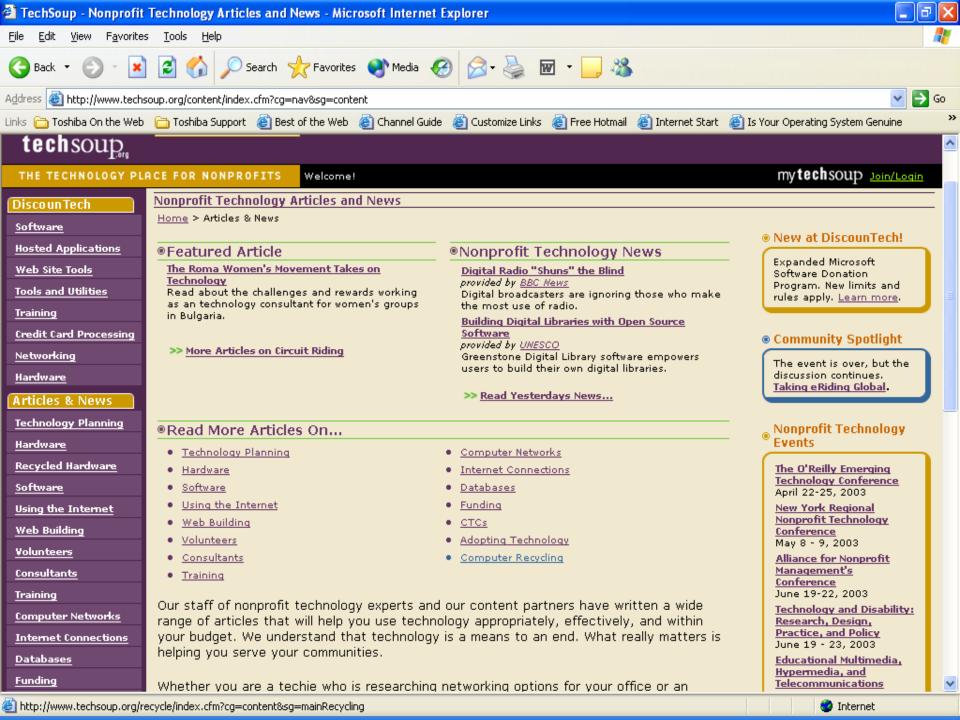
Pressures

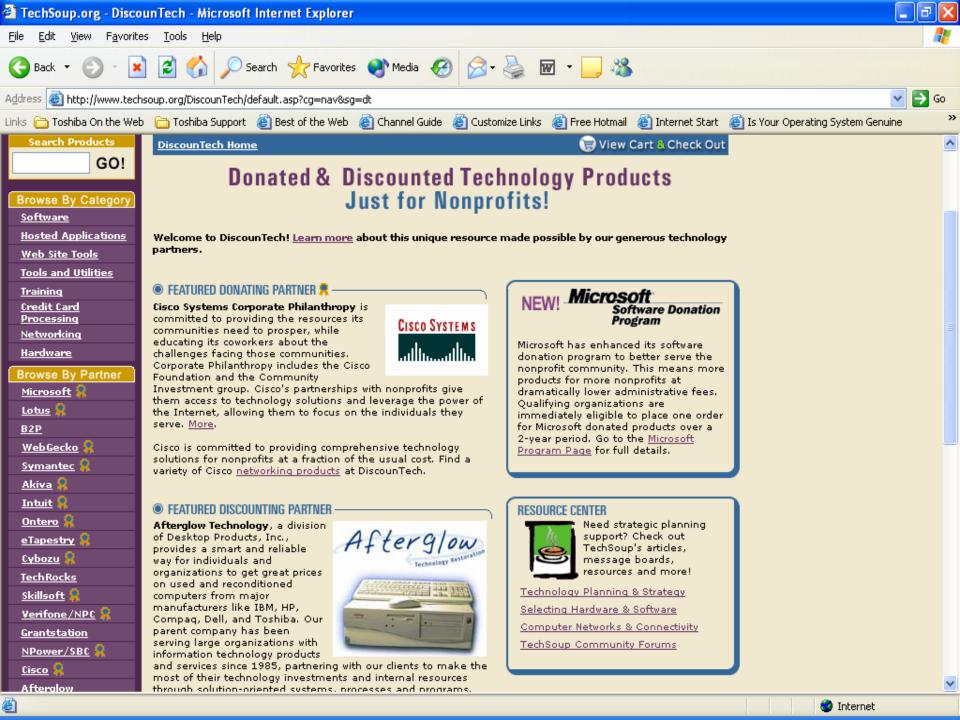
- Overwhelming reporting requirements by funding sources
- The slowing economy has affected income sources
- Increasing number of consumers needing information

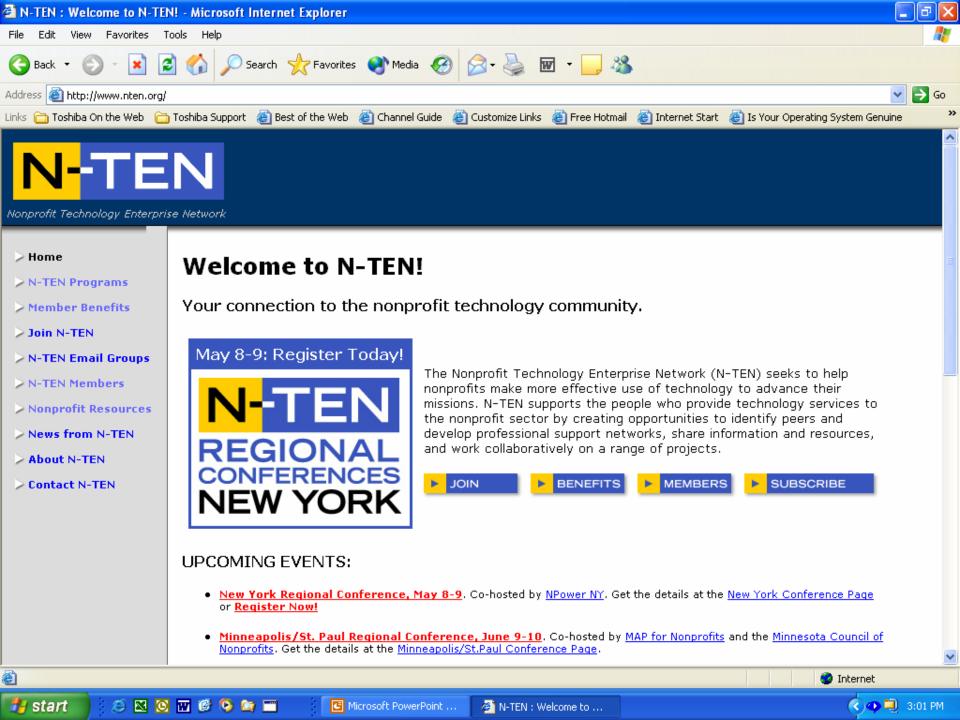
Resources

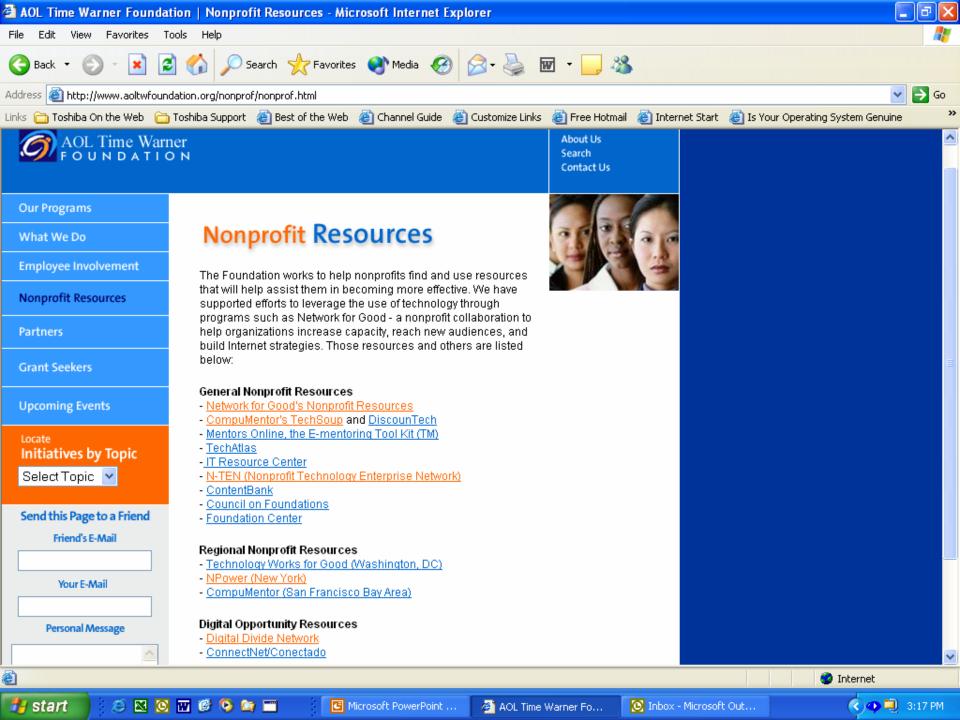
- Nonprofit TechnologyWeb Sites are growing
- Foundations are funding technology orientated research
- The research on how technology impacts the nonprofits is improving
- National United Way IT Partnership
- Local Role Models











W.K. Kellogg Foundation

- The New Wireless Paradigm 2002
- Using e-Philanthropy to Expand Volunteering, Giving and Community Building – 2002
- The eNonprofit: A Guide to ASPs, Internet Services, and Online Software 2002
- After the Bubble: Investing in Internet-Based Social Enterprise in Challenging Times – 2001
- Wired, Willing and Ready: Nonprofit Human Service Organizations' Adoption of Information Technology – 2001
- More Than Bit Players: How Information Technology Will Change the Way Nonprofits and Foundations Work and Thrive in the Information Age 2001
- E-Philanthropy v2.001: From Entrepreneurial Adventure to an Online Community – 2000



University Research

- Boston College November 2002
- University of Richmond August 2001
- United Way of Minnesota March 2000
- University of Michigan
 School of Social Work November 1999

Making Progress

- 1999 Research
 - 36% of organizations have web sites
 - 48% have a network
 - Less than 50% have email and internet access

- 2002 Research
 - 70% of organizations have web sites
 - 62% have a network
 - 77% have email and internet access

Areas of Opportunity

- Only 17% of organizations have a Technology Plan
- Only 16% of organizations have IT Policies and Procedures
- Average age of computer hardware is 5.8 years old
- Only 44% of organizations back up data on a regular basis
- Non-Profits are the largest abusers of pirated software
- Majority of non-profits do not use Anti-Virus
- Only 46% of organizations have a IT Budget
- Organizations with budgets spent an average of \$7,608 annually
- Average (national) IT Budget for a Non-Profit organization is less than one half of one (.5%) percent of annual revenue

VS.

3.4% of annual revenue (Information Week 500, September 2002) with for-profit companies

National United Way IT Partnership

- Teaming for Technology
 - Started in 1998
 - Joint Partnership between IBM, United Way and the Americorps Vista Program
 - IBM provides \$54,000 in equipment per year to the local United Way agencies
 - Program operates 14 cities



Local Non-Profit "Role Models"

Action for Children

Diane Bennett

Executive Director

Children's Hunger Alliance

Bill J. Dolan

CEO

Goodwill Columbus

James M. Puleo

President/CEO

Committee Members

- Jesse R. Jones, Director of Technology, City of Columbus
- Angelo Mazzocco, VP & CIO, Dispatch Printing Company
- Dr. Kay Nelson, Associate Professor Director of CITM, Fisher College of Business, Ohio State University
- Thomas Ramseyer, Executive Director of House of Hope, Member UW Management Advisory Committee, Member UW Professional Advisory Council
- Daniel J. Rogier, VP, IT Business Development, AEP
- Tom McFadden, CIO, The Limited
- Tony Wells, Committee Chair

Committee Members

- Pete Anderson, VP Chief Technology Officer, COTA
- Jonathan Beard, President, Columbus Compact Corporation, UW Board of Trustees
- Ida Copenhaver, Manager of Editorial Database Content Chemical Abstracts, Chair UW Management Advisory Committee (MAC)
- Joel Dinkin, Executive Director
 Leo Yassenoff Jewish Community Center, Member Professional
 Advisory Council
- Jonathan B. Dove, CIO, Worthington Industries
- Winston Faircloth, UW Processing and Information Center
- Roberta Garber, Executive Director, Community Research Partners
- Sidney Hargro, Program Officer, Columbus Foundation

Information Technology Community Collaboration Plans

Within first six months

- Fisher College of Business conducts business research project with the 69 agencies – Dr. Kay Nelson
- Involve all agencies in at least one sub-committee activity
- Develop Education Program for Executives and Board Members
- Research "Shared Services" model
- Develop Internship Program with local colleges
- Capitalize on knowledge developed by "Role Model" agencies

Information Technology Community Collaboration Plans

Within first twelve months

- Develop a three year delivery plan for services, support and strategies
- Develop a three year capital investment budget
- Identify measurable outcomes to monitor the success of the services, support and strategies
- Develop a self-funded model to ensure sustainability

Subcommittee Opportunities

- Shared Services
 - Lead Dan Rogier, AEP
- Sustained Business Model Effort
 - Lead Tony Wells
- Equipment Redeployment Program
 - Lead TBD
- Agency Board/IS Professional Matching Program
 - Lead Angelo Mazzocco, Dispatch Printing Companies
- Agency Executive Training and Development
 - Lead Jesse Jones, City of Columbus
- Survey Task Force
 - Lead Kay Nelson, Fisher College of Business

Taking Action

- Strategic action starts with strategic leadership
- Strategic Leadership
 - Superior organization performance is not a matter of luck. It is determined largely by choices leaders make.
 - One of leadership's primary functions is to create a compelling vision and develop a strategy to achieve it

Strategic Leadership Domain

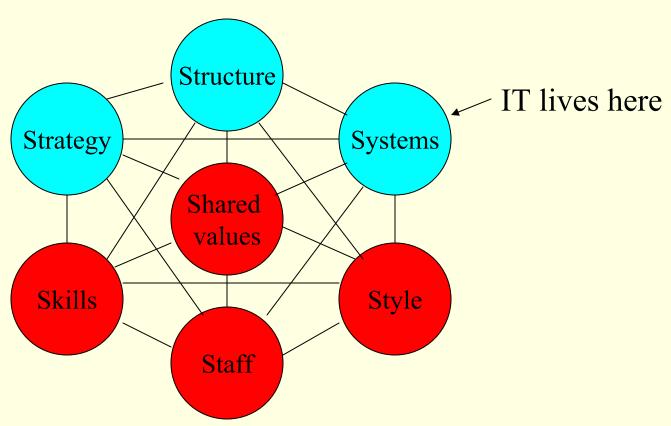
Vision Mission **Strategy** Architecture for alignment and **implementation**

Strategic Leadership

- Vision An attractive ideal future that is credible yet not readily available
- Mission Organization's core purpose and reason for existence
- Strategy A general plan of action that describes resource allocation and other activities for dealing with the environment and helping the organization attain its goals

Strategic Leadership

 Strategy implementation – involves using several tools or parts of the organization that can be adjusted to put strategy into action



Elements where a fit must be achieved Hard Elements

- Strategy Actions a company plans in response to or anticipation of changes in its external environment
- Structure Basis for specialization and coordination
- Systems Formal and informal procedures that support strategy and structure

Elements where a fit must be achieved Soft Elements

- Style/Culture Two components
 - Organizational structure dominant beliefs, values, norms
 - Management Style Where do managers spend their time?
- Staff people/human resource management
- Skills distinctive competencies
- Shared values/ Superordinate goals Guiding concepts, fundamental ideas around which organization is built

Strategic change equation

Change = (D)(V)(F) > cost of change

D = Dissatisfaction with status quo

V = Vision of the change

F = Process for making change occur

The realities

D but no V or F = frustration

D and F but no V = flavor on month

V and F but no D = wishful thinking that eventually turns into passivity

Strategic decision making

Ease of implementation

Hard

Easy

High

Strategic Impact

Low

High Impact, Hard to Implement

Major changes, but With potential for high payoff Quad 1

High Impact, Easy to Implement

Simple changes that have High strategic impact – take action here first Quad 2

Low Impact, Hard to Implement

Difficult changes with little
Or no potential for payoff
Avoid this category
Quad 3

Low Impact, Easy to Implement

Incremental improvements, "small wins", pursue for Symbolic value of success Quad 4

Strategic leadership takeaways

- Align domain elements of leadership
- Inventory stakeholders and resources
- Consciously manage all elements of strategic implementation
- Check your change equation
- Sequence your actions

THANK YOU

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