Nonprofit Lifecycle

If Decline

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			ldea 🖓	Start-up 🍊	Growth 🚿	Maturity	Decline 구	Crisis
Elements of Sustainability	٢	Impact	Informal – Need established best practices integrated & pilot launched	Pilot successful – Lessons integrated into design / Measurement starts	Established in marketplace – Strong results, partner-of- choice & consistent delivery	Consistent results through robust evaluation / Focused on continuous improvement, scale & system-building	Need exists, but nonprofit isn't partner-of-choice / Market duplication from other nonprofits	Demand near zero / Intense competition for resources & energy
	R	Brand	Not utilized	First official marketing materials – Primary method of marketing is word-of-mouth	Build-out of marketing & communication needs, including public & media relations	Sophisticated marketing & communications plan using multiple channels / Everyone equipped to tell story	Decreased public interest / Issue area not discussed in the media	Unable to attract media or public attention / Messaging does not resonate with public
	\$	Revenue	Most are in-kind	Limited financial resources – Lives hand- to-mouth	More diverse financial resources with established relationships with funders, but still unpredictable	High degree of financial diversity with established relationships with multiple funders / Endowment exists / Higher degree of financial predictability	Funders are not renewing contracts and not contacting organization / Low cash reserves / Decreasing donor retention & loyalty	Cash reserves insufficient to cover operating expenses / Long-time donors tapped out
		Culture & Operations	Entrepreneurial Founder using volunteer resources for guidance / Culture is defined by Founder	Flat organization – Decisions are likely made by Founder / Volunteers needed for hands-on support / Culture is action- oriented	Founder has hired or becomes Executive Director and is key decision-maker with Board guidance / Increased division of labor & accountability as staff is hired / Culture is results- oriented / Volunteers are used as resources	Leadership is often second or third generation from Founder / Clear division of labor & accountability among staff / Culture is well- defined and serves as a competitive advantage / Volunteers are seen as ambassadors	Increasing turnover of staff & volunteers / Decreased ability to attract top talent / Decreased transparency	Inability to fill key roles / High contention & division among staff / Mistrust of leadership
		Governance	Not yet developed	Formal governance starts – Most likely homogeneous group	Board expansion – More diversity with more focus on planning & oversight	Board is more policy- & strategy-focused / Delegates management to Executive Director	Board members hard to recruit, retain & engage / Low focus on strategic issues	Board not fulfilling fiduciary responsibilities

Lifecycle Stages



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