Nonprofit Lifecycle

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	Lifecycle Stages	ldea	Start-up	Growth	Maturity	Decline	Crisis
	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
211	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
	SS 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
5	ور میں	Entrepreneurial Founder using volunteer resources for guidance	 Flat organization – Decisions are likely made by Founder Volunteers needed for hands-on support 	 Founder has hired or becomes Executive Director and is key decision-maker with Board guidance Volunteers are used as resources 	 Leadership is often second or third generation from Founder Clear division of labor & accountability among staff 	 Increasing turnover of staff & volunteers Decreased ability to attract top talent 	 Inability to fill key roles
	Culture	• Culture is defined by Founder	Culture is action- oriented	 Increased division of labor & accountability as staff is hired Culture is results- oriented 	 Culture is well-defined and serves as a competitive advantage Volunteers are seen as ambassadors 	• Decreased transparency	 High contention & division among staff Mistrust of leadership
	Governance	 Not yet developed 	Formal governance startsMost 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 of strategic issues 	 Board not fulfilling fiduciary responsibilities



Turnaround

@socialtrendspot www.socialimpactarchitects.com

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