

## A Pragmatic Playbook for Impact

Direct, Widespread, and Systemic

By Alex Cortez and Christine Wade

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### Why this work ...

Organizations often grapple with how to close the gap between their Direct Impact model and ultimate vision:



Our goal is to help organizations think about how to employ a range of impact strategies to help them achieve their ultimate vision.

### ... and why now?

The need to fix inequities in our systems, supports, and outcomes is not new. However, the pandemic has increased both the **urgency and opportunity**:



The **need** has never been greater.



Education systems are under incredible strain.



There has never been more **funding** available (but its timing is limited).

We explored how organizations employ three impact strategies to address both the needs of the moment and long-term transformation in education

#### DIRECT IMPACT

How an organization provides programming directly to its target beneficiaries.

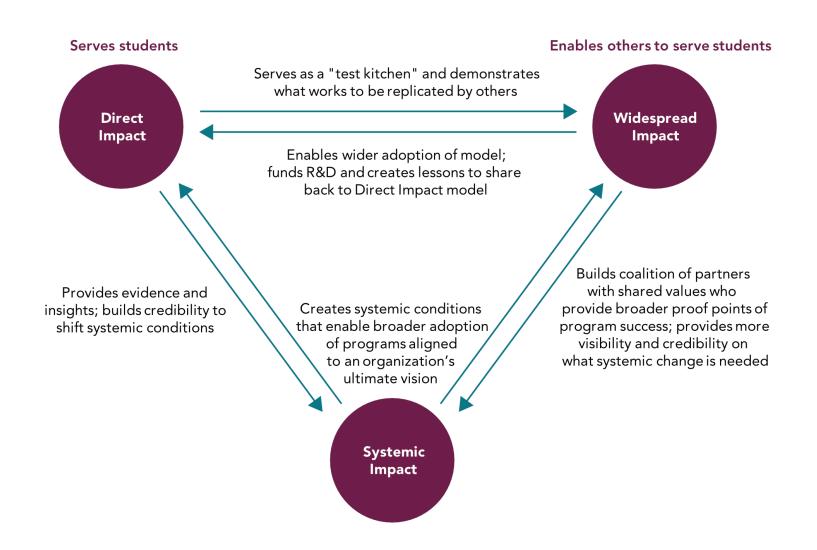
#### WIDESPREAD IMPACT

How an organization builds the capacity of partners to implement elements of its program model.

### SYSTEMIC IMPACT

How an organization shifts mindsets, relationships, and power to in turn shift policies, practices, and resource flows\* to create stronger conditions for adoption of an organization's program model and/or its ultimate vision for change.

## These three strategies for impact are NOT mutually exclusive and in fact can reinforce each other



# Pursuing a mix of these impact strategies can help create greater educational equity

### **DIRECT IMPACT**

- Provides supports to communities who want and need them.
- Demonstrates that all students can succeed.
- Serves as grounding for what to share with partners via Widespread Impact and what to advocate for via Systemic Impact.

#### WIDESPREAD IMPACT

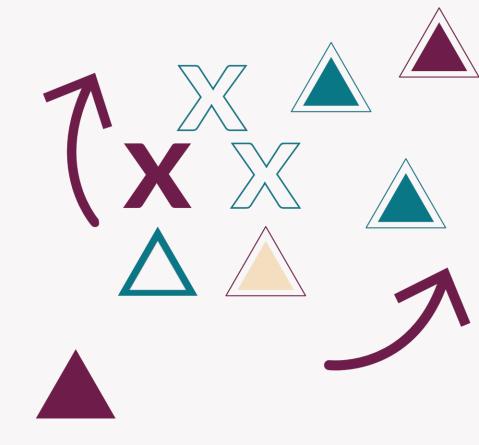
- Radically expands spread of strong practices to communities who want and need them.
- Provides evidence-based resources to organizations who are often caught in a catch-22 of not receiving sufficient funding because they lack evidence and scale – while lacking evidence and scale because they do not receive sufficient funding.
- Supports partners to customize and innovate programming to their local context and leveraging the assets of their communities.
- Shares community-led innovation more broadly.

### SYSTEMIC IMPACT

• Disrupts existing conditions that have created and held racist and classist inequities in place, and creates and sustains new conditions that ensure successful innovations benefit all communities and funding is sufficient and then efficiently, effectively, and equitably distributed.

## Direct Impact





### Why do many organizations start with **Direct Impact**?

- Many organizations are founded initially as a Direct Impact model.
  - They have an innovation that needs to be directly delivered and controlled to prototype, improve, and maintain quality.
  - They want to remain proximate to the beneficiaries/communities being served and really understand their needs, create authentic relationships, and get direct feedback.
  - They need to test different variations of their direct model.
  - They need to build the evidence base of what works (and for whom and under what conditions).
  - There is demand in the market to grow directly.
- Some organizations just focus on scaling Direct Impact.

# Within Direct Impact, there are a range of design choices organizations may vary in their model

#### Key elements that can vary in a Direct Impact model include (highlights):

- Target beneficiaries who they serve (and how that drives other program variations).
- Program/curriculum/content provided.
- Dosage: duration, frequency, intensity of programming.
- Format: time, place, in-person versus virtual, live versus asynchronous and/or hybrids of these.
- Mix of talent and technology employed.
- Ratio of beneficiaries to staff in programming.
- Source of staff talent (who, how hired/trained/managed, and how paid).
- Caseload of staff.

#### Orgs often vary key elements of their Direct Impact program model to:

- Increase impact and/or create efficiencies in the ratio of effort to outcomes (e.g., ROI).
- Respond to changing conditions and beneficiary needs (e.g., shift to virtual because of COVID-19).
- Better respond to needs of different markets and increase ability to grow, including being responsive to the specific needs of different communities and subsegments of beneficiaries.

These variables also inform the design of Widespread Impact AND Systemic Impact models by demonstrating what works, for whom, and with what trade-offs in effort to outcomes.

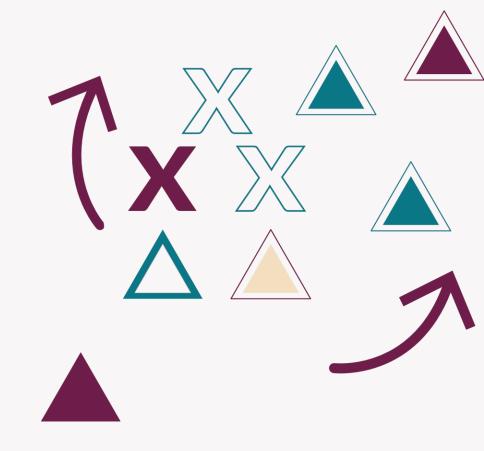
### Some organizations experience limits in growing their Direct Impact

- Some are facing **Direct Impact fatigue**, because growing via Direct Impact is hard in general and even harder during COVID-19. Some organizations face limits on their desire to build organizational complexity, talent pipelines, and larger systems/structures.
- Some are facing limits on funding and/or limits on size of fundraising an organization wants to commit to long term.
- Some are facing **limits on the market's willingness to purchase** (versus wanting to own themselves) or conversely, the potential for whole new markets that can be accessed ... but not via Direct Impact.
- Some are facing limits based on systemic conditions political and/or policy barriers.
- And/or some organizations **simply aspire to a speed or overall scale of growth** that their Direct Impact model simply *cannot* provide (but which may require trade-offs, as we'll discuss in the next section).

"We can never be our best selves and achieve our greatest impact by only growing through Direct Impact."

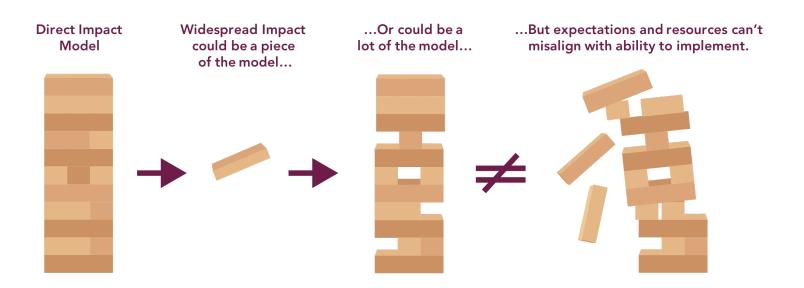
### Widespread Impact



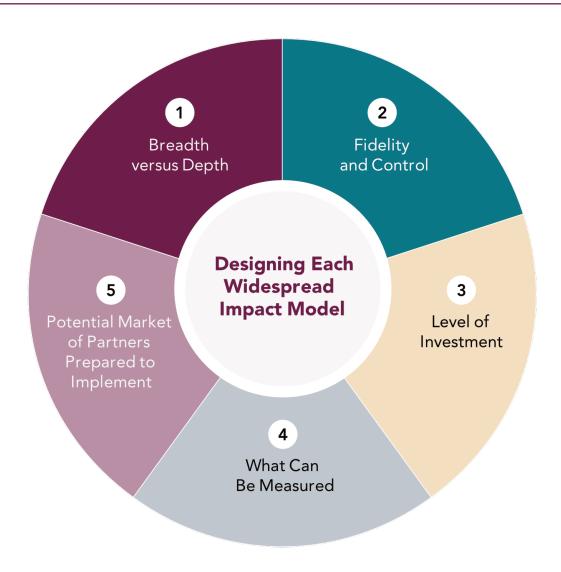


## **Widespread Impact** requires organizations to think about a process of "high-impact Jenga®"

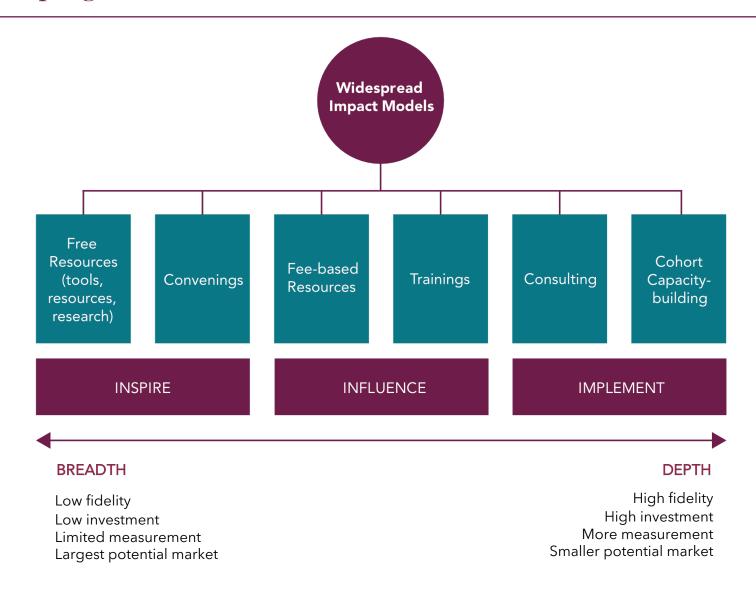
- Widespread Impact is a strategy for how an organization **builds the capacity of partners to implement** elements of its program model.
- This strategy requires organizations to **go through a process of "high-impact Jenga®"** to determine what elements of its Direct Impact model it wants its partners to replicate and what's required to make that successful (and not misaligned).



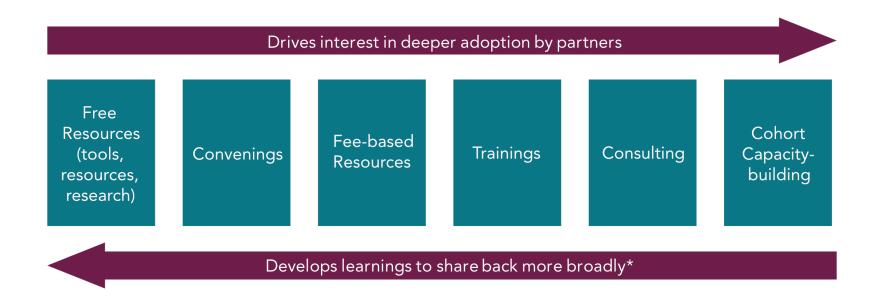
"High-impact Jenga®" requires organizations to make and align decisions across the following trade-offs



## Organizations can pursue a wide range of potential Widespread Impact program models



These program models are not mutually exclusive and can in fact be mutually reinforcing



## Strong practices in delivering Widespread Impact models focused on deeper implementation

# VALUES, RELATIONSHIPS, and CHANGE MANAGEMENT

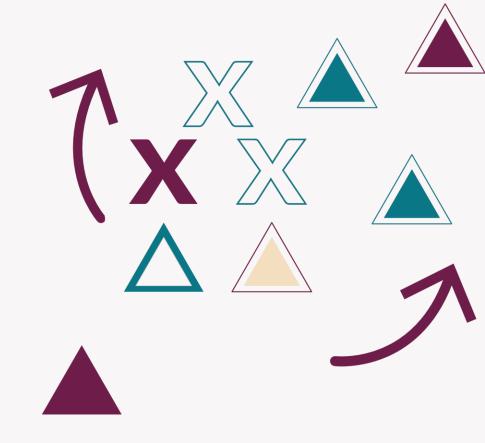
- 1. Align on values, but be prepared to shift mindsets.
- 2. Set **clear expectations** to enable implementation.
- 3. Build buy-in and sponsorship across both senior leadership and grassroots to sustain long-term support for implementation.
- 4. Develop **realistic timelines** for engagement to support partners.

#### PROGRAM MODEL

- 1. Decide between a "lightsaber" (a tool/resource) and the "Force" (holistic program adoption) in prioritizing what partners implement first.
- 2. Define **non-negotiables** and then explicitly create **space for partners to customize and innovate** to meet the needs of their communities.
- 3. Provide **data systems** to help partners implement program model and to use measurement to manage and maximize performance.
- 4. Provide **technology tools** to help partners implement program model and amplify talent.
- 5. Continually **observe and ask for feedback** about where partner organizations are getting stuck on program model implementation.

## Systemic Impact

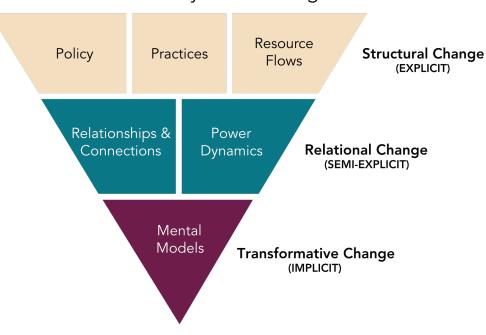




## **Systemic Impact** is about shifting mindsets, relationships, and power to shift policy, practice, and resource flows

We approach Systemic Impact leveraging FSG's framework\*

Six Conditions of Systems Change



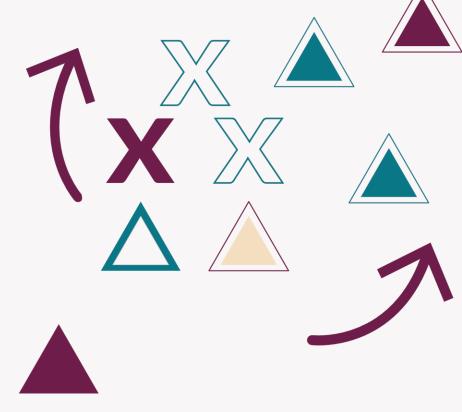
When designing Systemic Impact strategies, organizations should consider:

Meta question: What role and leadership do communities most impacted by education systems have in setting the agenda for changing those systems?

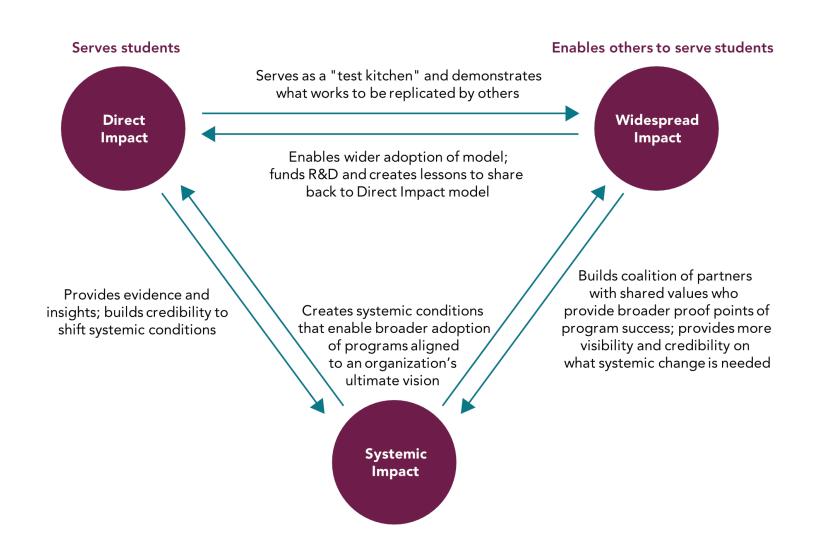
- **1. Which systems** does an organization seek to influence?
- **2. What changes** does an organization want to achieve for a given system? What is the agenda?
- **3.** How are those changes achieved, and who has to be influenced to achieve them?
- **4.** Who else needs to be involved and in what role for changes in a system to be created and sustained?

### How Impact Strategies Are Mutually Reinforcing and Can Be Balanced





## Each impact strategy is individually powerful. Organizations have also found mutually reinforcing power when pursued in combination.



# Organizations must balance time, energy, and resources across the three impact strategies

- As organizations look to move beyond Direct Impact into Widespread and Systemic Impact, they're suddenly faced with bigger questions around prioritizing time, energy, and resources between and across the three strategies.
- Organizations can consider three areas when deciding how to balance across all three impact strategies:
- 1 INTENDED IMPACT, THEORY OF ACTION, and THEORY OF CHANGE
- ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITY
- **3** FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

# What do we mean by **Intended Impact**, **Theory of Action**, and **Theory of Change**?

#### **Intended Impact**



#### Theory of Action



#### Theory of Change



#### **Ultimate Vision**

- Articulates three things:
  - 1. Who are the beneficiaries being served (their attributes and where they are)?
  - 2. What specific, measurable outcomes with targets are being achieved with them?
  - 3. Over what **time frame**?

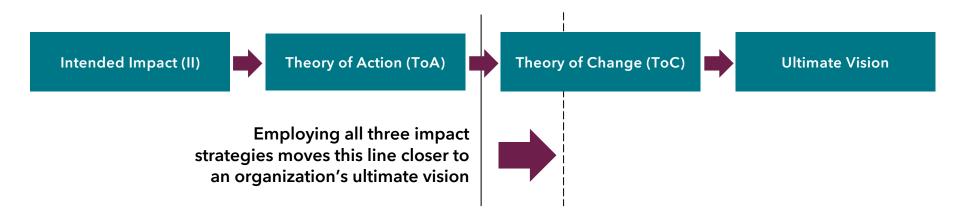
- Articulates the specific actions/ strategies an organization takes to address these challenges and/or opportunities to achieve this intended impact.
- Can be a series of "if-then" statements, and actions can be taken in sequence or in parallel.
- The larger set of population-level change in conditions an organization wants to see achieved and that a successfully executed Intended Impact/Theory of Action contributes to.
- Includes the actions that other stakeholders have to take to achieve the ultimate vision.
- Ultimate populationlevel change in outcomes an organization seeks to achieve through its Intended Impact/Theory of Action contribution and success in achieving the Theory of Change.

What an organization holds itself accountable for achieving

(and expects others to also hold it accountable for achieving)

Broader population-level impact an organization contributes to, and can even measure, but is not holding itself directly accountable for achieving

### Organizations employing all three impact strategies can expand their Theory of Action closer to their Theory of Change



- **Widespread Impact**: (a) builds a coalition of partners with shared values who provide broader proof points of program success, and (b) provides more visibility and credibility on what systemic change is needed.
- **Systemic Impact** explicitly takes on creating population-level conditions required to achieve vision through shifting mindsets, relationships, and power to influence policy, practice, and resource flows.

"We are a small technical service provider that has, like many others, an ambitious mission statement that's thinking about every child in America, especially those who are least served right now ... We've been thinking a lot about how our theory of action can be better scaled ... which is what led us to our Widespread Impact work."

# Organizations must consider implications to **organizational capability** in expanding to all three impact models

#### **CULTURE**

- Acknowledge that organizational mindsets and capacity to execute the three strategies can be very different.
- Provide team with a common "why" and clarity on how to prioritize within and across impact strategies.

### STRUCTURE/ CAPACITY

- Expanding into multiple strategies is not a zerosum game of resources; capacity and learnings driven by one strategy often support the others.
- Building out separate teams is valuable, but it's important they share DNA.
- Executive oversight is critical to ensure each impact strategy is individually successful yet also collectively aligned.
- Organizations do not need to take everything on themselves – they can work in partnerships and coalitions.
- Organizations can pursue a merger or acquisition to bring new capabilities in-house.

"There's a strong cultural and organizational transformation that needs to happen from focusing on direct work to capacity-building work."

-OSCAR CRUZ, CITIZEN SCHOOLS

"The added capacity that was brought in to build out our Widespread Impact allows us to raise the bar for our Direct Impact work in our schools. Learning happens in both directions." —TODD DICKSON, VALOR COLLEGIATE

"Our Chief Impact Officer's wholescale responsibility is to oversee the interaction of our three impact models, how they build upon, learn from, and grow from each other."

–JACLYN PIÑERO, uASPIRE

# Organizations must consider **financial sustainability** within and across impact strategies

### **DIRECT IMPACT**

- May require making trade-offs to reach a price point stakeholders can fund without philanthropic support.
- May not ultimately be financially scalable, spurring expansion into Widespread and Systemic Impact.

WIDESPREAD IMPACT

- Choice in model may depend on funder willingness to support breadth versus depth.
- Many models designed to **generate** revenue from partners.

SYSTEMIC IMPACT

 Necessary to ensure sector-wide funding is sufficient and then effectively, efficiently, and equitably deployed. "It was really clear to us after many, many years that our Direct Impact program was not a financially scalable model." -ANONYMOUS CEO

"Widespread Impact can support Direct Impact with revenue, and Direct Impact can support Widespread with reputation."

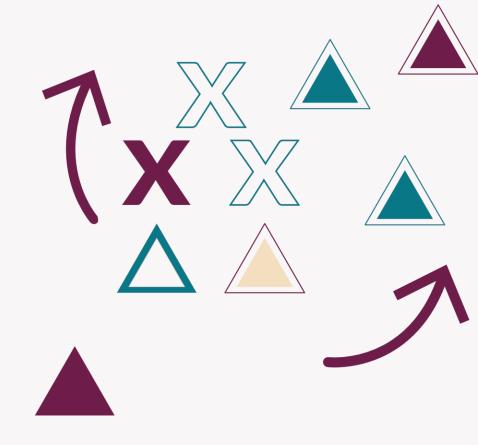
-ALAN SAFRAN, SAGA EDUCATION

"Systemic Impact can be the ultimate business development."

-ANONYMOUS CEO

# Measurement Overview for Widespread Impact





## Measuring impact is important to different stakeholders for different reasons

## Organizations Providing Widespread Impact

- Planning, setting priorities, and properly resourcing those priorities — in strategic planning and on an ongoing basis.
- Managing and maximizing execution.
- Learning.
- Attracting allies, partners, and resources.

#### Widespread Impact Partners

- Managing expectations of commitment.
- Managing and maximizing execution.
- · Learning.
- Making the case for funding/prioritization internally and attracting external resources.

#### **Funders**

- Understanding impact.
- Learning alongside grantees.
- Unlocking more funding.
- Better structuring that funding (timeframe, level of restriction).

#### **Policymakers**

- Understanding what impact is possible.
- Understanding how that impact can be achieved/what program models should be supported.
- Equipping them with what they need to make the case on policy.

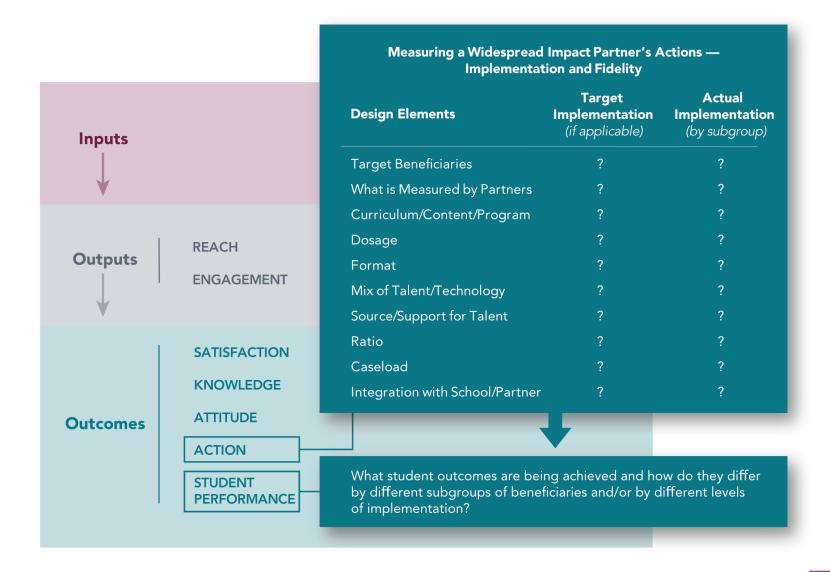
### Organizations need to think about measurement at three levels



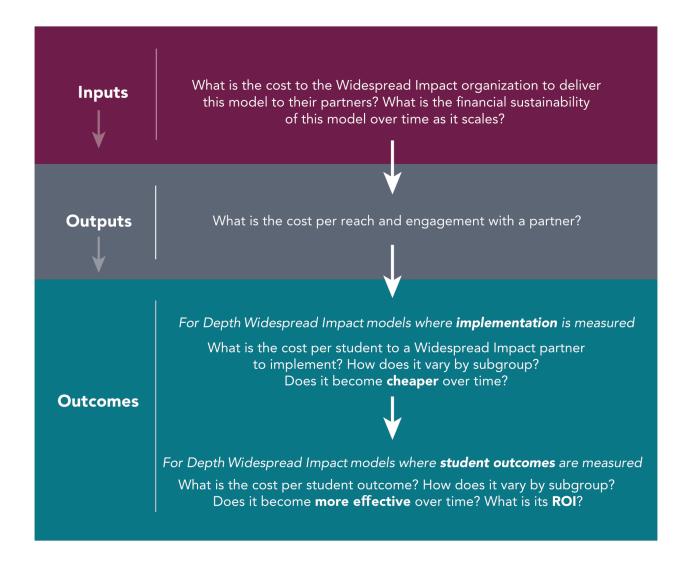
# What usually can and cannot be reasonably measured by each Widespread Impact model

	Free Resources (tools, resources, research)	Convenings	Fee-based Resources	Trainings	Consulting	Cohort Capacity- building
INPUTS	X	X	X	X	X	X
REACH	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
ENGAGEMENT	X	X	X	X	X	X
SATISFACTION	X	Х	X	X	Х	Х
KNOWLEDGE				X	X	X
ATTITUDE				x	X	X
ACTION					X	X
STUDENT PERFORMANCE			If resource is a data platform with data- sharing agreement		If part of agreement	If part of agreement

### Measuring Implementation and Fidelity

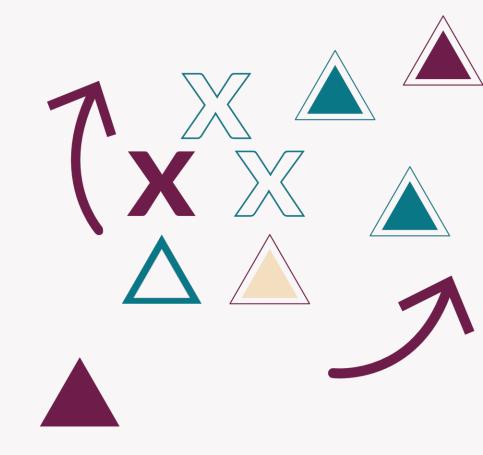


# Organizations need to also think about measuring cost in relation to inputs, outputs, and outcomes for Widespread Impact



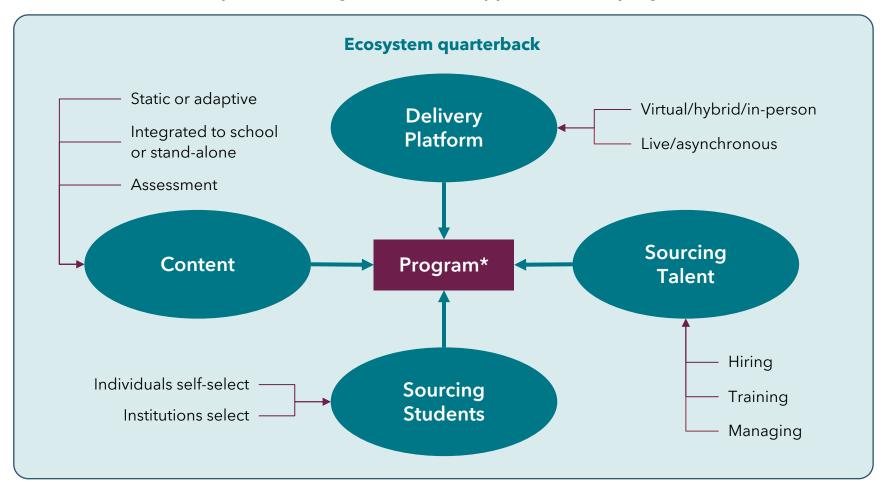
### Place-Based Perspective





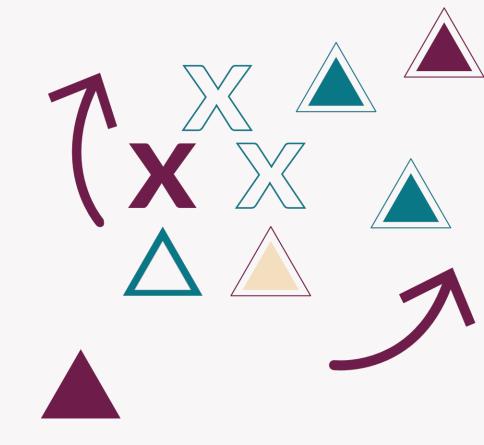
Instead of a single source, some schools will need to "assemble" a collection of specialist Widespread Impact partners to execute a program model

#### Example of Tutoring (but could be applied to other programs)



## Thank You





#### About the Authors



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