## The Importance of Mission

for NGO's

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- The scholarship related to mission statements is varied.
- Some research suggest that mission statements are not helpful, perhaps detrimental to the activities of NGO's.
- In the USA, the law requires NGO's to have a mission statement.
- I would like to look at mission from that perspective.

- In the USA, scholarly findings indicate that a clear, motivating organizational mission helps an organization to focus its attention on those innovations that will most likely support the accomplishment of that mission.
- Such a mission also creates a climate in which innovations are given a fair chance to succeed. As a result, non-profits with clear, motivating missions tend to be more innovative.
- But this is not without risk. (Mission Drift)

# What is a Mission Statement and What Does It Do

■ The mission statement is the "raison d'être" of any organization.

At its best, a nonprofit's **mission statement** is a succinct expression of an organization's essential reason for existence or core purpose.

■ Some mission statements may include other elements, such as references to how an organization achieves its impact or what it most values.

### What Does a Mission Statement Do?

■ The mission statement should succinctly define the organization's purpose and programs.

■ The statement needs to be carefully thought out because it is an important tool in planning, recruiting board members, raising funds, and communicating with the public.

# A mission statement should answer the following questions:

- What are the organization's services and programs?
- For whom are the services and programs intended?
- (Where) Which geographic areas(s) is (are) served?

■ The mission statement should remain relatively unchanged from year to year.

It should be broad enough to allow for organizational growth, but not so broad as to allow for complete changes of direction or focus.

It is essential that the organization's leadership understands the purpose of the arts agency and is able to articulate its programs.

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#### The Good and the Bad

A Good Statement... A Bad Statement... Uses jargon, doesn't Uses language your understand your constituents use. audience. Is emotionally stirring. Is logical and cold. Communicates the Communicates only the "why." "what" or "how." Is concise. Is really long. Is a single, powerful Is a rambling paragraph. sentence. Is full of clauses Sounds good and hard to say. spoken out loud. Is forgettable. Is memorable. Is dull. Surprises. Can't be quantified. Is actionable. Is specific. Is vague.

## What does research say about mission?

Many years, most nonprofits were evaluated for their mission and the good that they set out to do, rather than by their measurable impact.

In the 1990s, there was a shift related to the funding source for nonprofits.

- The technology boom made some people wealthy, and a new donor emerged that was younger, outcome focused, and wanted to view their donation as an investment.
- They expected a return on that investment and required nonprofits to demonstrate their success and impact.

At the same time, there were some scandals in the nonprofit sector that led to a call for accountability.

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## Has this been successful?

- The risk of the pressure to operate an NGO like a business ought to be obvious.
- NGO's are mission not profit driven.
- A significant risk is *mission drift*. That is, modifying the NGO's mission or simply moving away from it to accommodate the pressure to be more business-like.

## Mission Drift

- Financial pressure is often the cause of mission drift.
- An NGO needs more money and sees an opportunity to generate additional income that involves an activity or activities outside the mission.
- This is justified because of financial need.

All organizations benefit from developing a strategy. The most well-developed strategy models come from the private sector and focus on markets, customers, and competition.

■ BUT, these models fail to take account of two crucially important features of nonprofit organizations

the value produced by nonprofit organizations lies in (a) the achievement of social purposes rather than in generating revenues;

and (b) nonprofit organizations receive revenues from sources other than customer purchases.

An alternative strategy model for NGO's focuses the attention on three key issues:

- 1. public value to be created,
- 2. sources of legitimacy and support,
- 3. operational capacity to deliver value.

This alternative strategy model resonates powerfully with the experience of nonprofit managers precisely because it focuses attention on social purposes and on the ways in which society as a whole might be mobilized to achieve them.

## Conclusion

■ The **mission statement** defines purpose, this is **important** to drawing volunteers, donors and other sources of assistance to help the nonprofit.

Nonprofits often exist on donations and volunteers. Without either, the organization may not be able to operate.

■ So, I would argue that an effective mission, carefully and responsibly adhered to, is critical to the survival of NGO's

- Thank you
- Questions