MODULE 1 Introduction



Why are we here?



ASSUMPTION #1

WE ARE HERE TO LEARN HOW TO START A BUSINESS #FAST



ASSUMPTION #2

WF ARE HERE TO **SET** GOALS THAT ARE OUT OF REACH, BUT NOT OUT OF SIGHT!



About Mentors and mentoring



What is mentoring?

Mentoring is a positive, supportive relationship, that encourages people to develop to their fullest potential.



The Role of the Mentor

Mentors listen objectively and act as a sounding board. They ask questions that encourage mentees to look at issues from a variety of perspectives and focus on problem-solving, decision-making and solutions. They challenge traditional ways of thinking and encourage strategies outside of their mentee's comfort zone.

What Mentors DO

Mentors **Inspire**,

Mentors spark ideas,

Mentors **push**,

Mentors are silent business

partners



What Mentors DON'T DO

Mentors

don't do work

for their mentees



What I expect from you, and what I promise you

I promise you respect, transparency and trust. I expect the same from



Two important recommendations before we start

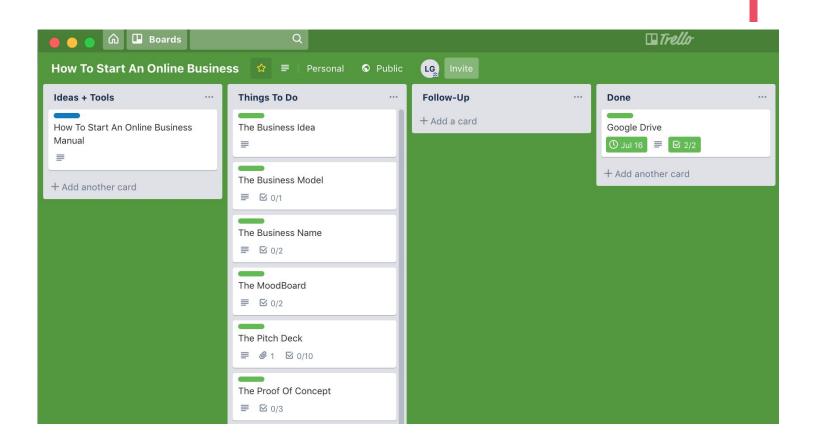


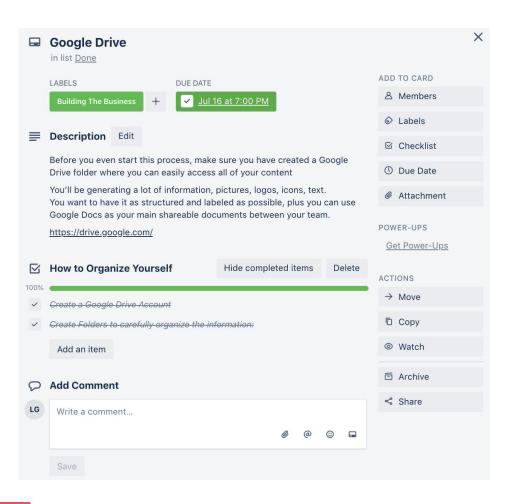
First Recommendation

TRELLO









VIDEO



Second Recommendation

Google Calendar





Are there different types of entrepreneurs?



BUT FIRST, WHAT IS ENTREPRENEURSHIP?



Entrepreneurship is the creation and management of a venture to accomplish an objective that adds value to a target market.



Not all businesses are the same

Entrepreneurs **seek different objectives** with their businesses. Not all of them have the same goals, and therefore the same type of business. Today we'll cover a few different type of businesses.

- → Lifestyle businesses
- → Small businesses
- → High growth startups
- → Intrapreneurship
- → Social venture
- → Impact Entrepreneurship



Lifestyle businesses

Businesses run as hobbies or supplemental sources of income

Goal: Enjoy what you are doing

• Funding: Usually minimal

• Scaling: No scaling

• Exit: No exit planned

Example: Food Trucks

- Usually they tend to be side businesses to full time employees or to Entrepreneurs that have other running entreprises.





Small businesses

The most common business type around the world

Goal: "Feed the family," be one's own boss **Funded:** Usually funded through loans, personal investment, or friends and family

Scaling: Over 2/3 do not want to grow

Exit: No exit planned

Example: A Pub

- Small pubs tend to be family owned, and they are enough to pay the family bills!





High Growth Startup

"The Silicon Valley startup"

Goal: Be the next Google/Uber/Facebook... or be

bought by them

Scaling: Goal is to grow quickly

Resources: Venture capital, angel funding

Exit: IPO or Acquisition

Example: **UBER**

- By the end of 2018, UBER had an operational loss of 3bn USD. This type of businesses require high levels of investment to try and make them profitable on the long run





Intrapreneurship

Startups inside larger companies

Goal: Develop a new and innovative company

Resources: Internal company resources

Scaling: Varies

Exit: Adoption into larger firm

Example: Sony PlayStation

- Sony was known for producing high quality audio and TVs, but gaming consoles were not part of their portfolio



Social Venture

Venture whose primary goal is to do accomplish a social mission

Goal: Creating value for society

Resources: Grants, donations, volunteers

Exit: None planned

Example: Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank

- Microfinance org providing loans to rural poor in Bangladesh
- Provided loans to over 8M borrowers with repayment rate over 95%



Impact Entrepreneurship

Venture whose primary goal is to make a profit, but at the same time, contribute to society (B CORPS)

Goal: Making a profit by creating value for society

Resources: Investment, VC's, Loans

Exit: None planned

Example: **TOMS**

 One of the first enterprises to use the Buy-One Give-One model





Which one sounds like you?



Time to tell us a bit more about you...



Activities

What does it mean to be successful for you?

Objective:		



What do you want to get out of the course?

Objective:			



What type of entrepreneur do you want to become?

Lifestyle **Entrepreneur** Intrapreneur

Small Business Entrepreneur

Social Entrepreneur Startup Entrepreneur

Impact Entrepreneur

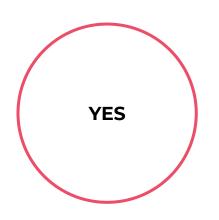


What do you want to achieve as an entrepreneur in the next 5 years?

My goal as an entrepreneur is:



Do you currently have a business or clear business idea?





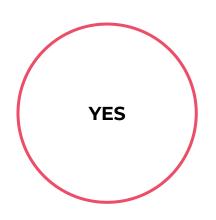


If 'yes' tell us more about it...

My business (idea) is...



Are you willing to join someone else's project?







How do you want us to mentor you?

GIVE ME SPACE, let me come to you

FOLLOW UP REGULARLY

PRESSURE ME TO PERFORM



How can we find you online?

My facebook link is:

My Instagram @ is:

My LinkedIn link is:



The Lean Canvas



THE MOST IMPORTANT TOOL AS AN ENTREPRENEUR



PROBLEM SOLUTION UNFAIR UNIQUE VALUE CUSTOMER **PROPOSITION** ADVANTAGE SEGMENTS Outline possible List your customers' top 3 problems solution for each Single, clear, Something that List your target problem compelling message can't be easily customers and users that turns an unaware copied or bought visitor into an interested prospect **KEY METRICS CHANNELS EARLY ADOPTERS** EXISTING **ALTERNATIVES** List key numbers List your path to List characteristics of List how these telling how your customers your ideal customer problems are solved business is doing today today **COST STRUCTURE REVENUE STREAMS**

List your fixed and variable costs

List your sources of revenue

7

6

Year of foundation: 2004

Venue: Cambridge, MA

Original name: Thefacebook

Founded by: Mark Zuckerberg, Dustin Moskovitz,

Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, and Chris Hughes

Total funding amount: \$2.3 billion (last funding in 2012)

IPO: raised \$18.4 billion in 2012



1. Problem

A problem is a pain point you've identified that needs to be solved. In this box try listing the one to three high priority problems that your Customer Segment has. Without a problem to solve, you don't have a product/service to offer.

2. Problem

- Harvard university's online network is very limited in functionality and not fun.
- I don't know the names of my classmates.

Existing Alternatives: MySpace, Hi5, Friendster





2. Customer Segments

The problem and Customer Segments can be viewed as intrinsically connected — without a customer in mind you can't think of their problems, and visa-versa.

1. Customer Segments

College students
Students from other colleges and universities

Early Adopters

Harvard university students





3. Value Proposition

In the middle of the canvas is the UVP. A value proposition is a promise of value to be delivered. It's the primary reason a prospect should buy from you. A way to get your head around this is to think why are you different and why should your CS buy/invest time in you.



3. Unique Value Proposition

Connect and communicate with your college friends through an simple and beautiful student-oriented platform.

High-level concept

Friendster for college-students



4. Solution

Finding a solution to the problem is the golden egg! You're probably not going to get this right off — it's OK, as that's what Lean is all about. the solution is not in your office, it's out there in the streets. So go interview your customer segment, ask them questions, and take those learnings. Remember the Lean Startup is validated learning through a continual Build — Measure — Learn cycle.

4. Solution

Online communication platform for Harvard students with the possibility to connect with friends (share photos, interests), chat and other fun stuff.



5. Channels

Channels are ways for you to reach your CS. Try to think which channels will give you enough access to your CS at the same time give you enough learning. Channels can be email, social, CPC ads, blogs, articles, trade shows, radio & TV, webinars etc.

IMPORTANT: you don't have to be on all of them, just where your CS are.

5. Channels

Referral among Harvard students society.

Cross-friends of Harvard students in other colleges.





6. Revenue Streams

How you price your business will depend on the type of model it is, however, it's quite common for startups to lower their cost, even offer it for free to gain traction, however, this can pose a few problems. The key being it actually delays/avoids validation. Getting people to sign up for something for free is a lot different than asking them to pay.

6. Revenue Streams

- Advertising Revenue
- Investment





7. Cost Structure

Here you should list all the operational costs for taking this business to market. How much will it cost to build / landing page? What is your burn rate your total monthly running costs? How much will it cost to interview your customer segment? How much do market research papers cost? etc. You can then use these costs and potential revenue

streams to calculate a rough break-even point.

7. Cost Structure

- Laptops
- Hosting
- Software Development
- Staffs' Salaries





8. Key Metrics

Every business, no matter what industry or size, will have some key metrics that are used to monitor performance. The best way to help with this is to visualize a funnel top down that flows from the large open top, through multiple stages to the narrow end.

8. Key Metrics

Daily Active Users (DAU) measures the number of active users who visit your app in a single day.

Monthly Active Users (MAU) measures the number of unique users to your app over a 30-day period.



9. Unfair Advantage

A good unfair advantage is one which cannot be copied or bought.

What is your competitive advantage?



9. Unfair Advantage

- Product is 10x better than the competition
- Monopoly effect
- Growing industry



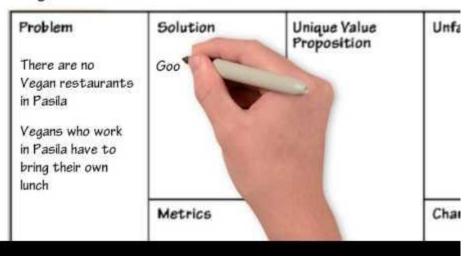


VIDEO!



VIDEO!

Vegan Restaurant in Pasila





Activity: Your Canvas

Before we continue, we want you to try and give the Lean Canvas a go. Take it seriously, but don't overthink it. We haven't even broken up the sections yet, but it will be interesting to see the difference in a few weeks time.



TOOL: canvanizer.com

It's more than Sticky Notes on a whiteboard:



Brainstorm better concepts. Together with your team.

