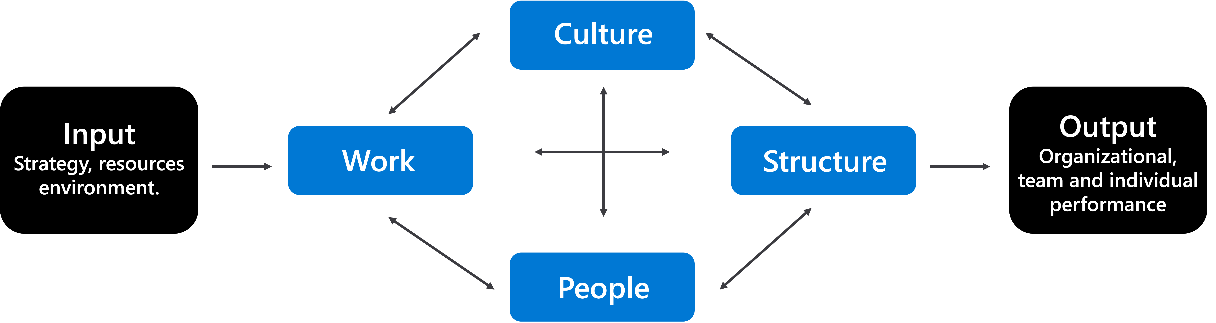
**Business Case**: A business case outlines the **objectives**, **strategies**, and **projected outcomes**, providing a clear roadmap for navigating the complexities of the business landscape.

**Gap Analysis** – to identify areas for improvement across various dimensions of organizational effectiveness and develop targeted interventions to address these challenges.

The Nadler-Tushman Congruence Model



FEEDBACK

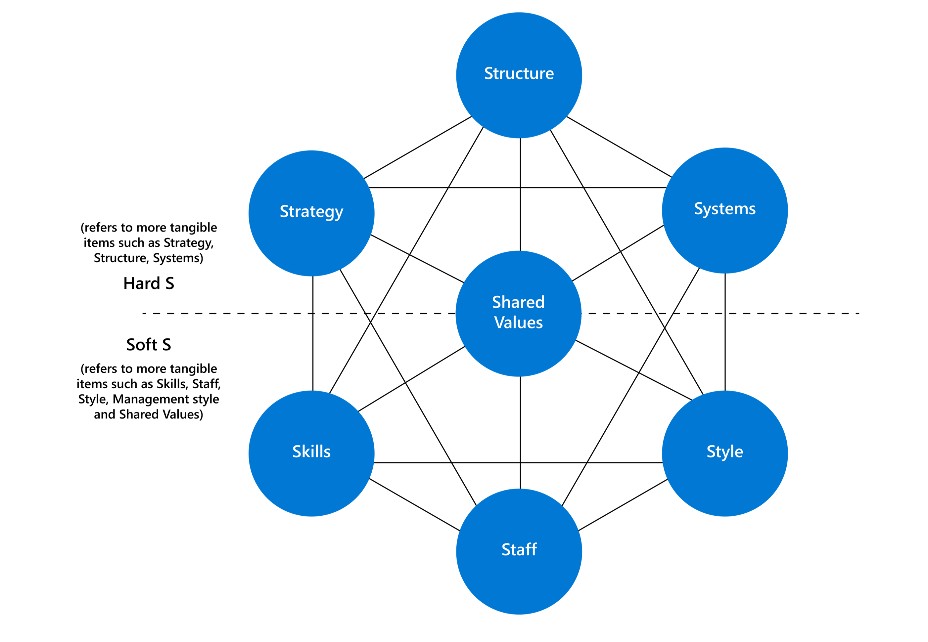
THROUGHPUTS

(Process)

OUTPUT

INPUT

The McKinsey 7S Framework



**Capability Analysis** – conducting capability assessment and constructing capability map. Define core capability, which is the top level, then breakdown into second level. Shouldn’t have more than 3 levels.

**A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Business Case Document –** aims to analyze various solutions to a business problem and justify the chosen solution based on factors like cost, benefits, and feasibility.

**Impact Analysis** - a way to anticipate how changes affect people, organizations, processes, information, and technology (POPIT).

**Risk Analysis** – can be quantitative (e.g. 2D or Monte Carlo simulation) or qualitative (e.g. SWIFT or Bowtie, Delphi method). Quantitative provides numbers and qualitative provides deep understanding.

Chart, table

Description automatically generated

After risk analysis, risk mitigation strategies should be implemented. However, risk mitigation strategies are not part of risk analysis.