



DEFINITION – Develops campus ministers and emerging leaders in the areas of emotional intelligence, spiritual maturity, successful performance, and career development.

*Overfunctioning – two-thirds of weakness is the overuse or misuse of strength. Overfunctioning occurs when one's talent, skill, or knowledge causes problems for you or others.

[=] SKILLED [–] UNSKILLED [+] OVERFUNCTIONING Prioritizes developing campus • Expects others to figure out Concentrates on developing a ministers and emerging leaders expectations for performance few assumed high achievers at to create a leadership pipeline. and development the expense of others. independently. • Identifies emerging leaders' Overestimates others' capacity strengths and weaknesses Neglects to communicate for growth. others' potential or bring clarity Develops strategies to develop Adopts faddish development about their flat sides. strengths and address flat sides. approaches without • Is unable to develop those with understanding the goals or • Explores passions, gifts, and different gifts and motivations, principles of developing others. motivations to inform how they personalities, or passions. best function and are Focuses on development supervised. Is unable to assess others' skills without alignment to the and potential. mission. Provides appropriate and timely stretch assignments, coaching, Focuses on the task at hand Attempts to meet all feedback, exposure, problemdevelopment needs directly without identifying growth solving. opportunities. without utilizing others to meet the need. Establishes a transparent Underutilizes InterVarsity process for leadership selection cohorts, programs, and training • Focuses on the future (career and promotion. to develop others. development) without helping others to excel in the present. Aligns their career development Struggles to identify developmental moves or goals with InterVarsity's organizational vision and assignments specific to the strategy. person. • Gives careful attention to develop emotional intelligence, performance, spiritual formation, work-life balance, and career development. Utilizes cohorts, programs, and training for development as well as outside training opportunities.



EXAMPLES IN INTERVARSITY

- Providing regular supervision with constructive feedback (both positive and corrective).
- Conducting annual performance reviews, including a development plan for the future.
- Regular supervisory conversations on career aspirations, development plan & areas for growth.
- Promoting participation in national opportunities from cohorts, coaching and mentoring programs, conferences, and training with intentional follow-up to debrief and reinforce learning.
- Suggest assessment debrief use for personal, career, leadership development & transition times.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES

Primary

- Charan, Ram, Steve Drotter, and James Noel. The Leadership Pipeline: How to Build the Leadership Powered Company. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001. Also, tools available at http://leadershippiplelineinstitutue.com
- Kotter John P. and Dan S. Cohen. The Heart of Change. Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 2002.
- Sample Steve B. Contrarian's Guide to Leadership. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2002.
- Wiseman, Liz. Multipliers: How the Best Leaders Make Everyone Smarter. New York: HarperCollins, 2010.

Secondary

- Bolsinger, Tod. *Canoeing the Mountains*. Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 2015.
- Morse, MaryKate. Making Room for Leadership: Power, Space, and Influence. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2008.
- Reese, Randy D., and Robert Loane. *Deep Mentoring: Guiding Others on the Leadership Journey*. Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 2012.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Prioritize time to plan and think about development for specific staff.
- Read to increase your understanding of how development happens.
- Think 70/20/10: Research shows 70% of learning comes from practice or on-the-job experience, as in a stretch assignment that contains a challenge; 20% is from mentoring or coaching where reflection on practice with insights "captures" the learning; 10% is from formal training or instructional activities such as training or reading books.
- Develop or train someone else: people learn the most when explaining it to someone else.
- Ask a supervisor for feedback about how to "own" one's development.
- Facilitate self-awareness by giving and receiving feedback.
- Use SBI to share feedback about presence: (1) describe the situation: (2) note the behavior that was helpful or unhelpful, and (3) name the impact that it had on others and yourself.
- Work with a coach to grow in personal and professional development. Learn to ask the right questions and identify the next action steps.
- Seek new challenges in areas you desire to grow in. Ask others for input.

This toolkit can be used to help staff frame development goals and plans to strengthen their use of this competency. It is not intended to be used for reviewing performance.



BENEFITS FOR 2030 CALLING

- Equips staff with learning and development opportunities to reach every corner of every campus effectively.
- Increases ability to recruit and develop alumni and volunteers for exponential growth.
- Results in thriving staff where each person owns their development.
- Maintains a strong, diverse pipeline that starts with volunteers and campus staff and ends with senior leadership.
- Results in proficient and motivated staff who can function independently and collaboratively in a learning environment.
- Increases staff job satisfaction and longevity.
- Increases ability across the movement to supervise and develop diverse staff and teams.

