

- D.T2.3.2 Joint Socio Cultural Education Training (Train the Trainers)
- With or Without a Compass: Strategic Planning of Social Initiatives
- IN SITU, Brodoto, Damir Soh

CONTENT



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- 2. Importance of strategic planning
- 3. Stages
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What is strategic planning?





- set of activities, systematic process of...
- ...setting priorities, focusing energy and resources
- ...identifying elements of a blueprint that will help organizations accomplish their goals
- ideally, it is done for a 3-5 year time span





organization management

setting priorities

focusing energy and resources

strengthening operations

ensuring common goals for employees and stakeholders

establishing agreement on outcomes/results

setting response to changing environment















































Importance of strategic planning



IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING



- utilizing most appropriate strategic tools = ideal strategy plan
- creating a strategic plan is not a linear process
- it is time-consuming
- it happens with years of experience!



IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING CENTRAL EUROPE EUROPE



Key reasons for strategic planning:

- building the main initiative behind a CSO (mission & vision)
- short-term and long-term objectives
- efficient decision-making
- better understanding of strengths & weaknesses
- more organized and well planned activities
- better management of time, money and human resources
- better response to changes in environment
- removing conflicts and disorders
- helping members to focus more on the important affairs and matters
- gaining competitive advantage
- producing measurable impact





Stages of strategic planning





Strategic Planning Simplified

Where are we now?

- · Compelling Need
- Review Mission
- What's happening in the Environment

Where do we want to be?

- Review Vision
- · Review Programs
- Review Organizational Capacity
- Review Capital & Revenue needs

How will we get there?

- Program Strategies
- · Capacity Strategies
- Money Strategies
- Evaluation Strategies

Discover > Dream > Design > Document > Deliver





Five stages:

- 1. analysis of the current state (e.g. SWOT)
- defining the future state of an organization (e.g. mission & vision)
- 3. determining goals and objectives (S.M.A.R.T.)
- 4. implementation (execution)
- 5. monitoring & evaluation (review)





WHY SHELTER?

Recovery starts with shelter. Having somewhere dry and warm to sleep, to prepare meals and be with your family is vital for starting the long process of rebuilding your life.

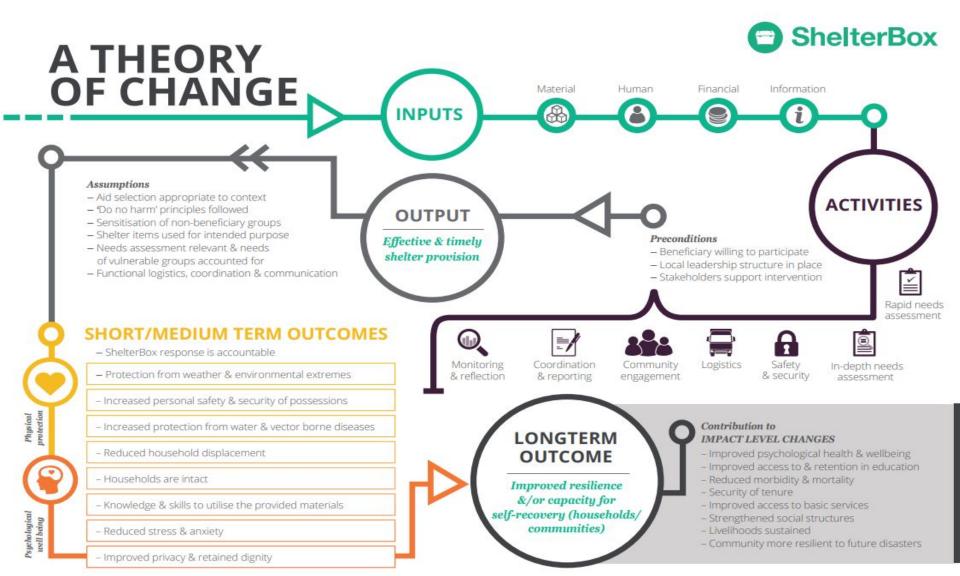
Emergency shelter offers privacy and helps to preserve your dignity. It offers protection from the elements, animals and disease. It helps keep communities together. It can help to bring back a sense of normality, allowing children to go back to school.

Most importantly, it empowers families to start the process of getting back on their feet.











Models and tools for strategic planning





MODEL TYPE	Standard Strategic Planning Model	Issue-Based Strategic Model	Organic Strategic Planning Model	Real-Time Strategic Planning Model	Alignment Strategic Planning Mode
BEST USED WHEN	Your internal and external conditions are relatively calm	You're facing turbulent internal or management conditions at your nonprofit	There is an unpredictable or troublesome external climate in which your nonprofit operates.	Your nonprofit is undergoing a crisis of internal or external conditions	You have great individual departments but a lack of effective communication







Environs Kimberley's Strategic Plan 2017-20

Standard strategic planning model

- start with future in mind
- develop the plan to achieve it
- extrovert approach

OUR VISION

The natural environment of the Kimberley is protected and well managed.
Environmental and social sustainability are guiding principles for development

OUR PURPOSE

To protect the nature of the Kimberley

WE VALUE

- · Informed decision-making
- Community-based conservation
- Best-practice scientific research
- · The power of people to effect change
- Recognition of the rights & interests of Traditional
 Owners
- Indigenous ecological knowledge
- · Collaborations & partnerships
- · Organisational independence & integrity

OUR GOALS

Kimberley lands & waters are protected & sustainably managed

Work closely with others

Manage & protect the biodiversity of the region & areas of high conservation value

Promote the recovery of threatened species & ecosystems in the region

Restore degraded & weed-infested habitats

Keep the Fitzroy & other Kimberley rivers wild and flowing free

Promote management practices that minimise greenhouse gas emissions

greenhouse gas emission

A conservation economy in the Kimberley

Advocate for economic opportunities that improve the social & environmental conditions of the region by:

Supporting economic activities that are ecologically sustainable (e.g. Aboriginal ranger programs)

Promoting the economic value of protecting the region's ecosystems (e.g. cultural & eco-tourism)

Advocating for small-scale horticulture/agriculture

Ensuring that costbenefit analyses of development proposals consider environmental sustainability

Offering alternative economic perspectives on development in the region Strong collaborations at regional, national and international

Continue to build and extend our relationships through:

Partnering with Kimberley Aboriginal people & local communities in biodiversity, conservation & natural resource management activities

Engaging & collaborating with government & industry bodies

Alliances with other conservation NGOs

Working closely with scientific groups & tertiary institutions Organisational sustainability

Give the Kimberley environment a strong voice into the future through:

Ensuring that EK achieves long-term financial viability

Providing a supportive & responsive working environment for our staff

Extending EK's membership base to be more diverse

Establishing & maintaining efficient organisational systems & processes

Employing rigorous, professional & accountable standards in everything we do

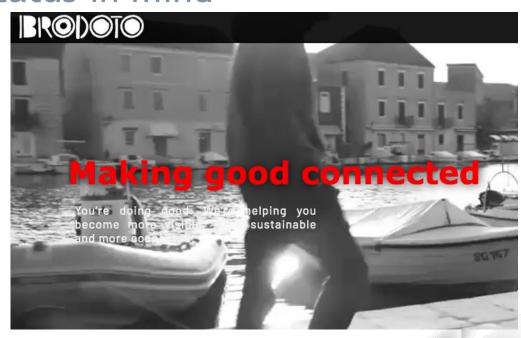
Continuing to raise the profile of the organisation





Issue-based strategic planning model

- start with current status in mind
- identify gaps and issues
- develop the plan to overcome them







Organic nonprofit strategic planning model

- start with unified understanding of goals
- examine each members' strengths
- check progress quarterly



CONNECTED TO POSITIVELY IMPACT SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Partnering with Co-Impact Foundation increases impact of the key stakeholders in the impact investment ecosystem:





Real-time nonprofit strategic planning model

- in the midst of a crisis
- frequent meetings
- checkingday-to-dayprogress







Allignment nonprofit strategic planning model

- trouble in communication between departments
- re-establishing the common mission
- setting new communicationstandards



OUR WORK ABOUT US

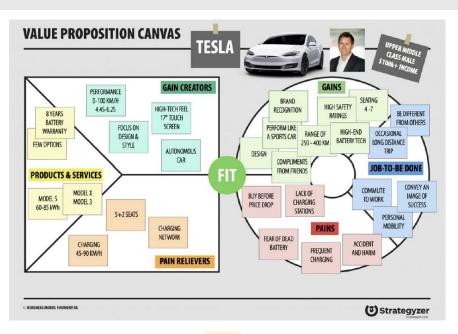








IN SITU











Who can do strategic planning?



WHO CAN DO STRATEGIC PLANNING?



Senior team members and the board, but...always include:

- 1. office staff
- 2. CSO key partners
- 3. donors
- 4. strategic thinkers / consultants





Elements of a strategic plan



ELEMENTS OF A STRATEGIC PLAN



STRATEGIC PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2015-2017

November 2014

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CEO

WHO WE ARE

OUR VALUES

OUR HISTORY

SOLUTIONS AND IMPACT TO DATE

MARKET SITUATION AND NEED

THE NEXT 3 YEARS

- Our Priorities
- Programs and Services
- Goals to Meet the Plan
- ▶ Financials



THE NEXT THREE YEARS

OUR PRIORITIES

- FOCUS ON OUR CORE CLIENT: NONPROFITS AND OTHER SOCIAL CHANGE ORGANIZATIONS
 - . Affirm our focus on our core client.
 - Match spectrum of high-impact pro bono services to client need.
 - Continue to build our capabilities to reach more nonprofits where and when they need help.
 - · Expand and enhance nonprofit use of pro bono around the country.

WHAT WILL SUCCESS LOOK LIKE

- Number of organizations served increases significantly.
- Our program teams are structured to make sure that nonprofit needs are being met.
- Our program mix shifts from over 50% Service Grants to a greater balance between Done in a Days, Taproot+, and the Service Grant program.
- Our programs are achieving our impact goals efficiently. Low-impact and inefficient programs will be de-emphasized.
- 15% of nonprofits served will be outside of our five cities.
- We have established strong partnerships with pro bono providers in at least three other core markets across the globe.





SOCIAL CHANGE ORGANIZATIONS SOLVE CRITICAL SOCIETAL PROBLEMS.

Rationale: To solve critical societal problems, organizations need to be effective in pursuing their missions.

Accountability ceiling

SOCIAL CHANGE ORGANIZATIONS ARE INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE in serving their communities and pursuing their missions.

Rationale: To be effective, organizations need to access high-quality and highimpact resources, which can often include pro bono services.

Assumption: Pro bono service can contribute to increased organizational effectiveness.

PRO BONO SERVICE IS COMMONLY USED. Social change organizations consistently integrate pro bono service into their resource strategies.

Rationale: To use pro bono services regularly, organizations need to trust that the time investment will be worth it because the resource will deliver on their needs

Assumption: Trust in pro bono service correlates with pro bono use.

PRO BONO SERVICE IS TRUSTED. Social change organizations trust that pro bono service is a readily available and effective resource for meeting their needs.

Rationale: To trust pro bono services, organizations must feel pro bono reliably and effectively delivers on their needs.

Assumption: Perception of availability and effectiveness of pro bono service correlates with trust in pro bono service.

PRO BONO SERVICE IS READILY AVAILABLE. Social change organizations have access to the probono service they need when and where they need it.

PRO BONO SERVICE IS EFFECTIVE. Social change organizations receive and successfully implement high quality and high impact services that meet their needs and help to overcome resource constraints that are keeping them from achieving their missions.



Theory of change (2016)**Taproot Foundation**



Q&A





Further reading list



FURTHER READING LIST



- Allison, Michael, and Jude Kaye (2005) Strategic planning for nonprofit organizations: a practical guide and workbook. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
- Belmejdoub, Amine (2016) <u>Strategic Plan. Metissa</u>
 <u>Association (NGO)</u> (online edition)
- Edgington, Nell (2015) 7 Questions To Guide Your Nonprofit Strategy (online edition)
- Khushi, Sabina (2017) <u>Strategic Planning for NGOs:</u>
 A guide to understand the basics of strategic planning (online edition)
- Kavanagh, Meredith (2020) 6 Interactive Resources for Nonprofit Annual Planning (online edition)



FURTHER READING LIST



- La Piana, David and Melissa Mendes Campos (2018) The Nonprofit Strategy Revolution: Real-Time Strategic Planning in a Rapid-Response World. New York: Turner Publishing Commpany.
- Laidre, Armin (2017) <u>Strategic Plan Template for Nonprofits</u> (online edition)
- Love, Jay (2018) <u>The Ultimate Guide to Nonprofit</u>
 <u>Strategic Planning</u> (online edition)
- McNamara, Carter (2020) <u>Free Nonprofit</u>
 <u>Micro-eMBA Module 6: Developing Your Strategic</u>
 <u>Plan</u> (online edition)



FURTHER READING LIST



- Mittenthal, Richard A. (2004) <u>Ten Keys to</u> <u>Successful Strategic Planning for Nonprofit and</u> <u>Foundation Leaders</u> (online edition)
- Pakroo, Peri (2019) Starting & Building a Nonprofit: A Practical Guide (8th edition). Berkeley: Nolo Press.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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