

# Strategic Planning 201 Webinar

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# Agenda

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- Updating an existing plan
  - Advanced data gathering techniques
    - Interviewing
    - Online surveys
    - Benchmarking
  - Partnerships and mergers
  - Working with a facilitator or consultant
  - Q&A

# Modifying an existing plan versus starting over

- Are goals still seen as central?
- Are the strategies being implemented?
- Has there been a significant change in the environment?
- Is existing plan comprehensive?
- Does AF4Q 4.0 impact the existing plan?

# Dealing with “strategic planning fatigue”

- Build on or at least refer to prior plan
- Identify lessons learned from earlier process that can make the new one succeed
- Include a somewhat different set of partners
- Collect more, better internal and external data to inform the plan
- Convey that strategic planning is an ongoing process, not a one-time event

# Interview techniques

Developing the guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hypothesis driven</li><li>• Topic list, not a script</li><li>• Quantifiable answers where possible</li></ul>
Conducting interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Test the guide</li><li>• Sequence interviews thoughtfully</li><li>• In-person at interviewee's office if possible</li><li>• Active listening</li></ul>
Documenting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Type notes as you go</li><li>• Write up key points right away</li><li>• Use dictation or transcription if you hand write</li></ul>
Presenting summary findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Synthesize key points</li><li>• Present opposing views</li><li>• Disguise respondent identities</li><li>• Integrate secondary data/expert interviews</li><li>• Foreshadow strategic options, criteria</li></ul>

# Online surveys

- Online surveys are useful for:
  - Prioritizing issues and highlighting differences in a “beliefs audit”
  - Gaining input from a large number of people in a compressed time frame
  - Preparing for follow-up interviews
  - Collecting and comparing quantitative information
  - Soliciting anonymous feedback
- SurveyMonkey is cheap, powerful, easy to use

# Benchmarking

When to do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To address an issue that's new to you but that others have faced</li> <li>• To move from intra-alliance negotiation or stalemate to a less threatening educational exercise</li> </ul>
Appropriate topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial and other quantitative topics, e.g., revenue breakdown, dues structure, number of staff</li> <li>• New strategies, e.g., PM/PR, data warehouse, becoming a “backbone” organization</li> <li>• Governance evolution</li> </ul>
How to do it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See if someone has already done it –or something close (NPO, TA provider, publicly available)</li> <li>• Keep it simple –apples to apples comparisons are hard</li> <li>• Develop template and apply to own organization first</li> <li>• Identify other relevant alliances, nationally, locally</li> <li>• Gather info and double-check results/interpretation</li> </ul>
Sensitivities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial data</li> <li>• Strategic intent</li> <li>• Making another alliance look bad</li> </ul>

# Partnerships and mergers

When to consider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overlapping or converging mission, goals, activities</li> <li>• Common stakeholders, board members, funders</li> <li>• Ramping down of major funding program</li> <li>• Complementary skill sets</li> <li>• When one or both organizations are sub-scale</li> </ul>
Main steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of market/competitive landscape to determine whom to approach and to identify rationale</li> <li>• Approach by board chair or ED with support of board</li> <li>• Small board working group if promising</li> <li>• Joint proposal development</li> <li>• Present to both boards for discussion, approval</li> <li>• Consider intermediate steps, e.g., joint hire</li> </ul>
Typical pitfalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting distracted by time consuming, ultimately fruitless efforts</li> <li>• Overestimating the level of commitment/feasibility that exists</li> <li>• Perception of merger of equals v. reality of acquisition</li> <li>• Underestimating disruption of combining</li> <li>• Less “synergy” than expected – especially if viewed as cost-cutting</li> <li>• Governance</li> </ul>



# What to look for in a consultant

- Functional skill set: strategic planning, facilitation, data gathering, analysis, presentation, writing
- Knowledge of your alliance or similar organizations and your community
- Ability to work with your key partners, e.g., comfort working with senior executives in for-profit and non-profit domains
- Objectivity and open mindedness
- Personality: empathetic, low ego
- Client references

# Getting the most out of the consultant relationship

- Be clear on goals and timelines
- Know when to be assertive and when to trust consultant's judgment
- Leverage consultant's outside relationships and access to data
- Provide on-the-ground support, e.g., scheduling
- Utilize consultant's objectivity and expertise to influence stakeholders
- Encourage consultant to tee up difficult issues, then prepare to follow through



# Q&A