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FOR NEW YORK

# The Importance of Strategic Planning

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Development



# Agenda

- Overview of strategic planning and why its important
- Best practices in fostering a strategic culture
- Overview of the planning process
  1. Assess Your Readiness
  2. Design the process
  3. Build your foundation- mission, values, vision
  4. Conduct an environmental assessment (SWOT)
  5. Identify strategic issues
  6. Identify strategic directions
  7. Develop a plan for implementation and evaluation



**“The purpose of forecasting is not to predict the future – nobody can do that – but to make better decisions in the present.”**

Bob Johansen, Author of Leaders Make the Future





# What is Strategy?

An intentional approach  
that guides and aligns  
actions, resources, and capabilities  
in order to achieve a stated goal.

# Some Strategies to Avoid





# Why Plan?

## *Strategic Planning is:*

- 1. An internal tool* to build unity, stability & inspire & organize board, committee, staff & volunteers.
- 2. A creative tool* to think & strategize out of the box and manage change more proactively.
- 3. A monitoring tool* that allows the board and staff to align priorities and hold the organization accountable for agreed-upon directions, goals, actions & outcomes.
- 4. An external tool* that can be used to attract funders, board members, staff, volunteers, consumers & other resources.

# Managing Crisis

*Does the board of directors and management staff find itself...*

- Doing damage control after the fact?
- Meeting on an emergency basis frequently or planning special meetings because there are critical issues that need resolution between, or in addition to, regular meetings?
- Moving from one crisis to another?
- Putting off governance tasks, such as policy review, meaningful fiscal oversight or planning, because there are more pressing issues at meeting after meeting?
- Surprised by changing external circumstances that have a potentially serious impact on the organization?
- Unable to influence the impact that these external circumstances have on the organization?



# ...or Managing Change?

## **Or, does the board of directors and executive management staff...**

- Prepare for possible negative outcomes when an action is considered or taken?
- Take regular steps to keep policies and procedures up to date?
- Regularly discuss environmental trends or challenges that may affect the organization?
- Maximize their influence over the impact that these trends or challenges have on the organization?
- Consider and plan for the implications of your actions on next year and beyond?





# What is Strategic Planning?

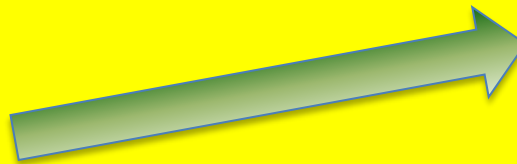
The development & implementation  
of *informed strategies*  
that *connect* present circumstances  
with a vision for the future.

# What is Strategic Planning?

Operating Environment

## Mission and Values

**Present Situation and Circumstances**

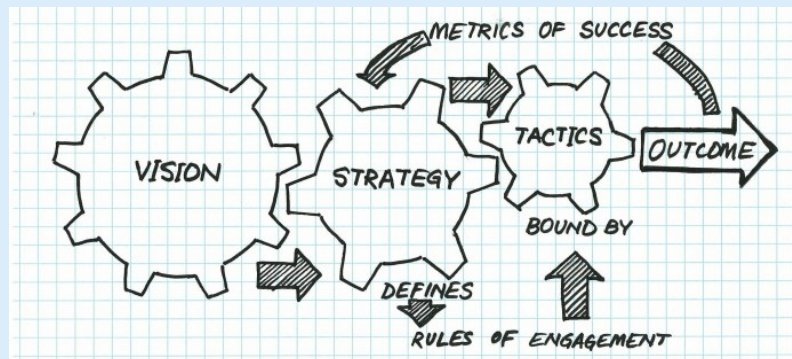


**Vision for the Future**

**Strategies and Accountabilities**

# Characteristics of Strategic Organizations

1. Shared mission, values and vision
2. Effective Communication: systems thinking and feedback loops
3. Respected and pro-active leadership
4. Commitment to learning (organizational and individual)





# 10 Nonprofit Planning Best Practices

1. Creation of strategic thinking & culture throughout the organization
2. Plan “is living & breathing” (not shelf) document that serves as context & driver for annual work plans & budgets
3. Shorter process & term plan
4. Active board involvement & “ownership”
5. Emphasis on self-sufficiency & maintaining maneuverability



# 10 Planning Best Practices...

6. Distinguish core from secondary mission activities
7. Reliance on evaluation tools & measurable results/outcomes
8. Not “end all, be all”, serves as “umbrella” for “mini” or “sub” planning
9. Recognition of competitors
10. Openness to substantive collaboration & restructuring opportunities





# Step 1: Assess Your Readiness to Plan

- Board and Executive Director support?
  - Address resistance/skepticism early on
- Leadership for the planning process?
- Resources (financial, talents & time)?
- Timing: Budget cycle?
- Available data?
- History of successful committee or collaborative work
- Consider whether you have major crises or transitions that need to be addressed first

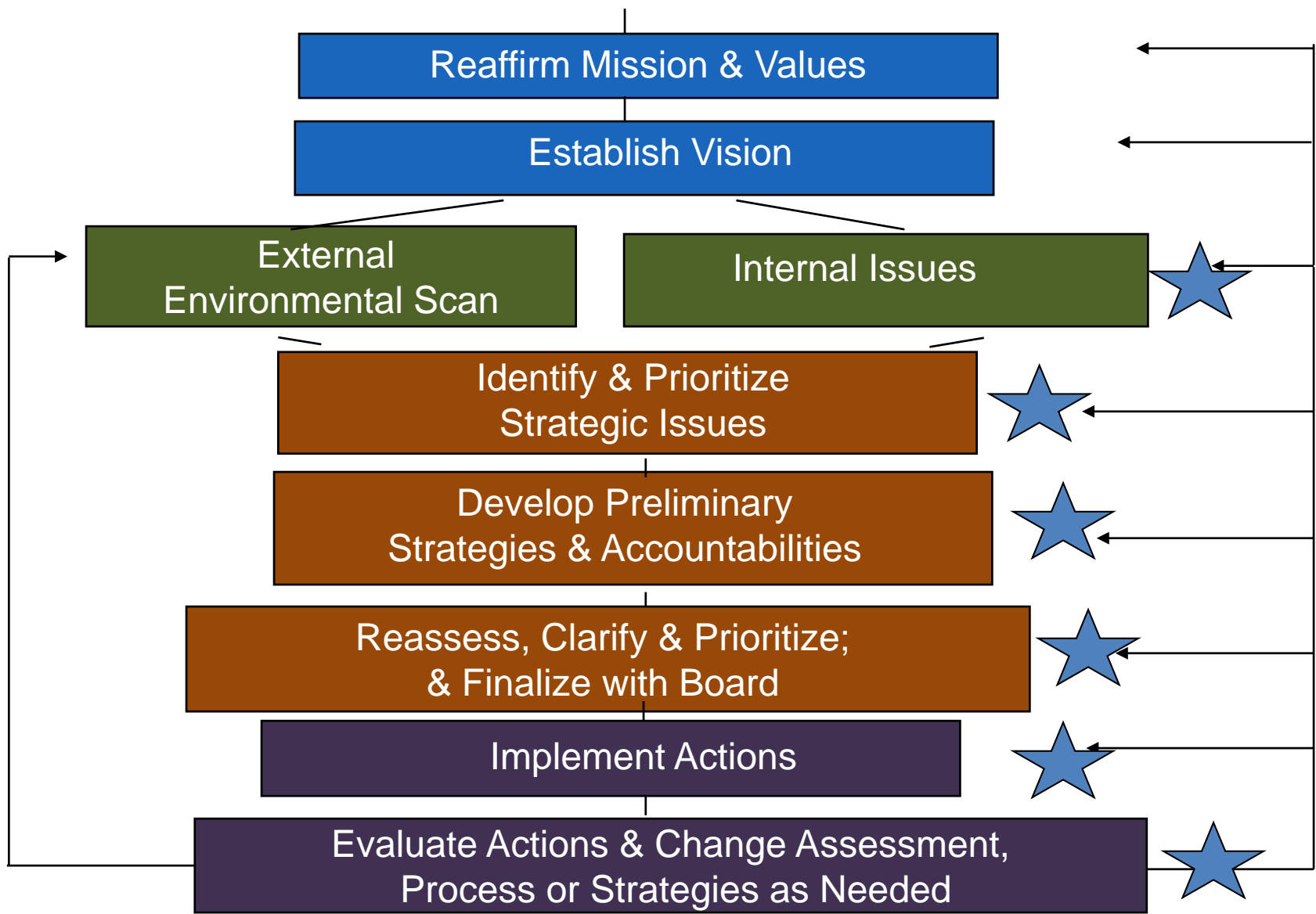


## Step 2: Design the Process

- Identify overall goals for the planning process
- Choose committee members, leadership, staffing
- Appoint one or more facilitators (if DIY)
- Identify major activities & products
- Develop an action plan and consensus on planning activities, expectations, and timeframes
- Clarify the roles of committee chair, Executive Director, consultant, and staff- preferably in writing
- Clarify what you would like included in the plan document
- Determine timeline for plan implementation (3 or 5 years)

# THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

Design (*Purpose, People, Process*)  
and Resource Investment





# NYCON's Typical Planning Process

1. Meet with a strategic planning committee that is likely to meet 3-5 times (more if self-facilitated)
  - Meeting 1: Develop the plan to plan; agree on data needed.
  - Meeting 2: Review data, identify priorities and retreat agenda.
  - Meetings 3-5: Meet post retreat to review results and draft and finalize the strategic plan.
2. Collect data and share results with participants
  - Conduct a survey of board and staff: Input on mission, values, vision, SWOT analysis, goals, and optional board assessment
  - Optional Stakeholder/Member input- survey, interviews, meetings
  - Other data may be financial, program, trend, etc.



# NYCON's Typical Planning Process

3. Hold a planning retreat
  - Can be full or part day; can be several shorter meetings
  - Can be all board, board and some or all staff
  - May have separate session for staff
  - NYCON typically prepares a PPT summary of the data to focus the meeting.
4. Summarize the retreat notes and draft a strategic plan framework- work with committee to finalize.
5. Obtain board approval





# Step 3: Build the Foundation- Mission

- A mission states your fundamental reason for existence and who you serve – why not how. The ends, not the means.
- Expresses your organization’s purpose in a way that inspires support and ongoing commitment. Trend is shorter statements
- Should be easy for anyone in the organization to repeat and articulated in a way that is convincing and easy to grasp- no jargon
- Helps motivate those who are connected to the organization.
- Can follow-up mission statement with what types of broadly stated services you intend to provide to achieve the mission.
- Ensure that any changes are aligned with the purposes in your Articles of Inc. or Charter- or amend those through DOS or NYSED



# Step 3: Build the Foundation

- **Vision or Strategic Intent**

- Where are you heading as an organization? How will you be different in 3-5 years?
- Often starts with... “We will strive to be...” “We will be widely known as ...”
- May include elements of the impact on the people/community you serve.

- **Values**

- What you believe about what you do. Describes the beliefs that shape your actions, culture, and policy
- Can be 3-5 words with or without definitions, or sentences, or a paragraph.



# Step 4: Conduct an Assessment

## Internal Assessment

- Strengths and Weaknesses/Challenges
  - Always include an assessment of board of directors and organizational capacity

## External Assessment

- Opportunities and Threats/Obstacles
  - Funding and regulatory environment
  - Partners and competitors
  - New program opportunities
  - Evolving community needs/issues
  - Market and stakeholder perceptions and awareness



# Sample SWOT Analysis

## **Strengths**

- Active & Engaged Board
- Quality Programs
- Solid Donor Base
- Sound Financial Management

## **Opportunities**

- Regional interest for expanding services
- New government funding streams
- Better use of social media
- Possible Strategic Alliances or partnerships

## **Weaknesses**

- Aging facilities
- Tenured ED will be retiring within next 3 years
- Limited bi-lingual staff capacity
- Lack of adequate storage for collections.

## **External Threats**

- Competition has updated facilities
- Government cutbacks & competition for donor resources
- Increased accountability requirements challenge infrastructure capacity



# From Analysis, Identify Strategic Issues that:

- Cut across program and administrative lines
- Are complex
- Are “high stakes”
- Transcends routine budget, day-to-day management & work plan development & problem solving process
- An area in which action or change is needed to achieve vision
- Emerge from internal/external analysis
- Organize impact of SWOT by areas
- Recognize cross-cutting impact in multiple areas





# Step 5: Identify Strategic Issues (usually 4-5)

- **Governance** (Bylaws, Composition, & Policies)
- **Collections and Care Management**
- Mission, Vision, & Values
- Executive Leadership & Management
- Personnel
- Programs, Services & Activities
- Customer, Member, & Funder Constituencies
- Information Systems & Technology
- Subsidiary/Related Organizations
- Communications & Marketing
- Financial Resource Development
- Facilities or Building/Grounds
- Partnerships and Collaborations



# Step 6: Identify Strategic Directions

Strategic Directions describe how you are going to accomplish your vision. Some examples include:

| Strategic Issues                           | Sample Goals/Directions  |
|--|--|
| Mission Impact and Service Delivery        | Enhance the organization's ability to maximize audience engagement and facilities usage by effectively and succinctly communicating the uniqueness, value, and quality of our programming. |
| Governance                                 | The Board of Directors will provide the leadership, support, and skills needed to serve as effective stewards of the organization.   |
| Resource Development and Communications    | Engage effectively and pro-actively with stakeholders to raise funds and build the partnerships needed for expanded impact.  |
| Organizational Capacity and Infrastructure | Enhance internal capacity to support program growth and expansion.   |



# Step 7: Implement, Monitor, & Evaluate

- Develop and monitor an action plan
- Establish responsible parties & board committee oversight
- Establish measurable and/or verifiable objectives
- Create accountability mechanisms
- Schedule updates as part of board meeting calendar
- Refer to goals & objectives when reporting or achieved
- Maintain a tracking system
- Discuss new information, changed circumstances that affect plan analysis, assumptions, trends, etc.
- Incorporate into evaluations, particularly ED/CEO
- Revise plan as warranted

# A Workplan Format Might be Useful

**Strategic Direction:** The Board of Directors will provide the leadership, support, and skills needed to serve as effective stewards of the organization.

| Goals/Strategies  | Objectives/Actions/Tactics  | Responsibility                        | Timeframe                           |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Foster a culture of stewardship and enhance the Board's ability to be effective fundraisers and ambassadors for the organization.</b> | Redefine board expectations in fund development to support established goals, including whether and how to raise give/get expectations. | Fund Development Committee            | Q1 2017                             |
|   | Provide training and support to board members for all aspects of fundraising and marketing goals.                                       | Fund Development Committee Consultant | Quarterly, Q2-Q4 2017 and as needed |
|   | Prepare board members to be effective ambassadors by developing tools and resources that build knowledge, familiarity, and comfort.     | Fund Development Committee            | Q2 2017                             |



# Typical Implementation Challenges

- Lack of Commitment and Ownership
- No Implementation Plan
- No Monitoring Tools
- Unclear Responsibilities
- Fear of Accountability
- Discomfort in Holding Others Accountable
- How do We Start?
- Return to Business as Usual
- No Formal or Effective Committee Structure



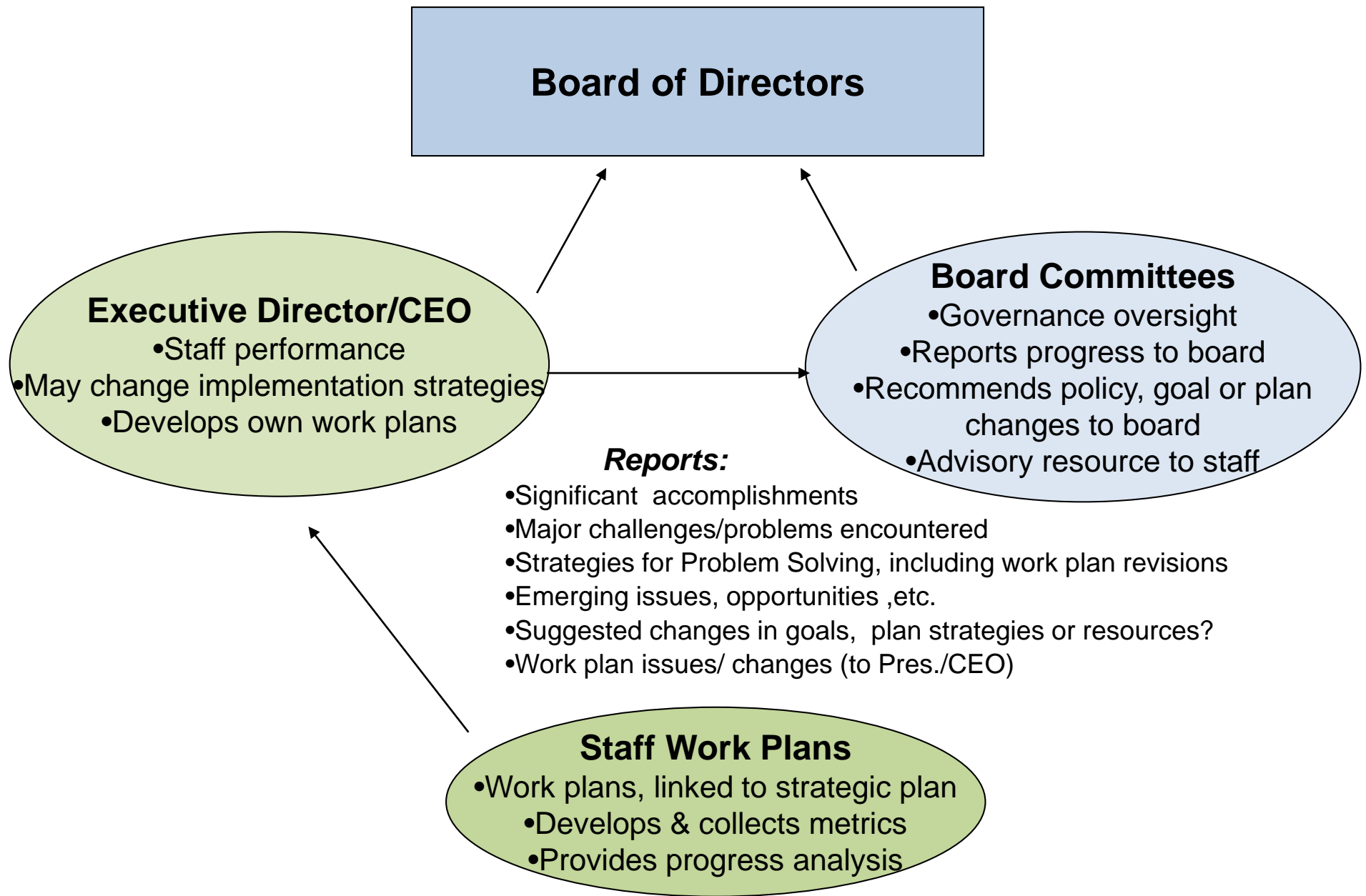
# Strategic Alignment

- Significant activities of the organization emerge from the strategic plan and serve as a reference point post.
- Strategic plans becomes a tool for strategic thinking:
  - Board Agendas
  - Committee Agendas
  - Establishing Priorities
  - Allocation of Resources/Budgeting
  - Executive Director Evaluation
  - Staff Evaluations





# Strategic Plan Reporting Flow Chart





# Planning Tips to Remember...

- There is no one model of strategic planning
- The process and the plan can be simple or sophisticated
- Be aware of the distinction between “fix-it” issues, survival issues, and advancement issues
- A strategic plan is not a business plan
- Think more of the forest than the trees
- Make it “doable” with measurable “stretch” advancement results for the overall organization
- Do not “sugarcoat”; be prepared to deal with the “elephant in the room”, “sacred cows”, etc.

# In Summary

- Developing a plan document is only the starting point for strategic planning.
- Monitoring implementation provides the opportunity to align your organization & keep the board & staff moving forward collaboratively.
- Deviating from your original plan may be a natural part of strategic planning, but should be built into the communication process & strategic alignment of your organization.



# Questions and Discussion

