# Philanthropy and Fundraising 201



TPG Companies, Inc. February 9, 2018



# Session Overview – 3 Parts

- 1. Introduction: TPG Companies
- 2. Philanthropy & Fundraising 201
- 3. Questions & Discussion



# **TPG Companies**



**TPG Strategy & Management Solutions** 



TPG Market Intelligence & Business Analytics



TPG Leader & Leadership Development



TPG Executive Recruitment & Talent Development



**TPG Philanthropy Group** 

# **TPG: Diverse Industries & Professions**

- Associations
- Charities / Foundations / Public Benefit
- Manufacturing & Industrial Processing
- Agriculture & Agribusiness
- Financial Services
- Natural Resources & Energy

- Transportation & Logistics
- Engineering & Other Professional Services
- Real Estate, Multi-Tenant Housing
- Education
- Data Science / Data Analytics
- Private Equity & Venture Capital
- More...



# **TPG Companies Commendation**

# "Our only regret is that we didn't bring TPG in sooner to help us plan and build."

Paul & Joel Worcester, Worcester Investments



# **Section Two**

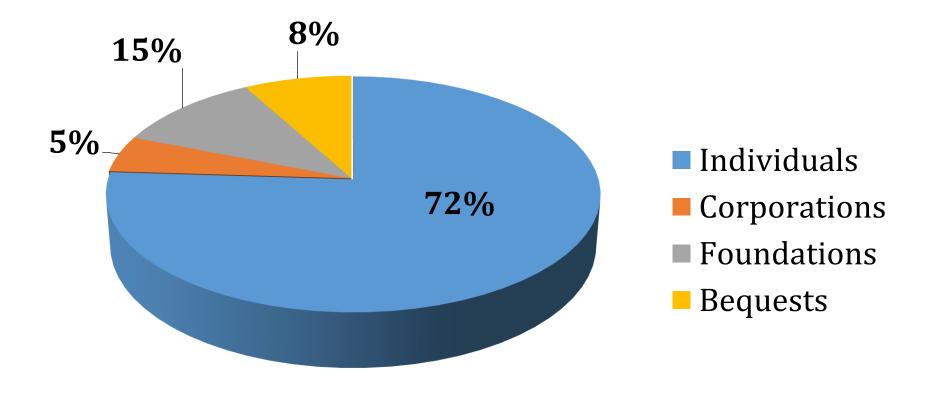
# Philanthropy & Fundraising 201



# **Purposes of Fundraising**

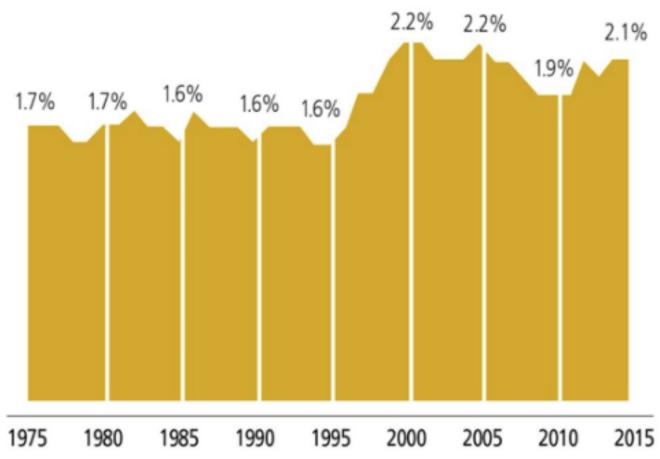


# Where Does the Money Come From?



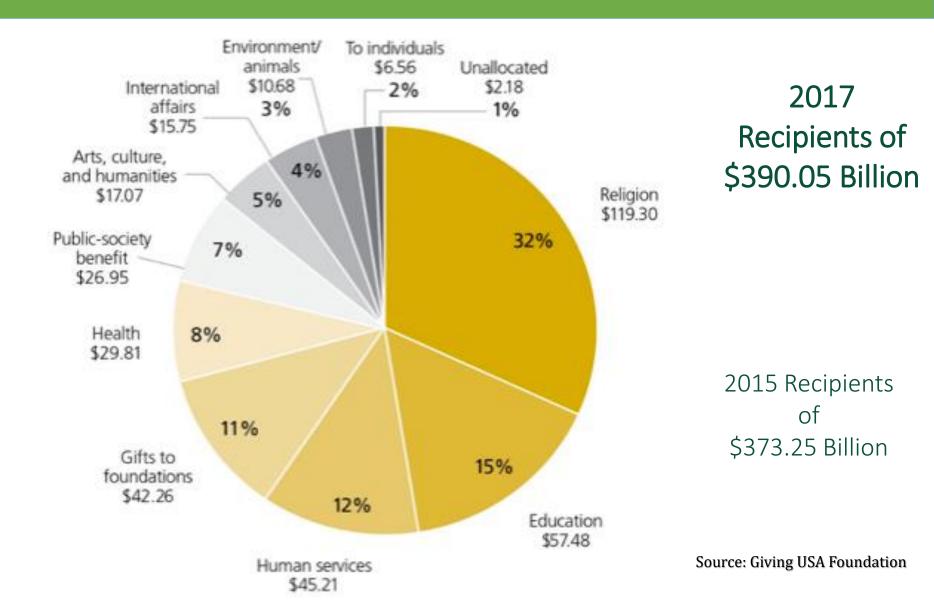


# **Giving as Percentage of GDP**





# Where Does the Money Go?



# **Fundraising Truth**



Money is not given, It has to be raised.

Money is not offered, It has to be asked for.

Money does not come in, It must be

"gone after."

...Unknown



# **Basic Reasons People Give**

- Demonstrate power
- Tax & financial planning considerations
- Gain influence, professional advancement
- Peer approval
- Ego gratification / self-esteem
- Recognition from peers
- Diminish negative feelings
  - Guilt, fear, anger
- Immortality
- Express deep emotion
  - Grief (memorial)
  - Joy (commemorative)



- Give something back
- Identify with a worthy cause of goal
- Sincere desire to help/care
- For the joy of it



# Six Reasons People Don't Give

## Failure...

- ...of adequate prospect <u>research and preparation</u>, premature request.
- 2. ...to <u>ask for a specific</u> amount or gift-range
- 3. ...to suggest that donor may use <u>multiple</u> <u>resources</u>.
- 4. ...in matching solicitor to the prospect.
- 5. ...to <u>include</u> spouse, family members. and/or significant others in the cultivation /solicitation.
- 6. ...to adequately follow-up.



# Fundraising Readiness & Effectiveness Framework

### 1. Organizational Effectiveness

- 2. Case for Support/ Case Statement
- 3. Resource Development Plan
- 4. Relationship Approach Strategy/Focus
- 5. Donor Prospects Identification & Qualification
- 6. Lead by Example (Leadership)



# **Prepare the Organization Before You Ask**

### **Elements for Success**

- Mission
- Vision
- Values
- Strategic Plan
- Operational Plan/Business Plan
- Marketing / Engagement
- Relationship Management



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# Know the Organization's CASE

IS

DOES

# MEANS (the key)

- Defining the organization or project
- What does the organization or project actually do (tangible benefits for people, services, etc.)
- What are the other tangible and intangible benefits to the community, donors, stakeholders, constituents, etc.
- How do we feel as a result (proud, safe, healthy, etc.)

# **Project the Outcomes (Model)**

### **INPUT**

Resources dedicated to or consumed by the program.

### For example:

- money
- staff and staff time
- volunteers and
- volunteer time
- facilities
- equipment and supplies

Constraints on the program

### For example:

- laws
- regulations
- funder's

requirements

# ACTIVITIES & DATA

What the program does with the inputs to fulfill its mission.

### For example:

- feed and shelter homeless families
- provide job training
- educate the public about signs of child abuse
- counsel pregnant women
- create mentoring relationships for youth

### **OUTPUTS**

The direct products of the program activities.

### For example:

- number of classes taught
- number of counseling sessions conducted
- number of educational materials distributed
- number of hours of service delivered
- number of participants served

### **OUTCOMES**

Benefits for participants during and after program activities.

### For example:

- new knowledge
- increased skills
- changed attitudes
- modified behavior
- improved condition
- altered status



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# Plan: Options & Opportunities for Diversifying Your Funding Base



www.whatmattersmost.com

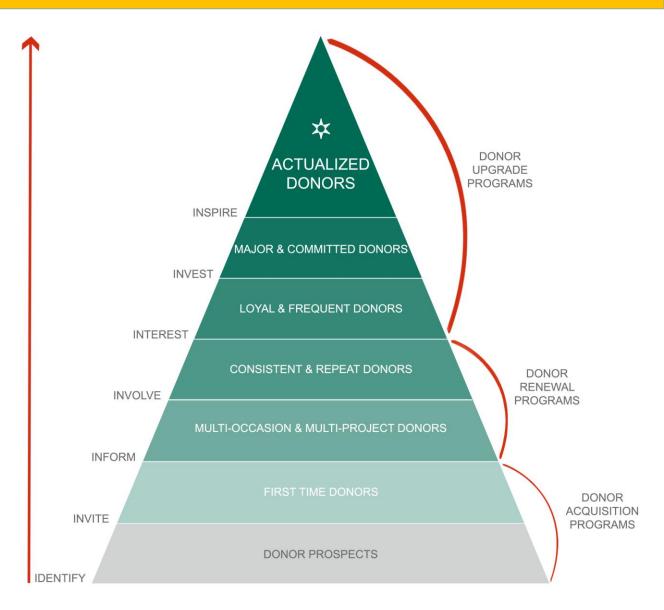
# **Integrated Fund-Development**

# Three-Legged Stool



- 1. Legacy / Planned Gifts
- 2. Major & Capital Gifts
- 3. Annual Gifts





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# Relationship Management



# Segment & Cultivate

- Directors & Trustees
- Staff Leaders
- Key Volunteers
- Stakeholders (Partners, Vendors, Associates, etc.)
- Major Donor Prospects
- Former Beneficiaries
- Other Employees, Affiliates
- General Donors
- Clients



# Philanthropic Relationship Development: 6 1's



www.whatmattersmost.com

# 7 Relationship Building Stair Steps

Recognition

Acknowledgement

Ask for Investment

Cultivation

Involvement

Information

**Identification & Research** 



# **Solicitation Ladder of Effectiveness**

- Personal Face-to-Face
  - Team of Two
  - One Person
- Personal Letter
  - With Phone Contact
  - Without Phone Contact
- Personal Phone Call
  - With Letter Follow-Up
  - Without Letter Follow-Up
- Impersonal Letter (Direct Mail)
- Impersonal Phone Call
- Fund Raising Benefit-Special Event
- Door-to-Door
  - Social Media

Personal Face-to-Face

Personal Letter

Personal Phone Call

Impersonal Letter

Impersonal Phone Call

Fund Raising Benefit-Special Event

Door-to-Door

Social Media



# Solicitation Ladder of Effectiveness

Evaluate fund-raising methods by the time you put in versus the money you get from the effort. The following methods of solicitations are ranked in order of their effectiveness.

Type of Solicitation	% Who Will Give
Personal face-to-face solicitation	30-50%
Personal phone call	25%
Personal Letter	15%
Phone-a-thon	10%
Direct Mail/Direct Response	0.1-3.0%
Social Media Networking	0.1-15.0% +



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# **Typical Funding Sources (Prospects)**

- Individuals
- Trusts
- Public, Private, and Community Foundations
- Associations and Organizations
- Small Businesses / Corporations

- Large Corporations and Corporate Foundations
- Government
  - Local
  - State
  - Federal
  - International
- Federated Funds



# What is a Prospect?

# Prospects meet the following requirements:

Ability to give a substantial gift.

Belief in your work or similar work.

Connection with your organization/cause or with some organization (the closer the better).



# Appealing to Funder – Do Your Homework

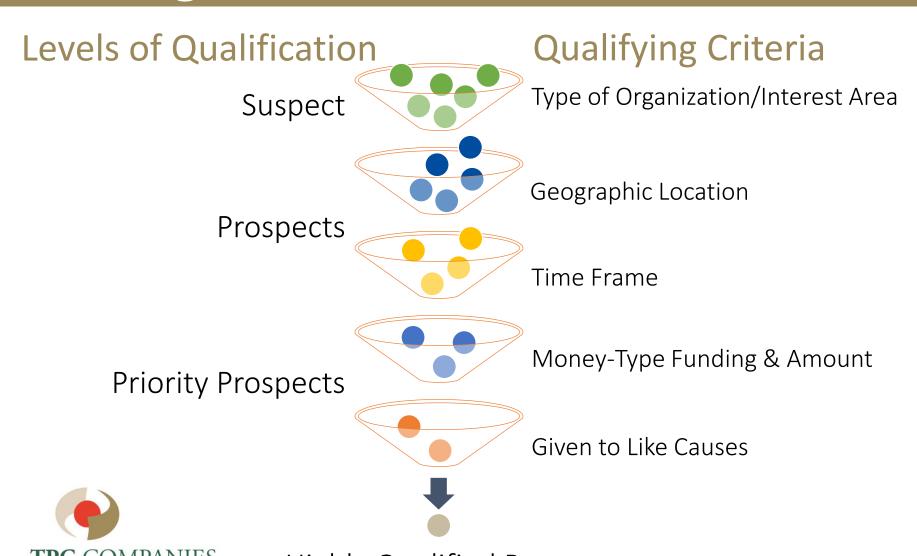
Use this as your lens to the world via the funder's eyes:

- 1. Specific purpose:
  building funds,
  operating support,
  program
  development
- 3. Specific
  population:
  frail elderly,
  minorities, homeless,
  boys club

- 2. Specific geographic areas:
   a city, county, state, or region
- 4. Specific priorities & interests:
  which determines the types of programs they support



# **Funding Source Funnel**



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# Principles of Fundraising: Lead by Example

- I. People give to people for worthy causes.
- II. The least effective motivating factor for most donors is taxes.
- III. Arithmetic of Annual Fund Raising: top 10% of gifts could produce 60% of the dollars. Capital fund raising: 10% = 90%, thus use targeted systematic approach.
- IV. Work from the top down and the inside out organization "family" makes own gifts first. (Rules of constituency and leverage).
- V. Fundraising is 90% preparation and 10% perspiration.



# Principles of Fundraising: Lead by Example

### Continued

- VI. The most effective way to ask for a gift is face-to-face you can't milk a cow by mail or telephone.
- VII. The least effective way to ask for a gift is by impersonal methods i.e. windshield flyer, billboard, etc.
- VIII. The single most important thing you can do to prepare to ask is make your own gift first!
- IX. Those to whom much is given, have much responsibility in return. And those that give much, receive much more in return.



# **Bottom Line Take-Aways**

- 1. Funder's goal: to close the gap between what is and what ought to be in their particular interest area(s).
- 2. Long term key: develop <u>mutually beneficial</u> relationships.
- 3. Funders aren't always right, but they will do what they want. Be careful not to waste time trying to convince them.

# **Bottom Line Take-Aways, Continued**

- 4. <u>Funder has resources</u>, but not infrastructure to implement.
- 5. <u>Grantee/Entity has ideas</u>, access, & infrastructure to affect change or deliver a service, but not the resources. *When they come together*, the results can be powerful.
- 6. If you get your language down once, you have something golden that can be used over and over



# The Joy of Giving

It is not about the money or the need.

It is about the joy of giving.
It is about good people
(leaders),
making good plans...
and doing good works.



It is about who benefits and how.

# **Insights from TPG Companies**

Business Builders and Advisers,
Strategy and Management Consultants, and Resources...
helping achieve **what matters most.** 



TPG Blog via WordPress

Transform. Perform. Grow.



LinkedIn

TPG Companies
Paul Kirpes
Jake Kirpes



# Section 3 – Ask an Expert...TPG Companies

# **Questions & Discussion**



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