### Planning 2: Making a Business Plan

Sported Sprints



#### Introductions



#### Today's Content

#### 1. What does my Business Plan need to do

#### 2. What should be in my business plan?

### But to start..

Most people think of what they have seen on the Apprentice...

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THE APPRENTICE - BBC - YouTube





#### What a Business Plan needs to do

In effect, a business plan details what you will be to implement your defined strategy and the outcomes that will be delivered, in particular financial

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#### A Business Plan should:

- Be clearly linked to your Strategy
- Describe the Operational and Financial Objectives during the period (the same period as in your strategy)
- Be balanced between being Realistic and Ambitious
- Detail Targets against which progress can be monitored and measured
- Consider the Key Risks associated with both the predicted operational and financial outcomes, and describe how these might be mitigated

AN OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL PLAN

# Objectives

Your Business Plan needs to define objectives (goals) that meet the SMART criteria, as detailed below.

S	<b>SPECIFIC</b> (Simple, Sensible, Significant)	What will you achieve? Leave no room for misinterpretation
Μ	<b>MEASURABLE</b> (Meaningful, Motivating)	What information will you use to determine if you have achieved it?
A	ACHIEVABLE (Agreed, Attainable)	Are you sure you can do this i.e. is it realistic?
R	<b>RELEVANT</b> (Reasonable, Resourced)	Is this aligned to what else you are doing? What difference will achieving this make
Т	TIME-BOUND	What's the deadline for achieving this?
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#### SMART Objective Example

You plan to write a book

Weak Version: I am going to write a book.

#### **SMART Version:**

- **Specific:** I'm going to write a 60,000-word sci-fi novel
- Measurable: I will finish writing 60,000 words in 6 months
- Achievable: I will write 2,500 words per week
- Relevant: I've always dreamed of becoming a professional writer
- Time-bound: I will start writing tomorrow on January 1st, and finish June 30th

#### "I am going to write a 60,000 word sci-fi novel by 30 June (starting on 1 January)"

www.oberlo.com



#### Some are hard to Measure!

In my experience, organisations often find it difficult to identify ways to appropriately measure outcomes, in particular where this relates to human behaviour/emotion

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#### When considering how to **measure outcomes**, think about:

- Are there any single measures that are directly related to what the objective aims to achieve? If yes, how easy is it to capture the data to determine this?
- Are there other things that you are doing (or someone else is doing) that could have an impact on the measure?
- In all cases, what is the starting point so that you can track progress against (benchmarking)?

#### e.g. reduce social isolation

increase confidence in using IT

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#### Why you might need one

If well produced, a comprehensive business plan presents an organisation in a professional manner, which can be useful with funders and customers

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#### A Business Plan can be used to:

- Demonstrate to potential funders that your predicted outcomes are based on solid assumptions and that you have considered the main risks
- Clearly define all of the various resources that are required to deliver your services
- Assess a range of potential scenarios, and the feasibility of new ideas and projects
- Define clear targets to demonstrate progress to both internal and external stakeholders, and to trigger action if change is required
- Assess how costs might change over time and the impact this will have on **funding requirements**



Questions re what my business plan needs to do

#### Today's Content

1. What does my Business Plan need to do?

# 2.What should be in my business plan?

## Plan Content

The Sported Hub contains a guide and template for Business Plans Business planning guide (sported.org.uk)

Business plan template (sported.org.uk)

This training is broadly aligned but, for example, the template contains information that was covered in the previous Strategy session



#### Plan Content Suggestion

I have deliberately used terminology aligned to charities and other third sector organisations e.g. replacing words such as sales, revenue and marketing which I believe are more aligned to the corporate world



# **Delivery Plan**

The Delivery Plan is about what services you intend to deliver and how you intend to deliver these

Sported Sprints: Planning 2 The plan should detail each of the **Services** you intend to offer (and when if they start after the beginning of the plan), and for each:

- Customer Group who will use the service and how many will use it (which may well vary over time)
- Delivery Model do you intend to deliver the service yourself or are elements of the service will be delivered by a third-party partner (in which case name them)
- People how many staff will be required, including details of roles (including any required skills) and any associated costs (e.g. recruitment and training) both for new and existing staff. Consider any specific roles required to overcome customer barriers
- Premises where you intend to deliver the service from
- Technology any specific technology you will require to deliver your services and any third parties that will supply/support these (in particular if not using off-the-shelf applications)

In addition, include an overall organisational chart.



#### Promotional Plan

You could have the best services available but unless potential customers know about them then no one will use them

Sported Sprints: Planning 2 This should be based around responses to questions such as:

- Which **channels** do you intend to use to promote your services?
- How do you intend to utilise social media, if appropriate for your customer groups?
- What third parties might direct potential customers to your services? how you will establish and maintain these relationships
- How will your promotional material be adapted to overcome any **barriers** that exist with your customer groups ?
- Who is going to be responsible for all of the promotional activity?

In a corporate situation, this would be referred to as a Marketing Plan

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### **Income Plan**

I have specifically pulled Income out as for many charities being able to attract sustainable funding is the major challenge

Some funders also look for evidence of "matching funding" so this is very important

Sported Sprints: Planning 2 The plan should describe which income sources will provide the funds you require e.g.:

- Restricted Grant Funding which funders have you identified that provide funding for the type of services you offer, what funding levels do they offer, and how long will they fund for. If you have successful experience of being awarded funding from a funder then detail this, together with any view on repeat funding
- Activity Fees/Donations details of income you expect to be generated from activities
- Member Fees/Donations details of income you expect to be generated from regular payments from members
- Other Donations and Unrestricted awards perhaps based on your experience to date
- Gift Aid do you intend to claim this (only applicable on donations but could provide a 25% uplift on these) <u>Gift Aid – GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)

# **Financial Plan**

The Financial Plan brings everything together to demonstrate the financial outcomes you project that you will deliver.

If you are a charity and operate with a Reserves Policy, you will need to consider this as part of the projected cash flow

Sported Sprints: Planning 2 The financial projections should cover the entire period of the plan; modelled on a monthly or quarterly basis.

- This projection should detail:
- The key assumptions behind the projection (e.g. customer numbers)
- The various income flows where you have restricted grant funding you should show how this is used over time
- The main cost categories
- The annual surplus/deficit (aligned to your financial years) – BUT this can create some presentation challenges (see next slide)
- The cashflow position over time split between restricted and unrestricted funds

How the financial plan is presented makes a huge difference

#### Financial Plan Presentation

Use diagrams if easy to understand, or present numbers within easy-to-read tables. Avoid "spurious" accuracy in presented numbers.



INCOME & EXPENDITURE SUMMARY							
Year	Starting Funds	arting Funds Income					
2023-2024	99,658	138,992	185,401				
2024-2025	53,249	143,092	171,058				
2025-2026	25,283	185,000	171,630				
2026-2027	38,653						

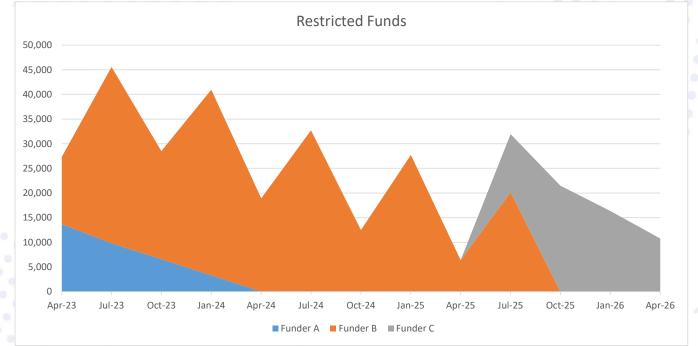
FINANCIAL OUTCOME			
Year	Surplus/Deficit		
2023-2024	-46,409		
2024-2025	-27,966		
2025-2026	13,370		

The starting funds position for 2023-2024 included £57,733 of restricted funds to cover costs to be incurred during 2023-2024



#### Financial Plan Presentation

Diagrams only work if easy to understand without lots of commentary – see example below, which to me doesn't work!



#### Risk Assessment

You need to consider events that might arise and prevent you from delivering as forecast e.g. lack of funding, new competitors, another pandemic......

Sported Sprints: Planning 2 In my experience, this is best done through workshop sessions with the people that know your operation, where you should consider the following questions:

- What are the major **risks** that could prevent you from delivering as predicted?
- What would the **impact** of this risk be on your operation?
- What's the probability (likelihood) of this risk occurring?
- What pro-active steps could you take to mitigate the risk, to reduce either the impact or probability, or both?
- What is the residual risk?

A Risk Register is the best way of capturing and assessing these risks

### **Risk Register**

#### Extract from Risk Register of small charity where I am a Trustee.

# Category Owner Description What this could look like I   1 Financial Trustee Board Insufficient grant funding Unable to attract sufficient funding for charity to I	Impact (1-5)	Probability (1-5)	Overall
1 Financial Trustee Board Insufficient grant funding Unable to attract sufficient funding for charity to			
continue as at present, leading to reduction in what we offer or closure	5	4	Medium/High

	MITIGATED ASSESSMENT		
Mitigating Actions	Impact (1-5)	Probability (1-5)	Overall
Consider all potential grant funders and ideally attract multi-year grants to			
provide a sustainable model. Alternatives could include significant fee	5	3	Medium
increases for the PWS but this is not viable			

#### Use **CATEGORIES** that mean something to your organisation.

In this example these were Financial, Governance, Operational, Reputational and Safeguarding

Sported Sprints: Planning 2 This example uses a scale of 1 to 5 to assess both **IMPACT** and **PROBABILITY**. **Overall** score in this case is a multiplication of the two.

Sometimes 1 to 3 is just as useful, depends on how much differentiation you want between each risk

### Typical Pitfalls

First impressions are vital - too often business plans contain obvious errors (grammatical or numerical)

Sported Sprints: Planning 2  Grammatical errors, including spelling – these simply annoy the reader and (to me anyway) simply leads to them looking for more errors!

- Confusing language, in particular terminology that might not be understood by the reader
- Assumptions that are not clearly explained or lack credibility
- Numbers that don't stack up or have errors
- Insufficient coverage of the risk assessment or the assumed impact and probability don't appear credible

Hints

Be concise

Short sentences, with bullet points

No undefined TLAs

Diagrams (that can be understood)

Details can be in Appendices

Review and proof reading



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Questions re what should be in my Business Plan

### Review

### 1. What my Business Plan needs to do

#### 2. What should be in my business plan

....

### **Final Questions**