First Fundraising Strategies for Startup Organizations

Goal for Today:
To present ways that organizations can bring in their first dollars and begin to fundraise for their future.

More specifically, we will learn:
- How to identify early donor prospects to present your “elevator speech” or case statement
- Self-assess the readiness of your organization to fundraise
- Recognize key factors to consider when pursuing charitable contributions, earned income, and government funding
- Review the advantages and challenges of each potential funding source.

You need to ask some initial questions to determine if your vision is plausible.
- Are you duplicating services? Is there a need for this service? Survey your service area.
- Is there local funding available in the project category that you wish to work in and in the area you wish to serve?
- Is there organizational development support in your community that is easily accessible and affordable?
- Is my organization ready to fundraise?

Is your organization ready to fundraise?
Identify your organization’s strengths and assets in the following areas:
- Program
- Board
- Staff
- Fundraising

Basic Steps to Raising Funds:
1. Develop a strong case statement.
2. Research to find out how much you need to raise (budget).
3. Determine the best ways to fund your organization
4. Decide whom to approach and how you’ll approach them (fundraising plan).
First Fundraising Strategies for Startup Organizations

Develop a strong case statement
- This document is the core element to fundraise for your organization.
- A brief document – about two pages.
- It explains why potential funders should support your organization.
- This document informs your proposals

To build a strong case statement, you must answer the following questions:
- Why does your agency exist? What is your mission?
- What are the specific problems in society that you plan to address?
- Who will benefit from your work?
- What methods will you use to alleviate these problems?
- Do you have a track record of accomplishment?
- How qualified are your board, staff, volunteers, and community alliances to tackle these problems?
- What resources are needed to advance your efforts?
- How will you raise the needed funds?

Create a budget to show your projected expenses, your income, and the costs associated with what you want to do.

Create a Fundraising Plan
- Set Realistic Fundraising Goals
- Diversify Funding Mix
- Put together a fundraising plan and timetable
- Evaluate your efforts to plan for future years

Most Startup Organizations should focus on two areas for raising funds:
- Individual donors (including in kind donations and volunteer labor)
- Foundation Support

Types of Funding Opportunities
- Individual Donors
- Private Funding Opportunities (Foundations, Corporations, etc.)
- Earned Income
- Government Funding
Individual Donors

Advantages:
- The vast majority of all money donated to nonprofits by the private sector comes from individuals.
- Average people, not the very wealthy, give the most money to nonprofit organizations.
- Developing a donor base builds a broad base of support from within the community and gives you a consistent flow of flexible resources.
- Ongoing resource that can be expanded over time.
- Volunteers are donated to the cause and are likely to give.

Challenges
- Need significant assistance from your board and volunteers
- Initial amounts raised usually won’t compare to grant awards.
- Need to keep track of awards and continued effort to nurture relationship.
- Takes time to raise significant amounts of money.

Methods
- Face to face appeals
- Personal phone calls
- Personal letters
- Sending out an appeal letter
- Special events

Most first contributions are not financial for startup community based organizations.
- Initial contributions come in the form of in-kind gifts and volunteer time.
- Create a list of people and organizations who have expressed interest in your work and what each person might be able to contribute to help you get started.
- This group will be your organization’s initial donors.
- Their contributions will show other funders that you have a base of support, which will help you raise additional funds.

Have the board chair ask each board member to donate
- Include a request for contributions in your newsletter
- Have donation envelopes or “pass the hat” for donations at events.
- Ask volunteers, local businesses, and other supporters for donations, both financial and in-kind.
- Have a regular schedule of fundraising events.

Publicize your efforts so potential donors are aware of your work.
- Recognize volunteers, donors, staff, and board efforts.
- Get comfortable approaching community members for funds.
- Keep good records of donations!
- Thank them for donating!
First Fundraising Strategies for Startup Organizations

Private Funding

Independent Foundations
- Funded by individuals or through family endowments
- Vary in size from largest foundations in the world (like Gates) to small family foundations.

Advantages: Usually have clear guidelines and process for applying, can be a source of large amounts of money, professional staff, may provide support for specific causes.

Challenges: Application process may be lengthy, difficult to access with personal relationship, may not accept unsolicited proposals, most money may be earmarked for specific organizations and issues, need to have 501 c 3, don't like to fund general operating expenses, time limited funding (usually no more than 3 years).

Community Foundations
- Raise money from hundreds of donors
- Community Foundations generally serve a geographic area.
- Some Community Foundations may define their community by the issue or constituency.

Advantages: much like large family foundations and staff usually available and professional.

Challenges: only a small percentage of funds are unrestricted and available to the average organization, don't like to fund general operating expenses, time limited funding (usually no more than 3 years).

Corporations/Corporate Foundations
- Funded by a single company through an endowment or annual donation.
- Legally and fiscally separate from the company.

Advantages: can be source of large amounts of money, may provide ongoing support, often have professional and accessible staff.

Challenges: average grant is usually small, organization must meet specific guidelines, unlikely to contribute if they are not rooted in the community, require demonstrated financial responsibility, don't like to fund general operating expenses, time limited funding (usually no more than 3 years).

Federated Giving Programs
- Programs like the United Way or other community sharing programs.

Advantages: clear process, steady stream of money, professional staff

Challenges: usually don't fund startup organizations, may be only interested in direct-service organizations, time consuming process.
Private Funding Considerations

Where to start:
- Start with local funders. The larger the geographic area that the funder serves, the greater the competition and more difficult to establish a relationship.
- Funders will also look for:
  - Evidence of your program’s strength and record of accomplishment
  - A clear plan of action that will lead to results you’ve promised
  - A detailed budget
  - Similarities between your mission and theirs
  - Assurances that you are knowledgeable about your work.

Where to research foundation grants:
- Foundation Center (www.foundationcenter.org)
- The Grantseekers Guide
- Local Newspapers
- Publications (Nonprofit Times, Chronicle of Philanthropy, Nonprofit Quarterly)
- Email lists from local foundations, community groups, the Foundation Center.

Earned Income (income generating activity)
- May want to look at this down the road as organization develops
- Need to talk to a tax attorney or auditor about relevant laws.
- Types of activities include selling merchandise, collecting fees for service, creating endowments, renting space, or starting a business.
- Benefits include way to build awareness about your program, opportunity for clients to build skills, organization can be more self reliant, and is another way to raise funds from folks who might not donate.

Government Grants
- Usually don’t fund startup organizations
- Long and involved application
- Nonprofits reimbursed for work
- Can provide large sums of money
- Fiscal and Programmatic reporting cumbersome.

Get Support!
- Is there a training/technical assistance program through the small grants program?
- Is there training/technical assistance through a local community college or university?
- Is there a local list of recommended organizational consultants who you could contact for assistance?
- Is there someone you worked with who could serve as a mentor to you and your organization?
- Are there peer learning groups or other opportunities to network in your community with other leaders of new startup organizations?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Fundraising Strategies for Startup Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Review: First Fundraising Strategies for Startup Organizations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Develop a strong case statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Research to find out how much you need to raise (budget).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Determine the best ways to fund your organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Decide whom to approach and how you’ll approach them (fundraising plan).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Fundraising Strategies for Startup Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>My Contact Information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom O’Brien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1422 Euclid Avenue, Suite 1510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio 44120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.393.4640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:tobrien@neighborhoodgrants.org">tobrien@neighborhoodgrants.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>