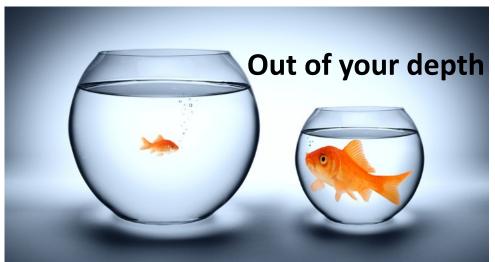


# Marketing and Communications Skills for Small Charities

Layla Moosavi laylam11@hotmail.com

January 2018 ©







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## **Key Points**

- Fundraising and raising awareness go hand in hand. If people don't know about you how can they support you?
- Behind every successful charity is understanding your supporters and how to communicate with them effectively.
- It is important that you market and communicate your cause, strengths and skills effectively
- Understand and know your audience. Invest the time in getting to know them.

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## What will the day cover?

- An understanding of the definition of marketing and communication
- To understand what is a marketing mix (an overview)
- To identify various types of marketing that can be used in your organisation
- To identify and understand your audience and target supporter base

- To look at various ways of effectively communicating to your audience
- To understand why marketing is important and how it can be used in your organisation
- Important information needed for a marketing plan
- To understand your organisation and its strengths more effectively

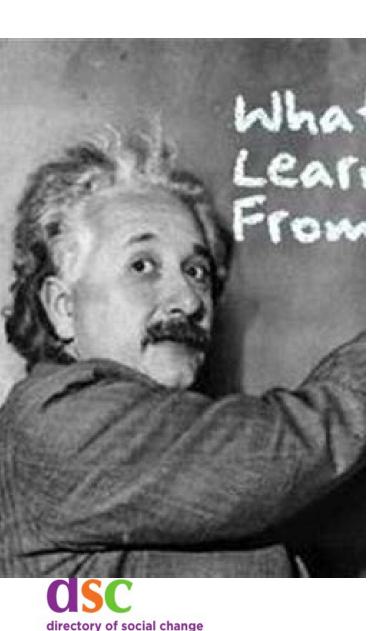


### **Outcomes**

- To identify the different elements of marketing and communication
- Understand the importance of the role marketing and communication plays
- To look at the part you need to play in marketing and
   communications

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- Essentials in marketing and communication planning
- Understanding your organisation from a marketing perspective
- Why is there a link between marketing and fundraising



### What will I get out of it?

- You will have the opportunity to focus on relating the course contents to your particular charity and identifying and understanding your target supporter group(s).
- To be able to highlight the unique selling points (USP) of your organisation/brand
- To look at how marketing and your organisation go hand in hand

## Methodology

• Individual reflection

Group work

Working in pairs



Discussions

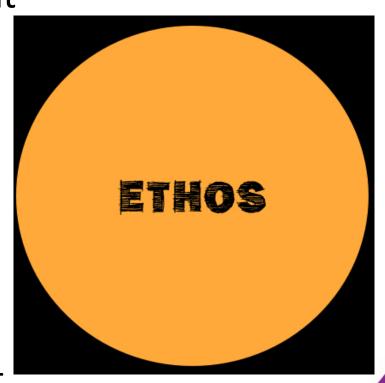


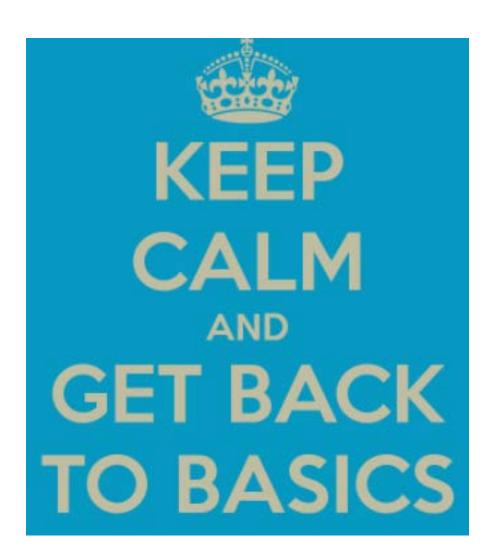
### **Trainer Ethos**

Your questions are important

- Your opinion matters
- Your ideas are valued
- Your input in appreciated
- Listen, Share, Respect, Trust,







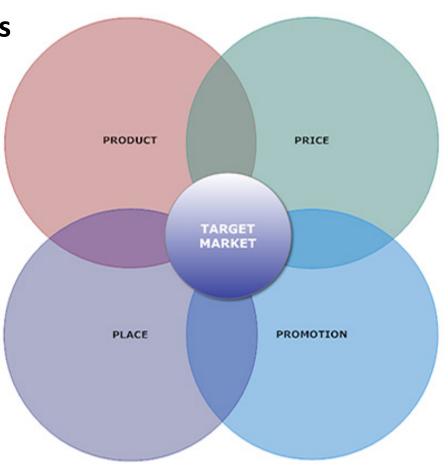


## Description of Marketing (Business Dictionary BD)

- The management process through which goods and services (your charitable service) move from concept (idea) to the customer (your audience/supporters).
- It includes the <u>coordination</u> of four elements called the 4 P's of marketing (Later expanded to 7 ps):
- (1) identification, <u>selection</u> and <u>development</u> of a **product (Or** service),
- (2) determination of its **price** (also how much it is costing you) e.g. sponsorship benefits)
- (3) selection of a <u>distribution channel</u> to reach the customer's **place** (to how reach your audience/supporters)
- (4) development and implementation of a promotional strategy.(Ways to market and communicate this to your audience/supporters) i.e. methodology



Marketing 4 P's





#### Product

### Price

Skimming Penetration Value based Cost plus Cost leadership Design Technology Perceived usefulness Convenience of use Quality

Packaging

Brand utility

Accessories

Warranties

#### People

Employees Management Organization culture

Customer service orientation

#### Place

Retail Wholesale

Mail order

Internet

Direct sales

Peer to peer

Multi-channel

## Services Marketing Mix

#### Physical evidence

Facilities Infrastructure Service delivery

#### Promotion

Special offers Advertisements Endorsements User trials Campaigns Joint ventures

#### **Process**

Uniformity of offering Service delivery Service consumption

## Why 7P.s: Shortcomings of 4P's

- Increasing need for quality differentiationsubjectivity
- Organisations willing to meet with customer's changing needs and expectations
- Not for profit: No final price charged
- Intangible nature of services reduces need for product only tangible outcomes





## 7P's an extended marketing Mix

- People Especially for services.
- People (end users) are a vital element of marketing Mix
- How a product is made not always of interest to customer but experience they have is
- Process: process of service delivery and high contact is important
- Experience is just as important

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- Physical evidence: often need tangible evidence to describe of nature of intangible service to help people visualise and facilitate their decision making process and reduce their risk concerns
- e.g. videos on websites, social media, images, colour



## Why need Marketing management?

- Arranging resources of an organisation to meet the ever changing needs and pressures of the internal and external environment
- Meet the needs of customers (supporters) ever changing needs
- To ensure you have the access to human resources and finance
- Keep up to date with legislation and new emerging technologies
- Adapting to changing needs better chance of prosperity and survival



### Customer **NEEDS** keep CHANGING









Evolution of the music industry

www.xserve.in

contact@xserve.in



## Marketing – Customers (supporters) needs

- The management process which identifies, anticipates and supplies customer (supporter) requirements efficiently and profitably (non profit for a charity but audience/supporter increase, retention and loyalty) Chartered institute of Marketing
- Most definitions revolve around customers needs and developing products and services that satisfy customers needs
- Most private sector organisations operate under profit related objectives
- Non profit organisations have financial and social needs

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## Customer: Definition (WIKI)

In <u>sales</u>, <u>commerce</u> and <u>economics</u>, a
 customer (sometimes known as a <u>client</u>,
 <u>buyer</u>, or <u>purchaser</u>) is the <u>recipient</u> of a
 good, <u>service</u>, <u>product</u> or an <u>idea</u> - obtained
 from a <u>seller</u>, <u>vendor</u>, or <u>supplier</u> via a
 <u>financial transaction</u> or <u>exchange</u> for <u>money</u>
 or some other valuable <u>consideration</u>. [1][2]









### **Definitions**

**Customers** ( definition for profit making organisations)

**Supporters** ( definition for not profit making)

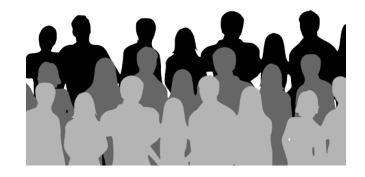
**Supporters,-** people who support our cause e.g. Individuals funders, sponsors. Local community etc

**Audiences:** People who can relate to our cause and are interested in what we do

**Beneficiaries:** people who benefit from our services

 Audiences can turn into supporters

 Beneficiaries and supporters are usually **NOT** the same audience





## What does a customer want- how can you make that relevant to a charity





## **Customer orientation** (Supporter)

- To have an understanding of your target customers/buyers/Suppor ters/funders/sponsors
- Offering values and benefits
- Understanding supporter value today and over time
- Marketing is all about customer orientation





## What does your supporters want from you (Inc.)

- To see you keeping up with changes
- Your willingness to collaborate
- Confidence in your ability to deliver what you promise
- To listen, REALLY listen
- Understand audience /supporter needs

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Be transparent about any risks

- Clear Communication -simple accessible language
- Propose solutions
- Connect on a personal level
- Facilitate decision making process
- Trust and respect

### **Finally**

 Unique selling point and a cut above the others in the field of your cause

### Consumer Behavior

- Influences on consumer behavior
  - Psychological
    - Decision making
    - Attitudes and attitude change
  - Sociocultural
    - Reference groups
    - Family decision making
    - Culture and subculture



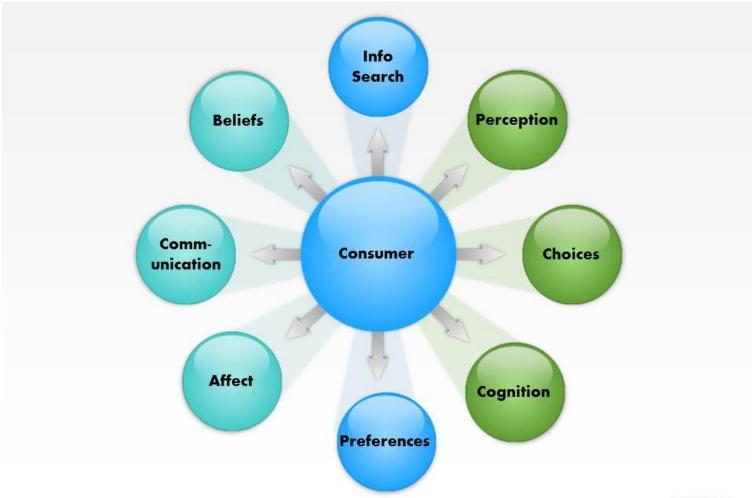
**MKTG 370** 

**CONSUMER BEHAVIOR** 



Lars Perner, Instructor 1

### **Consumer Behavior**





Your Logo

## Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning

- Different supporters within a market have different needs they need to satisfy
- Marketing oriented: Ideal is meeting needs of each individual. (unrealistic)
- Target Marketing: instead target product /service to a clearly defined target group. (Target marketing)

### **Subgroups- Segments**

People share similar needs a company can respond to

### **Brand Loyalty**



- Customer (audience) segmentation dividing a customer base into groups of individuals that are similar in specific ways relevant to marketing, such as age, gender, interests and spending habits
- Target Market segmentation is the process of dividing an entire market up into different customer segments.
- Targeting helps you decide which potential audience/supporter segments the company/charity will focus on



## Why is it important? • The importance of market

- The importance of market segmentation is that it allows an organisation to precisely reach a supporter with specific needs and wants.
- Long term this benefits the charity because they are able to use their resources more effectively and make better strategic marketing decisions.





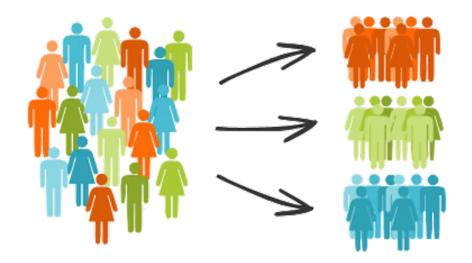
## Segmentation – criteria

- Socioeconomic (Education, age, Holidays, beliefs)
- Geodemographic
- Lifestyle and behavioural factors (newspapers)
- E.g.: gender, income level, age, environmental awareness
- Segmentation can help direct a business strategically
- With charity the cause and its relevance to the audience is also huge factor
- Income also has an impact on financial support
- Positioning: Either copy competitors or create something unique



### Audience Segmentation

 Identify and prioritise your audience segment each may respond differently to various communication tools





## Choosing target market- audience group

Large charities: larger or various target groups

Smaller charities:
 perhaps more
 niche ( one or two
 segments at a time

Charities needs to look at internal SWOT analysis and external PEST

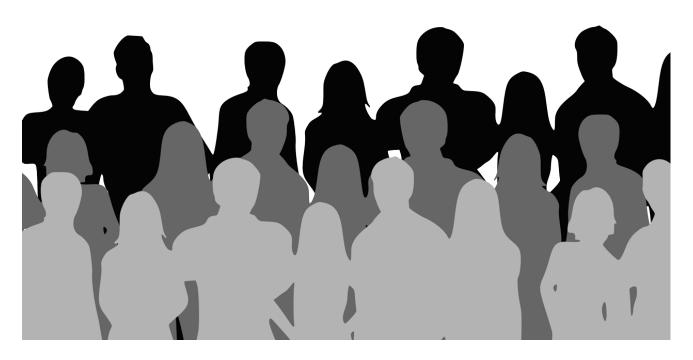


# **Know Your Audience** or You'll Have No Audience



### Who is your audience?

Remember audience and beneficiaries are usually NOT the same





### Do you have more than one type?







### **Audience**

- Who are your audience(s)?
- What are their expectations?
- Where are they?
- How far will they travel?
- What are their needs and fears? £, status, ego, physical

- What will stop them from coming?
- How do these effect service and marketing?
- What about secondary audiences trustees, press?





# marketing 1105



### **Competitor orientation**

- Understanding your current and potential competitors
- Who else does what you do
- What is your USP

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 Their short term strengths and weaknesses and long term capabilities and strategies

- SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats)
- PEST (political, social, economic, technological)

POLITICAL FACTORS

ECONOMIC FACTORS

SOCIAL FACTORS

TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

P

ES

5)(1

ANALYSIS

**QSC** directory of social change





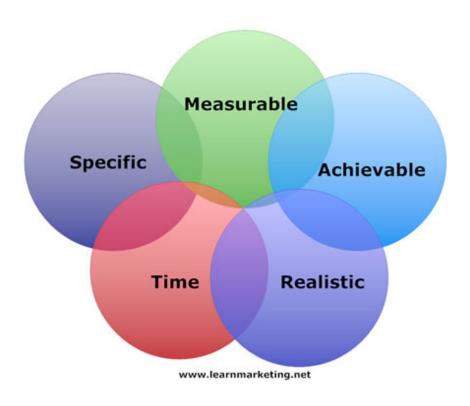
### **Set Objectives**

- Set objectives.. What do you want and why are you doing it
- Is it to raise awareness, improve your brand, raise funds? Recruit a new audience? Retain loyalty?





## **Objectives**





- Key messages the right message for the right audience
- Ensure your overall message is consistent





# Where are you in the sector?

Positioning how do you want to be regarded.
Where are you currently positioned in the sector
Be realistic with your resources when approaching funders/sponsors

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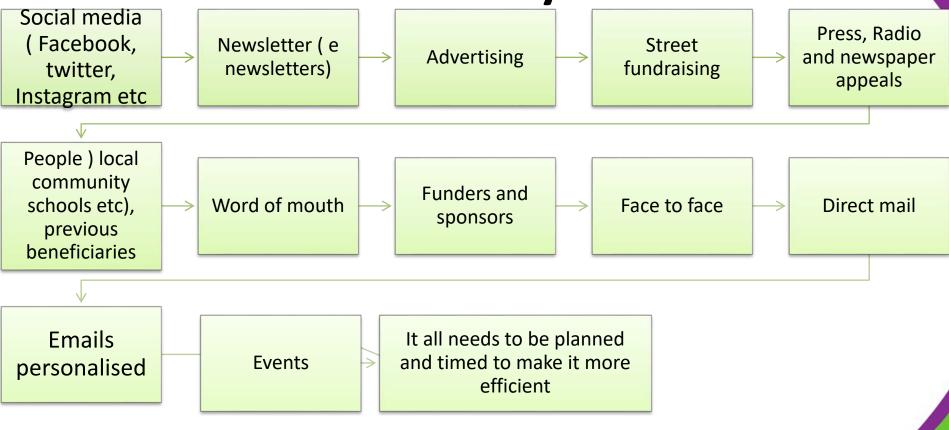


- Monitoring and Evaluationwhat has and hasn't worked?
- What have you learnt?
- What would you do differently





Marketing tool examples- what works for you?





### Communication

- the imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium.(dictionary definition)
- Communication (from Latin commūnicāre, meaning "to share" is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. (wiki)

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### Communicate to key stakeholders

Marketing and fundraising Steering group
Across teams (Communication is key)
Target audience (Supporters)
Beneficiaries



### **Communications plan**

- By audience
- Key messages for different stages of marketing timeline
- Identify methods
- Frequency of communications
- Keep within budget
- On-going communications plan



## **Communications plan**

Message objective	Audience	Key Messages	Method	Timing	Repeat/ Pulse



### **Communication Channels**

#### Local/National media

- Radio and television interviews
- Journals and magazines
- Club mailing lists

#### Social media

- Website partners
- Google Ads
- Facebook
- You tube etc
- Blogs and review sites
- Email/SMS/Text giving
- Twitter



#### **Public Relations**

- Photo calls
- Stunts/Flash mob
- Competitions
- Communitynewswire.org
- Mediatrust.org

#### Personal selling

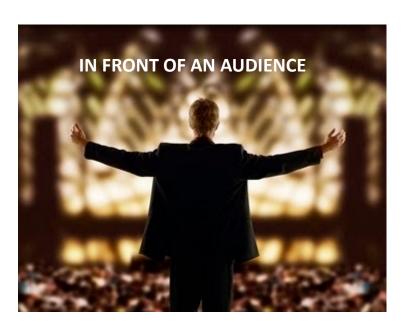
- Trustees/word of mouth
- Internal staff
- Externa; stakeholders
- Sponsors
- Event participants

### **Effective Marketing**

**Internal preparation** 

**External preparation** 







# Internal preparation

Understanding your organisation

Case for support

**Business case for support** 

Internal audit

**Planning** 

Marketing Strategy (Brief overview)





# Understanding your organisation

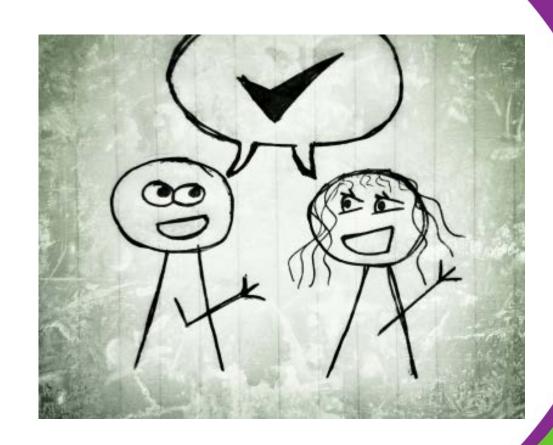
**Mission and Vision** 

**Objectives** 

**Positioning** 

**Strategy** 

**Ethics** 





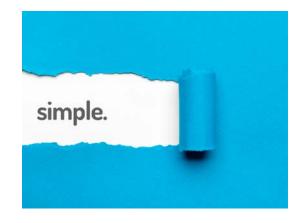
### **Purpose of Objectives**

- Focus
- Prevent drift
- Collaborative working
- Delegation
- Resource identification
- Communications
- Success criteria
- Evaluation



### Simplify objectives

- Make your objective simple and easy to understand
- If you have more than one objective prioritize then into primary and secondary objectives
- It is easy to lose sight of your objective so before making ANY decisions come back to your objective





### **Monitoring & Evaluation**

- Monitor your objectives, suggest improvements for next time
- Formal and informal feedback





### Case for support

- What is unique about your organisation?
- Are there similar organisations that do what you do?
- How does your organisation stand out and differ from similar causes/products/services and organisations or service providers?
- What are the specific needs/products/services of your organisations/project?

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- How many people do you directly help/reach?
- Are you national or local?
- If you did not exist what would happen?
- Useful statistics about the need and the problem/product/service?
- Is there a current gap in the market you are trying to fill?

### **Business case for support**

Charity audience reach- direct and indirect

Does the company any money can't buy experiences or added value?

Organisations demographic group of interest: to a company/customer

Do the customers share same values?

Does the organisation reach any particular demographic sectors?

How will this product /service be cost effective?

How beneficial is brand association to a company and its customer?

Will there be a return on investment?

What is your USP? (unique selling point)



# Internal Audit

- Resources (Human, financial)
- Past products and services
- Expenditure budget
- Successful and unsuccessful marketing campaigns
- SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)



# Service / product and Pricing

#### **Service or Product**

- Tangible or intangible like a service offered
- Quality
- Image
- durability ( sustainability)

### **Pricing**

 One of the most vital elements of the marketing mix.

e.g. It helps corporate sponsors to have an image of the standards the charity has to offer through their benefits they offer a sponsor



### **Cost considerations**

- Your time
- Your given expenditure budget
- Your expected target
- Internal costs
- Insurance
- Health and safety
- Food and drink
- legal

- Brand
- PR and advertising
- Equipment
- Other staff time/hire
- Available resources for project delivery
- Experience
- Organisational financial capacity



## **Packaging**

definition

(Wiki)

1

Packaging is the technology of enclosing or protecting products for distribution, storage, sale, and use.

2

Packaging also refers to the process of designing, evaluating, and producing packages.



# First impressions ASI







A NEW LOOK FOR FEEL GOOD





### **Core costs**

- Rent
- Salary
- Accountant
- Legal cost
- Bills
- Computers
- Photocopying
- Marketing
- Room Hire

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General expenses





### Visualise (Turn boring to interesting)

Rent

What happens in that space

Staff salary

 How many people directly benefit from the work carried out

Marketing



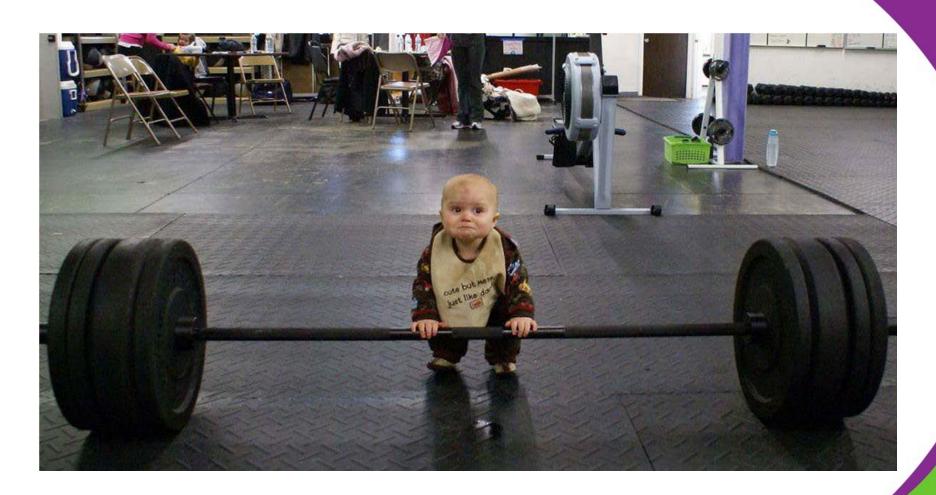
What impact does the message have

### Standing out from the crowd



- Attracting attention
- Making your project/cause transparent yet relatable
- Thinking creatively and outside the box
- Visualisation of project/cause







Good, fast and cheap Sponsors naturally want it all, high quality - delivered fast - and at a low cost

However, if you are delivering on all 3 of these requests, you are most likely going to lose out



#### **Promotion**

Way organisations communicate the their services and their sponsorship/funder benefits to their target markets

**Promotional tools** 

- Advertising
- Personal face to face
- Public relations ( Press)
- Promotion (e.g. early bird tickets for events)
- Sponsorship
- Direct marketing
- Social media

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 Website and tools used such as videos, galleries, interactive sites



### **Social Media**

- Facebook
- Videos on Facebook
- Twitter
- Snapchat
- Instagram







### **Promotional activities**

Developing the message: to meet with audience ever changing needs

#### **Promotional activities**

#### **Developing the medium**

- Effective only if reaches target audience and has an effect
- Appropriate media medium for that target group
- Reaching a specified target group reduces promotional cost
- Meeting with change of audience habits
- Consider legal implications







## Promotional activities

- Eliminating noise: ensure message is clear and there is no other interferences which can contradict original message
- Developing a campaign:
   brining together various
   elements of a companies
   promotional efforts. Aim to
   reach target audience and not
   waste money on unlikely
   prospects
- Media planning, copy writing, spromotional material

### MR. NOISY



# What can you offer a sponsor?

- Celebrities
- PR
- Target demographic/test marketing/product placement
- Sales revenue
- Advertising platform
- Consortium
- Online partnership
- CSR and pro-bono
- Synergy
- Membership/access to members
- Employee retention/motivation/rec ruitment
- Corporate Hospitality
- Brand



## Planning your marketing

- Summary of your organisation
- Internal SWOT and External Pest
- Summary of where you are positioned within the sector
- Organisational ethics
- Your competitors
- Your existing funders what they respond to

- Marketing Summary
- Your demographics/target group/niche
- Your beneficiaries needs and gap in the market
- Trends your target group are responding to
- Has your target market grown
- Your Marketing objectives



# Strategy- link with organisational strategy

- Mission statement
- Target market
- Competitor analysis
- Costumer life time value
- Marketing mix
- Communication plan
- Monitoring and evaluation



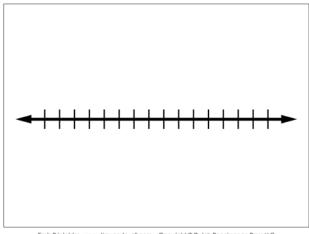
## Beginning with the end in mind!

- What you are intending to do and why?
- What is the motivating factor for doing it?
- Check that your objective fits with your strategic plan and overall aims
- Does your objective fit with your skills and experience?
- Is it realistic given likely time and budget constraints?



### **Timeline**

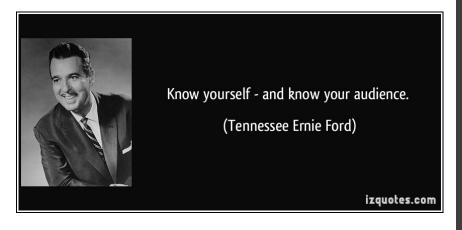
- What do you want to achieve by when
- What do you need to do by when
- What needs to be done by when



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The most important thing to remember is you must know your audience.

**Lewis Howes** 

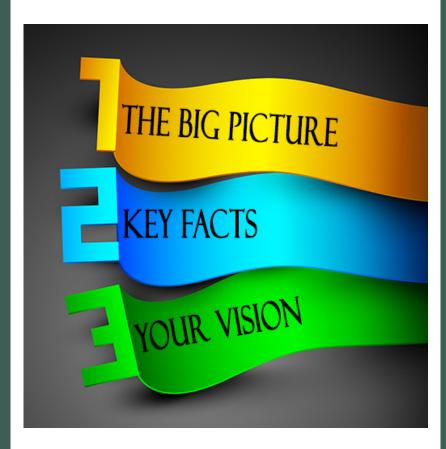
QuoteAddicts.com -

### **Get creative**

- Meets your objective(s)
- Meets audience needs/fears
- Fit with overall charity purpose
- Breaks the boredom barrier (USP)











## Key messages and USP

## Importance of Cross team work

Coordinating marketing activity internally and externally



### Key message audience Targeted messages

- Sponsors
- Beneficiaries
- Supporters
- General funders
- Major donors
- Community



## Things to think about

- Where does marketing and communications fits in your overall strategic direction and fundraising strategy
- Importance of clear objectives
- Brief over view of SWOT and PEST
- Know your audience

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List all the communication planning activities

## More things to think about

Timing of key activities for the specific events

 Providing the organisation awareness of any legal legal/VAT issues related to event

 Identify key milestones for monitoring and evaluating the event



### Participant care

- Data management: Payment processes and ticketing
- Sponsorship-fees, contracts, benefits
- Special equipment- health and safety
- Communications plan to all various audiences





