

OCEAN BRIDGE DIRECT ACTION



What is a SMART Goal?

Goals are part of every aspect of business and life and provide a sense of direction, motivation, clear focus, and importance. By setting goals for yourself, you are creating a target to aim for. A SMART goal is used to help guide goal setting. SMART is an acronym that stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timely. Therefore, a SMART goal incorporates these criteria to help focus your efforts and increase the chances of achieving that goal.

SPECIFIC

Your goal should be clear and specific, otherwise you won't be able to focus your efforts or feel truly motivated to achieve it. When drafting your goal, try to answer the five "W" questions:

- **What** do I want to accomplish?
- **Why** is this goal important?
- **Who** is involved?
- **Where** is it located?
- **Which** resources or limits are involved?

Example

Imagine that you are currently a research analyst, and you'd like to become head of research. A specific goal could be, "I want to gain the skills and experience necessary to become head of research within my organization, so that I can build my career in conservation and lead a successful team."

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MEASURABLE

It's important to have measurable goals, so that you can track your progress and stay motivated. Assessing progress helps you to stay focused, meet your deadlines, and feel the excitement of getting closer to achieving your goal.

A measurable goal should address questions such as:

- How much? How many?
- How will I know when it is accomplished?

Example

You might measure your goal of acquiring the skills to become head of research by determining that you will have completed the necessary training courses and gained the relevant experience within five years' time.

ACHIEVABLE

Your goal also needs to be realistic and attainable to be successful. In other words, it should stretch your abilities but still remain possible. When you set an achievable goal, you may be able to identify previously overlooked opportunities or resources that can bring you closer to it.

An achievable goal will usually answer questions such as:

- How can I accomplish this goal?
- How realistic is the goal, based on other constraints, such as financial factors?

Example

You might need to ask yourself whether developing the skills required to become head of research is realistic, based on your existing experience and qualifications. For example, do you have the time to complete the required training effectively? Are the necessary resources available to you? Can you afford to do it?

TIP: Beware of setting goals that someone else has power over. For example, "Get that promotion!" depends on who else applies, and on the recruiter's decision. But "Get the experience and training that I need to be considered for that promotion" is entirely down to you.

This step is about ensuring that your goal matters to you, and that it also aligns with other relevant goals. We all need support and assistance in achieving our goals, but it's important to

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RELEVANT

retain control over them. So, make sure that your plans drive everyone forward, but that you're still responsible for achieving your own goal.

A relevant goal can answer "yes" to these questions:

- Does this seem worthwhile?
- Is this the right time?
- Does this match our other efforts/needs?
- Am I the right person to reach this goal?
- Is it applicable in the current socio-economic environment?

Example

You might want to gain the skills to become head of research within your organization, but is it the right time to undertake the required training, or work toward additional qualifications? Are you sure that you're the right person for the role? Have you considered the goals of others? For example, if you have time-consuming interests, would completing training in your free time be more difficult?

TIMELY

Every goal needs a target date, so that you have a deadline to focus on and something to work toward. This part of the SMART goal criteria helps to prevent everyday tasks from taking priority over your longer-term goals.

A time-bound goal will usually answer these questions:

- When?
- What can I do six months from now?
- What can I do six weeks from now?
- What can I do today?

Example

Gaining the skills to become head of research may require additional training or experience, as we mentioned earlier. How long will it take you to acquire these skills? Do you need further training, so that you're eligible for certain exams or qualifications? It's important to give yourself a realistic time frame for accomplishing the smaller goals that are necessary to achieving your final objective.