GRANTSMANSHIP 101, Part II

Presented by

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Review of Part I

- Discussed basics for preparing a grant proposal and highlighted the importance of presenting your request persuasively
- Why grant proposal writing?
- Finding funding sources
- Basic elements of a grant proposal
- Submitting the proposal
- Understanding and responding to reviews
The Writing Center: The Grant-Writing Process

writingcenter.unc.edu

Diagram 1. The Grant Writing Process

1. Identify needs and focus.
2. Find prospective grants.
3. Develop general proposal and budget.
5. Receive request for formal application.
6. Prepare specific proposal.
7. Submit proposal before deadline.
8. File reports with funding agencies.
9. Carry out project.
10. Accept or decline award(s).
11. Negotiate multiple awards.
12. Receive award letter(s).
13. Agency reviews proposal.

Dashed lines indicate possible additional steps.
Part II: In-Depth

- Before you Start Writing
- Finding Funding Sources
Before You Start Writing

Identify Your Needs--ask yourself the following:

• Are you undertaking preliminary or pilot research in order to develop a full-blown research agenda?

• Are you seeking funding for dissertation research? Pre-dissertation research? Postdoctoral research? Archival research? Experimental research? Fieldwork?

• Are you seeking a stipend so that you can write a dissertation or book? Polish a manuscript?

• Do you want a fellowship in residence at an institution that will offer some programmatic support or other resources to enhance your project?

• Do you want funding for a large research project that will last for several years and involve multiple staff members?
Before You Start Writing

Think About Your Focus--ask yourself the following:

• What is the topic? Why is this topic important?
• What are the research questions that you’re trying to answer? What relevance do your research questions have?
• What are your hypotheses?
• What are your research methods?
• Why is your research/project important? What is its significance?
• Do you plan on using quantitative methods? Qualitative methods? Both?
• Will you be undertaking experimental research? Clinical research?
Finding Funding: Sponsor Examples from Part I

The National Science Foundation  www.nsf.org

The Department of Agriculture  www.usda.gov

The Department of Commerce  www.commerce.gov

The Department of Education  www.ed.gov

The National Endowment for the Humanities  www.nhe.gov
Finding Funding: Sponsor Examples from Part I

The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation  [www.mellon.org](http://www.mellon.org)

State agency email subscriptions

Grants.Gov
A Useful Website

Michigan State University Libraries
http://staff.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/3subject.htm

A compilation of funding opportunities for individuals—including student scholarships—arranged by academic level, population group, and subject; updated frequently
A Useful Website

Federal Grant Opportunities
Homepage:
https://www.grants.gov/

Overview of information for Applicants:
• https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants.html

Grants Learning Center:
• https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/learn-grants.html
Sample Project Funding Needs:

- [https://coast.noaa.gov/fellowship/](https://coast.noaa.gov/fellowship/) to support post-graduate work


- Leadership training for employees (most of whom are women) in health clinics in developing countries such as Nicaragua and Uganda—can look at [https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html?keywords=health%20clinic%20leadership%20training%20nicaragua%20uganda](https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/search-grants.html?keywords=health%20clinic%20leadership%20training%20nicaragua%20uganda)
Summary (review of Part I)

- Follow guidelines and criteria exactly
- Proposal should be comprehensive, clear and concise
- Review, revise, and then review again. Get an outside reader to proofread
- Spend funds as indicated in your proposal
- Keep records of activities, receipts, test results, etc.
- Prepare & submit reports to funders on time
- Remember: often only 5-10% of submitted proposals are funded. But don’t give up – most failed proposals are eventually funded if resubmitted
Summary (review of Part II)

Before you start writing:
- Identify your needs
- Think about your focus

Identify appropriate funding sources:
- Utilize available databases
- Network in your discipline

Use the information from Part I
More Information/Readings

(especially starting page 9) The National Science Foundation’s proposal writing tips
• http://grants.nih.gov/grants/writing_application.htm
Links to National Institute of Health grant programs and proposal tips
• http://grantspace.org/training/courses/introduction-to-proposal-writing
The Foundation Center’s online short course on preparing proposals for submission to nonprofit organizations
• http://www.grants.gov/web/grants/learn-grants.html
A Learning Center about Federal Grants on the Grants.gov website