The ABCs of Grantscrafting

Tips for writing a strong proposal
Presenters

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Objective

To provide researchers with strategies and resources for writing a strong grant application
Outline

• Why is it important?
• Getting started
• What makes a proposal competitive?
• Writing style and formatting
• Resources
Why is it important?
Challenges to achieving funding success

• Increasingly competitive funding environment
• Average success rates
• The more competitive, the more reviewers will look for reasons to reject a proposal
• Reviewer fatigue due to high volume of applications
Review Committees

• Most committees are interdisciplinary and some include non-academics, so not everyone will be familiar with your field of research.

• Reviewers get tired of complex and obscure language, typos, poor presentation and incomplete information, so make sure to give them what they need in a format that is easily accessible.

• Preliminary review or screening of applications conducted by program staff.
Common reasons for insufficient ranking

• Does not fit program objectives or follow guidelines
• Does not address the evaluation or review criteria
• Lack of originality
• Lack of clarity or sufficient detail (e.g. research plan or methodology)
• Underdeveloped literature review or lack of knowledge of relevant published work
• Lack of awareness of current state of the art
• Poorly budgeted or insufficiently justified expenses
• Incomplete information
Getting started
Read the guidelines

• Eligibility to apply
• Budget
  – funding limits (min. and max. amounts, # of years)
  – matching funds or partner contributions
• Deadlines
  – internal and external
• Format and page limits
• Attachments
  – CV, letter of support, signatures etc.
• Evaluation criteria
Key considerations

• Verify the match of the program (program goals and eligibility)
  – if in doubt, contact the program officer or ORS before you start writing the application

• Make a checklist and timeline

• Start early to allow time for peer review, revisions and completing/gathering required attachments
Questions to ask before you start

• What is the problem and why is it important?
• What kind of data will you use to validate the importance of your proposal?
• How is existing knowledge or practice inadequate?
• How is your research new and unique?
• What will it contribute and who will benefit from it?
• How will you communicate your findings?
What makes a proposal competitive?
Key elements

- Importance of the research project/program
- Feasibility
- Contribution to training
- Excellence of the researcher/team
Importance of the research project/program*

• Originality, creativity, innovation, and significance
• Sound rationale
• Clarity and appropriateness of:
  – Literature review
  – Theoretical approach/framework
  – Methods/approach
• Well-defined goals and objectives
• Potential influence and impact (e.g., policy, technology, health-related knowledge)
Feasibility

• Quality of knowledge mobilization plans
• Accessibility to necessary equipment and resources
• Capacity to undertake the planned program given commitments to other research endeavours
• Realistic strategies, timelines, and deliverables
• Identification of potential challenges and appropriate mitigation strategies
• Appropriateness of, and justification for, the budget and cash/in-kind contributions
Contribution to training

• Quality and impact of past HQP training
• Suitability and clarity of the HQP training plan
• Enhanced training environment
• Quality of training and mentoring
• Opportunities for trainees to contribute to the research
Excellence of the researcher/team

- Knowledge, expertise, and experience of the researcher
- Evidence of contributions to the development of talent
- Quality and impact of contributions
- Potential to make future contributions
- Importance of contributions to, and use by, other researchers and end-users
- Appropriate level of engagement and/or commitment from the applicant(s)
- Appropriate research environment
Tips

• Consult the peer review manual and assessment criteria
• Use the funding agency’s language
  – Knowledge Translation vs. Knowledge Mobilization, Highly Qualified Personnel vs. Trainees, “outstanding”, “novel”
• What are your weaknesses? Spin
• Cite people who may be on the reviewer panel
Does it tell a compelling story?
Writing style and formatting
Academic writing vs. grant writing

**Academic writing**
- researcher-centred
- scholarly passion
- past oriented
- work you have done
- expository
- explaining to reader
- impersonal
- objective; passive voice
- individualistic
- usually a solo activity
- verbosity rewarded
- few length constraints
- specialized terminology
  - “insider jargon”; expert audience

**World of ideas**
- Thesis, theme, theory

**Grant writing**
- sponsor-centred
- service attitude
- future oriented
- work you wish to do
- persuasive
  - “sell” the reader
- personal
  - convey excitement; active voice
- team oriented:
  - collaborative activity
- brevity rewarded
- strict length constraints
- accessible language
  - broad audience

**World of action**
- Project, activities, outcomes

Adapted from Robert Porter, Grant-Winners Seminars
Formatting

• Include white space
• Use consistent font size, type and spacing
• Use headings that reflect the evaluation criteria for easy reference
• Use graphics sparingly and only if they add to the clarity of the proposal
• Don’t overuse italics, bold or underlined font type
Try to balance readability and density…

“Ahhh…”

“Arghh…”
Resources
ORS resources

http://www.uvic.ca/research/conduct/home/facilitation/resources/index.php

• The Art & Science of Grantscrafting

• Read the Guidelines: Tips for SSHRC Grant Applications

• Writing your SSHRC Knowledge Mobilization Plan

• UVic Rates for Research Application Budgets

• CCV & Open Access

• Tri-Council resources & templates
ORS capacity-building events

http://www.uvic.ca/research/conduct/home/facilitation/workshops/index.php

• SSHRC, NSERC and CIHR Reviewer Panels

• MITACS, MSFHR, NIH and other targeted funding opportunities

• Research Budgets 101

• SSHRC Grantscrafting and Knowledge Mobilization

• CCV Facilitation

RSVP to resprog3@uvic.ca
Other resources

- Faculty Grantscrafters
- Faculty Research & Scholarship Coordinators (Education, HSD, Law, Social Sciences, Medical Sciences)
- Peer reviewers
- Previous applicants
- Reviewer feedback
- ORS grants team
Final observations

• Don’t be discouraged
• Use your resources
• Consider reviewer feedback
• Continue to improve and polish your application
• If a specific program is not the right fit, explore other opportunities
QUESTIONS?