Strategies for Strengthening Your Grant Applications

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OVCTTAC
OVC TTAC is the gateway to current training and technical assistance for victim service providers and allied professionals who serve crime victims.

https://www.ovcttac.gov
A problem statement clearly identifies the issues or situation under consideration.

- Clear
- Succinct (you are allowed 4000 characters)
- Plain Language
- Strong language – critical, dire, immediate
- Use data – relevant and current
“A problem well stated is a problem half solved.”  Charles Kettering
Elements of a Problem Statement

- Who
- What
- Where
- Why
Target Population

- Defining Your Target Population
Developing the Narrative – The Statement of Work

- Restate/Summarize the Need
- What specific problem(s) or need(s) does this project address?
- How was this need or problem identified? (document relevant research, statistics, requests from clients, other organizations)
- Who is affected by this problem? (describe demographic information of the ones who need this problem solved or implications for a research/teaching area)
- What will be done and Who will do it? (describe the activities to be carried out that will meet the goal(s) and objectives)
- Evaluation – How will you know you accomplished what you said you would accomplish?
- Why you need funding and what unfortunate events will occur or continue if this grant is not awarded?
Writing the Goal(s)

- Goals - What you intend to achieve as a result of this program.
- Broad in nature (high level)
- Address the problem
- Mission driven

Example: The goal of the Southside Rape Crisis Program is to increase the number of sex crimes victims participating in the criminal justice process.
Objectives

S - Specific
Well-defined.
Clear to anyone that has a basic knowledge of the project

M - Measurable
Know if the goal is obtainable and how far away completion is
Know when it has been achieved

A - Achievable
Agreement with all the stakeholders what the goals should be
Make sure this is possible for all levels within group

R - Realistic
Within the availability of resources, knowledge and time

T - Time-Bound
Enough time to achieve the goal
Not too much time, this can affect project performance?
Quantitative vs. Qualitative

- **Quantitative** data - anything that can be expressed as a number, or quantified. Examples of quantitative data are scores on achievement tests, number of hours of training, or number of individuals served.

- **Qualitative** data - not expressed as a number. This type of measurement evaluates people’s thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and attitudes.
Objectives – Exercise

- The Victim Advocate will respond to 100% of the on-scene advocacy call-outs to provide support and resources to 90% of the victims of sex crimes by December 31, 2020.

- The ABC Rape Crisis Center will facilitate the coordination of a county-wide SART by July 1, 2019 and participate in 100% of the quarterly meetings.

- By December 31, 2019 45% of the survivors participating in the 12 week support group program will indicate an increase in knowledge of available resources and feeling of self-empowerment.
Ways to write SMART Objectives:

- [Who] will do [what] resulting in [measure] by [when].
- By [when], [who] will do [what] resulting in [measure].
- By [when], [measure - includes who and what].
- [Measure – includes who and what] by [when].
Budget and Budget Justification

- Calculation
- Budget Narrative/Justification
- Direct vs. Indirect Costs