



Strategies for Strengthening Your Grant Applications

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OVC TTAC



- ▶ 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>

Problem Statement

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

Q&A