



A Webinar Grants and Proposal Writing

With

Professor Oyeronke A. Odunola

Phone (mobile): (+ 234)8-023387512; + 234)8-035266802)
ronodunola@yahoo.com, oa.odunola@mail.ui.edu.ng

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**Academic Staff, Hallmark University,
Ijebu-Itele, Ogun State**



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Appreciation

❖ **Professor Segun Odunola**

**Vice Chancellor,
Hallmark University**

❖ **Dr Yetunde Feruke-Bello**

Director, APU

and

The Technical Team for the Webinar



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Puzzle



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Terminologies

- ❖ **Research Proposal:** a document proposing a research project. Generally constitutes a request for sponsorship of that research.
- ❖ **Grant:** a conditional support (mostly financial) that assist organisations in funding & completing projects that **benefit the public**.
- ❖ **Award:** a recognition; may have a “grant-like” component.
- ❖ **Grant Proposal or Proposal or Submissions:** a written document submitted to an agency to obtain money or resources (a grant).
- ❖ **Grant Writing:** the act of completing an application process for funding.

Most grants are not to YOU but to your organisation.

Types of Research Proposals

- ❖ **Academic Research Proposals** - written as part of initial requirements of writing a dissertation, thesis and research paper
- ❖ **Solicited** - submitted in response to RFA or RFP
- ❖ **Unsolicited** - submitted without prior request
- ❖ **Pre-proposals** - where a letter of intent or brief abstract is submitted for review prior to submission of a full proposal
- ❖ **Continuation Proposals** - re-iterate an original proposal and its funding requirements in order to ensure continued funding
- ❖ **Renewal Proposals** - seek continued sponsorship of a project which would otherwise be terminated

Poser

- ❖ **Why do you need a research proposal?**
- ❖ **Why do you need a grant and how are you hoping to utilize the fund?**
- ❖ **Where will you source for such funding?**
- ❖ **Who are you and what related experience do you have in grantsmanship?**
- ❖ **What are your assumptions?**

In Planning Your Career

- ❖ **What are your goals?**
- ❖ **Who is your role model?**
- ❖ **Where do you want to work?**
- ❖ **Where do you want to be in 5, 10, 15 years time?**

The Early Career Researcher

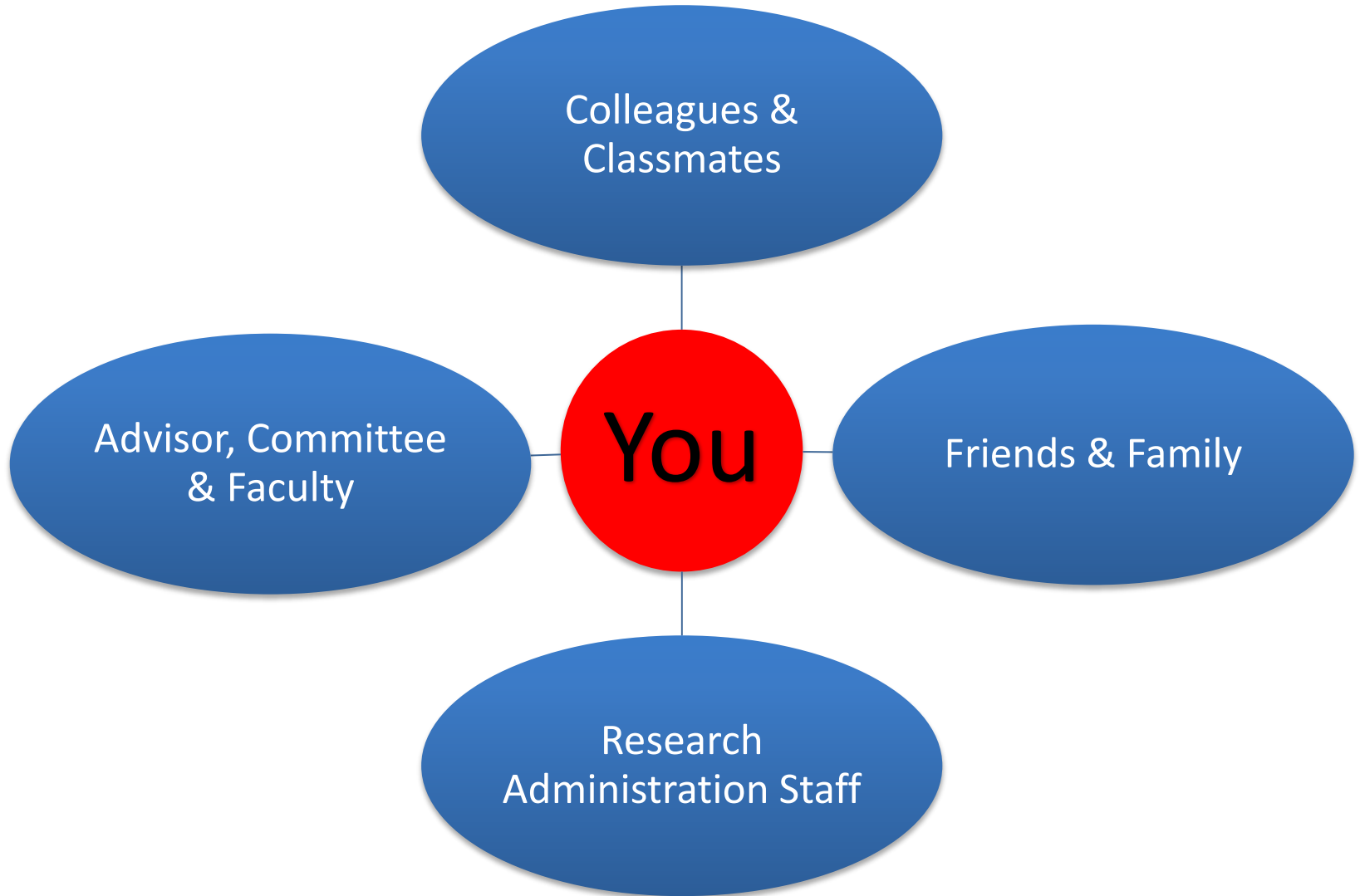


Research Landscape

ECRs / MCRs must have unprecedented access to:

- ❖ **Supervisor and Mentor**
- ❖ **Information**
- ❖ **Analytical tools**
- ❖ **Research Collaborative / Support Networks**
- ❖ **Facilities**
- ❖ **Increased competition for funding opportunities**
- ❖ **Research Ethics**
- ❖ **Choose the correct outlet for publication of research outcomes**

Research Collaborative / Support Network



Guide to Early Career Researcher

- ❖ **Be passionate about YOUR research**
- ❖ **Prepare a Grant Funding Application**
- ❖ **Collaboration with Industry and Academia for Research Output translation & Uptake**
- ❖ **Attend Conferences and Workshops on grantsmanship locally and internationally**
- ❖ **Society Memberships**
- ❖ **Selling Your Accomplishments & C.V.**
- ❖ **Applying for Fellowships**
- ❖ **Applying for Promotion as at when due**

Reasons to Seek Funding

- ❖ **You have a project but have no funds.**
- ❖ **You have a coalition project that requires additional funding.**
- ❖ **Scholarships - Training and career development awards**
- ❖ **Meetings - Scientific or Educational**
- ❖ **Build new facilities - Research center, Library**
- ❖ **Your position depends on grant support - to pay your salary**
- ❖ **You have received an RFP (Request for Proposal) from an agency or foundation.**

Job at Hand for the Researcher

- ❖ To convince a group of **strangers** to give you **their money** to carry out an **investigation** that you believe is important
- ❖ How successful you are depends on your ability to **communicate** the **need for** - and the **quality** of your **research**

“It’s easier to find funding for a great idea than to find an idea for great funding”.

(- Author Unknown)

Rules for Getting a Grant

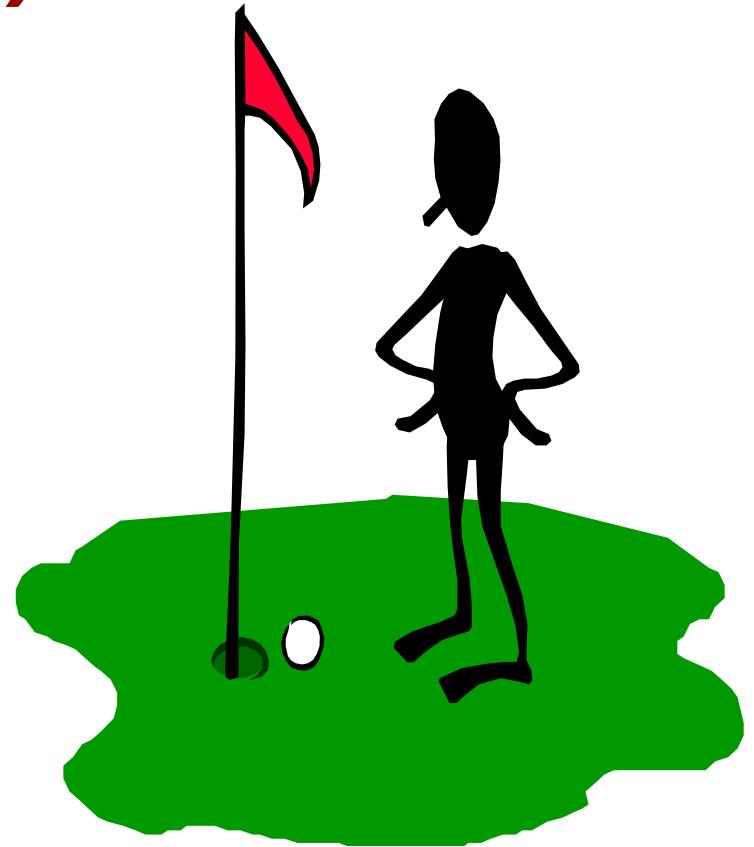
- ❖ **Start With a Good Idea**
- ❖ **Be ambitious, but focused — select one or two single important questions, not many**
- ❖ **Don't follow the herd**
- ❖ **Don't try to do it alone - use mentors, colleagues that are not personal friends, collaborators**
- ❖ **Read successfully funded grants**
- ❖ **Develop the act of proposal writing**

**“One thing is certain...
If you never write a grant,
you will never get a grant.”**

.... Tsang and Oh, 1986

Writing a Grant is Like Playing a Game. You have to Play by the Rules (GRF)

- ❖ **GET** the guidelines
- ❖ **READ** the guidelines
- ❖ **FOLLOW** the guidelines



Grant seeking is a Process

Set Your Funding Priorities



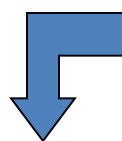
Gather Information



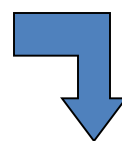
Funding Sources



Write the Proposal



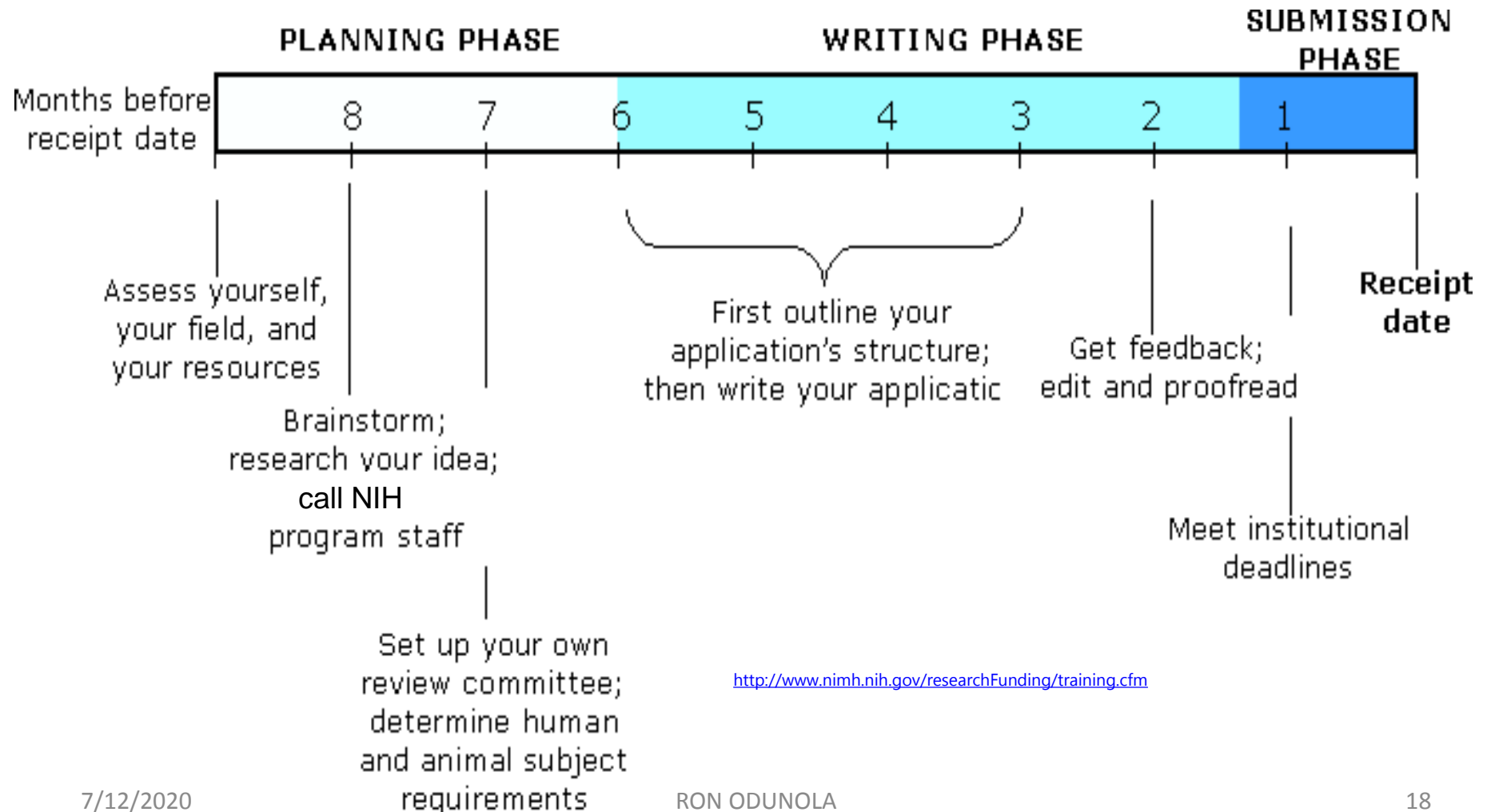
Submit the Proposal



Your Proposal is not Funded

Your Proposal is Funded

Pre-Submission Planning Timeline

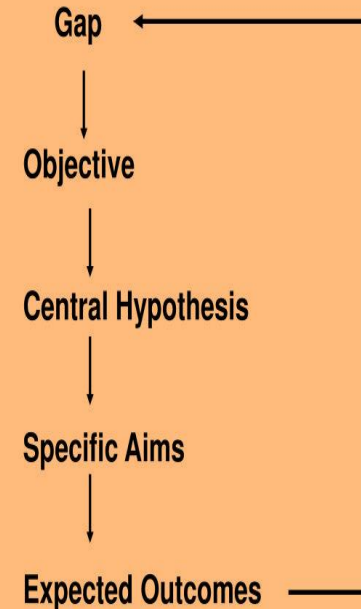


Sections of a Grant Proposal

- ❖ The Title
- ❖ The Executive Summary
- ❖ The Narrative
- ❖ The Needs Statement
- ❖ Project Design
- ❖ Management Plan
- ❖ Evaluation Plan
- ❖ Support materials – Bioskech
- ❖ es,
- ❖ Budget

A good proposal must be clear, precise and persuasive.

Linear Progression of Logic in Specific Aims page



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What makes a grant proposal successful?

- ❖ **Start early**
- ❖ **Connect with funding sponsor**
- ❖ **Research matches funding announcement**
- ❖ **Aligned with priorities of sponsor**
- ❖ **Write with the review process in mind**
- ❖ **Use well-organized, engaging language**
- ❖ **Not too ambitious or unrealistic**
- ❖ **Clear focus**
- ❖ **Persuasive idea that advances the science and societal transformation**
- ❖ **Follows the instructions precisely: no typos, grammatical errors**
- ❖ **Seeks internal review before submitting**
- ❖ **Reasonable and accurate budget**
- ❖ **Submitted on time**

Rate Limiting Steps

- ❖ **Request letters of support early**
- ❖ **Request updated biosketches early**
- ❖ **Budget: modular or detailed**
- ❖ **Justification (personnel, supplies, animals etc (per diem and purchase))**
- ❖ **Resources - Demonstrate institutional commitment and strengths**

Common problems with applications


- ❖ **Topic not important enough**
- ❖ **Not likely to produce useful information**
- ❖ **Based on shaky hypothesis or data**
- ❖ **Method unsuited to the objective**
- ❖ **Too little detail in research plan**
- ❖ **Over-ambitious/unrealistic**
- ❖ **Lack of focus**
- ❖ **Lack of original or new ideas**
- ❖ **Investigator too inexperienced with techniques**
- ❖ **Lack of preliminary data**

Fate of a Rejected Proposal: The 3Rs

- ❖ **Success means having one in three grants funded**
- ❖ **A rejected proposal does not always mean the idea was rejected**
- ❖ **Obtain reviewer comments**
- ❖ **Discuss with experts on how to improve**
- ❖ **Rewrite, Revise, Resubmit**
- ❖ **Patience and persistence wins the game**

Finding Funders

- ❖ It's never too early or too late to start searching, but you will need to cut through the clutter and be a “smart searcher”
- ❖ To be successful, you will need to:



Search in the
right places

Know relevant
agencies

Learn grant
cycles

Possible sources of funding for research projects

- ❖ **Proposal / Grants Applications and Fellowships**
- ❖ **Fundraising Events like Dinner and Raffles**
- ❖ **Personal / Institutional Savings (fees, rent, consultancy and others)**
- ❖ **National – TETFund etc**

Types of Donor Funding

- ❖ **Corporate Donors:** Business entities like Coca-Cola, Shell, MTN, etc
- ❖ **Families and Foundations:** Bill & Melinda Gates, Wellcome Trust, etc
- ❖ **Individuals Donors:** Kola Daisi, Kanu etc.
- ❖ **NGOs & Church agencies:** CARE, Plan, Oxfam, Caritas, CRS, World Vision
- ❖ **Multi-National/UN Agencies:** UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, etc.

Types of donor funding (Cont'd)

- ❖ **Government Agencies:** USA (USAID), England (DfiD), Japan (JICA), Canada (CIDA), Sweden (SIDA)
- ❖ **Multilateral Development Banks:** African Dev't Bank, World Bank, NEPAD etc
- ❖ **Government sources/ Departments & Ministries:** NIH
- ❖ **Local Companies and Banks -**
- ❖ **Community Foundations:** Sickle Cell Association of Nigeria.
- ❖ **Service and Membership Clubs:** Rotary International

Places to focus for funding opportunities

- ❖ **Funding Databases**
- ❖ **Donor Websites**
- ❖ **Search Engines**
- ❖ **Newsletters**
- ❖ **Newspapers**
- ❖ **Word of Mouth**
- ❖ **Past Grantees**
- ❖ **Senior Staff and Mentors**



Grant Writing Resources

- ❖ **GrantsNet**
(<http://sciencecareers.sciencemag.org/funding>)
- ❖ **InfoEd** (www.infoed.org)
- ❖ **Grants Writers** (www.grantwriters.com)
- ❖ **Non-profit Guides** (www.npguides.org)
- ❖ **GrantSmart** (www.grantsmart.org)
- ❖ **Grantsmanship Center** (www.tgci.com)
- ❖ **Charity Channel**
<http://charitychannel.com/enewsletters/dggo>
- ❖ **ScienceCareers.org**

Grant Writing Resources Contd.

- ❖ **Career Development Articles**

- ❖ **NIMH Grant Application Process**

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/researchFunding/grantprocess.cfm>

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/researchFunding/training.cfm>

- ❖ **FASEB Grantsmanship Training Program**

<https://ns2.faseb.org/careerutilities/grantprg.htm>

- ❖ **Grant Application Writer's Handbook, Reif-Lehrer**

- ❖ [http://casemed.case.edu/gradprog/Graduate study/grants](http://casemed.case.edu/gradprog/Graduate%20study/grants)

- ❖ *Yousaf, Saeed T. P. "[Keypoints of a Research Proposal](#)". *Scholarshipfellow.com.com.**

Role of the Institution

Need to set up a machinery to assist staff in:

- ❖ **Sourcing for funding opportunities**
- ❖ **Conceptualizing, writing, and revising a grant proposal**
- ❖ **Preparing a competitive budget for proposal request**



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