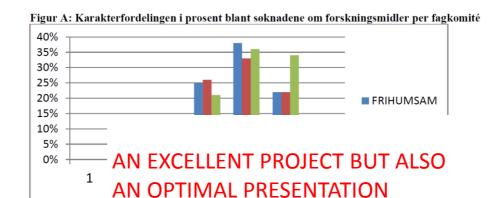
Writing grant applications

The applicant

Benedicte A. Lie



1



Bare tre av ti søker forskningsmidler

Få forskere kaster seg inn i konkurransen om midler fra Norges forskningsråd.

Forskerforum

26.11.2013















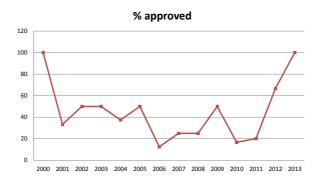




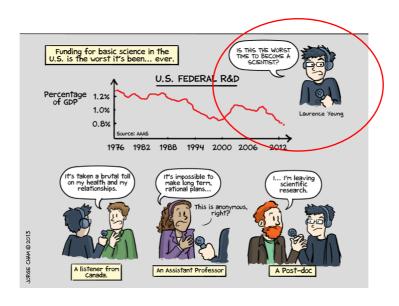




The funding situation has changed



Smaller funds Smaller groups Larger funds
Larger groups and networks

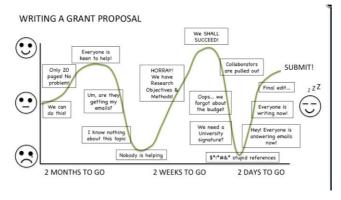


Grant writing tips



Plan ahead

 Allow yourself enough time to give a grant application the time it deserves.



http://www.scilogs.com/expiscor/the-emotional-roller-coaster-of-grant-writing/

Plan ahead

- The application is not only the project describtion
 - Confirmation from collaborators
 - Application form
 - SUMMARY and OBJECTIVES
 - Milestones
 - Budget

Follow the guidelines in the grant call

- The program and call
- Format
- Strategic documents



- Remember that a structured checklist of criteria is used to score applications
- Every application and project describtion should be tailor-made

Not only write, remember to review

- Leave time to review
- Proof reading
- Have someone else read and give feed back
- Are the arguments logical?
- Have you left out something obvious?

Writing style

- Simple and short sentences
- · Active voice
- Energetic, concise, direct writing
- Subheadings
- Mimic the words in the call without repeating them, build them into your proposal
- Do not brag, but dare to highlight you strengths
- Clearly and explicitly state the connections between your research objectives, research questions, hypotheses, methodologies, and outcomes

The composition

 A very common mistake is for applicants to give you a list of what they're going to do without saying why and how they're going to do it



The composition

- OBJECTIVES: Be specific and realistic [S.M.A.R.T. objectives: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time-bound].
 State the objectives in outcome (not process). Word limitation is a friend!
- INTRODUCTION: Be focused; show the knowledge gaps and how you will fill them
- · PROPOSAL: Show your expertise
- MATERIALS AND METHODS: Show your knowledge, availability and collaborators
- RELEVANCE: The bigger picture

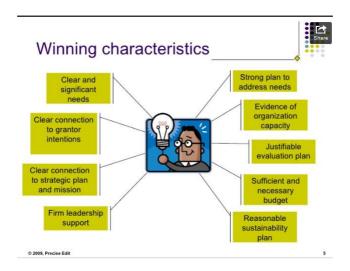
The balance

- Don't oversell or promise too much
- But highlight your strengths and what is novel and
- Be realistic about the time frame
- Don't make assumptions. Don't leave things out of your application because you assume the reviewers already know them.
- Make direct links in your application between the background and what you will do.

Use illustrations

- A picture says more than a thousand words
- Gives the reviewer an immediate understanding of the project
- Highlight the strengths of your proposal
- First page most important





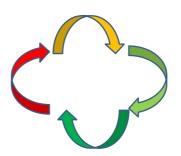
http://www.slideshare.net/preciseedit/basics-of-grant-writingpublic

Your CV

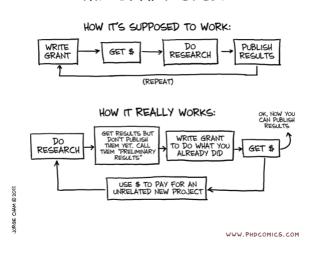
- Be co-supervisor (get masterstudents)
- Collaborate but also focus on own work
- Get a network, travel, research visit abroad
- Be visible

Re-use

- Adjust to the current call and its format
- Make last years rejected application even better and <u>update</u> (external literature and own preliminary findings)
- The reviewers' comments



THE GRANT CYCLE

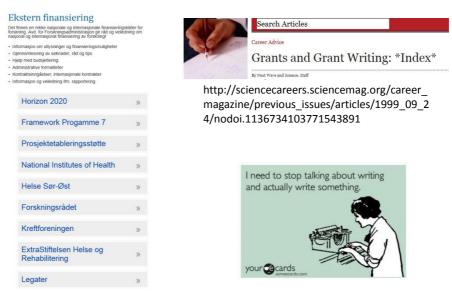


Use the writing process positive

- Systematic view of project plans
- Help you spot weaknesses, but also opportunities
- New ideas
- Update on literature



«Forskningsstøtte»



http://www.oslo-universitetssykehus.no/fagfolk_/forskning_/forskningsstotte_/