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Ten things you should consider while writing a proposal

GRANT WRITING TIPS

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1. Find the right program for you and your idea

- Main purpose of program (funding priorities) does idea fit in mainstream or on the fringe?
- Don't waste time applying to the wrong program... square pegs don't fit in round holes!
- Eligibility restrictions?



2A. Assemble an Effective Team and Develop the Proposal Together

- Include ALL Expertise necessary to complete the project
- Don't start writing until all team members are identified.
- Share responsibility of writing, but edit into a single voice



2B. Assemble an Effective Team and Develop the Proposal Together

- Who will be responsible for project activities?
- If the project involves extension activities:
 - Who are the stakeholders?
 - What roles will they play in project development and implementation?
- Who will evaluate the project?



3. Become a "student" of the RFA

- Understand the main goals of the program
- Understand the instructions outlined in the RFA on how to assemble the proposal
- ◆ Read the RFA!!!
- ◆ Read the RFA!!!



4. Develop a timeline for proposal preparation

- Develop timeline that allows for completion of proposal
 - 2 weeks before submission deadline
- If you rush preparation of the proposal, it will show
 - Reviewers will notice and not be kind



5. Understand criteria for evaluating proposals

- RFA normally contains the criteria that will be used by reviewers to evaluate your proposal
- Understand these criteria BEFORE you begin preparing your proposal provides better understanding of where to put greatest efforts during proposal preparation



6. Understand review process and reviewers

- Reviewer may be assigned 10 to 20 proposals
- Following directions in RFA helps reviewers
 - not doing so makes them work harder than needed
- Preparing proposal logically and clearly helps reviewers
 - not doing so makes them work harder than needed



7. Write the proposal logically and clearly

- Organize proposal according to outline in RFA or evaluation criteria, whichever is most logical
- Following the prescribed format makes reviewers happy and more generous
- Do not make reviewers work harder



8. Prepare budget with a strong justification

- ◆ Unreasonable budgets hurt proposals create skeptics within reviewer ranks
- Keep budgets within guidelines in the RFA they are judged on degree of reasonableness
- Being very under budget does not increase your chances!!



9. Obtain critical input from experienced and successful colleagues

Someone who....

- Talks frankly, bluntly and clearly don't want someone who beats around the bush
- Has little sympathy for your ego
- Has been successful in obtaining grants
- Is unfamiliar with what you propose to do



10. Allow time for institutional administrative requirements

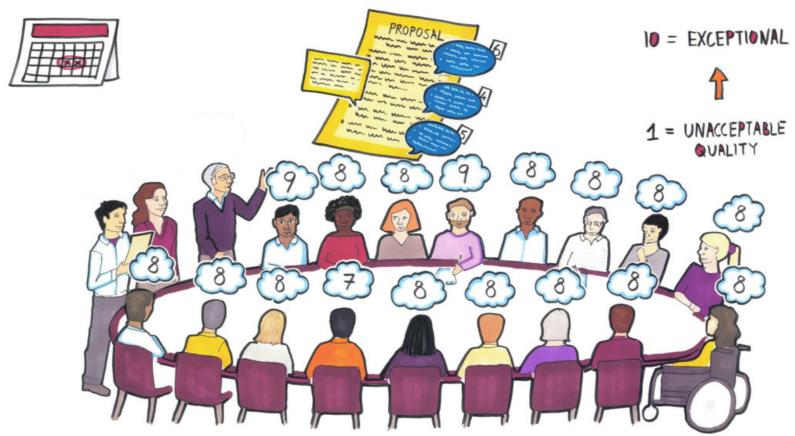
Submit on time

- All Documents must be in PDF
- ◆ 5:00 pm Eastern Time
- A deadline is a deadline is a deadline!

National Institute



How are Proposals Reviewed?





Successful Proposals

- Excite the reviewers
- Excite the reviewers!!!!!
- Are easy to read and understand
- Have clear rationale & objectives that fit program priorities
- Clear budget and goals
- Address potential pitfalls, including short-comings and alternative plans

https://nifa.usda.gov/resource/general-grant-writing-tips-success



Reasons for Lower Ratings

- Project of little or no relevance to NIFA mission and/or program priorities
- Poorly written, unclear objectives or hypotheses, spelling errors or typos
- Not innovative, little new information gained
- Not as exciting as other proposals (i.e., worth funding, but ran out of funds)