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Grants provide essential funding for services and programs that benefit communities or individuals who are unable to pay a fee for this service. This section of the OIK provides an outline of the process of applying for a grant.

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# Applying for a Grant



## Identifying Funding Sources

Information on available grants can be found here:

* [www.grants.act.gov.au](http://www.grants.act.gov.au/)
* [www.business.gov.au/grantfinder](http://www.business.gov.au/grantfinder)
* <http://www.fundingcentre.com.au/grant/home>

## Developing Projects that meet community needs

A Program Logic Approach provides a roadmap to reach important outcome goals, a graphic representation and a sequence of if – then relationships. This approach helps to develop a well-structured grant application and evaluate whether a particular project matches the outcomes outlined in the grant.

### Logic Model



**Inputs** are the resources needed – what we invest to make the program happen (drives the budget). These can include:

* Money
* Staff
* Volunteers
* Equipment
* Collaborative partners
* Facilities
* Licences etc.

**Activities** outline the tasks that will be carried out in the project/program - What we doin the program

For example, services provided like:

* Training
* Provide shelter
* Counselling
* Support services

**Outputs** are the direct results achieved by the activities and are easily measured. Such as Products and Participation like:

* Numbers reached
* Clients served
* Sessions completed etc.

**Outcomes** are the anticipated results – the difference a program will make

* Initial Outcomes - new skills, changes in attitude and opinions
* Intermediate Outcomes - changed behaviours
* Longer Term - altered conditions or status

The purpose of the logic model is to logically connect inputs to outcomes and this provides a framework for a grant application.

## Sources of Quantitative Evidence

Quantitative data can support your grant application and provide an evidence base for your program or project. The following websites are sources for such evidence:

* [Australian Capital Territory at a Glance, 2007](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/1314.8Main%2BFeatures12007?OpenDocument) - This resource from the Australian Bureau of Statistics provides information about the Australian Capital Territory compared with Australia.
* [Canberra ... A Social Atlas, 2006](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/mf/2030.8?OpenDocument) - This resource from the Australian Bureau of Statistics uses a series of ACT district maps to display statistics covering a variety of areas including population, ethnicity, education, families, income, labour force and dwellings.
* [ACT Policing Crime Statistics](http://www.police.act.gov.au/crime-and-safety/crime-statistics.aspx) - Each quarter ACT Policing issues crime statistics illustrating the offences reported or becoming known in suburbs across Canberra.
* [National Regional Profile – Australian Capital Territory](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40nrp.nsf/lookup/LGA8Main%2BFeatures12007-2011) - This Australian Bureau of Statistics guide profiles the economy, population, people, industry, environment and energy of the Australian Capital Territory.