Why monitor grants?

» To confirm that the project is in compliance with IRS regulations, laws, and the terms and conditions of the grant

» To assess the progress of the project being funded

» To ensure the success of the project

Ways to Monitor

» Primary
  • Grant reports (interim, final)
  • Grants management software
  • Site visits

» Secondary
  • Phone and e-mail communication
  • Formal written requests

Reporting Processes

» Frequency and requested information varies from foundation to foundation.

» If doing “expenditure responsibility” per IRS guidance because grantee is not an IRS public charity, detailed information on grant expenditures needs to be collected.

Grant Monitoring Activities

» Serve as the blueprint for a grantee’s use of the grant and, ultimately, the success of the grant.

» Are clear, specific, and reflective of the foundation’s expectations based on the approved grant proposal.
» **Provide guidelines** to ensure compliance with pertinent laws and regulations

» **Clarify** the way in which the *grant will contribute* to the foundation’s mission and intentions

» **Do not saddle grantees** with frivolous actions and requirements

» **Are both** a Purpose and a People Strategy!

**Identifying Problems**

» Program design or implementation plan

» Organizational or management problems

» Differing values between grantor and grantee

**Intervention**

» Some foundations are proactive in their support. They don’t wait until a problem arises. Others wait until a problem arises and then take steps to provide support.

» Don’t go it alone. Involve colleagues, superiors, other funders, etc.

» Technical assistance – of some kind – is the most common form of support provided.

» Make it institutional, not personal.

» Engage the grantee’s board.

» Use your power judiciously. Be aware of the power imbalance.

» Create opportunities for learning.