Grant Glossary

Activities – actions taken or work performed through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources are mobilised to produce specific outputs.

Advocacy – an act or process of supporting a particular cause, or recommending for a change in an existing, or new policy.

Evaluation - systematic method for collecting and analysing relevant project related data, and using the information to answer questions and provide evidence about a projects' effectiveness and efficiency in achieving expected outputs.

Final beneficiaries - are those who will ultimately benefit as a result of the project.

Gender equality – is state of being when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making; and when different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued.

Goal - is a desired result of a project that an organisation envisions, plans and commits to achieve in a long-term period (10+ years).

Input – the financial, human, and material resources used for the development intervention.

Impact - positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. Usually achieved after a long-term period (5-10 years) after a project ends.

Indicator - is a measurement/information source tool that is used to indicate progress towards the achievement of defined short, medium or long-term expected results.

Monitoring - is the process of collecting and analysing information about the project that tells an organisation whether it is on track to reach its planned results or not.

Objective – describes what change a project, programme or organisation aims to achieve or contribute to. Objectives can be set at many different levels from broad strategic objectives to specific project objectives. They can range from simple deliverables that are within the control of the project or programme's management to much wider goals that are dependent on many external factors. The ability to set good objectives is critical for effective monitoring and evaluation.

Organisational Development Fund – is cost that go towards the running of the organisation, may include administrative costs and staff salaries (staff not directly involved in the proposed project).

Outcome – likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's output.

Outputs – primarily in the form of goods, products or services that are largely within a control of an organisation, for example, training modules, community mobilisation meetings, advocacy meetings with government, capacity building workshops, etc.

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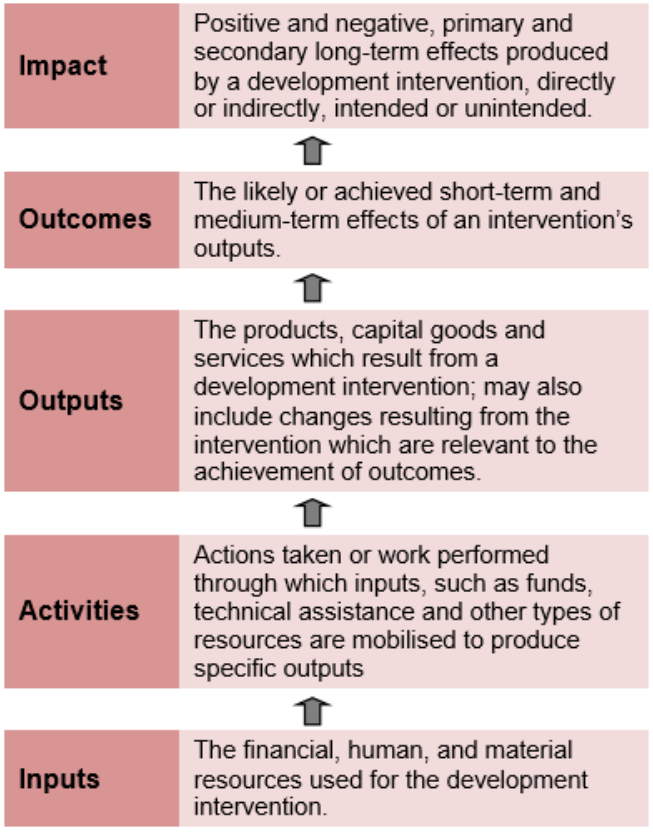

Source: Simister, N. (2015), Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts, INTRAC

Programme Management Fund – expenses required to ensure delivery of proposed project over the period of funding.

Public policy (sometimes referred to just as policy) - is the means by which a government maintains order or addresses the needs of its citizens through actions defined by laws and regulations. It is a government policy that affects the whole population.

Public-private partnership (PPP) - is a contractual arrangement between a public agency (federal, state, regional or local) and a private sector entity. Through this agreement, the skills and assets of each sector (public and private) are shared in delivering a service or facility for the use of the general public.

Risk analysis - is the process of defining and analysing the effect or influence from stakeholders or activities that may pose a delay or disruption to the expected outputs of the project.

Social enterprises - are defined as organisations whose primary mission is to support a social cause, and have a revenue source that is able to sustain their mission.

Stakeholders – an individual, organisation or institution that may affect or be affected by a decision, activity or results of your project.

Sustainability – the ability of the organisation to sustain their organisational capacity and capability (financial and human resources), the results of the project across various aspects (be it through involving the community or other approaches) beyond the lifecycle of the project and funding provided by Hasanah.

Vulnerable groups – are groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population, for example, ethnic minorities, migrants, children, the disabled, single mothers, the homeless, youth dropouts, isolated elderly people, etc.