

## **JARGON BUSTER/GLOSSARY**

### **Added Value**

Shows how involvement of individuals/organisations can add to the initial investment in the development of a project

### **Aims and Objectives**

The aims and objectives of your organisation are:

- Aims: the long-lasting goals of your group
- Objectives: how you will achieve those aims

### **Budget**

A budget is a financial plan showing income (money coming in) and expenditure (money going out) for the year ahead

### **Capacity Building**

A wide range of support, techniques and initiatives which aim to build the capacity of individuals or organisations within communities to effectively contribute to the local community

### **Capital Funding**

Capital costs are one-off costs such as purchase of equipment or building

### **Child Protection Policy**

A Child Protection Policy is a clear and concise policy showing the group's commitment to protecting children. It shows that the group takes child protection seriously in all aspects of its activities

### **Constitution**

A Constitution is a document which sets out rules on how an organisation should operate. It states its aims, purpose, powers of the groups and gives the group a framework within which to work

### **Core Funding**

An organisation's central pot of money to cover running costs and overheads

### **European Social Fund**

Supports activities that develop employability and human resources in five key areas: active labour market policies; equal opportunities; improving training and education and promoting lifelong learning; adaptability and entrepreneurship; improving the participation of women in the labour market

### **Equality and Diversity Policy**

An Equality and Diversity Policy shows the group's commitment to non-discrimination in all aspects of society

### **Matched Funding**

Is funding that depends on others contributing to the project. This could be the group's own funds, other grants or earned income. It can take into account funding 'in kind' such as volunteers' time

### **Outputs**

Quantitative (usually physical or measurable) results of a piece of work, eg five volunteers trained in basic food hygiene to certificate standard

### **Outcomes**

Quantitative results (benefits of, or difference made by) from a piece of work, eg volunteers better equipped to work in community café

### **Public Sector**

That part of the economy that is concerned with providing government services (health, education, social security, etc)

### **Project**

A piece of work with time and resource limits, working towards pre-defined aims and objectives

### **Revenue Funding**

Revenue costs are ongoing costs such as rent, heating, etc

### **Social Enterprise**

Social Enterprises are businesses with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners