

## GLOSSARY

---

**Activities** – Activities are the tasks or steps that you need to take to complete your project (e.g., for a training session: hiring a trainer, finding a location to host the event, and sending out invitations).

**Cooperation** – Cooperation is a partnership made with any person or organization of people who may be able to increase the program’s quality, effectiveness, efficiency, or participation, who will be involved with your project, and/or who may have an interest in the outcomes.

**Efficiency** – Efficiency refers to the costs of the project relative to its benefits for both women and men.

**Expected Results** – The expected outcomes are the results you expect to achieve through your project (e.g., if you were training a person on the computer, the expected outcome would be an increase in her/his computer skills).

**Gender** – Refers to socially determined differences between women and men, such as roles, attitudes, behaviors and values. “Sex” identifies the biological differences between women and men. While sex is genetically determined, gender roles vary across cultures and over time, and are thus amenable to change. Because gender is a relational term, it must include both men and women.

**Gender analysis** – Is a methodology to assess how policies, programs or projects may have a different impact on men and women, girls and boys. It compares how and why women and men are affected through the collection and utilization of sex-disaggregated data, both qualitative and quantitative, and integrates gender considerations throughout the planning, design, implementation and evaluation processes.

**Impact** – Impact describes how men and women, institutions, or policies are affected by your project. The impact answers the question: what changed as a result of your project?

**Objectives** – Objectives are the specific goals of your program; the objectives are more specific than the purpose.

**Participation** – Participation refers to the number of women and men who participated in the event or project (e.g., the number of staff who regularly attended a training session) or the number who received the product (e.g., the number who received a computer skills guide).

**Partner** – A partner is any organization, individual, or group who may be able to increase the project’s quality, effectiveness, efficiency, or participation, who will be involved with your program, and/or who may have an interest in the outcomes.

**Project** – Project refers to all of the activities linked together under a common purpose.

**Purpose** – The purpose is the most significant, global goal of your program.

**Results** – Results are the outcomes of your project (e.g., increased skills).

**Quality** – The quality of your project refers to how well your project was done (e.g., if you held seminar for staff to learn how to use a new computer program, did the staff understand the seminar, find it valuable, and use the skills they learned in the seminar?)