

## **RIU Glossary**

### **Adaptation**

Adoption of research outputs usually includes an element of adaptation by the target institution and/or the beneficiaries.

### **Adoption**

Beneficiaries choosing to put a particular output or cluster of outputs into practice e.g. following a technical recommendation or use of a new technology after the same output has been taken up and disseminated by a target institution. The RIUP distinguishes between adoption (by beneficiaries) and uptake (by target institutions).

### **Baseline**

Information collected before, or at the start of a project, policy or programme that provides a basis for planning and assessing subsequent progress or impact. Ideally, information should be collected on a comparable group (the control group) outside the project to make comparisons and assess the impact of the project. The baseline data are collected in a baseline survey or study.

### **Beneficiaries**

Poor people who stand to gain social, economic or environmental benefits from the output(s). A beneficiary will invariably be a primary stakeholder.

### **Cost-benefit analysis**

A form of economic appraisal that assesses a project's worth by comparing its costs against the benefits it provides, including social costs and benefits. The techniques adopted include those used in financial appraisal but in addition a valuation in money terms is placed on social costs and benefits.

### **Demand articulation**

A product of a process that requires stakeholder participation informed by the types of farmer livelihood strategies and needs, their enabling environment, and current institutional research capacity

### **End users**

These are usually the ultimate beneficiaries but may sometimes be an institution.

### **Empowerment**

The process whereby people gain more power over the factors governing their social and economic progress. This may be achieved through: increasing the incomes and assets of the poor; interventions that aim to enhance confidence and self-respect; by developing collective organisation and decision-making and by reforming political institutions to make them more inclusive. Empowerment is one aim of setting up participatory processes.

### **Environmental impact assessment**

Analysis of the environmental consequences of a project, policy or programme.

**Evaluation**

A systematic assessment of the design, implementation, output and impact of an ongoing or completed project, programme or policy. This is a wider and more comprehensive activity than impact assessment and is generally multi-disciplinary. The aim is to identify the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability

**Impact**

Beneficial or adverse changes experienced by end-users as a result of a research project activities and/or the application of research outputs. These changes may be direct or indirect, intended or unintended.

**Innovation**

The use of research (indigenous and exogenous) knowledge in a place or by people in a way it has not been used before. This is distinctly different to “invention” which is seen as the creation of new knowledge.

**Innovation platform**

A network of partners, working on a common theme and using research knowledge in ways it has not been used before to generate goods/services for the benefit of the poor.

**Knowledge products**

Outputs (in a myriad of forms of presentation) conveying the results of evaluation, research or other analysis.

**Livelihoods approach**

Development approaches based on the following principles – people-centred; holistic; dynamic; builds on strengths; considers micro-macro linkages and is sustainable. Frequently used as the shortened working title for the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach.

**Output**

The end product/service of an individual piece of research or from a cluster of research activities. The output maybe in various forms - a technology, a process, a methodology, a decision support tool, a policy brief etc.

**Poverty**

The RIUP makes use of the recent paper [1]by Mary Hobley and Steve Jones and the following table is adapted from this paper to define the groupings of the poor the RIUP wants to analyse in consideration with the output(s) proposed.

Poverty grouping	Issues
<b>Moderate poor</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some security to act in solidarity with others</li> <li>• Able to develop capability to build their own voice</li> <li>• Together with non-poor most likely to access new livelihood opportunities and use as stepping stone out of poverty</li> </ul>

<b>Extreme vulnerable poor</b>	
<p>Assetless (or near assetless) male &amp; female headed households in rural areas</p> <p>This includes subsistence farmers who may have small areas for food production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited or no access to regular employment</li> <li>• Irregular income availability</li> <li>• Limited or no access to flexible finance, savings, credit</li> <li>• Limited or no access to safety nets</li> <li>• Chronic and persistent ill-health affecting capacity to work</li> <li>• Lack of physical security/ fear of theft &amp; robbery</li> <li>• Women do labouring work but get lower wages than men</li> <li>• Women commonly report domestic violence during ‘lean season’</li> <li>• Depending on shelter location subject to regular moves + dependent on landowners for access to homestead/ shelter/sharecropping land</li> </ul>
<p>Women headed households (without adult male)</p>	<p><i>As above and in addition:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly vulnerable to physical, sexual and verbal harassment</li> <li>• Already constrained mobility further compromised due to absence of males</li> <li>• No male representatives means doubly excluded from local arbitration systems and other decision making processes</li> </ul>
<p>Poor people living in disaster prone or remote areas</p>	<p><i>As above and in addition:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of environmental vulnerability due to erosion, flood, salt inundation, adverse climatic conditions, adverse environmental health conditions including drought with limited coping mechanisms</li> <li>• Absence of services both government and non-government; limited infrastructure and connectivity to markets</li> </ul>
<p>Poor people living in urban areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women highly vulnerable to physical, sexual and verbal harassment</li> <li>• Insecure shelter – living on streets, temporary shelters or in slums with no security of tenure</li> <li>• Lack of physical security/ fear of theft &amp; robbery</li> <li>• Not considered to be ‘citizens’ as have no legal address so no entitlements;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploitative labour relations, high dependence on middlemen for access to services and labour opportunities;</li> <li>• High incidence of childhood labour – particularly of boys leading to early removal from school</li> </ul>
Occupational groups e.g. fisher communities, sweepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low status work taken up only by poorest households</li> <li>• Heavily reliant on maintaining exploitative patron/client relationships for access to e.g. rivers/ponds and essential equipment</li> <li>• Socially and self-excluded from services and opportunities</li> </ul>
Indigenous people and minority religious groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of services both government and non-government; limited infrastructure and connectivity to markets</li> <li>• Socially, economically and politically excluded from services and opportunities</li> <li>• High levels of self-exclusion from other indigenous groups and majority religious groups</li> </ul>
<b>Extreme dependent poor</b>	
Elderly People with no family support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• excluded from most decision-making networks</li> <li>• extreme food insecurity</li> <li>• reliant on charity and/or relief</li> <li>• limited or no access to safety nets and other forms of social protection</li> </ul>
Disabled people, people suffering chronic illness without family support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• excluded from most decision-making networks</li> <li>• extreme food insecurity</li> <li>• reliant on charity and/or relief</li> <li>• limited or no access to safety nets and other forms of social protection</li> </ul>
<b>Children of the extreme poor (vulnerable and dependent groups)</b>	
Children of the extreme poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly vulnerable to physical, sexual and verbal harassment</li> <li>• Girls - low social status – considered burden because of dowry obligations</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age and gender act to exclude girls from community level decision-making processes.</li> <li>• Poor health and safety conditions at work, exploitative pay, no or limited access or opportunity for formal or non-formal education</li> </ul>
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[1] **Hobley, M. and Jones, S. (2006).** The Challenge of Extreme Poverty. What is it and what is being done about it? Background paper for DFID/BRAC. Extreme Poverty Workshop, BRAC Inn 12 June 2006.

**Poverty map**

A graphical or statistical representation of poverty often used to identify the most deprived regions of a country and to target expenditure. The term may also be used to refer to the process of collecting poverty data.

**Poverty monitoring**

A system for tracking poverty indicators.

**Production system**

Group of seven commodity/resource-based production systems selected by the RNRRS as the targets for sectoral research covering semi-arid, high potential, hillsides, forest-agriculture, peri-urban, land-water interface and tropical moist forests.

**Risk**

Understanding of the likelihood of events occurring, for example, on the basis of past experience. This concept contrasts with that of uncertainty, in which the likelihood is unknown. An individual or household may assess that the likelihood of a bad event, such as drought, occurring is high enough to alter the mix of species cultivated. Including more drought-resistant crops spreads risk. This is known as risk diversification.

**Stakeholders**

Any person, organisation, institution with some direct or indirect role to play in up-scaling of a particular output. Stakeholders may be defined:

- **Primary stakeholders:** those who are directly affected by the research outputs
- **Secondary stakeholders:** may not be directly affected by the research outputs but they have an interest in the project
- **Tertiary stakeholders:** those with high influence in the research and they can affect outputs but their interests are not the target of the research.

Stakeholders contribute firstly to the identification of needs, and then to ranking the priorities identified with the information provided on how the change will impact their livelihoods. Through this process a portfolio of outputs is identified, selecting interventions that would achieve greatest impact on the livelihoods of the various types of farmers; the poor, the very poor farmers, and the least poor as well as female headed households, women farmers, the youth and other vulnerable groups.

**Target institution**

These are institutions able to apply the research outputs with the aim of resolving the problem or exploiting the opportunity addressed.

**Technology**

Any one or combinations of tools, equipment, genetic material and breeds, farming and herding practices, gathering practices, laboratory techniques, models etc. and the knowledge and skills needed to use them.

**Technology transfer**

The whole process by which technology developed in adaptive research is eventually integrated into production systems (includes dissemination, promotion, uptake and adoption).

**Uptake**

The acceptance and promotion of research outputs by institutions along an uptake pathway and their eventual adoption by end users. This is the key stage in the conversion of research outputs to impacts on the livelihoods of poor people.

**Uptake pathway**

The institutions or processes by which research outputs reach end users, including organisations (civil society groups, government extension services, traders etc.) and activities (planting material multiplication , training).

**User groups**

A group of people who share a common task or asset, such as a water resource.

**Validation**

Evidence that the output(s) have been proven to be effective or offer efficiencies by: beneficiaries; other researchers; advisory providers and/or policy networks.