



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary gives definitions of some key terms as used in the context of this module. These are not definitive (other organisations may use these terms differently) nor exhaustive: you can add other terms if and when they arise.

Save the Children defines **advocacy** as a set of organised activities to influence government and other institutional policies and practices to achieve lasting changes for children's lives based on the experience and knowledge of working directly with children, their families and their communities..

The terms **advocacy** and **campaigns** are close in meaning. Both refer to a set of organised activities designed to influence policies and practices to achieve lasting change for children. However, campaigning always goes beyond just influencing policies and practices and always seeks to engage the public in taking action and creating a broader movement for change

Campaigning is a set of advocacy, communications and mobilisation activities - informed by our knowledge and based on our values – that influence norms, policies and practices to achieve lasting change for children.

A global campaign is a collective influencing effort to achieve change, which we can only do by working together at all levels, from the international to the local, through coordinated strategies and activities

Public mobilisation is a process to engage and motivate a wide range of partners, allies and public at local, national and global levels to raise awareness of and demand for a particular objective. Other similar terms such as **public mobilisation, mass mobilisation, popular mobilisation, and social mobilisation** tend to mean the same thing.

Public Mobilisation in this module is substantially different in aims and methodology from our programme work to shape public behaviour and increase programme coverage and usage using **Behaviour Change Communications** or **Information, Education, Communication (IEC)**.

Allocative Efficiency: A situation whereby expenditures are based on government priorities and on the effectiveness of public programs. This also entails allocating resources to priority and high impact areas.

Austerity measures: These are fiscal measures by the government aimed at reducing expenditure whilst at the same time finding ways of increasing revenue.

Best interests: "In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative bodies or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration." (Article 3 of the UNCRC).

Budget: A financial statement showing projected income and expenditure for a specific project, organization, State or country for a given period.

Budget analysis: This is the process of assessing the extent to which a government budget is adequate and responsive to children's issues within a transparent and accountable framework.

Budget cycle: Refers to the various stages that a government goes through in the process of allocating, spending and accounting for national resources.

Budget deficit: Is a situation whereby a government has less money compared to what it needs to implement its policies and plans. A budget deficit means planned government expenditures exceed expected revenues.

Budget Outturn: The actual amount of money spent at the end of a period of activity, rather than those that were expected or calculated earlier.

Budget politics: The interactions and manifestation of power relations amongst various state and non-state actors seeking to influence budgets. This include budget negotiations and trade-offs amongst fierce competing priorities. The contestations that characterize the negotiations and trade-offs is influenced by ideologies, political party interests and sometimes prevailing evidence on costs and benefits.

Budget surplus: Is a financial situation whereby a government has more money than it wishes to spend. Technically, this is a situation whereby projected expenditures are less than anticipated revenue.

Capital budget: Refers to the part of the government budget that contains once-off costs usually for long term benefits such as purchase of land, buildings and equipment.

Child-centred advocacy: Advocacy where children are involved in the advocacy strategy in such a way that their interests are central and their voices are clearly heard. Advocacy activities should be based on needs as expressed by children, and not as perceived by adults.

Child-led advocacy: Advocacy where children carry out the advocacy on issues that are of major interest to them, and Save the Children or other adults support them to carry out the advocacy.

Civil society: Composed of the voluntary civic and social organisations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society as opposed to state structures or commercial institutions. Civil society usually includes registered charities, development non-governmental organisations, community groups, women's organisations, faith-based organisations, professional associations, trade unions, self-help groups, social movements, and business associations – and coalitions and campaign groups made up of these constituencies.

Claim: Claiming the respect, protection or fulfilment of a right or group of rights involves identifying the duty-bearer and holding them to account. The ability to claim rights is an intrinsic element of child rights programming. Not all children have the capacity to claim the fulfilment of their rights and must rely on the assistance of others (namely their families, communities and civil society) to do so on their behalf. This depends on the child's evolving capacities.

Cluster: Groups of humanitarian organisations, both UN and non-UN, in each of the main sectors of humanitarian action, e.g. water, health and logistics. They are designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and have clear responsibilities for coordination.

Discrimination: Children may experience discrimination on the basis of their social identity (for example, as a girl, someone with a disability or as a member of a particular ethnic group), or as a result of circumstances (for example, those affected by HIV, migrants or street children). In many

cases these aspects of identity and circumstance are used to define children as 'different.' These aspects of identity and difference can combine and result in double discrimination and an even greater denial of children's rights.

Duty-bearer: Body or individual who has responsibilities and obligations towards rights-holders, as enshrined in international and national law and human rights instruments. The state, as the prime duty-bearer, has an obligation to respect and protect people's rights and realise children's rights

Evaluation: An assessment at one point in time that can have different purposes, but focuses on measuring your impact against pre-defined objectives that gauge how effective your advocacy work has been in bringing about the changes you intended (*see monitoring*).

Financial Tracking Service (FTS): A global, real-time database that records all reported international humanitarian aid (including that for NGOs and the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, bilateral aid, in-kind aid and private donations)

Fiscal discipline: Refers to the control of total spending, total revenue, the financial balance and the public debt in line with national objectives and strategies.

Fiscal Space: Is the room that a government has to increase spending on children without having to compromise spending in other sectors or affect any existing financial commitments. Economic growth, increase in aid, debt relief and improved credit rating, among other factors, improves the fiscal space of a government.

Government Budget: Is a financial plan of action that shows how a government intends to spend the revenue it hopes to mobilize in order to achieve its goals and objectives. It shows projected expenditures and how it intends to finance the same.

Gross Domestic Product: The total value of an economy's domestic output of goods and services

Gross National Product: GNP (gross national product) is the total value of an economy's domestic output of goods after adding what a country earns from overseas investments and subtracting what foreigners earn in a country and send back home.

Human rights: The rights a person has simply because he or she is a human being. Human rights are held equally and inalienably by all human beings. They are social and political guarantees necessary to protect individuals from threats to human dignity.

Humanitarian Coordinator (HC): The most senior UN official in a country experiencing a humanitarian emergency (often also the Resident Coordinator)

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT): A strategic and operational decision-making and oversight forum established and led by the HC, including representatives from the UN, IOM, international NGOs, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement

Indicators: ways of measuring (indicating) the progress that is being achieved. These must relate to the goals and objectives of the project.

Influential(s): An individual or organisation that is well positioned to influence the thinking and action of a target through a variety of means (e.g. financial pressure, status and reputation, power relationship, etc).

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC): The highest level inter-agency forum for humanitarian coordination, policy development and decision-making

International humanitarian law (IHL): Also known as the law of armed conflict, IHL seeks to limit the effects of armed conflicts by protecting persons who are not or no longer participating in hostilities and by restricting and regulating the means and methods of warfare available to combatants

Legal bodies: We use this term to refer to “treaty bodies” that are composed of independent experts mandated to monitor the implementation of human rights treaties. For example, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is a “treaty body” that monitors the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Legitimacy: Having the right to be and do something in society – a sense that an organisation is lawful, proper, and justified in doing what it does and saying what it says. Legitimacy is constituted by several factors such as: legality (being in accordance with the law, national and international); credibility (e.g. evidence and knowledge, level of support); and accountability to stakeholders. Legitimacy is therefore not an absolute term and very much dependent on perception.

Lobbying: Direct communication with decision-makers and others who have influence over them. The term comes from the word ‘lobby’ – an entrance area or meeting place. In advocacy, it refers to conversations and meetings where people get access to and seek to persuade those in power.

Medium Term Expenditure Framework: Is a 3-5 year financial strategic plan of a government that shows projected expenditures and how the same will be financed.

Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM): A mechanism established by the UN Secretary-General to provide timely and reliable information on six grave children’s rights violations; it is managed by country-based taskforces co-led by UNICEF and the highest UN representative in the country

Non-refoulement: A key facet of refugee law, that concerns the protection of refugees from being returned to places where their lives or freedoms could be threatened. It refers to the generic repatriation of people, generally refugees into warzones and other disaster areas.

Other international bodies: International inter-governmental organizations that are not part of the United Nations infrastructure, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Operational efficiency: A situation whereby government agencies produce goods and services in a competitive, cheaper, and appropriate manner.

Participation is about having the opportunity to express a view, influence decision making and achieve change. Children’s participation is an informed and willing involvement of all children, including the most marginalised and those of different ages and abilities, in any matter concerning them either directly or indirectly. Children’s participation is a way of working and an essential principle that cuts across all programmes and takes place in all arenas – from homes to governments, from local to international levels.

Political bodies: We use this term to refer to inter-governmental bodies whose mandate includes reviewing State commitments to children. For example, the UN Human Rights Council is an inter-

governmental body created by the UN General Assembly to strengthen human rights, address violations and make recommendations.

Regional bodies: Regional inter-governmental organizations that are based on regional treaties and composed of Member States from that region only, such as the European Union (currently 28 Member States) or the African Union (currently 54 Member States).

Recurrent Budget: Is part of a government budget that is made up of ongoing budget line items, usually day-to-day running expenses such as salaries and wages, fuel, stationary, utilities and communication.

Rights-holder: The individual or collection of individuals in possession of a right who can make a claim to see the right respected, protected and fulfilled. The rights-holder may also have duties and obligations (thus also being a duty-bearer) in relation to other rights-holders (*see duty-bearer*).

Stakeholder: All groups of people who can affect or will be affected by the proposed activity – including children, individuals, institutions, enterprises or government bodies that may have a relationship with children. There are differences in the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, their access to and control over resources and the part they play in decision-making.

UNCRC: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), setting out the rights, standards and monitoring mechanisms for meeting all children's rights within one international rights convention.

United Nations: An international inter-governmental organization established in 1945 in order to maintain international peace, security and development through developing friendly relations among nations, promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. It currently has 193 Member States that work to further common goals through the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN Security Council and other bodies.