

Glossary

Accessibility	Can be viewed as the "ability to access" and benefit from some system or entity. The concept focuses on enabling access for people with disabilities, or enabling access through the use of assistive technology; however, research and development in accessibility brings benefits to everyone ¹ .
Barriers	Barriers are defined as attitudinal and/or societal actions, physical and/or environmental factors, and policy and/or systemic issues that create a disabling effect. Examples of barriers can be stigma (social), exclusive use of stairs in buildings (physical/environment), lack of accessible information (communications) and/or lack of funding for a specific type of mobility aid (policy/systemic) ² .
Civil society	A collection of non-government organisations, institutions and individuals operating outside of the government and private sectors. In PCII, diverse groups of civil society or engagement between RGC and civil society – is inclusive of different types of groups – e.g., think tanks, academia, professional associations and networks, NGOs, and community groups.
Communication of research findings	Packaging policy research into different formats to communicate to a diverse audience, for example, translating policy research into policy briefs for policymakers, utilising infographics for media dissemination, and simplifying language to enhance understanding amongst the general public or target community and accessible to women, members of the LGBTI and indigenous communities, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
Credible (evidence)	In this case, 'credible' comprises two parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development is informed by good quality evidence, that is reliable, timely, and demonstrates that a sufficient range of relevant information has been accessed; and • Stakeholders themselves accept the process as valid – and do not, for example, feel that certain important information has been ignored, or unreliable evidence advanced.
Dialogue	An exchange of information, ideas, or opinions between parties through spoken or written means. Its goal can range from mutual understanding to exploring topics. It's versatile, useful for clarity, learning, or building relationships. In a policy context, a dialogue refers to a structured and purposeful conversation or discussion among various stakeholders, including government officials, experts, researchers, CSOs, and the public, aimed at sharing knowledge, identifying ways to

¹ M. S. Sorenson, *From DEI to DEIA: Why Adding Accessibility Is So Important* (2023). Available online:

<https://www.csescienceeditor.org/article/from-dei-to-deia-why-adding-accessibility-is-so-important/> [Accessed 30/10/23]

² Research for Development Impact Network, *Research for All: Making Research Inclusive of People with Disabilities* (2020). Available online:

<https://rdinetwork.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/RDI-Network-R4All-Accessible-PDF-1.pdf> [Accessed 28/10/23]

	address specific policy issues or opportunities and ultimately inform the development, implementation, or revision of policies and initiatives.
Disability	The Convention view disability as the outcome of complex interactions between health conditions and features of an individual's physical, social, and attitudinal environment that hinder their full and effective participation in society ³ .
Disability inclusion (disability-inclusive development)	Disability-inclusive development promotes equitable and effective development by recognising that, like all members of a population, people with disabilities are both beneficiaries and agents of development. It seeks to redress systems and processes which prevent people with disabilities from participating in, and benefiting from, development. The explicit inclusion of people with disabilities as active participants in development processes leads to broader benefits for families and communities, reduces the impacts of poverty, and positively contributes to a country's economic growth ⁴ .
Diverse	For the program, the term diverse means the practice and/or quality of offering multiple perspectives or viewpoints, whether in a piece of research, a policy dialogue, or other related activity.
Diverse evidence (sources)	A wide range of varied information, data, or knowledge repositories that are drawn upon. These sources encompass data and evidence from a variety of origins, types, and perspectives, often with the aim of providing a comprehensive and multifaceted understanding of a given issue or topic.
Do no harm approach	Help to identify unintended negative or positive impacts of development interventions in different context and minimizing harms to everyone involve in the program ⁵ .
GEDSI	<p><i>Gender equality:</i> a state where women and girls and men and boys enjoy equal opportunities, rights, and resources.</p> <p><i>Disability inclusion:</i> understanding the relationship between the way people function and how they participate in society, and making sure everybody has the same opportunities to participate in every aspect of life to the best of their abilities and desires. A disability inclusive approach seeks to identify and address barriers that prevent people with disabilities from participating in and benefiting from development.</p> <p><i>Social inclusion:</i> addresses inequality or exclusion of vulnerable populations.</p>
GEDSI Consortium	The GEDSI Consortium consists of three Cambodian national civil society organisations with expertise in disability, gender, and representation of vulnerable groups, including LGBTI and indigenous communities. Leveraging their vast networks the Consortium supports and advises the PC II partners throughout the Program lifespan in integrating GEDSI.

³ N. Groce, *Key concepts in disability* (2009). Available online: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40037990_Key_concepts_in_disability [Accessed 30/10/23]

⁴ DFAT, *Disability Inclusion in the DFAT Development Program: Good Practice Note* (2021). Available online: <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/disability-inclusive-development-guidance-note.pdf> [Accessed 19/8/23]

⁵ DFAT, *Ethical Research and Evaluation Guidance Note* (2021). Available online: <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/ethical-research-evaluation-guidance-note.pdf> [Accessed 18/10/23]

Gender	A social and cultural construct, that distinguishes differences in the attributes of women and men, girls, and boys, and accordingly refers to the roles and responsibilities of women and men , and where legal, people who are non-binary ⁶
Gender-based violence	Violence that is directed against a person based on gender. It constitutes a breach of the fundamental right to life, liberty, security, dignity, equality between women and men, non-discrimination, and physical and mental integrity. GBV includes violence against men, boys, sexual minorities, or those with gender-nonconforming identities.
Gender inclusion	The practice of creating environments, policies, and attitudes that embrace and respect the diverse range of gender identities and expressions. It involves recognizing that individuals may identify as male, female, both, neither, or somewhere along the gender spectrum, and that all these identities should be acknowledged and valued. Efforts include ensuring women and gender diverse people can equitably access, use, contribute to, influence and benefit from the design and implementation of the program
Engagement (substantive)	Engagement refers to the quality and depth of participation and indicates active participation in a particular activity, process, or situation. It denotes a connection or interaction where individuals, groups, or entities are invested in the outcome, often characterised by communication, collaboration, and a sense of shared purpose or interest. Substantive engagement of women, people with disabilities, and marginalised groups refers to their significant role in in shaping the discourse, offering insights, and driving decisions. More than just representation, their perspectives and experiences are prioritised, directly addressing their concerns and rights, and notably influencing outcomes.
Evidence	Refers to factual information, data, research findings, or knowledge that is used to inform various purposes including policy development, analysis, and decision-making processes. While "diverse evidence" emphasises the variety of sources and methods, "inclusive evidence" emphasises representation, particularly of those voices that are often left out.
Evidence-informed decision-making	The practice of making policy decisions based on reliable and relevant data and information.
Inclusion (inclusive)	The intentional efforts and actions taken to ensure individuals and groups' (including women, persons with disabilities, youth, ethnic minorities, LGBTI and other marginalised groups) perspectives and experiences are considered and integrated; and they are empowered to participate in policy processes.

⁶ Gender Equity Unit, *Gender Concepts and Definitions* (n.d.). Available online: <https://genderhealthdata.org/resource/gender-concepts-and-definitions/> [Accessed 08/08/23]

Inclusive communication	Inclusive communication within the PC program refers to the dissemination of information, research findings, and policy insights in a manner that is accessible, understandable, and relevant to a broad audience. It takes into account the diverse needs and preferences of different groups, including women, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other marginalised communities, to ensure that communication is inclusive and reaches all stakeholders effectively.
Inclusive dialogue	<p>Engaging a diverse range of stakeholders and voices in discussions and decision-making processes. For the program, ‘inclusive’ policy dialogue involves attention to three aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type/range of knowledge/sources of evidence included/groups consulted during data gathering; • Diversity of participants included (in the room or represented); and • Dialogues and consultations are conducted to ensure all stakeholders feel empowered to participate, participate (as speakers or questioners), and have their views and concerns included. <p>Inclusive dialogue in the context of the PC program involves fostering open and participatory conversations among diverse stakeholders, including women, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other underrepresented groups. It aims to ensure that all voices are heard, respected, and actively contribute to policy discussions. Inclusive dialogue promotes collaborative decision-making and the incorporation of diverse perspectives into policy processes.</p>
Inclusive evidence	Prioritises the inclusion of voices and data that are often marginalised or overlooked in research processes. It emphasises gathering data from marginalised groups, ensuring their perspectives are considered in policy processes. It includes participatory research methods that involve the communities being studied. As such, it focuses primarily on the depth and equity of representation in evidence.
Inclusive research	Refers to a research approach that intentionally engages a wide range of stakeholders, including those from diverse backgrounds and perspectives such as women, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other marginalised groups. This approach ensures that research processes, methodologies, and outcomes are inclusive and representative of the broader population, leading to more comprehensive and equitable policy insights.
Innovation partners	Innovation Partners in Ponlok Chomnes II support emerging opportunities with novel research and dialogue. Unlike prior Emerging Research Partners, they focus on specific opportunity cases selected by the Strategic Partners, presenting impactful ideas to enhance inclusive dialogue. There will be up to four innovation partners engaged in a relatively shorter duration of time (e.g., 8 – 12 months).
Intersectionality	The overlapping social identities and related systems of oppression, domination, or discrimination. It is the idea that multiple identities intersect to create a whole that is different from the component identities. These identities that can intersect include gender, race, social class, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, religion, age, mental disability, physical disability, mental illness, and physical illness as well as other forms of identity

	For example, a person may experience discrimination due to their gender and disability. This may lead to increased exclusion or risk for that individual and requires careful consideration.
Knowledge use	Refer to the application and integration of knowledge of program stakeholders in their action plans, opportunities, and policy processes.
Localisation	Localisation is understood as the pathway and method to achieve locally led development.
Local actors	Local actors are considered broadly – including national and subnational governments, CSOs/NGOs, local private sector and business community, academia, think tanks.
Locally led change	Locally led change is policy processes change made through a community-based approach and local partner empowerment.
Locally led development	Development co-operation is locally led when local stakeholders have as much agency as possible in framing, design, delivery and accountability in given local and operating contexts. (OECD DAC 2023 – working definition)
Marginalised groups	Marginalised groups also known as marginalised populations are categories of society that face social, economic, political, or cultural disadvantages and are pushed to the fringes or margins of the broader population. Marginalised groups include those from an ethnic minority, poor and rural communities as well as a religious minority.
Meaningful participation	The usage and analysis of disaggregated data in research to understand different views and barriers as well as different groups’ active engagement in discussion with stakeholders to inform policies that can benefit themselves as well as other vulnerable and marginalised groups
Opportunity case	<p>The term ‘opportunity’ emphasises that each opening within a policy priority provides a means through which the program can pursue its end-of-program outcome.</p> <p>The term ‘case’ emphasises that each engagement will typically be individually distinct and include a tailored set of program activities or support.</p>
PCII Partners	Collective term for strategic partners, GEDSI Consortium members, innovative partners, and Collaborative Research Grantees collaborating with PCII.
Persons (people) with disabilities	The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) conceptualises people with disabilities as those who have episodic or long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with other barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others ⁷ . Notably, the CRPD conceptualises disability as the interaction of impairment and barriers which can create a disabling effect.

⁷ UN, *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (2006). Available online: https://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convention_accessible_pdf.pdf [Accessed 12/08/23]

Policy actors	Refer to the Royal Government of Cambodia (sub-national and national), think tanks, civil society, and development partners.
Policy issues	<p>In a broader term, a policy issue is a specific problem, challenge, or concern that requires attention and action from policymakers and government authorities. Policy issues can encompass a wide range of areas, including social, economic, environmental, and political domains. These issues are typically matters of public interest or importance and often involve competing interests and viewpoints.</p> <p>In the context of the program (especially as mentioned in the ToC and KPIs) selected policy issues mean particular subjects or areas that program partners will focus on for research, communication and dialogue, aiming to inform and influence policymaking in those domains. The partners will be primarily responsible for selecting opportunity cases within selected policy issues and implementing research and dialogue activities in support of those cases.</p>
Policymakers	Government officials who have decision and influential role in policy processes.
Policy processes (or policy development processes)	<p>In PCII, the term " policy process" refers various cycles and stages of policies. We recognise that a policy process isn't a singular event, but an extended progression with multiple phases. It goes beyond just agenda setting or policy formulation, covering the full breadth of the policy's evolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda setting: Identify and prioritise problems needing government intervention. • Policy formulation: Define objectives, evaluate solutions, estimate costs and impacts, and select policy tools. • Budgeting: Allocate financial resources and ensure funding aligns with policy objectives. • Legitimation: Secure support for chosen policies through legislative and executive approvals or consultations. • Implementation: Assign an organisation for execution, ensuring it has necessary resources and oversight. • Monitoring: Continuously track and report on policy implementation and progress. • Evaluation: Review policy effectiveness, implementation fidelity, and outcomes. • Maintenance or Termination: Decide if the policy should continue, change, or end.
Policy research	Research designed and implemented to inform the development, modification, or evaluation of public policies. Policy research is a key activity within the program, involving the generation of data and knowledge to support evidence-informed decision-making.
Public policy decisions	Choices and actions made by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to address societal issues and challenges.

Research partners	PCII’s research partners refer to the collective of partners involved in research production including strategic partners, innovation partners, collaborative grantees and RGC counterparts involved in research.
Socially disadvantaged groups	<p>Any group that is considered to require tailored interventions or special attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow their voices to be heard in the design, implementation, review, and evaluation of the program. • Purposefully reach them and provide the opportunity to participate as equally in the program as other groups. • Allow them to enjoy program benefits equally with others in that community or population. • Ensure the program addresses any needs they may have that may not be shared by the wider population or may not have been considered in society or by decision-makers. <p>This could include diverse men, women, boys, and girls; people with disabilities; the poor and the near poor; ethnic or religious minorities; indigenous communities; the elderly; the sick or infirm; those with low levels of education; people that identify as LGBTBI, as well as cross-sections of these groups (e.g., women with disabilities).</p>
Stakeholders	<p>‘Primary audience/ stakeholders’: Individuals and organisations with a direct interest in the outcomes and impact of PCII including TAF, DFAT Cambodia, the Technical Steering Committee members, Strategic Partners, GEDSI Consortium Members, Innovation partners and the Royal Government of Cambodia.</p> <p>‘Secondary audience/ stakeholders’: Those that have an interest in the program but are not involved in operational or strategic decisions. These stakeholders include the knowledge sector in Cambodia, active members of citizen groups / civic space, and other donors and non-government organisations (including development partners).</p>
Strategic Partners	In Ponlok Chomnes I, five Core Partners, including Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI), Cambodia Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP), Center for Khmer Study (CKS), Centre for Policy (CPS), and Future Forum, actively participated in policy research and dialogue. Transitioning into Ponlok Chomnes II, these organisations will be engaged based on their unique expertise and contributions. They are now designated as "Strategic Partners," adapting their roles to align with Cambodia's evolving policy priorities. They're the main entities to identify policy opportunity cases, lead related research and dialogues, and receive tailored organisational support.
Trails (models)	Partners test and implement inclusive research and dialogue processes.