

Glossary of Terms

Term	Explanation
Accessibility Support	Support and reasonable adjustments available to help people access information and complete the application process, including alternative formats and additional assistance where needed.
Assessment Criteria	The agreed measures or questions used to assess the quality, fit and readiness of proposals
Beneficiaries	People who benefit from your project. Direct beneficiaries are people you work with directly (e.g., healthcare staff you train, patients you support). Indirect beneficiaries are people who benefit because of changes you create (e.g., patients who get better care because staff are better trained).
Care Closer to Home	Care and support that is delivered within people's local communities, making services easier to access, better connected and more responsive to local needs. This may include services delivered in community settings, neighbourhood-based approaches, or coordinated support that reduces barriers to accessing care.
Co-design	Co-design is a collaborative approach where an organisation and experts by lived experience work together to design or develop a solution, with the organisation retaining final decision-making authority.
Co-production	Co-production is a collaborative way of working where organisations and experts by lived experience work as equal partners throughout a piece of work, sharing power and decision making over priorities, direction and outcomes.
CIO (Charitable Incorporated Organisation) or CICs (Community Interest Companies)	CICs are limited companies which operate to provide a benefit to the community they serve. The purpose of a CIC is primarily one of community benefit rather than private profit. Refer to Community Interest Companies Guidance - GOV.UK The Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) is a legal form for a charity. It is an incorporated form of charity which is not a limited company or subject to company regulation. Refer to Practice guide 14A: charitable incorporated organisations - GOV.UK
Community Insight	Knowledge and understanding gained through engaging with local communities about their experiences, needs,

Term	Explanation
	priorities and challenges. Community insight helps ensure funded initiatives reflect local realities and perspectives
Community-led	Projects where community members and people with lived experience have real power and decision-making, not just input. Leadership might come from community organisations or be embedded in how mainstream organisations work.
Designing from the margins	Starting with the experiences and needs of people who face the greatest barriers to care when developing a service or approach, so that the solution works better for everyone.
Due diligence	Checks a funder does to make sure an organisation is legitimate, well-governed, and financially sound before giving them money. You might be asked for: accounts, governing document, safeguarding policy, bank details, Charity Commission registration.
Eligibility Criteria	The minimum requirements that an applicant or partnership must meet to be considered for funding
Established Partnership	Two or more organisations having a proven track record of working together towards a shared goal, with clear roles and responsibilities and each partner actively contributing to the work. The fund is intended to support partnerships that are beyond the relationship-building stage and are prepared to put their idea into action and learn from it.
Evaluation	Finding out whether your project made a difference and how. Formative evaluation helps you improve as you go. Summative evaluation measures final impact. Good evaluation includes clear outcomes, ways to measure them, collecting evidence (numbers and stories), reflection, and learning.
Flexible funding	Flexible funding means giving local partnerships flexibility in how funding supports their approach to local cancer care needs. Rather than requiring every partnership to deliver the same predetermined solution, partnerships can design and adapt their approach around local priorities, opportunities and challenges, and where they believe the funding can make the greatest difference.

Term	Explanation
Governance	How your organisation is run and overseen. This includes: your board of trustees/directors, policies and procedures, decision-making processes, financial controls, managing risk, ensuring you meet legal duties. Good governance protects your organisation and the people you serve.
Host/Host Organisation	The lead organisation responsible for submitting the application, receiving and managing the grant, distributing funding where relevant, and ensuring appropriate financial management, governance and reporting arrangements are in place
Impact	The difference you make in the longer term – the lasting change that happens because of your work. (Different from outputs or activities.)
Integrated/joined-up care	Care and support where different organisations work together around a person's needs, rather than expecting people to navigate separate services on their own.
Lived Experience	Lived experience is the knowledge and understanding gained from personally living through something (for example, cancer, caring responsibilities, or navigating health and care). It describes a type of insight, not a role. This may also be referred to as 'direct' or 'first hand' lived experience to distinguish it from 'indirect' or 'second hand experience' (see 'person affected by cancer' below).
Local Need	A specific cancer care challenge or gap affecting people in a particular area or community. Applicants should show why this matters locally using relevant evidence, community insight and lived experience.
Local Partnership	A group of organisations and community partners working together to address a shared challenge in their local area.
Locally evidenced	Information that helps show why a particular cancer care challenge matters in your area. This could include local data, community insight and lived experience.
Monitoring	Regularly checking and recording what your project is doing and how it's going. Lighter touch than evaluation – more about tracking progress and spotting problems early.
Outcomes	The changes that happen as a result of your work. For this grant, that could include organisations working together more effectively, cancer care becoming more joined-up and easier to navigate, or local services better reflecting people's needs.

Term	Explanation
Participation	Participation refers to activities where people with a relevant lived experience are invited to meaningfully shape and/or influence decisions, priorities, solutions or direction, using their insight as experts by lived experience. Participation is input focused and takes place at a point where people's contribution can influence what happens next.
Partnership	Two or more organisations working together towards a shared goal, with clear roles and responsibilities and each partner actively contributing to the work.
Partnership-Led/working	A project, programme or service improvement that has been jointly developed and will be delivered collaboratively by partner organisations to address a shared cancer care challenge.
Person affected by cancer	A person affected by cancer is anyone whose life has been personally impacted by cancer, either through direct experience (e.g. having a cancer diagnosis) or through indirect experience (e.g. caring for someone living with cancer). Someone who is living with cancer, and a family member who cares for them, could both be described as people affected by cancer.
People living with cancer	A person who has had a cancer diagnosis.
People who face the greatest barriers to care	People or communities who find it harder to access the cancer care and support they need or who experience poorer outcomes. The barriers people face will vary depending on the local area and their circumstances.
Sub-grantee Partners	Organisations that receive a portion of grant funding from the host or lead organisation to deliver agreed activities within a funded partnership. They remain accountable for using the funding appropriately, contributing to project outcomes, and meeting any monitoring, reporting and governance requirements set out by the host organisation.
System Change	Lasting improvements in how organisations and services work together, rather than changes within just one service or organisation.
Test-and-Learn	Putting an idea into practice, learning from what happens and making changes along the way based on what you find.
Unmet Need	A need for support, service improvement or intervention that is currently not being adequately met by existing

Term	Explanation
	services, resulting in poorer experiences or outcomes for people affected by cancer
VCFSE sector	Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise sector. The collective term for charities, community groups, faith organisations and social enterprises (as opposed to public sector or private businesses).