

Tip Sheet

Key Definitions

- **Resource planning:** strategically selecting crops, plants, livestock, farm structures (water tank/animal pen), and/or agriculturally derived products (compost/mulch) to utilize or integrate into the farm based on the site-specific conditions and locally-available inputs.
- **Energy efficiency planning:** mapping of resources in relationship to how much energy they require
- **External influence planning:** strategically placing resources to channel external influences into or away from the farming system
- **Influences:** anything that impacts the farm site. Influences can be natural or man-made:
 - **Natural influences:** sun (seasonal path, winter or summer angles), wind (direction, temperature, polluted, salty), water flow (rainfall, water flow over the land), wildlife (wildlife corridors, paths and grazing patterns), gravity
 - **Man-made influences:** roads, paths, noise, theft, cultural norms, agricultural incentives
- **Innovation:** an idea or technique implemented by a farmer that was not taught to him/her
- **Principles:** guiding questions that help farmers think through about the resources available on a site, and the relationship between them, to inform a more integrated design
- **Resilience:** (as defined by USAID)—the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth
- **Resource planning:** strategically selecting crops, other plants, and/or livestock – as well as farm structures (water tank/animal pen) and agriculturally derived products (compost/mulch) – to utilize or integrate into the farm based on the site-specific conditions and locally-available inputs
- **Resources:** a source or supply that benefits a farm site. Types of resources include:
 - **Natural:** land, soil, water (e.g. rain, river, well, waste water), air, plants (e.g. fertility plants, weeds, grasses, crops, trees), animals (e.g. livestock, wild animals)
 - **Man-made:** on-farm buildings (e.g. house, water tank, animal pen), human (e.g. time, labor or energy, human urine), processing and handling facilities
 - **Derived from agricultural production:** cultivated and gathered food products, fibers, horticultural products, dyes, compost, mulch
- **Slope planning:** strategically placing resources to maximize the use of gravity