

# Glossary



**Community:** A group of individuals and households staying in one locality, sharing resources and services interact with each other and specific relationships or form social networks.

**Capacity building:** Capacity building makes use of a range of interventions that build and strengthen the skills and commitment of people. The underlying approach is to empower people and enable them to improve their own household resources and community structures. The overall aim of capacity building initiatives is to create sustainable food security in households and communities.

## **Environments:**

- **Natural environment:** The natural environment provides our natural resources such as soil, water, air and biodiversity, which include wild plants and animals.
- **Socio-cultural environment:** The socio-cultural environment is made up of ourselves, our children and families, our communities, our society, our cultural heritage, the economy and political structures, leaders and decision makers.

**Food availability:** In a country, region or local area means that food is physically present because it has been grown, manufactured, imported and/or transported there.

**Food access:** The way different people can obtain the available food through a combination of home production, supplies, purchases, barter, gifts, borrowing, food parcels or grants

## **Food insecurity:**

- **Chronic food insecurity** is long-term or persistent. Occurs when people are unable to meet their minimum food requirements over a sustained period of time. Is often the result of extended periods of poverty, lack of assets and inadequate access to productive or financial resources.
- **Transitory food insecurity** is short-term and temporary. Refers to a sudden drop in the ability to produce or access enough food to maintain a good nutritional status. Is primarily caused by short-term shocks and fluctuations in food availability and food access, including year-to-year variations in domestic food production, food prices and community incomes

**Food security:** Exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

**Food stability:** The stability dimension of food security highlights the importance of having to reduce the risk of any adverse effects on the three other dimensions, namely food availability, access to food and food utilisation.



**Food security status:** The degree of food security or the food security situation in a specific household. It refers to how much food is available, to what extent the household has access to food, how they are utilising the food they have and how stable the food supply is.

**Food utilization:** The way people use the food and is dependent on the quality of the food, its preparation and storage methods, the nutritional knowledge of the households, as well as the health practices applied

**Globalisation:** Globalisation is a complex process of spreading businesses and markets throughout the world. This links markets across countries and makes countries interdependent.

**Households:** A household for the purpose of information-gathering, is seen as the groups of people living together under one roof. They can be related or unrelated but together they contribute to the household finances, share the household chores and usually use the same basket of resources and sit round the same hearth.

**Levels:**

- **Micro level:** The level on which the household functions.
- **Meso level:** The level on which the community functions.
- **Exo level:** The level on which institutions and the stakeholders involved, function.
- **Macro level:** The national and international levels with their specific political and ideological structures.

**Livelihood security:** Making a living, which implies a combination of activities

**Nutritional security:** Includes three aspects of the household namely, the daily food intake, the care practices, the clean water and household environment

**Nutritional status:** The present nutritional status of household members, that is, *at this point in time*.

**Policy:** Is a broad framework of ideas and values within which decisions are taken and action or inaction, is pursued by governments in relation to some issue or problem.

**Public Policy:** A public policy is a broad framework of ideas and values within which decisions are taken and action or inaction is pursued by governments in relation to some issue or problem.

**Right to food:** The right to food in the South African Constitution is based on the Declaration on the Right to Food by the United Nations. This international undertaking demands that governments be accountable, in the governance to people, to the rights of the people.

**Shocks:** Sudden events that impact on livelihood security

**Stakeholders:** People who are interested in or affected by,, an issue and who want to be involved in looking for solutions.



**Stresses:** Long-term trends, that impact negatively on livelihoods.

**Sustainable food system:** A way of producing and distributing food that protects the environment and ensures that our land, air and water will be able to continue producing food in the future.

**Vulnerability:** Defencelessness, insecurity and exposure to risk, shock and stress and difficulty in coping with them. Vulnerability has two sides: An external side of risks, shocks and stress to which an individual or household is subjected to and an internal side which is defencelessness, meaning a lack of means to cope with damaging loss.







## References

- BBC. 2009. 'World hunger; its one billion' (Quote Diouf). BBC News. Available at: <http://foodbank.org.za>.
- Burgess, A. and Glasauer, P. 2004. *Family nutrition guide*. FOA Food and nutrition division. Rome, FAO.
- Carter, I. 2001. *Agroforestry: A Pillars Guide*. Teddington, Tearfund.
- Callens, K and Seiffert, B. 2003. *Methodological guide: Participatory appraisal of nutrition and household food security situations and planning of interventions from livelihoods perspective*, Rome, FAO.
- Chambers, R. 1989. *Vulnerability, coping and policy*. IDS Bulletin 20.
- Department of Social Development. 2007. *National Norm and Minimum Standards for home and community based Care (HCBC) and support programme. (Booklet)*. Pretoria.
- De Sagte R. 2002. *Learning about livelihoods: Insights from Southern Africa.*, UK, Periperi. Publications and Oxfam Publishing.
- FAO: See Food and Agriculture Organisation.
- Feuerstein, M. 1990. *Partners in evaluation: Evaluation and community programmes with participants*. London, MacMillan Education.
- Food and Agriculture Organisation. 2003. *Trade reforms and food security: Conceptualising the linkages*, Rome, FAO.
- Food and Agricultural Organisation. 2004a. *Right to food case study: South Africa*. Intergovernmental Working Group on the elaboration of a set of Voluntary Guidelines for the realisation of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security, Rome, FAO.
- Food and Agriculture Organisation. 2004b. *Rural households and resources: A guide for extension workers*. Socio-economic and gender analysis programme. Rome, FAO
- Food and Agriculture Organisation. FAO. 2007. *Food security information for action: Livelihood assessment and analysis*. EC-FAO Food Security Programme.: Rome, FAO. Available at: <http://www.foodsec.org/dl>. [CD]
- Food and Agriculture Organisation. 2007. *Food security information for action: Nutritional Status Assessment and Analysis*. EC-FAO Food Security Programme, Rome. FAO. Available at: <http://www.foodsec.org/dl> [CD]



Food and Agriculture Organisation 2007. *Food security information for action: Food security information systems and networks*. EC-FAO Food Security Programme. FAO: Rome. Available at: <http://www.foodsec.org/dl> [CD]

Food and Agriculture Organisation. 2008. *Food security information for action: Food security concepts and frameworks*. EC-FAO Food Security Programme Rome, FAO, Available at: <http://www.foodsec.org/dl>. [CD]

Food Bank 2009. *Banking on food security for South Africa's hungry*. Available at: <http://www.FoodBank.org.za>.

Food bank. 2009. FoodBank Johannesburg launch. Available at: <http://www.picasaweb.google.com/FoodBankSouthAfrica/FoodBankJohannesburgLaunchHighResolutionImages#>.

FSAU. 2005. *Nutrition: A guide to data collection, analysis, interpretation and use*. Second edition. Nairobi, Food Security Analysis Unit for Somalia.

IFRC and RCS: See International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 2006. How to conduct a food security assessment: A step by step guide for National Societies in Africa, Geneva, IFRC.

Kureya, T. 2006. Workshop report: Methodology and Training Workshop on Household Vulnerability Index (HVI) for Quantifying Impact of HIV and AIDS on Rural Livelihoods, Pretoria, FANPRAN and Southern Africa Trust.

Maxwell, D, Watkins, B, Wheeler, R. and Collins, G. 2004. The Coping Strategies Index: Field methods 1 manual. Eastern and Central Africa regional Mapping Unit: World Food Programme.

Maxwell, S. and Smith, M. 1992. Part I: Household food security: A conceptual view. (In Maxwell S and Frankenberger, T. Household food security: Concepts, indicators, and measurements. A technical review). New York and Rome: UNICEF/IFAD.

NSNC/AHPRC Food Security Projects. 2005. *Thought about Food: A Food Security and Influencing Policy*. University of Dalhousie, Nova Scotia. Available at: <http://www.foodthoughtful.ca>.

Safilou-Rothchild. C. 2001. Food security and poverty: Definitions and measurements issues: Dialogue Working Paper4. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Dialogue Secretariat.

RSA: See South Africa.

Sesay, B. 2008. *The race against hunger: Food and nutrition*. Illustration. PPT slide.

Sontheimer, S, Callens, K and Seiffert, K. 1999. *Conducting a PRA training and modifying PRA tools to your needs*. An example from a participatory household food security and



nutrition project in Ethiopia. Rome, FAO. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/x5996e00.htm> (Accessed 3 December, 2008)

South Africa. 1996. *The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa*. (Booklet): Act 108 of 1996: South Africa.

South Africa. 2004 *Communal Land Rights Act: Act No 11 of 2004 (CLaRA)*. (Booklet). Pretoria, Department of Land Affairs.

Stimie, C.M.; Delange, M. and E. Kruger. 2009. *Agricultural Water Homestead Farming Systems: A resource kit for farmers, farmer trainers and facilitators*. Pretoria, Unpublished document. Water Research Commission.

Svendsen, DS and Wijetilleke, S. 1988 *Navamaga: Training activities for group building, health and income generation*, Third edition, Washington, DC, OEF International.

UNICEF nutrition framework. Available at: <http://unsystem.org/scn/archives/Tanzania/p300.jpg> (Accessed 8 August, 2008)

USAID. 1992. *Policy determination: Definition Food Security*.

Wenhold, F. and Faber, M. 2006 *Nutritional status of South Africans with specific reference to malnutrition*. Report to the Water Research Commission as part of the project "Nutritional value and water use of indigenous crops for improved livelihoods". Pretoria, Water Research Commission.

Windfur, M and Jonsén, J. 2005. *Food sovereignty: Towards democracy in localized food systems*. Rugby, ITDG.

WPF: See World Food Programme.

World Food Programme. 2009 *Introduction to qualitative data and methods for collection and analysis in food security assessments*. Technical Guidance Sheet No 8. (Prepared by Morinière, L). Emergency food Security Assessments (EFSA): Food Security Analysis Service: World Food Programme. September 2007. Available at: <http://www.wfp.org/food-security>.



