**Food Aid, Trade & Fair Trade**

**Stakeholders in food & health, and roles of international organizations**

**Key Terms**

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| Term | Definition |
| FAD (Food Availability Deficit) | Is affected by physical factors, such as climate, & weather, access and transportation. |
| FED (Food Entitlement Deficit) | Is affected by economic and political factors, such as price, inflation, distribution, income, social caste, etc. |
| Food Sufficiency | Being able to access food and meet consumption needs, either through personal agricultural production or purchasing. |
| Food Deficiency | Unable to access enough food to meet consumption needs either through personal agricultural production or purchasing. May be either FAD or FED. |
| Food Security | The access for all people at all times to enough food for a healthy, active life. (FAO, 1996) |
| Food Insecurity | The state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. (Oxford dictionary) |
| Short-term Dependency | Only dependent on aid/support for a short period of time (weeks to months).  EX: often for natural disasters. |
| Long-term Dependency | Continually dependent on aid/support for an extended period of time (months to years). Often when lacking in developmental infrastructure. |
| Trade | The action of buying or selling goods and services (Oxford dictionary). |
| Free Trade | International trade left to its natural course without tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions (Oxford dictionary). |
| Food Aid | The provision of food commodities by one country to another, free of charge or under highly concessional terms, to assist the country in meeting its food needs (FAO). |
| Fair Trade | A way of buying and selling production that makes certain that the people who produce the good receive a fair price (Cambridge dictionary). |
| Bilateral aid | Assistance given by a government directly to the government of another country. |
| Multilateral aid | Funding that is funneled between more than 1 party before it reaches its ultimate intended recipient.  EX: when aid goes through an intermediary organization such as the UN or World Bank. |
| Humanitarian aid | Material and logistic assistance in the form of money or physical human assistance. |
| Top down aid | Aid, typically in monetary form, given to the government of a country, who then distributes it as they see fit to various projects. |
| Bottom up aid | Small scale projects that target and help those most in need of aid directly, without any governmental interference. |
| Conditional aid | Aid that is given from one country to another to finance projects, with specific requirements that the receiving country must adhere to.  Typically an MEDC gives to an LEDC.  EX: The Russians funded a portion of the building of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. In return, Egypt had to allow the Russians unlimited access to their airfields. |