

marginal	barely adequate or within a lower limit
monoculture	commercial agriculture in which farms or areas produce a single crop or type of livestock, year after year
paddy	an irrigated or flooded field where rice is grown
parent company	the company owning the majority of the voting stock of another corporation
piecework	work paid for according to the quantity produced

pogrom	an organised persecution or extermination of a nation, religious or ethnic minority
poverty	the inability to meet the basic needs for food clothing and shelter; the absence of money, goods or the means of subsistence
qualitative indicator	a quality that can be used as a basis for comparison between places or things, and which is not easily measured or quantified, such as freedom and happiness
quantitative indicator	a numerical measure of something that can be counted or quantified and which can then be used as a basis for comparison between places or things, such as income and life expectancy
rural-urban migration	the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas

sadza

cooked, pulverised grain meal that is the staple food in Zimbabwe

self-sufficient

the situation whereby a community or country can meet all its own needs; it is sometimes referred to as 'economic independence'

squatter settlement

unplanned, slum-like settlement dominated by makeshift dwellings built of scrap timber, iron and even cardboard; they often develop on the outskirts of a city

subsidiary company

a company that is completely controlled by another company

subsistence agriculture

an agricultural system in which products are produced for consumption by the farmer's household rather than for sale

sustainable development

processes of development or change that benefit local peoples but do not interfere with the balance in interrelationships between organisms and their environment, which is essential for the survival of both; they are processes that are able to continue indefinitely

trickle-down effect

the theory that economic growth will ultimately benefit all; according to this theory, investments in industrialisation and economic growth will generate income, the benefits of which will eventually trickle down to the poor

winnow

the process of separating the chaff (waste) from grain by casting it into the air
