GLOSSARY

What do we mean by some of the terms we use?

Click on a term to read more

Global South

This is a complex term with several meanings and interpretations.

For some, the term 'Global South' generally refers to countries classified by the World Bank as low or middle income and which are located in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries of the Global South have also been described as newly industrialized or in the process of industrializing. Frequently, they are current or former subjects of colonialism. Broadly speaking, any nation that does not qualify for 'economically developed' status is, in effect, deemed to be part of the 'South'.

For others, the term 'Global South' is linked to political economy. Political economy is concerned with how political forces influence the economy and economic outcomes. Political economy studies the relationships between individuals and society; and, between markets and the state. It is concerned with the distribution of national income and wealth.

Global South, therefore, includes references to the entire history of colonialism, neo-imperialism, and differential economic and social change. Owing to these factors, huge inequalities continue to exist in the world with regard to living standards, life expectancy and access to resources.[1]

The term 'Global South' also highlights global struggles and solidarities that result from shared experiences of subjugation under contemporary global capitalism.[2] In this context, countries and territories in the Global South may have similar economic, social and political experiences and positions on several issues.

The term 'Global South' does **not** refer to a geographical south. For example, most of the Global South is geographically located within the Northern Hemisphere.

The term 'Global South' is now used in the place of terms such as 'periphery', 'less-developed', 'developing', 'underdeveloped' or 'third world'. It is considered more favorable than these other terms because 'Global South' is not just a replacement for development-oriented terms such a 'developing world' or 'third world'.[3]

South-South connectivity
Refers to people-to-people exchange as well as exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between countries and territories in the Global South.

Transnational
Refers to...
- Extending or operating across national boundaries
- Cross-border
- Extending beyond the boundaries, interests etc. of a single nation

'Transnational' is used to describe organizations or activities that exist or take place in more than one country.

Please note that: 'International' means = is of or having to do with more than one nation, while 'transnational' means = between or beyond national boundaries.

---

[1] As outlined by scholars Nour Dados and Raewyn Connell in *The Global South* (2012)
[2] As outlined by scholar Anne Garland Mahler
[3] Source: https://onlineacademiccommunity.uvic.ca/globalsouthpolitics/2018/08/08/global-south-what-does-it-mean-and-why-use-the-term/

International

Refers to...

- Relating to, or affecting two or more nations (e.g., international trade)
- Agreed on by all or many nations (e.g., a violation of international law)
- Relating to, or constituting a group or association having members in two or more nations (e.g., international movement)
- Active, known, or reaching beyond national boundaries (e.g., an international reputation)

Please note that: 'International' means = is of or having to do with more than one nation, while 'transnational' means = between or beyond national boundaries.

Cultural worker

Refers to an individual whose technical or administrative work/labor is required to facilitate the production of goods and services in the cultural and creative sectors.

Creative practitioner

Refers to an individual who creates art and art experiences; this term is being increasingly used in the place of the term 'artist', as it is considered more inclusive. Often, the term 'artist' is understood as being associated with either the visual arts or 'high art', such as more classical art forms.

Hybrid activity

Refers to an activity partially conducted online (e.g., virtual activity using Zoom) and partially conducted on-site with a physical component.

Virtual activity

Refers to an activity that is fully conducted online (e.g., via the Zoom video call platform). There are no physical on-site components.

Collectives

Refers to a group of artists or cultural workers working together to achieve a common objective; members of collectives produce work, either collaboratively or as individuals towards presenting/exhibiting it together.

Also referred to as arts collectives and artist collectives.

Teams/groups

Refers to a group of creative practitioners and/or cultural workers who come together as equal partners/co-leads for a specific initiative or who regularly work together in this way.

Intra-regional
Within the same region. In the context of this Fellowship, when we refer to 'intra-regional', we generally mean:
- Within Africa (including North Africa) or
- Within Asia (including West Asia and Central Asia) or
- Within the Pacific

Please note, however, that regions may be differently defined by different people e.g., the term 'MENA region' (Middle East and North Africa) is often used. This term perceives MENA as one region covering both North Africa and West Asia. In your application, if you feel the need to explain how you define/perceive regions with regard to your initiative, please do so.

Inter-regional
Relating to or occurring between different regions. In the context of this Fellowship, when we refer to 'inter-regional', we mean:
- Between Africa and Asia or
- Between Africa and the Pacific or
- Between Asia and the Pacific or
- Among Africa, Asia and the Pacific

In your application, if you feel the need to explain how you define/perceive regions with regard to your initiative, please do so.

Intra-continental
Within a particular continent (e.g., within Asia or within Africa).

In the context of this fellowship, refers to activities / networks / connections between cultural workers **within** Africa (including North Africa) or **within** Asia (including West Asia and Central Asia)

Inter-continental
Extending among continents or carried on between continents (e.g., between Africa and Asia).

In the context of this fellowship, refers to activities / networks / connections between cultural workers in Africa and Asia.

Conflict

Refers to wars, battles, disputes and struggles between nation states/territories or within a nation state/territory e.g., civil wars, anti-colonial struggles, secessionist and autonomous movements, territorial conflicts, and battles over control of government.

In the context of this fellowship program, when we use the term 'conflict', we also recognize, acknowledge and include the many struggles - especially prolonged struggles - in the eligible countries/territories for various kinds of freedoms and emancipation.

Post-conflict

Refers to a conflict situation in which open warfare has come to an end. Such situations could remain tense for years or decades and could easily relapse into large-scale violence. It should be noted that although there is an absence of war, there may not always be essentially real peace in post conflict societies. 'Post conflict' society also refers to a period (after open warfare has come to an end) in which sustainable institutions, capable of ensuring long-term security, are established or re-established in a nation state/territory.

Conflict transformation

There are several definitions of this term. Here is one: according to the [Institute for Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding](#) (ICP), conflict transformation, in contrast to conflict resolution, does not only seek to resolve the contradiction in a conflict setting. Conflict transformation also aims to address structural and social root causes of conflict by challenging injustices and restoring human relations. Conflict transformation is not only an approach or a tool; it is a mindset. Conflict transformation is expected to be comprehensive, compassionate and creative.