

## Websites (English and French)

### European Commission

European Commission-EuropeAid Development and Cooperation

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm)

*Commission Européenne-Développement et Coopération EuropeAid*

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_fr.htm)

ECHO - European Commission-Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm)

*Commission Européenne-Direction Général Aide Humanitaire et Protection Civile*

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_fr.htm)

GMFS - Global Monitoring for Food Security

<http://www.gmfs.info/>

*GMFS -Surveillance Globale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire*

<http://www.gmfs.info/fr/index.html>

### European Parliament

European Parliament – Committee on Development

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/committees/homeCom.do?language=EN&body=DEVE>

*Parlement Européen – Comité Développement*

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/committees/homeCom.do;jsessionid=2B0B15C610AA75156276381888A9AF21.node2?language=FR&body=DEVE>

### ACP and Bilateral Organisations

African Union

[www.africa-union.org](http://www.africa-union.org)

<http://www.au.int/fr/>

Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI)

<http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/cfni.jsp?menu=community>

CTA

<http://www.cta.int/>

<http://www.cta.int/fr/>

### United Nations Organisations

UN High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis

<http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/>

UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/index.htm>

UNECA- The *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa*

<http://www.uneca.org/>  
CEA-Commission Economique pour l'Afrique  
[http://www.uneca.org/fr/fr\\_main.htm](http://www.uneca.org/fr/fr_main.htm)

UNDP-United Nations Development Programme  
<http://www.undp.org/>  
PNUD-Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement  
<http://www.undp.org/french/>

UNESCAP-United Nations Economic and Social Commissions for Asia & the Pacific  
<http://www.unescap.org/>

UNSCN- United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition  
<http://www.unscn.org/>

FAO, Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)  
[http://km.fao.org/fsn/fsn\\_home/en/?no\\_cache=1&L=1](http://km.fao.org/fsn/fsn_home/en/?no_cache=1&L=1)  
FAO, Forum global sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition  
[http://km.fao.org/fsn/fsn-home/fr/?no\\_cache=1](http://km.fao.org/fsn/fsn-home/fr/?no_cache=1)

FAO, Hunger portal  
<http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/>  
FAO, Faim  
<http://www.fao.org/hunger/hunger-home/fr/>

FAO, The Right to Food portal  
<http://www.fao.org/righttofood/>  
[http://www.fao.org/righttofood/index\\_fr.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/index_fr.htm)

World Bank - Food crisis portal  
<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/foodprices/>

World Food Programme  
<http://www.wfp.org/>  
Programme Alimentaire Mondial  
<http://fr.wfp.org/>

World Health Organization  
<http://www.who.int/en/>  
Organisation mondiale de la Santé  
<http://www.who.int/fr/index.html>

World Health Organization- Nutrition for Health and Development  
<http://www.who.int/nutrition/en/>

## **NGOs, Think Tank and Networks**

ActionAid  
<http://www.actionaid.org/>

Action against Hunger  
<http://www.actionagainsthunger.org/>  
Action contre la Faim  
<http://www.actioncontrelafaim.org/>

Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition

<http://www.theaahm.org/home/en/>  
*Alliance contre la faim et la malnutrition*  
<http://www.theaahm.org/accueil/fr/>

Bread for the World Institute  
<http://www.bread.org/institute/>

OXFAM  
<http://www.oxfam.org/en>  
<http://www.oxfam.org/fr>

## Research Organisations

CIRAD  
<http://www.cirad.fr/>

CGIAR-Consultative Group on International Agriculture Reserach  
<http://www.cgiar.org>  
*CGIAR-Groupe Consultatif pour la Recherche Agricole Internationale*  
<http://www.cgiar.org/languages/lang-french.htm>

FARA-Forum for Agriculture Research in Africa  
<http://www.fara-africa.org/>  
*FARA-Forum pour la recherche agricole en Afrique*  
<http://fr.fara-africa.org>

HarvestPlus Program  
<http://www.harvestplus.org/>

IIASTD-International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development  
<http://www.agassessment.org>

IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development  
<http://www.ifad.org/>

IFPRI-International Food Policy Research Institute  
<http://www.ifpri.org/34>  
*IFPRI-Institut International de Recherche sur les Politiques Alimentaires*  
<http://www.ifpri.org/french>

INRA – French National Institute for Agricultural Research  
<http://www.international.inra.fr/>

ODI – Food portal  
<http://www.odi.org.uk/themes/food/index.asp>

# GLOSSARY<sup>1</sup>

## **Anemia**

Is a condition in which the number of red blood cells or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet physiologic needs, which vary by age, sex, altitude, smoking, and pregnancy status. Iron deficiency is thought to be the most common cause of anaemia globally, although other conditions, such as folate, vitamin B12 and vitamin A deficiencies, chronic inflammation, parasitic infections, and inherited disorders can all cause anaemia.

## **Antiviral**

Antiviral drugs are used for treating viral infections. They do not kill the viruses but impede their development by suppressing their ability to multiply and reproduce. Specific antivirals are designed for specific viruses. Antivirals are currently available for viral infections such as herpes, HIV, hepatitis B and C, and influenza.

## **Body mass index**

Body weight in kilograms divided by height in (BMI) meters squared (kg/m<sup>2</sup>). This is used as an index of "fatness." Both high BMI (overweight, BMI greater than 25) and low BMI (thinness, BMI less than 18.5) are considered inadequate.

## **Child underweight**

Weight-for-age <-2 standard deviations (SDs) from the WHO child growth standards median, cut-off point for public health problem ≥10% of population affected

## **Child stunting**

Height-for-age <-2 SDs from the WHO child growth standards median; cutoff point for public health problem ≥20% of population affected

## **Child overweight**

Weight-for-height > 2 SDs from the WHO child growth standards median

## **Child obesity**

Weight for height >3 SDs; note in some countries overweight and obesity in children are measured using BMI centiles for age

## **Early initiation of breastfeeding**

Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth food security relates to the family level

## **Food security**

Exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability.

## **Food shortages**

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.who.int/nutrition/EB128\\_18\\_Backgroundpaper1\\_A\\_review\\_of\\_nutritionpolicies.pdf](http://www.who.int/nutrition/EB128_18_Backgroundpaper1_A_review_of_nutritionpolicies.pdf)  
<http://www.wfp.org/hunger/glossary>  
<http://www.greenfacts.org/glossary/abc/index.htm>  
<http://www.unsystem.org/scn/archives/wns89update/ch10.htm>  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/Resources/Peer-Reviewed-Publications/ScalingUpNutrition.pdf>  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NUTRITION/Resources/281846-1131636806329/NutritionStrategy.pdf>

Refers to exceptional shortfall in aggregated supplies or a local deficit as a result of crop failures, natural disasters, interruptions of imports, disruption of distribution, excessive post-harvest losses, other bottlenecks and/or increased demand for food arising from population movements within the country or an influx of refugees. This information is gathered by FAO as part of its global early warning system on food and agriculture.

### **Global acute malnutrition (wasting)**

Weight-for-height of  $-2$  z scores or more below the median of the World Health Organization's child growth standards (includes moderate wasting and severe wasting, i.e. moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition).

### **Hunger**

The body's way of signaling that it is running short of food and needs to eat something. Hunger can lead to malnutrition

### **Iodine deficiency**

Is the greatest cause of preventable brain damage in childhood which is the primary motivation behind the current worldwide drive to eliminate it. The main factor responsible for iodine deficiency is a low dietary supply of iodine. Iodine deficiency is considered to be a public health problem in populations of school-age children where the median

### **Infant mortality rate (IMR)**

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births for a given year.

### **Low birth weight**

Weight at birth of  $<2500\text{g}$  (5.5 pounds)

### **Malnutrition in all its forms**

Is defined as all forms of poor nutrition. It relates to imbalances in energy, and specific macro and micronutrients- as well as in dietary patterns. Conventionally, the emphasis has been in relation to inadequacy, but it also applies to excess intake or inappropriate dietary patterns. Malnutrition occurs when the supply of essential macro- and micronutrients does not meet or exceeds the metabolic demands for nutrients. These metabolic demands vary with age and other physiological conditions and are also affected by environmental conditions including poor hygiene and sanitation that lead to food- as well as water-borne diarrhoea.

### **Moderate malnutrition (underweight)**

Weight-for-age between  $-2$  and  $-3$  z scores below the median of the WHO child growth standards.

### **Multiple micronutrient powders**

Sachets containing a blend of vitamins and minerals in powder form, which can be added to foods at home. They are intended to prevent and treat micronutrient deficiencies.

### **Nutrition security**

Exists when food security is combined with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and proper care and feeding practices to ensure a healthy life for all household members.

### **Nutrition surveillance systems**

Are data collection systems which, on an on-going basis, systematically collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate data on food- and nutrition-related outcomes, i.e. anthropometric indices for use in the planning, implementation and evaluation of nutrition action programmes.

### **Obesity**

Excessive body fat content; commonly measured by BMI. The international reference for classifying an individual as obese is a BMI greater than 30.

**Overweight**

Excess weight relative to height; commonly measured by BMI among adults (see above). The international reference for adults is as follows: • 25–29.99 for grade I (overweight). • 30–39.99 for grade II (obese). • > 40 for grade III. For children, overweight is measured as weight-for-height two z-scores above the international reference.

**Protein energy malnutrition**

A form of malnutrition measured not by how much food is eaten but by physical measurements of the body - weight or height - and age

**Ready-to-use therapeutic foods**

High-energy, fortified, ready-to-eat foods suitable for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition.

**Severe acute malnutrition (severe wasting)**

Weight-for-height of  $-3$  z scores or more below the median of the WHO child growth standards

**Undernutrition**

Malnutrition related to all forms of inadequate food and nutrient intake or excessive losses

**Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR):**

Number of deaths of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births for a given year

**Underweight**

Measured by comparing the weight-for-age of a child with a reference population of well nourished and healthy children. It is estimated that the deaths of 3.7 million children aged less than five are associated with the underweight status of the children themselves or their mothers

**Vitamin A deficiency**

Can be defined clinically or sub-clinically. The prevalence of the population with serum retinol below  $0.70 \mu\text{mol/l}$  can be used to assess the severity of vitamin A deficiency in most age groups, as a public health problem. Vitamin A deficiency as a public health problem requiring intervention when at least one of two specifications is met: 1) The prevalence of low serum retinol is within the range specified AND another biological indicator of vitamin A status (including night blindness, breast milk retinol, relative dose response, modified dose response, or conjunctival impression cytology) also indicates widespread deficiency; and/or 2) the prevalence of low serum retinol indicates widespread deficiency and at least four demographic and ecologic risk factors are met.

## ACRONYMS

AFSI	L'Aquila Food Security Initiative
ARNS	African Regional Nutrition Strategy
AU	African Union
AVRDC	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
BMI	Body mass index
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DALYs	Disability-adjusted life years
DPAS	WHO Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health
EU	European Union
FAFS	Framework for African Food Security
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFCPI	Global Food Consumption Price Index
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GPFSAN	Global Partnership on Food Security and Nutrition
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLTF	UN High Level Task Force
ICCIDD	International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorder
ICGS	International Child Growth Standard
IDD	Iodine deficiency disorders
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
LYCN	Infant and young child nutrition
LBW	Low birth weight
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCD	Non communicable disease
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
PANI	Pan African Nutrition Initiative
PHC	Primary Health Care

PICT	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCN UN	Standing Committee on Nutrition
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	Organization United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	Vitamin A deficiency
VITAA	Vitamin A for Africa
VITAL	Vitamin A Field Support Project
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization