

Term English	Term remarks - English	Term remark source - English	Term definition - English	Term definition source - English
access to food	This measure can be used either for individuals or households.; Access to food infers access to adequate quantity (calories) and quality in terms of variety, diversity, nutrient content and safety.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	The ability to access food physically, economically and socially, at individual or household level.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the Committee on World Food Security, FAO, 2012 (MD776) (http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/MD776E.pdf).
acute malnutrition	The clinical sign for acute malnutrition is wasting.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	Recent, severe weight loss as a result of acute food deprivation with or without illness; it refers to wasting and/or nutritional oedema.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the Acute Malnutrition Summary Sheet, Save the Children Organization, 2010.
ASF; animal source food; animal-based food; animal-source food	Animal-source foods include meat, eggs, milk, fish, blood, lard, honey, and insects.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198-Sec2).	Any food derived from an animal source.	Animal source foods as a food-based approach to improve diet and nutrition outcomes, International Symposium, FAO, Rome, 2010 (http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/37846-02cbb83cc03e0f8cc6cfe2df5f4d6dcd.pdf); Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198-Sec2).
balanced diet			A diet that provides an adequate amount and variety of food to meet a person's macro and micro nutrient needs for a healthy, active life.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the Family Nutrition Guide, FAO, 2004 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5740e/y5740e00.htm).
Better nutrition, better lives				
bioavailability; biological availability			The efficiency of absorption and utilization or retention of the nutrient present in food. ; That proportion of a nutrient that can be digested, absorbed and used by the body. ; The degree of utilization of specific nutrients contained in foods, using as a reference the total content – 100% - of the nutritive factor being considered.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Bioavailability of Nutrients and Other Bioactive Components from Dietary Supplements, The Journal of Nutrition, 2007 (http://jn.nutrition.org/content/131/4/1331S.full.pdf); Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Dietary Factors that affect biological availability of trace elements, Boyd L. O'Dell, University of Missouri, 1972 (http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-6632.1972.tb54326.x/pdf); Bioavailability: How the Nutrients in Food Become Available to Our Bodies, Health guidance for better health.

BMI; body mass index; body mass index; body mass index; body mass index	The ratio is obtained by dividing the weight in kilograms by the square of the height in metres. ; Body mass index (BMI) is commonly used to classify underweight (<18.5), normal weight (18.5-24.9), overweight (25-29.9) and obesity (≥30) in adults. ; Body mass index (BMI) is commonly used to classify underweight (<18.5), normal weight (18.5-24.9), overweight (25-29.9) and obesity (≥30) in adults.	The State of Food Insecurity in the world (SOFI), FAO, 2000 (X8200), (http://www.fao.org/docrep/x8200e/x8200e06.htm); WHO, 2012; National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (http://www.nhlbisupport.com/bmi/); WHO, 2012; National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (http://www.nhlbisupport.com/bmi/).	A ratio of weight-for-height commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity in adults. ; The ratio of weight-for-height measured as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres.; The ratio of weight-for-height measured as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres.; A ratio of weight-for-height commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity in adults.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).
chronic hunger	More people die from causes related to chronic hunger than to famine. Chronically hungry people are exceptionally vulnerable, especially when famine strikes. They have fewer resources to protect themselves and their families and are already living on the margin of survival. ; It is used as a synonym of undernourishment which FAO calculates over a one year period.	Adapted from World Hunger Facts, Freedom from Hunger, 2014 (http://www.freedomfromhunger.org/info/).; FAO Web site, 2014 (http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/).	A state, lasting for a prolonged period of time, of an inability to acquire enough food, defined as a level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); FAO Web site, 2014 (http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/).
chronic malnutrition	Chronic malnutrition occurs over time, unlike acute malnutrition.		An abnormal physiological condition caused by chronic deficiencies or imbalances in one or more nutrients. This condition may result in impaired physical and/or mental development.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from The State of Food Insecurity in the world (SOFI), FAO, 2000 (X8200), (http://www.fao.org/docrep/x8200e/x8200e06.htm).
chronic undernutrition			An abnormal physiological condition whereby individuals do not consume sufficient food to meet dietary energy and nutrient requirements over a prolonged period of time.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).
complementary feeding	The target age group for complementary feeding is generally taken to be six months to twenty four months of age.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).	Nourishment of an infant with foods in addition to breastmilk or breastmilk substitutes. When breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. ; Refers to the process that starts when breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements of an infant or young child, and therefore other foods and liquids are needed, along with breast milk.	Family Nutrition Guide, FAO, 2005 (Y5740), WHO, 2010 (http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/complementary_feeding/en/index.html). ; PAHO/WHO (2003) Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child. Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization: Washington, DC. (http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/a85622/en/); Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).
Decade of Action on Nutrition				
diet			The kinds of food that follow a particular pattern that a person or community eats.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Oxford Dictionary, 2014.

dietary assessment; dietary survey			Evaluation of the food and nutrient intake, and dietary pattern of an individual, household or population group.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1).
dietary diversity	The greater the dietary diversity, the lower the risk of it not providing the macro and micro nutrients necessary for a healthy, active life. Dietary diversity scores at household or individual level are used to measure the nutritional adequacy of a diet.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	A measure of the variety of food from different food groups consumed over a reference period.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the International Symposium on Food and Nutrition Security: Food-based approaches for improving diets and raising levels of nutrition, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/24259-0306025ae307fac11c643947408a112d.pdf) .
dietary energy requirement; DER	The calculation of dietary energy requirement is dependant upon age, sex, body size and level of physical activity.; This includes the energy required for the optimal growth and development of children, the deposition of tissues during pregnancy, and for the secretion of milk during lactation.; This includes the energy required for the optimal growth and development of children, the deposition of tissues during pregnancy, and for the secretion of milk during lactation.; The calculation of dietary energy requirement is dependant upon age, sex, body size and level of physical activity.	Nutrition Division, 2013.; null	The amount of energy (from food) needed to maintain all physiological processes consistent with a healthy active lifestyle. ; The amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity.; The amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Human Energy Requirements: Report of a Joint FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation, 2001 (ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5686e/y5686e00.pdf).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).
dietary energy supply; DES	At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human consumption after deduction of all non-food uses (exports, animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage). ; DES does not indicate what is consumed by individuals, it represents only the average supply available for a population.; DES is used in the FAO Food Balance Sheets and it is often calculated from a 3-year average. ; DES does not indicate what is consumed by individuals, it represents only the average supply available for a population.; At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human consumption after deduction of all non-food uses (exports, animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage). ; DES is used in the FAO Food Balance Sheets and it is often calculated from a 3-year average.	Nutrition Division, 2013.; null; null; Nutrition Division, 2013.	Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). ; Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food utilizations (i.e. food = production + imports + stock withdrawals – exports – industrial use – animal feed – seed – wastage – additions to stock). Wastage includes losses of usable products occurring along distribution chains from farm gate (or port of import) up to the retail level.; Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food utilizations (i.e. food = production + imports + stock withdrawals – exports – industrial use – animal feed – seed – wastage – additions to stock). Wastage includes losses of usable products occurring along distribution chains	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from The State of Food Insecurity in the world (SOFI), FAO, 2000 (X8200), (http://www.fao.org/docrep/x8200e/x8200e06.htm); SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from adapted from The State of Food Insecurity in the world (SOFI), FAO, 2000 (X8200), (http://www.fao.org/docrep/x8200e/x8200e06.htm) .

dietary fats and oils	Dietary fats and oils provide the most concentrated form of energy as they yield 9 Kcal/g. ; Most commonly, fats are in solid state and oils in liquid state.	Adapted from Fats and Fatty Acids in Human Nutrition, Report of an Expert Consultation, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 91, FAO, 2010.	Includes all lipids from plant and animal sources that are consumed.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Fats and Fatty Acids in Human Nutrition, Report of an Expert Consultation, FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 91 (p. 22), FAO, 2010.
dietary intake; food intake			Amount and/or variety of food consumed in a unit of time, usually daily. Food intake is often referred to as food consumed or ingested by individuals.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from the Free Dictionary (http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/food), 2014.
dietary pattern; food pattern	Dietary patterns are useful to describe the whole diet, including the potential synergetic effects of foods or nutrients; such an analysis also takes advantage of the interaction between nutrients or foods when studying the relationships of diet with health outcome.	Nutrition Journal, 2013 (http://www.nutritionj.com/content/9/1/13).	A combination of foods that are consumed over a period of time.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198_Sec1); USDA Food Patterns, 2011 (http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/USDAFoodPatterns/USDAFoodPatternsSummaryTable.pdf).
energy-dense food; energy food			Food with a high content of calories (energy) with respect to its mass or volume.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1).
estimated average requirement; EAR	In certain conditions, the proportion of the population with an observed daily nutrient intake lower than the EAR can be used as an estimate of the prevalence of inadequacy for that nutrient.; EAR corresponds to the median (50th percentile) of the estimated nutrient requirement in an age and sex-specific population group. If the requirements of the population are normally distributed with the median corresponds to the mean, it can be used to derive the RNI.	Dietary Reference Intakes: Applications in Dietary Assessment, National Academy of Sciences. Institute of Medicine. Food and Nutrition Board, 2000 (http://fnic.nal.usda.gov/dietary-guidance/di-reports/applications-dietary-assessment#overlay-context=dietary-guidance/dietary-reference-intakes/di-reports).; null	The daily nutrient intake which meets the requirements of about half of the apparently healthy individuals of an age and sex-specific population group.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Vitamin and Mineral Requirements in Human Nutrition, WHO, FAO, 2004 (2nd edition) (http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241546123.pdf).

food			<p>Any substance, whether processed, semi-processed, or raw, which is intended for human consumption, and includes drink, chewing gum and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of "food" but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs.</p> <p>; Substances including drinks of plant or animal origin that contain nutrients and energy and that are intended for human consumption.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from Codex Alimentarius Commission, Procedural Manual, Twentieth edition, 2011 (ftp://ftp.fao.org/codex/Publications/ProcManuals/Manual_20e.pdf).</p> <p>; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).</p>
food and agriculture system	<p>Food systems are the people and resources involved in producing, processing, distributing and consuming food and managing waste – a food system operates within social, political, economic, and environmental contexts.</p>	<p>Center for Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems (http://casfs.ucsc.edu/).</p>	<p>A system including food and non-food products that serves the production, processing, trade, marketing, consumption and disposal of goods that originate from agriculture, forestry, or fisheries. It also includes the inputs needed and outputs generated at each of these processes.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA), Guidelines Natural Resources Management and Environment Department, 2012.</p>
food and nutrition security; FNS	<p>This term is a composite of two separate concepts: food security and nutrition security.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division, 2013.</p>	<p>Exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food of sufficient quantity in calories and quality in terms of variety, diversity, nutrient content and safety to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health, education and care.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the definition of food security in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, WSFS 2009/2, FAO, November 2009.</p>

food availability	Food availability together with sustainability, accessibility and utilization constitute the four pillars of food security.; Food availability results from all forms of domestic production (including household production), change in stocks, commercial imports and food aid, after deduction of exports, all non-food uses (animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage).	Nutrition Division, 2013.	The amount of food physically available for consumption over a reference period.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the definition in UN Scaling Up Nutrition, UNHCR/WFP Guidelines, 2009.
food biodiversity	Data on food composition and consumption are scarce or absent for foods reported below species level (i.e. variety/cultivar/breed level) or for underutilized foods.		The diversity of plant, animal and other sources used for food, covering the genetic resources within species and between species.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from FAO/INFOODS Databases, Food Composition Database for Biodiversity; Version 2.1-BioFoodComp2.1 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3560e/i3560e.pdf), FAO, 2013.
food consumption	Food consumption may be used to describe food that is ingested, purchased, available or consumed.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).	An estimate of the quantity and/or variety of a food or group of foods consumed by an individual, household or a specific population.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).
food enrichment; enrichment	Enrichment has been used interchangeably with fortification (FAO/WHO, 1994), but elsewhere it has been defined as the restoration of vitamins and minerals lost during processing (Hoffpauer and Wright, 1994).	Micronutrient Fortification of Food: Technology and Quality Control, FAO, 1996 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/w2840e/w2840e0b.htm).	Refers to the addition of micronutrients to a food irrespective of whether the nutrients were originally in the food before processing or not.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients, WHO, 2006 (http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594012_eng.pdf).
food fortification; fortification of food	Commonly fortified foods include staple products such as salt, maize flour, wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil, and rice. (Source: Adapted from Project Healthy Children, 2014 (http://projecthealthychildren.org/why-food-fortification)).		The addition of one (or more) essential nutrient(s) to a food whether or not it is normally contained in the food, for the purpose of preventing or correcting a deficiency of one or more nutrients in the population or specific population groups.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from the Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients, WHO, 2006 (http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2006/9241594012_eng.pdf).

<p>food security</p>	<p>The four pillars of food security are availability, sustainability, accessibility and utilization.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division, FAO, 2013.</p>	<p>A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time.</p>	<p>SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, WSFS 2009/2, FAO, November 2009 (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf).</p>
<p>food system</p>	<p>Gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes. ; A food system operates within and is influenced by social, political, economic and environmental contexts. A food system is derived from and interacts with the ecosystem in which it is located. ; Gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes. ; A food system operates within and is influenced by social, political, economic and environmental contexts. A food</p>	<p>Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, CFS, FAO, 2014; Terminology(A2.2)/CPAM, FAO, 2014; ; Nutrition Division, FAO, 2013; SOFA Outline -Combs et al, 1996; Combs, Duxbury and Welch, 1997; Duxbury and Welch, 1999; FAO, 1997; Kataki, 2002.; Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems, High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, CFS, FAO, 2014; Terminology(A2.2)/CPAM, FAO, 2014; ; Nutrition Division, FAO, 2013; SOFA Outline -Combs et al, 1996; Combs, Duxbury and Welch, 1997; Duxbury and Welch, 1999; FAO, 1997; Kataki, 2002.</p>	<p>Food systems are the people and resources involved in producing, processing, distributing and consuming food and managing waste. ; Encompasses the ecosystem and all activities that relate to the production, processing, trade, distribution, preparation and consumption of food. A food system includes the inputs needed and outputs generated by each of these activities.; Encompasses the ecosystem and all activities that relate to the production, processing, trade, distribution, preparation and consumption of food. A food system includes the inputs needed and outputs generated by each of these activities.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from the Center for Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems (http://casfs.ucsc.edu/).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from HLPE e-consultation announcement (http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/cfs-hlpe/sites/cfs-hlpe/files/files/Food_losses_waste/to_pic_en_food_losses_waste.pdf).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from HLPE e-consultation announcement (http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/cfs-hlpe/sites/cfs-hlpe/files/files/Food_losses_waste/to_pic_en_food_losses_waste.pdf).</p>

food-based approach	A food-based approach further recognizes the multiple benefits (nutritional, physiological, mental, social and cultural) that come from enjoying a variety of foods. They are often contrasted with strategies that rely on medically-based interventions such as vitamin and mineral supplements. The goal is to ensure that people obtain not only the specific macro- or micronutrients present in the supplement but the whole complex of energy, nutrients and non-nutrients that they contain. ; A food-based approach can be used for improving the quality of the diet and for overcoming and preventing malnutrition.	Adapted from SOFA, 2013 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3300e/i3300e00.htm); ; Improving Diets and Nutrition: Food-based approaches, FAO/CABI, May 2014 (http://www.cabi.org/bookshop/book/2629).	An approach which recognizes the central role of food for improving nutritional status.	Food-based Approaches for Improving Diets and Raising Levels of Nutrition, Concept Note, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/23973-0b9c048fb705b0f7cb8f02703c8b08d37.pdf); adapted from SOFA, 2013 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3300e/i3300e00.htm); Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).
food-based dietary guidelines; FBDG	Based on scientific evidence, FBDG aim to improve nutritional well-being by improving dietary practices focused on the consumption of foods rather than on nutrients based.		Short, science-based, positive messages on healthy eating and lifestyles aimed at preventing various forms of malnutrition and keeping people well-nourished and healthy. ; Simple messages on healthy eating, aimed at the general public. They give an indication of what a person should be eating in terms of foods rather than nutrients, and provide a basic framework to use when planning meals or daily menus.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); European Food Information Council (EUFIC), Food-based Dietary Guidelines in Europe, 2014 (http://www.eufic.org/article/en/expid/food-based-dietary-guidelines-in-europe/).
global acute malnutrition; GAM			The sum of the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) plus moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at a population level.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from WHO and UNICEF's definition (http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/trainin/g/2.3/13.html).
Governance and Accountability for Nutrition: Nutrition Accountability				
Governance and Accountability for Nutrition: Nutrition Governance				
health	A positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities.	WHO's definition, First International Conference on Health Promotion, Ottawa, 21 November, 1986 (http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/previous/ottawa/en/).	A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from WHO's definition, Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19-22 June, 1946 (http://www.who.int/about/definition/en/print.html).

health promotion	It moves beyond a focus on individual behaviour towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions. Therefore, health promotion is not just the responsibility of the health sector, but goes beyond healthy life-styles to well-being. The process can be achieved through self-determination and participation; access to goods and services; and education in hygienic measures, including food preparation.	WHO's definition, First International Conference on Health Promotion, Ottawa, 21 November, 1986 (http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/previous/ottawa/en/).	The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from the WHO's definition, 2013 (http://www.who.int/topics/health_promotion/en/).
hidden hunger	Individuals with hidden hunger may be meeting their other dietary needs. ; This term is used largely for advocacy purposes within the general population and is similar, but not synonymous with the more technical term of 'micronutrient deficiency'.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	A chronic lack of vitamin(s) and/or mineral(s) often with no visible signs, so that those affected, or those who observe them, may not be aware of it.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Micronutrient Initiative's definition, 2012 (http://www.micronutrient.org/english/View.asp?x=573).
hunger	Hunger: In the SOFI report, the term hunger is used as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.; Hunger is also used to refer to conditions resulting from food deprivation and famine.; A period of hunger includes worry and uncertainty about where the next meal will come from.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division, 2013.; Nutrition Division, 2013.	An uncomfortable or painful sensation caused by insufficient food consumption.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Nutrition, Final Report, Office of Evaluation, FAO, 2011 (MB663) (http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/023/mb663E01.pdf).
Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition: Coherence between economic policies and healthy changes in diets				
Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition: Nutrition in all sectors				
Improving Policy Coherence for Nutrition: Policy coherence for nutrition-sensitive agriculture				
infant			A child from birth up to 12 months of age.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1).
Joint FAO/WHO Second International Conference on Nutrition; ICN2; Second International Conference on Nutrition	Complete denomination.; Alternative denomination.			
livelihood	A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide net benefits to other livelihoods locally and more widely, both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	It comprises the capabilities, assets (natural, human, physical and financial) and activities required for survival and well-being.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century, Chambers and Conway, 1992 (http://www.eldis.org/go/home&id=12998&type=Document).

local food	Measures that can increase the availability of local foods include farmers' markets, community supported agriculture such as community gardens, local food box delivery schemes, local food procurement programmes by public institutions, support for local products in supermarkets and development of local food processing industries.	Adapted from Sustainability pathways. Selected topics of interest to sustainable food and agriculture, FAO, 2014 (http://www.fao.org/nr/sustainability).	Local food refers to food that is produced near its point of consumption.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from Sustainability pathways. Selected topics of interest to sustainable food and agriculture, FAO, 2014 (http://www.fao.org/nr/sustainability).
low birth weight; low weight at birth; LBW			It is defined as less than 2500 g (up to and including 2499 g).	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from Health statistics and health information systems, World Health Organization, 2013 (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/inlowbirthweight/en/).
malnutrition	Malnutrition includes undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies. ; Parasites and disease that effect the absorption of nutrients can contribute to malnutrition. ; Malnutrition includes undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies. ; Parasites and disease that effect the absorption of nutrients can contribute to malnutrition.	Nutrition Division, 2013.; null; Nutrition Division, 2013.	An abnormal physiological condition caused by deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in energy and/or nutrients necessary for an active, healthy life. ; An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and overnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies. ; An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and overnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies. ; An abnormal physiological condition caused by deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in energy and/or nutrients necessary for an active, healthy life.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO 2013 adopted from The state of food insecurity in the world (SOFI), FAO, 2000 (X8200) (http://www.fao.org/docrep/x8200e/x8200e06.htm).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO 2013 adopted from The state of food insecurity in the world (SOFI), FAO, 2000 (X8200) (http://www.fao.org/docrep/x8200e/x8200e06.htm).
micronutrient	Certain other substances may include essential amino acids, essential fatty acids or other beneficial biological compounds.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	Vitamins, minerals and certain other substances that are required by the body in small amounts. They are measured in milligrams or micrograms. ; Vitamins, minerals and certain other substances that are required in small amounts (milligrams or micrograms) by the body for normal physiological function.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from FIVIMS's glossary, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com_glossary&Itemid=31).
micronutrient deficiency; micronutrient malnutrition			Lack of vitamins, minerals and/or trace elements required in small amounts which are essential for the proper functioning, growth and metabolism of a living organism.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from Nutrition Division, FAO, 2013 and CDC Science Ambassador (http://www.cdc.gov/excite/scienceambassador/ambassador_pgm/lessonplans/globalnutrfullerjones.pdf).

micronutrient-rich food			Food with a high micronutrient content with respect to its mass or volume.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).
moderate acute malnutrition; MAM			In children is defined as a weight-for-height between -3 and -2 z-scores of the median of the WHO child growth standards without oedema.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from WHO definition (http://www.who.int/elena/titles/food_children_mam/en/index.html) and UNICEF (http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/training/2.3/13.html).
moderate malnutrition; MM	It can be due to a low weight-for-height (wasting) or a low height-for-age (stunting) or to a combination of both. Similarly, moderate wasting and stunting are defined as a weight-for-height and height-for-age, respectively, between -3 and -2 z-scores.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	A weight-for-age between -3 and -2 z-scores below the median of the WHO child growth standards.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from WHO's definition (http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/moderate_malnutrition/en/index.html).
nutrient	Examples: carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals.		Part of the food that is absorbed and used by the body for energy, growth and repair, and protection from disease. ; A nutrient is a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.	Family Nutrition Guide, FAO, 2005 (Y5740), General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods, CAC/GL 09-1987 (amended 1989, 1991).; Oxford dictionary online (http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/nutrient?q=nutrient); Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).
nutrient-dense food			Food with a high content of nutrients with respect to its mass or volume.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).

nutrition	<p>Poor nutrition can lead to impaired physical and mental development, reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, decreased ability to do work and reduced productivity. Optimal nutrition supports the individual to obtain their full genetic potential.</p>	Nutrition Division, 2013.	<p>The intake of food, and the interplay of biological, social, and economic processes that influence the growth, function and repair of the body.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from WHO's definition, Health topics, 2012 (http://www.who.int/topics/nutrition/en/).</p>
nutrition assessment	<p>In order to obtain a more comprehensive profile of the nutritional status of an individual, nutrition assessment is often conducted by a combined ABCD approach, i.e. anthropometry, biochemical analysis, clinical examination, and dietary assessment.</p>		<p>Evaluation of nutritional status of individuals or population groups by using dietary assessment, anthropometry, biochemical indices and/or clinical examination.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1).</p>
nutrition education; NE	<p>Nutrition education is delivered through multiple venues and involves activities at the individual, community, and policy levels.</p>	<p>ENACT, 2014 (http://wphna.org/the-enact-project-education-for-effective-nutrition-in-action/)</p>	<p>The goal of nutrition education is to reinforce specific nutrition-related practices or behaviours to change habits that contribute to poor health; this is done by creating a motivation for change among people, to establish desirable food and nutrition behaviour for promotion and protection of good health. People are given help to learn new information about nutrition and to develop the attitudes, skills and confidence that they need to improve their nutrition practices.; Refers to promoting healthy eating habits.; Any combination of educational strategies, accompanied by and contributing to an enabling environment, which together facilitate voluntary adoption of food choices and other food- and nutrition-related behaviours conducive to health and well-being.</p>	<p>Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the definition of Nutrition Education in Linking Research, Theory and Practice. Dr. Isobel R. Contento, 2007 (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18296331) and Agriculture food and nutrition for Africa - A resource book for teachers of agriculture, FAO, 1997 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/W0078e/w0078e10.htm#P8930_608238).</p>

nutrition gap	This term helps to differentiate nutrition security from food security and to articulate the concept of dietary diversity, which requires increasing availability and access to the foods necessary for a healthy diet, and increasing the actual intake of such foods.	Narrowing the nutrition gap: investing in agriculture to improve dietary diversity, Working Draft, Nutrition Division, FAO, 2010.	The gap between what foods are available and what foods are needed for a healthy diet.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from Narrowing the nutrition gap: investing in agriculture to improve dietary diversity, Working Draft, Nutrition Division, FAO, 2010.
Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda				
nutrition intervention			Actions that are designed to address immediate and/or underlying determinants of nutrition among individuals and households.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec2).
nutrition literacy			The capacity to obtain, process, and understand nutrition information and principles.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the definition of the European Network for Promoting Schools, A good Nutrition Education Curriculum: The tripartite approach, FAO (ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/a0333e/a0333e02.pdf).
nutrition security			A situation that exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, in order to ensure a healthy and active life for all household members. Nutrition security differs from food security in that it also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy. ; Exists when all people at all times consume food of sufficient quantity in calories and quality in terms of variety, diversity, nutrient content and safety to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health, education and care.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from the Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Nutrition, Final Report, Office of Evaluation, FAO, 2011 (MB663) (http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/023/mb663E01.pdf) and A Road Map for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), First edition, United Nations, September 2010 (http://unscn.org/files/Activities/SUN/SUN_Road_Map_english.pdf).

nutrition-enhancing	Ways to enhance nutrition programmes include: improving targeting; stimulate participation; optimizing women's nutrition, time, physical and mental health, and empowerment; education; safe water, sanitation, and hygiene; and health and family planning services.; Targeted agricultural programmes can complement investments to boost agricultural production, keep prices low, and increase incomes by supporting livelihoods, enhancing access to diverse diets in poor populations, and fostering women's empowerment.; Underlying determinants include household food security, care for mothers and children and primary health care services and sanitation.	Nutrition Division, 2013.; null; null	Designed to address basic causes of malnutrition and/or key underlying determinants of nutrition and, by so doing, augment the coverage and effectiveness of nutrition-specific interventions and create a stimulating environment in which individuals can develop to their full potential.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).
nutrition-sensitive			Designed to address the underlying determinants of nutrition (which include household food security, care for mothers and children and primary health care services and sanitation) but not necessarily a predominant goal.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).
nutrition-sensitive agriculture	Nutrition-sensitive agricultural development and food-based approaches are sustainable strategies for eradicating hunger and malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies. FAO advocates for the incorporating of explicit nutrition objectives into agriculture, health, education, economic and social protection policies in developing countries.	Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and Food-based Approaches, Nutrition Division, FAO, 2012.	Agriculture that is sensitive to the incorporation of nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations to achieve food and nutrition security.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Briefing Paper, Bread for the World Institute, Number 20, 2012 (http://www.bread.org/institute/papers/nutrition-sensitive-interventions.pdf).
nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture system			Food and agriculture system that effectively and explicitly incorporates nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations to enable communities to achieve food and nutrition security.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Briefing Paper, Bread for the World Institute, Number 20, 2012 (http://www.bread.org/institute/papers/nutrition-sensitive-interventions.pdf).
nutrition-sensitive social protection			Social protection policies, programmes or interventions that address the immediate or underlying determinants of nutrition and which incorporate nutrition-specific goals and actions.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from the definition of 'nutrition-sensitive', formulated by the Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014.
nutrition-specific	Focus is on breastfeeding, food fortification, supplementation and decreasing the burden of infectious diseases.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	Designed primarily to address immediate determinants of nutrition and development such as adequate food and nutrient intake, treatment of acute malnutrition, care-giving practices and reducing the burden of infectious diseases.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198).

nutritional status	Nutritional status can be measured by anthropometry, clinical signs, and biochemical analyses.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	The physiological state of an individual that results from the relationship between nutrient intake, requirements and the body's ability to digest, absorb and utilize these nutrients.; The physiological state of an individual that results from the relationship between nutrient intake and requirements and from the body's ability to digest, absorb and use these nutrients.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from FIVIMS's glossary, FAO, 2010(http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com_glossary&Itemid=31).; SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).
nutritional vulnerability	Criteria for classifying food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable groups: livelihood, location, relation to the environment, demographics, culture, social and economic condition, physical condition, a complex combination of characteristics.; Over the life-cycle there are periods of increased vulnerability due to changing physiological needs, such as pregnant and lactating women, the first thousand days, children between two and five years, school-age children and adolescents, older persons and those affected by HIV/AIDS.	Adapted from The State of Food Insecurity in the World, FAO, 2000.; Adapted from Chapter 7-9, UN Millennium Project, UN and WHO, 2014 (http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/ageing/en/index1.html).	The presence of risk factors for an individual or a community to become malnourished.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from Scielo, West Indian Medical Journal, The nutritional vulnerability of older Guyanese in residential homes (http://caribbean.scielo.org/scielo.php?pid=S0043-31442006000500009&script=sci_arttext).
obesity	It is usually a manifestation of excessive food intake relative to energy expenditure.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	A body mass index (BMI) >30. Body weight that is pathologically above normal as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat in adipose tissue to the extent that health may be impaired.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198), adapted from WHO's definition, May 2012 (http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs311/en/).
overnourishment			Food intake, over a prolonged period of time, significantly in excess of dietary requirement. ; Food intake that is continuously in excess of dietary energy requirements.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198), adapted from FIVIMS's glossary, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com_glossary&Itemid=31); SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).
overnutrition	Manifestations may include overweight, obesity, and dietary related non-communicable disease.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	A result of excessive food intake relative to dietary nutrient requirements.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from Basic definitions, FAO, 2010 http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/)

overweight			Overweight and obesity: Body weight that is above normal for height as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat. It is usually a manifestation of overnourishment. Overweight is defined as a BMI of more than 25 but less than 30 and obesity as a BMI of 30 or more. ; A body mass index (BMI) >25-30.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198), adapted from WHO's definition, May 2012 (http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs311/en/).
primary nutrient; macronutrient; macronutrient; primary element			In the SOFI report, the proteins, carbohydrates and fats that are available to be used for energy. They are measured in grams.; A necessary nutrient required in relatively large amounts (in grams) by the body, such as carbohydrates, fats and proteins.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) .
recommended nutrient intake; RNI	Different acronyms have been developed by different countries for the same purpose.; RNI corresponds to the 97.5th percentile of the estimated nutrient requirements in an age and sex-specific population group and can be estimated from an estimated average requirement (EAR) plus 2 standard deviations (SD).	Vitamin and Mineral Requirements in Human Nutrition, WHO/FAO, 2004 (2nd edition).	The daily intake which meets the nutrient requirements of almost all apparently healthy individuals of an age and sex-specific population group.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Vitamin and Mineral Requirements in Human Nutrition, WHO/FAO, 2004 (2nd edition) (http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241546123.pdf).
severe acute malnutrition; SAM			A very low weight-for-height (below -3z scores of the median WHO growth standards), by visible severe wasting, or by the presence of nutritional oedema.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adopted from WHO, Community-based management of severe acute malnutrition, A Joint Statement by the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition and the United Nations Children's Fund, 2007.
severe malnutrition	It can be due to low weight-for-height or low height-for-age.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	Weight for age under -3z scores below the median of the WHO child growth standards.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from WHO's definition (http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/moderate_malnutrition/en/index.html)
staple food; dietary staple	Staple foods are customarily regarded as complex carbohydrate rich foods that serve as the main source of energy supply in the diets.		Food that is eaten commonly and regularly in a country or community and in such quantities as to constitute the dominant part of the diet and supply a major proportion of energy needs.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization, AGS Division, 1995; Dimensions of need. An atlas of food and agriculture, FAO, 2005 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/u8480e/U8480E07.htm) and the Interactive Terminology for Europe, EU, 2012 (http://iate.europa.eu/iatediff/SearchByQuery.do).
stunting; growth failure	The prevalence of stunting is the proportion of children under five <-2 standard deviations from the median height for age of the WHO reference population.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	Low height for age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of undernutrition.; Low height-for-age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of inadequate food intake.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from FIVIMS, FAO, 2010.

sustainable diet	Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy; while optimizing natural and human resources.	International Scientific Symposium on Biodiversity and Sustainable Diets: United against Hunger, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/28506-0efe4aed57af34e2dbb8dc578d465df8b.pdf).	Diets with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security for present and future generations.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1; International Scientific Symposium on Biodiversity and Sustainable Diets: United against Hunger, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/28506-0efe4aed57af34e2dbb8dc578d465df8b.pdf)).
transitory food insecurity; temporary food insecurity; short-term hunger	Sometimes known as. [e.g. US population surveys.]		A sudden drop in the ability to access enough food to maintain good nutritional status.; Transitory food insecurity occurs when a household or individual faces a temporary decline in the ability to meet food needs. Temporary food insecurity occurs for a limited time because of unforeseen and unpredictable circumstances (e.g. floods, civil unrest).	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Food Security Information for Action, Practical Guides, FAO, 2008 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/a936e/a936e00.pdf); FIVIMS.
undernourishment; under-nourishment	Undernourishment is the measure for hunger compiled by FAO and refers to the proportion of the population whose dietary energy consumption is less than a pre-determined threshold. ; It is used as synonym of chronic hunger.; Undernourishment is the measure for hunger compiled by FAO and refers to the proportion of the population whose dietary energy consumption is less than a pre-determined threshold. ; It is used as synonym of chronic hunger.	Final Report Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Nutrition (FAO Office of Evaluation), 108th Programme Committee, FAO, 2011 (MB663).; (http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/).; Final Report Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Nutrition (FAO Office of Evaluation), 108th Programme Committee, FAO, 2011 (MB663).; (http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/).	Refers to food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously for an active and healthy life. ; A state, lasting for at least one year, of inability to acquire enough food, defined as a level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements. For the purposes of this report, hunger was defined as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.; A state, lasting for at least one year, of inability to acquire enough food, defined as a level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements. For the purposes of this report, hunger was defined as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.; Under-nourishment is the measure for hunger compiled by FAO and refers to the proportion of the population whose dietary energy consumption is less than a pre-determined threshold. People suffering from under-nourishment are referred to as the undernourished.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from SOFA, 2013 (http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3300e/i3300e00.htm).; (http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=566); Clarification of commonly used terms relevant to the right to food, FAO, 2008; Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Undernutrition, International Scientific Symposium, Rome, 26-28 June 2002, (http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/Y4249E/y4249e0m.htm).; (http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=566); Clarification of commonly used terms relevant to the right to food, FAO, 2008; Measurement and Assessment of Food Deprivation and Undernutrition, International Scientific Symposium, Rome, 26-28 June 2002, (http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/Y4249E/y4249e0m.htm).; Final Report Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Nutrition (FAO Office of Evaluation), 108th Programme Committee, June 2011 (MB663).

undernutrition			The outcome of undernourishment, and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed as a result of repeated infectious disease. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).; The outcome of insufficient food intake and/or repeated infectious disease. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198), adopted from Progress for Children, a Report Card on Nutrition No. 4, UNICEF, 2006 (http://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2006n4/undernutritiondefinition.html)
underutilized species	A number of alternative qualifiers have been proposed which emphasise certain aspects of under-use such as: 'neglected' (by science and development); 'orphan' (without champions or crop experts); 'minor' (relative to global crops); 'promising' (for emerging markets, or because of previously unrecognised value traits); 'niche' (of marginal importance in production systems and economies), and 'traditional' (used for centuries or even millennia).	Crops for the Future, Department for International Development, UK, 2014 (http://www.cropsforthefuture.org/about-us/what-are-neglected-and-underutilised-species/).	Varieties with under-exploited potential for contributing to food security, health (nutritional/medicinal), income generation, and ecosystem services.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1); Global Facilitation Unit for Underutilized species (http://www.underutilized-species.org/spotlight/what_are_underutilized_species.asp).
wasting	Prevalence of wasting: proportion of under-fives <-2 standard deviations from the median weight-for-height of the WHO reference population.	Nutrition Division, 2013.	Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of starvation or disease.; Low weight-for-height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of acute food deprivation, prolonged hunger or disease.	SOFI, Annex 3, FAO, 2013 (MI637).; Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2013 (MI198) adapted from FIVIMS's glossary, FAO, 2010 (http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com_glossary&Itemid=31).
wild food product; wild food			Plants and animals that are not normally cultivated or reared in captivity, and which may be considered part of the minor crops and underutilized species.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (MI198_Sec1) adapted from the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, FAO, 1997 (ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/015/w7324e.pdf).

young child			A child between one and up to three years of age.	Nutrition Division/Meeting Programming and Documentation Service, FAO, 2014 (M1198_Sec1) adapted from the European Commission's Directive 2006/141/EC of 2006 on infant formulae and follow-on formulae (http://iate.europa.eu/iatediff/FindTermsByLilid.do?lilid=1442959&langId=en).
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