

Endnotes

Introduction

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The Micronutrient Initiative (MI)

is a not-for-profit organization specializing in addressing micronutrient malnutrition. MI is governed by an international Board of Directors. MI supports and promotes food fortification and supplementation programs in Asia, Africa and Latin America and provides technical and operational support in those countries where micronutrient malnutrition is most prevalent. MI carries out its work in partnership with other international agencies, governments and industry. MI is based in Ottawa, Canada and maintains regional offices in New Delhi, India and Johannesburg, South Africa. In addition, MI also has a country presence in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Nigeria.

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Christian Children's Fund (CCF)

is a global force for children, helping the world's poorest and most vulnerable children survive and thrive to reach their full potential. One of the world's oldest and most respected international child development organizations, CCF

works in 33 countries and assists approximately 10.5 million children and family members worldwide, without regard to religion, race or gender.

CCF is a member of ChildFund International, a network of 12 affiliated worldwide organizations, working for the well-being of children in 55 countries. CCF supports locally led initiatives that strengthen families and communities, helping them overcome poverty and protect the rights of their children. CCF programs seek to be holistic and comprehensive, incorporating health, education, nutrition and livelihood interventions to protect, nurture and develop children in a sustainable way. CCF works in any environment where poverty, conflict and disaster threaten the well-being of children.

2821 Emerywood Parkway
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www.christianchildrensfund.org

Church of God Ministries

strengthen and enhances the ministries of local congregations as they work to extend the Kingdom of God through the Church of God. This is accomplished in partnership with state and area assemblies, national organizations, and "cutting-edge" ministries.

Priorities for the mission and work of Church of God Ministries are identified during the movement's Visioning Conference, held every three to five years. In order to obtain

input and perspective from a broad cultural and geographic cross-section of the grassroots church, participants for the conference are named by states and provinces across North America.

PO Box 2420
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Phone: (765) 642-0256
Phone: (800)-848-2464

The Community of Christ World Hunger Committee

seeks to engage the church and others in a response to the needs of hungry people throughout the world. Its primary purpose is to support programs of food production, storage and distribution; fund projects to provide potable water; supply farm animals; instruct in food preparation and nutrition; and educate in marketing strategies for produce. It also seeks to advocate for the hungry and educate about the causes and alleviation of hunger in the world.

The majority of proposals reviewed by the committee originate with Outreach International and World Accord, agencies recognized by the church as engaged in participatory human development that is global in scope. Direct grants to Community of Christ jurisdictions for community hunger projects, as well as disaster relief, also are considered.

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USA
Phone: (816) 833-1000, ext. 3073
Fax: (816) 521-3096
www.CofChrist.org/hunger

Covenant World Relief is the relief and development arm of The Evangelical Covenant Church. Covenant World Relief was formed in response to the Covenant's historic commitment to being actively involved in Christ's mission to respond to the spiritual and physical needs of others.

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Fax: (773) 784-4366
E-mail:
102167.1330@compuserve.com
www.covchurch.org

Episcopal Relief and Development

is the international relief and development agency of the Episcopal Church of the United States. An independent 501(c) 3 organization, ERD saves lives and builds hope in communities around the world. For over 65 years, ERD has worked in more than 100 countries. ERD provides emergency assistance in times of crisis and rebuilds after disasters. ERD enables people to climb out of poverty by offering long-term solutions in areas of food security and health care, including HIV/AIDS and malaria.

815 Second Avenue
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Phone: (800) 334-7626 ext. 5129
Fax: (212) 687-5302
E-mail: er-d@er-d.org
www.er-d.org

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America World Hunger Program

is a 30-year-old ministry that confronts hunger and poverty through emergency relief, long-term sustainable development and organizing, education, advocacy and stewardship of financial resources. Seventy-two percent of the program works internationally and 28 percent

works within the United States. Lutheran World Relief (Baltimore) and Lutheran World Federation (Geneva) are key implementing partners in international relief and development throughout the world.

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www.elca.org/hunger

The **German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF)** is a non-partisan American public policy and grant making institution dedicated to promoting greater cooperation and understanding between the United States and Europe. GMF does this by supporting individuals and institutions working on transatlantic issues, by convening leaders to discuss the most pressing transatlantic themes, and by examining ways in which transatlantic cooperation can address a variety of global policy challenges. In addition, GMF supports a number of initiatives to strengthen democracies. Founded in 1972 through a gift from Germany as a permanent memorial to Marshall Plan assistance, GMF maintains a strong presence on both sides of the Atlantic. In addition to its headquarters in Washington, DC, GMF has six offices in Europe: Berlin, Bratislava, Paris, Brussels, Belgrade, and Ankara.

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Visiting: 1700 18th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20009 USA
Phone: (202) 745-3950
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E-mail: info@gmfus.org

The Independent Presbyterian Church Foundation is a public charity established in 1973 by the congregation of the Independent Presbyterian Church. It holds and administers all endowment funds received by the church. Composed primarily of congregational gifts and bequests, these endowments represent an added dimension of Christian stewardship that compliments rather than supplants strong congregational giving. Each endowment fund is governed by terms established by the donors or by various church-related governing bodies. The purposes of funds held and managed by the Foundation are administered to support the mission and ministry of the Independent Presbyterian Church as that mission and ministry is defined by the session of the church. The Foundation distributes funds to support internal programs and ministries as well as external organizations doing the work of Christ in the world.

3100 Highland Avenue
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Phone: (205) 933-1830
Fax: (205) 933-1836
www.ipc-usa.org

For 35 years, the **Presbyterian Hunger Program** has provided a channel for congregations to respond to hunger in the United States and around the world. With a commitment to the ecumenical sharing of human and financial resources, the program provides support for direct food relief efforts, sustainable development and public policy advocacy. A network of 100 Hunger Action Enablers leads the Presbyterian Church (USA) in the study of hunger issues, engagement with communities of need, advocacy for just public policies, and the

movement toward simpler corporate and personal lifestyles.

100 Witherspoon Street
Louisville, KY 40202-1396 USA
Phone: (502) 569-5816
Fax: (502) 569-8963
www.pcusa.org/hunger

Share Our Strength (SOS) works toward ending hunger and poverty in the United States and abroad by supporting food assistance, treating malnutrition and other consequences of hunger, and promoting economic independence among people in need. SOS meets immediate demands for food while investing in long-term solutions to hunger and poverty by mobilizing both industry and individuals in such efforts as Operation Frontline, a food and nutrition education program that trains culinary professionals and financial planners who volunteer to teach six-week cooking, nutrition, food budgeting and financial planning classes to low-income individuals; Taste of the Nation, the nation's largest culinary benefit to fight hunger; and Writers Harvest: The National Reading, the nation's largest literary benefit.

733 15th Street NW, Suite 640
Washington, DC 20005 USA
Phone: (202) 393-2925
Fax: (202) 347-5868
E-mail: info@strength.org
Web site: www.strength.org

The **U.N. World Food Programme (WFP)** is the food-aid arm of the United Nations and the primary U.N. agency fighting to eradicate world hunger. WFP strives to provide “food for life” to sustain victims of man-made and natural disasters; “food for growth” aims to improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives; and

“food for work” seeks to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labor-intensive work programs. WFP provides commodities to least developed and low-income food-deficit countries, with a focus on feeding the most vulnerable people: women, children and the elderly. WFP envisions a world in which every woman, man and child has access, at all times, to the food needed for an active and healthy life.

Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68
Parco dei Medici
00148 Rome, Italy
Phone: (39-06) 6513-1
Fax: (39-06) 6590-632/637
Web site: www.wfp.org

United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is the global humanitarian aid organization of the United Methodist Church. UMCOR works in more than 70 countries worldwide, including the United States. It's mission is to alleviate human suffering—whether caused by war, conflict or natural disaster—with open minds and hearts to all people. We partner with people to rebuild their livelihoods, health, and homes. In times of acute crisis, UMCOR mobilizes aid to stricken areas—emergency supplies, fresh water, and temporary shelter—and then stay, as long as it takes, to implement long-term recovery and rehabilitation. UMCOR is a member of several global alliances that share the same mission to restore well-being to women, children and men. Together

with these and many local partners, UMCOR embodies the life-saving humanitarian presence of the people of the United Methodist Church.

475 Riverside Drive, Room 330
New York, NY 10115 USA
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The **Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) International** is an independent humanitarian agency established in 1984 for the specific purpose of providing individual and community development and disaster relief. Committed to improving quality of human life, ADRA serves people in need without regard to their ethnic, political or religious association.

ADRA's development and relief work is divided among five core activities: food security, economic development, primary health, disaster preparedness and response, and basic education. In addition to feeding the hungry, ADRA works to prevent hunger through long-term development programs. Struggling families and individuals learn how to support and feed themselves by using agricultural methods that do not hurt the environment. ADRA also helps improve access to food and ensures equitable distribution of food among community members.

12501 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20904 USA
Phone: (800) 424-2372
www.adra.org

America's Second Harvest is the nation's largest domestic hunger relief organization. Through a network of more than 200 food banks and food-rescue programs, America's Second Harvest provides emergency food assistance to more than 23 million hungry Americans each year, 9 million of whom are children. America's Second Harvest secures and distributes nearly 2 billion pounds of donated food and grocery products annually to needy Americans, serving all 50 states and Puerto Rico. Its goal is to end hunger in America.

35 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 2000
Chicago, IL 60601 USA
Phone: (800) 771-2303
Phone: (312) 263- 2303
E-mail: feedback@secondharvest.org
www.secondharvest.org

Baptist World Aid (BWAid), the relief and development arm of the Baptist World Alliance (BWA), empowers grassroots solutions to local needs—clean drinking water, sustainable food supply, village health workers, improved farming, environmental care, small loans and business skills training, HIV/Aids initiatives.

The Baptist World Alliance is a fellowship of 211 Baptist unions and conventions comprising a membership of more than 47 million Baptized believers. This represents a community of approximately 110 million Baptist ministering in more than 200 countries. The BWA unites Baptist worldwide, leads in world evangelism, responds to people in

need and defends human rights.

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E-mail: bwaid@bwanet.org
www.bwanet.org

Canadian Foodgrains Bank is a specialized food-program agency established in 1982 and now operated by 13 church-related relief and development organizations. It collects substantial amounts of food grain donations directly from Canadian farmers and from more than 200 community groups that collectively grow crops for donation to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank. The over \$6 million per year in grain and cash donations, combined with \$12 million matching support from the Canadian International Development Agency, are used to provide food assistance and food security support to food-deficit countries and communities around the world to meet immediate food needs and support the longer-term ability of communities and households to feed themselves. In addition, the Canadian Foodgrains Bank engages in focused public policy research and advocacy in the areas of agricultural trade policy, Canadian aid policy and the application of a human rights approach to reducing hunger.

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Winnipeg Manitoba
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www.foodgrainsbank.ca

CARE works with poor

communities in more than 70 countries around the world to find lasting solutions to poverty. CARE looks at the big picture of poverty, and goes beyond the symptoms to confront underlying causes. With a broad range of programs based on empowerment, equity and sustainability, CARE seeks to tap human potential and leverage the power of individuals and communities to unleash a vast force for progress.

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www.care.org

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is the overseas relief and development agency of the U.S. Catholic community. Founded in 1943, CRS provides more than \$571 million in development and relief assistance in more than 99 nations worldwide. Working in partnership with the Catholic church and other local institutions in each country, CRS works to alleviate poverty, hunger and suffering, and supports peace-building and reconciliation initiatives. Assistance is given solely on the basis of need. Even while responding to emergencies, CRS supports more than 2,000 development projects designed to build local self-sufficiency. CRS works in conjunction with Caritas Internationalis and CIDSE, worldwide associations of Catholic relief and development agencies. Together, these groups build the capacity of local nonprofit organizations to provide long-term solutions. In the United States, CRS seeks to educate and build awareness

on issues of world poverty and hunger and serves as an advocate for public policy changes in the interest of poor people overseas.

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www.catholicrelief.org

Church World Service is the global relief, development and refugee-assistance ministry of Protestant, Orthodox and Anglican denominations. Founded in 1946, CWS works in partnership with local organizations worldwide to support sustainable self-help development, meet emergency needs, and address the root causes of poverty and powerlessness.

475 Riverside Drive, Suite 700
New York, NY 10115-0050 USA
Phone: (800) 297-1516
Fax: (212) 870-3523
www.churchworldservice.org

The **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information. We help developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. Since our founding in 1945, we have focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people. FAO's activities comprise four main

areas: putting information within reach, sharing policy expertise, providing a meeting place for nations and bringing knowledge to the field.

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Foods Resource Bank is a Christian response to world hunger. Its goal is for hungry people to know the dignity and pride of feeding themselves by making it possible for them, through sustainable agricultural programs, to produce food for their families with extra to share, barter or sell. Foods Resource Bank endeavors to twin rural and urban communities in "growing projects" in the United States, allowing participants to give a gift only they can give. These volunteers grow crops, sell them in the United States and the resulting money is used by implementing members (many of the mainline denominations) to establish food security programs abroad. Foods Resource Bank creates solidarity between America's bounty and the needs of the world's hungry.

2141 Parkview
Kalamazoo, MI 49008 USA
Phone: (269) 349-3467
www.FoodsResourceBank.org

Heifer International is a nonprofit charitable organization working to end world hunger by giving cows, goats and other kinds of livestock, along with appropriate training to impoverished, undernourished families around the globe. In turn, these people give to others their animals' offspring, multiplying the

benefits of each donated animal. "Passing the gift" is fundamental to Heifer's approach to sustainable development. As people share their animals' offspring with others along with their knowledge and resources, an ever-expanding network of hope, dignity and self-reliance is created that expands the globe.

Since it began in 1944, Heifer has worked directly with millions of families in 128 countries and 38 U.S. states, and has affected the lives of millions more through an average of six pass-on animals for each animal it provides. Each year Heifer's message of hope reaches still others through the media and through its own publications, such as its quarterly World Ark magazine. Heifer's three learning centers in Arkansas, California and Massachusetts offer hands-on educational experiences with seminars, service learning projects and hunger immersion experiences.

1015 Louisiana Street
Little Rock, AR 72202 USA
Phone: (501) 907-2600
Fax: (501) 907-2602
www.heifer.org

International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), a humanitarian relief and development agency of Orthodox Christians, was established in 1992. Since its inception, IOCC has administered more than \$200 million in programs in more than 30 countries throughout the world. All assistance is provided solely on the basis of need, giving help to some of the most vulnerable people, including orphans, refugees and displaced persons, the elderly, school children, families and people with disabilities. The mission of IOCC is to respond

to the call of our Lord Jesus Christ to minister to those who are suffering and in need throughout the world, sharing with them God's gifts of food, shelter, economic self-sufficiency and hope.

110 West Road, Suite 360
Baltimore, Maryland 21204 USA
Phone: (410) 243-9820
Fax: (410) 243-9824
E-mail: relief@ioccc.org
www.ioccc.org

The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod (LCMS) World Relief and Human Care

is the alliance of disaster relief, self-help and human care ministries of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. The mission of the Church through LCMS World Relief and Human Care is to reach out in mercy and compassion to those in need, in the clear name of Christ and his gospel, and according to the Lutheran confessions.

Phone: (314) 996-1380
Toll Free: (800) 248-1930 ext. 1380
Fax: (314) 996-1128

Lutheran World Relief (LWR)

acts on behalf of U.S. Lutherans in response to natural disasters, humanitarian crises and chronic poverty in some 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. In partnership with local organizations, LWR supports more than 150 community projects to improve food production, health care, environment and employment, with special emphasis on training and gender equality. LWR monitors legislation on foreign aid and development, and advocates for public policies that address the root causes of hunger and poverty. LWR values the God-given gifts that each person can bring to the task of

promoting peace, justice and human dignity. LWR began its work in 1945.

Lutheran World Relief
LWR Office of Public Policy
700 Light Street
Baltimore, MD 21230-3850 USA
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122 C Street NW, Suite 125
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Phone: (202) 783-6887
or (800) LWR-LWR-2
Fax: (202) 783-5328
E-mail: lwr@lwr.org
www.lwr.org

MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger has granted more than \$28 million since 1986 to nonprofit organizations confronting hunger in the United States and abroad. MAZON (the Hebrew word for "food") awards grants principally to programs working to prevent and alleviate hunger in the United States. Grantees include emergency and direct food assistance programs, food banks, multi-service organizations, anti-hunger advocacy/education and research projects, and international hunger relief and agricultural development programs in Israel and impoverished countries.

1990 South Bundy Drive,
Suite 260
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Phone: (310) 442-0020
Fax: (310) 442-0030
www.mazon.org

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), founded in 1920 by the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches in North America, seeks to demonstrate God's love by working among people suffering from poverty, conflict, oppression and natural disaster. MCC serves as a channel of interchange by building relationships that are mutually transformative. MCC

strives for peace, justice and dignity of all people by sharing our experiences, resources and faith in Jesus Christ. MCC's priorities include disaster relief, capacity building (including Ten Thousand Villages), peace building and connecting people.

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E-mail: mailbox@mcc.org
www.mcc.org

The mission of **Physicians Against World Hunger** is to alleviate chronic hunger by supporting programs that implement microlending and education to break the hunger cycle. As part of this educational service, beginning in 2003, Physicians Against World Hunger also will make available a speaker to societies and organizations that wish to know more about world hunger.

2 Stowe Road, Suite 13
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www.pawh.org

The **World Cocoa Foundation** is a comprehensive program which "takes science into the field," improving production efficiency, increasing farmer yields and using cocoa to promote production reforestation of degraded tropical lands—all in a sustainable, environmentally responsible manner. The Foundation is supported by worldwide chocolate industry (manufacturers and processors).

Today, the world consumes about 3 millions tons of cocoa beans annually. And the worldwide demand for chocolate, the high quality product made from cocoa beans, continues to increase.

Unfortunately, an estimated one-third of the world's cocoa crop is lost to pests and diseases every year. Much of Brazil's cocoa crop already has been destroyed, and Indonesian cocoa is at risk. If serious cocoa diseases reach West Africa, where 70 percent of the world's cocoa is grown, the result could be devastating for cocoa farmers who count on cocoa for much needed income, the environment and chocolate lovers worldwide.

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www.worldcocoafoundation.org

World Concern is sharing Christ's love in word and deed with the poorest families worldwide through emergency relief, rehabilitation, and long-term development programs. Vulnerable children and families at risk are our highest priorities. Since 1955 World Concern has been living out the commitment to strengthen families by enabling them to have meaningful work and skills that allow them to be able to lead productive lives and feed their families. World Concern serves more than four million of the world's poorest people in over 80 countries each year.

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Seattle, WA 98133 USA
Phone: (800) 755-5022 or (206)
546-7201
Fax: (206) 546-7269
www.worldconcern.org

Since 1944, **World Relief** has been helping churches to assist suffering people worldwide in the name of Jesus. As the humanitarian arm of the National Association of Evangelicals, World Relief equips

churches to minister to hurting people's physical, emotional and spiritual needs. Working with local churches, World Relief serves in some of the poorest countries in the world. Its innovative ministries focus on microenterprise development, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, agricultural assistance, refugee care and emergency relief.

7 East Baltimore Street
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World Vision is a Christian relief and development organization dedicated to helping children and their communities worldwide reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty. Motivated by our faith in Jesus, we serve the poor, regardless of a person's religion, race, ethnicity, or gender, as a demonstration of God's unconditional love for all people. World Vision provides emergency assistance to children and families affected by natural disasters and civil conflict, works with communities to develop long-term solutions to alleviate poverty, and advocates for justice on behalf of the poor. World Vision serves more than 100 million people in nearly 100 countries around the world.

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Glossary

Acute hunger—A condition caused by absolute shortages of food, often due to natural disasters, or to inaccessibility of food because of armed conflict or massive collapse in purchasing power associated with disruptions in labor or food markets.

Alliance to End Hunger—Engages diverse institutions in building public will to overcome hunger in the United States and worldwide. The Alliance includes religious bodies, businesses, universities, civil rights groups and labor unions and others.

Anthropometrical measures—Comparative measurements based on height, weight and head circumference. Anthropometric measurements are commonly used as indices of growth and development for infants and children.

Antenatal care—The entire period of care provided to pregnant women between conception and birth. Also known as prenatal care.

Bed nets—A precaution used to reduce the risk of contracting malaria. Insecticide-treated bed nets greatly enhance the protection.

Block grants—Lump-sum payments from the federal government to the states, which then have wide discretion over the use of these funds.

Blueprint to End Hunger—A plan for cutting hunger in the United States in half by 2010 and eliminating it by 2015 developed by the National Anti-Hunger Organizations (NAHO), including Bread for the World.

Body mass index (BMI)—A measure of body weight relative to height. BMI can be used to determine if people are at a healthy weight, overweight, or obese.

Chronic hunger—A prolonged, consistent lack of food and nutrition that slowly erodes one's health and well-being.

Competitive foods—Foods offered at U.S. schools other than those served through USDA's school meal programs.

Complementary foods—Foods provided to infants other than breast milk.

Community therapeutic care—An intervention used to address acute hunger in which communities are mobilized to take responsibility for case finding and follow-up care.

Congregate meals—Meals that are offered to seniors in social and community centers such as senior centers, churches, and schools.

Cost of living index (COLI)—A measurement of changes in prices of goods and services over time.

Developed countries—Countries in which most people have a high economic standard of living (though there are often significant numbers of people living in poverty). Also called "industrialized countries" or "the North."

Developing countries—Low and middle-income countries in which most people have a lower standard of living with access to fewer goods and services than do most people in high-income countries. Also known as the "Third World," "the South" and the "less-developed" countries.

Deworming—Removal of intestinal parasites.

Dietary diversity—The number of different foods or food groups consumed by an individual or household over a given period of time.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans—Recommendations for nutritional health published by the USDA and the U.S Department of Health

and Human Services (HHS). These guidelines reflect the most current scientific knowledge in nutrition for preventing chronic illnesses.

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)—A U.S. federal government program that reduces or eliminates taxes for many low-income working people and provides funds in some cases of very low incomes.

Electronic benefit transfer (EBT)—An electronic system that allows a recipient to authorize transfer of their government benefits from a federal account to a retailer account to pay for products purchased. EBT systems are currently being used in many states to issue Food Stamps.

Emergency food assistance—The distribution of donated food items to hungry people. Such programs typically are run by private, nonprofit community organizations.

Entitlement—A federal guarantee that anyone eligible for a program would receive benefits regardless of the number that qualify.

Famine—An extreme collapse in local availability and access to food that causes a widespread rise in deaths from outright starvation or hunger-related illnesses.

Food access—The ability to physically acquire food. Poor people's access to food is often limited by lack of money.

Food aid—The distribution of food commodities to support development projects and emergency food assistance in situations of natural and man-made disasters.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)—U.N. agency specializing in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. FAO was founded with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural

productivity and better the condition of rural populations.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)—Branch of the USDA that administers most of the national nutrition programs.

Food availability—The availability of sufficient food in an area, country or community, either through local agricultural production or importation.

Food bank—A charitable organization that solicits, receives, inventories, stores and distributes food and grocery products from various sources to charitable organizations.

Food for education—An approach used in the developing world to increase enrollment and school attendance by providing food.

Food insecurity—A condition of uncertain availability of or ability to acquire safe, nutritious food in socially acceptable ways.

Food security—Assured access to enough nutritious food to sustain an active and healthy life with dignity.

Food Stamp Program (FSP)—Provides nutrition assistance to low-income people in the form of a debit card with monthly allotments that can be used to purchase food. The program functions as an entitlement and responds to changes in poverty and unemployment, expanding in times of economic downturn or emergency, and contracting when the economy improves.

Foods of minimal nutritional value—A term used by USDA to define the following foods that are available in U.S. schools: sodas, fondants, hard candy, chewing gum, water ices, jellies and gums, marshmallow candies, licorice, spun candy and candy-coated popcorn.

Fortification—Adding vitamins and minerals to foods or condiments that are regularly consumed by a significant proportion of the population.

Green Revolution—Modification of agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s to improve agricultural production of high-yielding varieties of grains (such as rice, wheat and corn) through the use of new technologies, including new machines, fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation and cultivation methods.

Group of 8 (G-8)—The eight wealthiest industrial countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Leaders of these countries meet annually to discuss major issues of the day and collectively address global concerns.

Healthy People Initiative of 2010—A comprehensive agenda of goals proposed by the U.S. Surgeon General to increase years of healthy life, reduce disparities in health among different population groups, and achieve access to preventive health services.

Hidden Hunger—A condition associated with vitamin and mineral deficiencies that may not be visibly apparent but over the long term can severely harm people's health.

Home-delivered meals—Sometimes called "Meals on Wheels," home-delivered meals are delivered to homebound seniors who are unable to travel to a congregate meal site.

Human Development Index (HDI)—A measure of well-being based on economic growth, educational attainment and health.

Human rights—The basic rights and freedoms afforded all human beings, including the right to food and other basic necessities, the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law.

A summary list can be found in the U. N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Hunger—A condition in which people do not get enough food to provide the nutrients (carbohydrate, fat, protein, vitamins, minerals and water) for fully productive, active and healthy lives.

Hunger Free Communities Act (HFCA)—A bipartisan bill endorsed by the Alliance to End Hunger, America's Second Harvest: The Nation's Food Bank, Bread for the World, Mazon and a number of anti-hunger and religious organizations. HFCA will launch a national effort to reduce poverty by eliminating food insecurity and hunger in half by 2010. The legislation will also strengthen grassroots groups across the country that want to improve the reach and effectiveness of the federal food assistance programs, such as the national food stamp program.

Hunger season—The seasonality of agricultural harvests leave many poor people hungry during certain months of the year because of limited food availability and food access.

Infant mortality rate (IMR)—The annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births.

Institute of Medicine (IOM)—Chartered by the National Academy of Sciences to enlist distinguished members of appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to public health.

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)—An integrated approach to child health that focuses on reducing death, illness and disability, and promoting improved growth and development among children under 5 years of age.

Intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR)—A condition in which the baby does not develop at the rate that it should.

Iodine deficiency disorder (IDD)—The world's most prevalent—yet easily preventable—cause of brain damage. IDD preys upon poor, pregnant women and preschool children.

Iron deficient anemia (IDA)—The most common nutritional disorder in the world. Approximately 30 percent of the world population are IDA.

Low birth-weight infants—Babies born weighing 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) or less. They are especially vulnerable to illness and death during the first months of life.

Malnutrition—A condition resulting from inadequate consumption (undernutrition) or excessive consumption (overnutrition) of a nutrient, which can impair physical and mental health, and can be the cause or result of infectious diseases.

Medicaid—A program sponsored by the federal government and administered by states that is intended to provide health care and health-related services to low-income individuals.

Medicare—A federal health insurance program for people age 65 and older and for individuals with disabilities.

Micronutrient deficiencies—A lack of adequate amounts of vitamins, major minerals and trace elements needed for a healthy, balanced diet.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA)—Established in February 2004, the purpose of this U.S. aid program is to focus significant new resources on developing countries that are governed well, invest in the health and education of their people and adopt sound economic policies.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—A set of objectives to improve quality of life for all people, first laid out in a series of international conferences in the 1990s, then officially adopted by the United Nations in

2000 with the Millennium Declaration. The goals serve as a road map for development to be achieved by the year 2015.

National Anti-Hunger Organizations (NAHO)—A coalition of organizations working together to end hunger in the United States. Members include America's Second Harvest, Bread for the World, Center on Hunger and Poverty, Congressional Hunger Center, End Hunger Network, Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), Interfaith Hunger Coordinators, MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger, RESULTS and Share Our Strength.

National Hunger Awareness Day—A grassroots movement founded in 2002 by America's Second Harvest: The Nation's Food Bank to raise awareness of hunger in the United States.

National School Lunch Act—Enacted in 1946 by Congress as a “measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children.”

Obesity—A form of malnutrition resulting in severe overweight.

Official development assistance (ODA)—The term used by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for grants and loans to developing countries undertaken by governments to pursue economic development at concessional financial terms.

ONE Campaign—A non-partisan movement of individuals and groups that harnesses their collective will to create meaningful change. The ONE Campaign is working for increased foreign aid, trade reform, and debt relief.

Oral rehydration therapy—An effective treatment for diarrhea made up of an inexpensive glucose and electrolyte solution.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—A group of 30 industrialized countries that pursue economic development while fostering good governance in the public sector and in corporate activity.

Political will—Impetus or motivation by political leaders to pass legislation or measures that create change or political movement on an issue.

Pouring rights—Exclusive permission granted to a beverage manufacturer or bottler to control beverage distribution at a school.

Poverty—In the United States, the Department of Health and Human Services annually sets the federal poverty line, which impacts eligibility for many safety net programs. For fiscal year 2006, the federal poverty line is \$19,350 for a family of four.

Poverty-Focused Development Assistance—Funding for effective programs that directly work to eliminate poverty over the long run for the poorest people of the world. Only about 0.39% of the U.S. budget went to PFDA in fiscal year 2005.

Poverty line—An official measure of poverty defined by national governments. In the United States, it is calculated as three times the cost of the USDA's Thrifty Food Plan, which provides a less-than-adequate diet.

Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)—Voluntary, nonprofit organizations that support community development, provide social services, protect the environment and promote the public interest. Also called nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Protein energy malnutrition—Inadequate protein intake that results in loss of energy and affects many people in developing countries.

Public Law 480 (PL 480)—U.S. food aid program intended to combat hunger and malnutrition; promote broad-based equitable and sustainable development, including agricultural development; expand international trade; develop and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities; and foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in developing countries.

Recommended dietary allowance (RDA)—The daily dietary intake level of a nutrient that is considered sufficient to meet the requirements of nearly all healthy individuals in each life-stage and gender group.

School Meal Programs—Refers to the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs. These programs provide free and reduced-price meals to children from low-income families.

School wellness—A section of the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 that requires all school districts that participate in the National School Lunch Program to have policies regarding health and nutrition, nutrition education and physical activity.

Social safety nets—Government policies and charitable programs designed to ensure basic needs are met among low-income, disabled and other vulnerable social groups. Safety nets may also provide protection against risks, such as lost income, limited access to credit or devastation from natural disaster.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)—A U.S. nutrition program that provides nutritious foods, nutrition counseling, and health care referrals to low-income pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children under five.

Staple foods—A basic food, particularly one that is widely consumed

by poor people. Staple foods vary from place to place, but are usually cereals, pulses, corn, rice, millets and plants growing from starchy foods.

Stunting—Failure to grow to normal height caused by chronic undernutrition during the formative years of childhood.

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)—The U.S. nutrition program that ensures children have access to meals when school is not in session. This program is often provided in conjunction with educational, developmental, and recreational activities.

Supplementation—Vitamin and mineral supplements provided in the form of capsules, syrups and tablets.

Sustainable development—The reduction of hunger and poverty in ways that meet basic human needs, expand economic opportunities, protect and enhance the environment, and promote pluralism and democratic participation.

Team Nutrition—A USDA effort to provide schools with nutrition education materials for children and parents, as well as materials to support physical activity.

Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)—A program providing temporary financial assistance for families with dependent children for a limited time while helping them become self-sufficient.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP)—The USDA-calculated cost of a diet for persons of different ages, and the basis upon which Food Stamp allotments are determined.

Undernutrition—A condition resulting from inadequate consumption of calories, protein and/or nutrients to meet the basic physical requirements for an active and healthy life.

Underweight—A condition in which a person is below the average, expected

or healthy weight for her or his age and height.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)—The U.N. agency responsible for programs to aid education and the health of children and mothers in developing countries.

United Nations Millennium Project Hunger Task Force (HTF)—One of 10 expert-led task forces set up to recommend the best strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The HTF is charged with providing recommendations to achieve the goal of cutting the number of hungry people in half by 2015.

Universal school breakfast—A school program that offers breakfast at no charge to all students, regardless of income.

Vitamin A deficiency (VAD)—The leading cause of preventable blindness in children. In pregnant women, VAD causes night blindness and may increase the risk of maternal mortality.

Wasting—A condition in which a person is seriously below the normal weight for his or her height due to acute undernutrition or a medical condition.

World Food Program (WFP)—The specialized agency of the United Nations providing logistical support necessary to get food to the right people at the right time in response to emergency food shortages and in development work.

World Food Summit—A meeting of 185 countries that took place in November 1996 in Rome in which the countries present pledged to cut world hunger in half by 2015.

World Health Organization (WHO)—The U.N. agency responsible for promoting health and helping people all over the world fight diseases and improve their quality of life.

Acronyms

ACCRA	American Chamber of Commerce Research Association	IDA	Iron Deficient Anemia
BMI	Body Mass Index	MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
CBPP	Center for Budget and Policy Priorities	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	NAHO	National Anti-Hunger Coalition
CACFP	Child and Adult Care Feeding Programs	NIDs	National Immunization Days
C-SNAP	Children's Sentinel Nutrition Assessment Program	NSLP	National School Lunch Program
CTC	Community Therapeutic Care	NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	ODA	Official Development Assistance
COLI	Cost of Living Index	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EITC	Earned Income Tax Credit	PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
ENP	Elderly Nutrition Program	PEM	Protein Energy Malnutrition
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer	PL 480	Public Law 480
EU	European Union	RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
EFNEP	Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	SBP	School Breakfast Program
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service	SSFSP	Simplified Summer Food Service Program
FRAC	Food Research and Action Center	WIC	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children
FSP	Food Stamp Program	SFSP	Summer Food Service Program
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	TANF	Temporary Aid to Needy Families
GAO	Government Accountability Office	TFP	Thrifty Food Plan
HFC	Hunger-Free Communities	TB	Tuberculosis
IOM	Institute of Medicine	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness	BLS	United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons	VAD	Vitamin A Deficiency
IUGR	Intrauterine Growth Retardation	FMNP	WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder	WFP	World Food Program
		WFS	World Food Summit
		WHO	World Health Organization

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Chapter 3

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