

The following glossary explains various terms used in this toolkit. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, nor are the definitions absolute; rather, this list is designed to help the reader to understand what is intended in the current text. Where a definition has been obtained from a published source, the source is cited.

WASH (WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE)

Child hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST): This approach promotes personal hygiene among children. It is based on the well established PHAST approach (see below). It uses participatory tools to engage children of primary school age and encourages them to see links between personal hygiene and health.

Community approaches to total sanitation (CATS): This is an umbrella term used by sanitation practitioners to encompass a wide range of community-based sanitation programming. The approaches used share the goal of eliminating open defecation, are rooted in community demand and leadership, are focused on behavior and social change, and are committed to local innovation.ⁱ

Community-led total sanitation (CLTS): An integrated approach to achieving and sustaining open-defecation-free (ODF) status. It involves facilitation of the community's analysis of their sanitation profile and of their practices of defecation and the consequences, leading to collective action to become ODF.ⁱⁱ

Food hygiene: Measures put in place to ensure that food is safely handled from the source to the point of consumption. Such measures include but are not limited to washing hands with soap before handling food, washing foods that are taken raw, storing food in clean containment and under appropriate temperatures, and ensuring that food is cooked properly before consumption.

Fossa alterna: A short-cycle-alternating, waterless (dry), double-pit technology designed to collect, store and partially treat excreta to make an earth-like product that can be used as a nutrient-rich soil conditioner. The pit is dug to a maximum depth of 1.5 m and requires a constant input of cover material (soil, ash and/or leaves).ⁱⁱⁱ

ACRONYMS

ACF - Accelerated child survival

AWD – Acute watery diarrhea

BCC – Behavior change communication

CATS – Community approaches to total sanitation

CHAST – Child hygiene and sanitation training

CHW – Community health worker

CLTS – Community-led total sanitation

CRF – Common results framework

EED – Environmental enteric dysfunction

GAM – Global acute malnutrition

HMIS – Health management information system

HSS – Health system strengthening

iCCM – Integrated community case management

IMAM – Integrated management of acute malnutrition

IYCF – Infant and young child feeding

IYCN – Infant and young child nutrition

Hygiene promotion: A planned approach to preventing diarrhoeal diseases through the widespread adoption of safe hygiene practices. It begins with and is built on what local people know, do and want.^{iv}

Multiple-use water schemes (MUS): Low-cost, equitable water supply systems that provide communities with water for domestic needs and for high-value agricultural production, including the rearing of livestock. They are designed for use in rural areas inhabited by smallholder farmers and generally cover ten to 40 households, although some have served many more households.^v

Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST): An approach that seeks to improve hygiene behaviors and reduce diarrheal disease by encouraging community management of water and sanitation services. It is based on the principle that participation of communities in their own projects empowers them and fosters ownership. PHAST is based on seven steps and uses participatory tools, from problem identification and analysis to planning and selection of appropriate solutions.

Sanitation: This generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.

School health club or child-to-child club: A society of pupils and teachers mandated to ensure that health issues including hygiene and sanitation promotion are sustained in the school and among the surrounding communities.

Tippy tap: A hands-free way to wash your hands that is especially appropriate for rural areas where there is no running water. It is operated by a foot lever and thus reduces the chance for bacteria transmission as the user touches only the soap.

Water quantity: Provision of facilities and services that increase the amount of water available for drinking, cooking and maintaining good hygiene practices within households, health care facilities or schools, and that reduce the time and effort required to collect the water.

Water quality: Improvement and protection of the microbiological or chemical quality of drinking water through water treatment and safe storage or by improving existing water

ACRONYMS

JMP – Joint Management Program for Water Supply and Sanitation

MAM – Moderate acute malnutrition

MIYCN – Maternal, infant and young child nutrition

MUAC – Mid-upper arm circumference

MUS – Multiple-use water schemes

NMIS – Nutrition management information system

ODF – Open defecation free

OTP – Outpatient therapeutic program

PHAST – Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation

REACH – Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition

RUTF – Ready-to-use therapeutic food

SAM – Severe acute malnutrition

SC – Stabilization center

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SFP – Supplementary feeding program

SUN – Scaling Up Nutrition

sources to protect them from outside contamination. Improved water sources, as defined by the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, include piped water on site, public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater (WHO/UNICEF, 2015).

NUTRITION

Common results framework (CRF): CRF is a tool being supported through the SUN movement. It helps define how all sectors contribute to the Nutrition agenda. Details can be found on the SUN website. www.scalingupnutrition.org

Environmental enteric dysfunction (EED): Sometimes also referred to as tropical enteropathy or environment enteropathy. EED is a sub-clinical condition thought to result from a constant environmental exposure to feces (animal and human). It is characterized by a flattening in the lining of the intestines which results in a reduced ability to absorb nutrients properly from food as well as increased permeability to bacteria and parasites. There is a growing body of evidence linking EED to stunting in young children.

Global acute malnutrition (GAM): is a prevalence rate (%) of acutely malnourished children aged 6–59 months. It is used in many situations as a measure of the nutritional status of a population and is a basic indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis. It includes prevalence of:

- **Severe acute malnutrition (SAM)**, which is the most dangerous form of undernutrition as it causes an increased mortality risk
- **Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**, which is a milder form of undernutrition; although not associated with a higher mortality risk it has consequences for physical and mental development

Indicators of nutritional status: Anthropometric indicators (height and/or weight for a given age and sex) are commonly used to measure child growth and nutritional status. Indicators of undernutrition include stunting, wasting and underweight:

- **Stunting** (low height-for-age) is an indicator of chronic undernutrition and often reflects general poor health and more distal economic and social factors.
- **Wasting** (low weight-for-height) is an indicator of acute undernutrition and is associated with increased mortality.
- **Underweight** (low weight-for-age) reflects both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Infant and young child nutrition (IYCN): Also called infant and young child feeding (IYCF) or maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN). This is the combination of nutrition interventions that covers 0–2 years — breastfeeding and complimentary feeding. Nutrition of the pregnant and lactating mother is often included as it is vital for the nutrition of the baby.

Inpatient nutrition services: Services for the management of severe acute malnutrition which are delivered on an inpatient or residential basis. Often called a stabilization center (SC), sites are normally in hospitals or high-level health centers. Children are managed on an inpatient basis when they have medically complicated cases.

Integrated community case management (iCCM): The management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea, and the screening and referral of acute malnutrition at a community level.

Integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM): A group of linked services for the management of acute malnutrition. It often includes:

- **Stabilization centers (SC)** for the inpatient management of complicated cases of severe acute malnutrition
- **Outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs)** for the outpatient management of uncomplicated cases of severe acute malnutrition
- **Supplementary feeding programs (SFPs)** for the outpatient management of moderate acute malnutrition

Malnutrition: All forms of nutrition disorders caused by a complex array of factors, including dietary inadequacy (deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in macronutrients or micronutrients), and includes both undernutrition and overnutrition and diet-related non-communicable diseases.

Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC): A measure of muscle wasting which is directly related to an increase in mortality risk. It is used in the diagnosis of acute malnutrition, especially for children aged 6 months to 5 years as well as pregnant and lactating women. A MUAC tape is placed around the mid-upper left arm of an individual to measure the circumference.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions: Interventions in sectors other than Nutrition which address some of the underlying and basic causes of undernutrition. Agriculture and WASH are the most common sectors for nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Nutrition-specific interventions: Nutrition interventions which address the immediate causes of undernutrition, such as feeding practices or access to food.

Outpatient nutrition services: Services for the management of acute malnutrition where children and carers come at regular intervals to centers for the required services (anthropometrics, health checks, nutritional product distribution, etc.). Types of outpatient services include outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs) or supplementary feeding programs (SFPs) (see IMAM definition above).

Ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF): A high-energy paste fortified with micronutrients which is used in nutritional rehabilitation of undernourished populations. It is often made with peanut paste and is sometimes called Plumpy'Nut which is actually a brand name from the original producers.

Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH): REACH is a partnership meant to strengthen UN efforts to end poverty and hunger. Its focus is on fostering collaboration, building partnerships and supporting cross-sectoral coordination. <http://www.reachpartnership.org/home>

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN): SUN is an international movement to support governments and key stakeholders to scale up nutrition-sensitive and -specific interventions. It encourages the development of Nutrition governance by supporting upstream country commitment to the Nutrition agenda, development of informed and committed leadership and targeted advocacy, as well as planning and costing tools. <http://scalingupnutrition.org>

The 1,000 days: A critical nutrition intervention window which comprises the period from the start of pregnancy to a child's second birthday. Deprivations in this window can have short- and long-term effects on development and cognitive functioning.

Undernutrition: Undernutrition occurs when the body's requirements for nutrients are unmet as a result of under consumption or impaired absorption and use of nutrients. Undernutrition commonly refers to a deficit in energy intake from macronutrients (fats, carbohydrates and proteins) or to deficiencies in specific micronutrients (vitamins and minerals). It can be either acute or chronic (WHO, 2013b).

ⁱ Field Notes: UNICEF Policy and Programming in Practice: *Community Approaches to Total Sanitation*, UNICEF (2009)

ⁱⁱ Kar et al, Handbook on Community-Led Total Sanitation, IDS (2008)

ⁱⁱⁱ MORGAN, P.; EcoSanRes (Editor) (2007): Toilets That Make Compost. Stockholm: Stockholm Environment Institute

^{iv} UNICEF (1999) A manual on Hygiene Promotion UNICEF, New York

^v Multiple-use Water Schemes, Issue 11, 2011, IWMI