Classification of severity of malnutrition in a community by prevalence of acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and underweight for children under 5 years of age (*source: WHO 2000*)			
Severity of malnutrition	Acute Malnutrition (%) (weight-for-height) <-2 z scores	Chronic Malnutrition (%) (height-for-age) <-2 z scores	Underweight (%) (weight-for-age) <-2 scores
Acceptable	<5	<20	<10
Poor	5-9	20-29	10-19
Serious	10-14	30-39	20-29
Critical	≥15	≥40	≥30

Classification of public health significance of anaemia based on the prevalence of anaemia (*source: WHO 2001*)	
Category of public health significance	Prevalence of anaemia
Normal	≤5.0
Mild	5.0-19.9
Moderate	20.0-39.9
Severe	≥40.0

Classification of public health significance of iodine deficiency disorders based on the prevalence of goiter or urinary iodine (*source: WHO 2000*)		
Category of public health significance	Total goiter rate (%)	Median urinary iodine level in school children µg/L (%)
Normal	≤5.0	≥100.0
Mild	5.0-19.9	50.0-99.9
Moderate	20.0-29.9	20.0-49.9
Severe	≥30.0	<20.0

Classification of public health significance of vitamin A deficiency in children (6-71 months) based on the prevalence of night blindness or serum retinol (*source: WHO 1996*)		
Category of public health significance	Night blindness (%)	Serum retinol <0.7 µmol/L 20 µg/dL (%)
Normal	0	<2
Mild	0 <1	≥2 <10
Moderate	≥1 <5	≥10 <20
Severe	≥5	≥20

Mortality benchmarks (*source: the Sphere Project 2004*)			
Indicator	Baseline	Benchmark for alert	Benchmark for critical emergency
Crude mortality rate	0.5/10000/day	1/10000/day	2/10000/day
U5 mortality rate	1/10000/day	2/10000/day	4/10000/day
Average baseline value based on Sub-Saharan Africa			