

2 BILLION PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH AS IN THE NORTH  
ARE SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION IN DIFFERENT FORMS.  
LET'S ELIMINATE THIS TOGETHER



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Under the aegis of FAO, WFP, IFAD and Bioersity International  
**ALLIED ALL TOGETHER**  
[www.association-allies.org](http://www.association-allies.org)

## MOBILISING FOR ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL # 1: Overcoming hunger and extreme poverty

From now until 2015:

- Halving the number of people living on less than \$1 a day
- Halving the number of people suffering from hunger in the world



Interpretation of a FAO's map 2004-2006 about The State of Food Insecurity in the World

To begin the twenty-first century auspiciously, the United Nations Member States agreed on eight key objectives to be achieved by 2015: the Millennium Development Goals.

The initiative of the Allies falls directly under the first goal.

**The scourge of hunger and poverty can be overcome, however:**

**Today in the world, more than 2 billion people suffer from malnutrition in different forms**

**1 billion people**  
suffer from  
under-nutrition

(1)

**3 to 5 million**  
children die before  
the age of 5 years  
from malnutrition

(2)

**1,4 billion**  
people live on less  
than \$1.25 per day

(3)

**IN FRANCE**  
**7.9 million**  
people live  
in poverty

(4)

(1) Source: FAO - "The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2008"

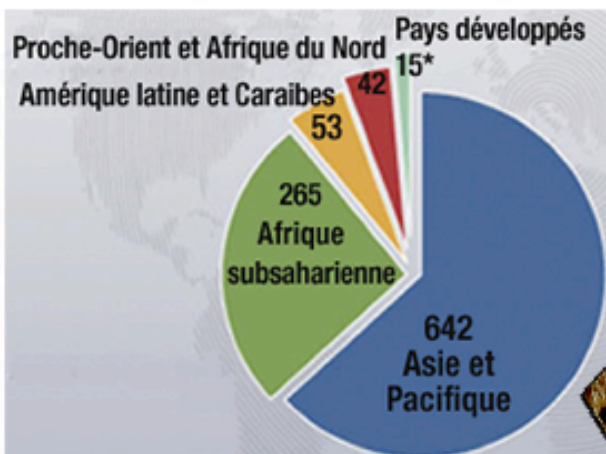
(2) Source: UNICEF 2008

(3) Source: World Bank 2005

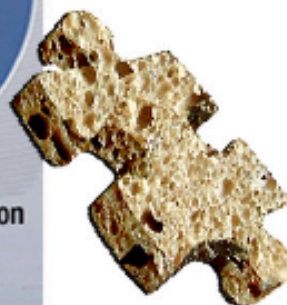
(4) Source: INSEE - "Income tax and Social Survey 2005 and 2006"

UNITE THE ACTORS OF CIVIL SOCIETY TO FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER,  
MALNUTRITION AND POVERTY

**MISSIONS:**



\*Le graphisme ci-dessous montre la répartition  
(en millions) en 2009  
des personnes sous-alimentées par région



1 / PARTICIPATE IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MILLENNIUM  
DEVELOPMENT GOAL NO. 1 SET BY THE UNITED NATIONS:  
OVERCOMING HUNGER AND EXTREME POVERTY

2 / PROMOTE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES  
FOR THE RIGHT TO FOOD, IN FRANCE AND THE WORLD.

3 / SUPPORT THE NEW STRATEGY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE  
AGAINST HUNGER, ESPECIALLY BY HELPING ITS FULL PARTICIPATION  
IN THE EXPANDED COMMITTEE FOR FOOD SAFETY.

4 / CONTRIBUTE TO CHANGING THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT  
AND FOOD SECURITY

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## SOME REALIZATIONS



### THREE MEMBERS OF ALLIÉS ARE INITIATING SUPER VEGETABLE GARDENS IN HASSI MESSAOU, ALGERIA



#### **60 m2 to feed 10 persons in 6 weeks with 80% water less on any soils, even sand**

Launched on March 22, 2010 on the occasion of World Water Day, the Super Vegetable Gardens project aims to develop local communities in desert areas by helping to achieve food self-sufficiency. At Hassi Ridha and Hassi Khouildat, two arid agricultural areas near Hassi Messaoud, new agricultural techniques have been implemented in partnership with Sodexo, Pro-Natura International, JTS Seeds, and the district agricultural services of the Hassi Messaoud.



### ALLIÉS PROMOTES AND ENCOURAGES INNOVATIVE PILOT PROJECTS: SUPPLYING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES TO THE POOREST IN FRANCE

Alliés has participated widely in the mobilisation of surplus fruit and vegetables in the European Union in favour of a better nutritional balance under realistic conditions.

The action of Allié has been instrumental in the development of the European Programme food aid to the poorest (PEAD) mobilising at the national level (Permanent Assembly of Chambers of Agriculture) and at the European level all relevant stakeholders (Commission, EU Parliament, European network of food banks and COPA).



Alliés was the interface that helped bridge authorities and NGOs involved in food aid for the provision of food donations by online gift exchange.



### TOWARDS A SOCIAL CARBON TO FIGHT POVERTY Applying carbon credits to a new development model: Niafunké's drinking water access project (Mali)

This program, financed by Veolia Environnement Foundation, aims at reinforcing local skills in water management and providing locally all required tools and methods for a sustainable distribution of drinking water in beneficiary villages. The technological solution that has been retained consists in putting in place in each village water conveying pipes fed by solar pumping systems. The annual reduction of 220 tons of CO2 emission thanks to the solar panels would help decrease the water selling price by up to 10% in the 'Niafunké' program beneficiary villages. The water selling price decrease reinforces the economical viability of drinking water access facilities and encourages the social adoption of the "paying for consumed water" principle. Lowering the water selling price lets water be available to the great majority and ensures the program durability.