



The
International Alliance
Against Hunger

introducing

National Alliances Against Hunger



allied
against hunger

Purpose

- To create commitment to eradicate hunger and poverty at local and global levels
- To establish a partnership in which everyone can contribute to this goal

Membership

- Governments
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Civil society organizations in the country
 - Farmers
 - Women
 - Fisherfolk
 - Youth
 - Religious organizations
 - Business groups

Brazil – a presidential initiative

In Brazil, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva introduced the Zero Hunger Programme (Programa Fome Zero) to reduce hunger and poverty in the country. It is managed by a National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA), comprised of government officials and civil society representatives. Local Councils for Food and Nutrition Security, made up of public sector institutions and civil society organizations, help people to survive and support community activities to improve their food security and alleviate conditions of poverty. Local actions include: a food voucher scheme, literacy courses, the installation of cisterns, family farming and food purchasing projects, the establishment of food banks, a school meal programme, school gardens, and community initiatives to stem hunger. The Government also organized a congress on food security to allow for nation-wide consultation on national strategies to enhance food security.



The Minister of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger of Brazil, Mr Patrus Ananias, at the WSF.

Burkina Faso – a partnership of civil society organizations

The National Alliance of Burkina Faso has established partnerships with 20 civil society organizations and, thanks to the partnership with the Telefood Club of the University of Ouagadougou, it has sponsored workshops on adding value to wildlife, forestry and fishery products. Its Pledge to End Hunger makes commitments to hold an annual advocacy campaign to highlight the value of local produce; to finance micro-projects proposed and led by rural organizations; and to assist rural organizations in managing the loans.

Areas of Action

- Advocacy
- Direct Assistance

In some countries, the need for raising awareness and advocating for action on political issues will be paramount. In others, meeting the immediate and longer-term needs of the poor and hungry will be the priority.

Pledge to End Hunger

Each National Alliance will give concrete expression to its commitment in the form of a Pledge to End Hunger with specific time-bound goals and will hold itself accountable for achieving the goals which it has set for itself.

Joining International Networks

National Alliances may link with others through the International Alliance against Hunger.

The strongly committed and action-oriented Food Security Coalition in Brazil is now working with Haiti to establish a National Alliance against Hunger in Haiti. The two countries will work together in a twinning arrangement to improve national food security in Haiti through natural resource management and sustainable local development.



The Assistant FAO Representative in Burkina Faso gives a speech during the launching ceremony of Telefood projects 2004 at Yabogan (Province of Ioba)

India – a community initiative

In the villages of Meghalaya, Northeastern India, villagers are planning to build an Alliance against Hunger starting at the local community level and have already received support from NGOs associated with a project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), church groups, the State Government of Meghalaya together with the Ministry of Food in New Delhi. This community initiative is due to be launched in November 2005.



Drawing a seasonal food calendar using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) with the local community in the process of building alliances against hunger, Meghalaya, India.

United States of America – an NGO initiative

The National Alliance of the United States, founded by the NGO Bread for the World, includes religious bodies, food banks, businesses, labor unions and foundations. Its purpose is to foster the commitment required to overcome hunger. Activities include participation in: the ONE Campaign, advocating national aid and trade policies more supportive of progress in eradicating world hunger and poverty; and the Make Hunger History Campaign to reduce food insecurity in the United States. The US Alliance recently agreed to partner with Ghana's Alliance against Hunger.



Activists: US activists with Bread for the World attend the G8 meeting in Scotland in support of the ONE Campaign

What is the International Alliance Against Hunger

Mission

To eradicate world hunger and poverty by fostering the necessary political will and by taking appropriate actions.

Membership

National Alliances against Hunger
International governmental, non-governmental and civil society organizations active in the fight against hunger and poverty

Areas of Action

- Advocacy
- Nurturing national alliances

The Alliance

- Provides a forum for governments and civil society to dialogue;
- gives expression to the aspirations of the poor and hungry and engages them as full partners in the search for solutions to end hunger and poverty;
- promotes mutually supportive actions by governments and civil society in the fight against hunger and poverty;
- reinforces worldwide efforts to achieve the World Food Summit objective of reducing by half the number of the undernourished by not later than 2015, and hence of achieving the first of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- supports countries setting up National Alliances.



Model Pledge to End Hunger

Pledge	Pledging Organization	Target Date
Goals with direct impact on the food security status of individuals		
1. Engage 250 communities (40 000 persons) in community-based food security programmes	NAAH	31 December 2006
2. Provide daily school lunches for 120 000 primary school children	Ministry of Education	16 October 2007 (World Food Day)
Goals with indirect impact on the food security status of individuals		
1. Obtain parliamentary approval of Right to Food legislation before next general election	NAAH	(Date of next general election to be filled in)
2. Introduce and promote the availability of new drought resistant maize varieties in local seed markets	Local Rotary Club	1 October 2006



For further information please visit our Website at:
www.iaahp.net

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