Scholarly and Peer-Reviewed References Cited

Ahmed, Akhter, and Sajjad, Zhoir, and Kumar, Shubh, and Chowdhury Omar.
1995 Employment for poverty reduction and food security In Bangladesh's food-for-work program and alternatives to improve food security. Edited by Joachim von Braun pp. 46-74. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C.

Anonymous

The Milken Institute Global conference this year brought up the important topic of global hunger and potential solutions. This report focuses on organizations which contribute to food aid and the alleviation of global hunger in suffering countries, as well as how genetics research in crops and food production is necessary.


Barrett, Christopher and Holden, Stein and Clay, Daniel

Borlaug, Norman B.

Chatterjee, Samir

Chrispeels, Maarten J.

Collier, Paul

Essex, Jamey

Fabrice DeClerck, Jane C. Ingram and Cristina M. Rumbaitis del Rio

This article focuses on the Millennium Development Goals which is something the UN began in September of 2000 and aims to cut extreme poverty in half by 2015. They look to do this through the use of ecologists who are experts in ecosystems and have fundamental knowledge on how to create clean water sources, renewable sources of food as well as ending things like unnecessary disease and finding better sources of energy.

Gedamu, Ashenafi
2006 Food for work program and its implications on food security: A critical review with a practical example from the Amhara region, Ethiopia. Journal of Agriculture
Ethiopia, one of the poorest countries, does not meet the minimum food consumption caloric intake of 2,200 calories. The Food for Work (FFW) program allows individuals to increase their caloric intake by 30%. However, there are difficulties in the implementation of FFW because of "crowding out effects" in which time and resources are taken away from individuals, during essential harvest seasons, in order for them to work for FFW.

Goklany IM.


Herforth, Anna, and Per Pinstrup-Anderson.


Holmen, Hans


Jamil, Kaiser


Jordan, Carl F.


Lewis, Robert G.


Neumayer, Eric


Obermaier, Gabriele, and Gabriele Schrufer.


Paarlberg, Robert


Powledge, F.


Serageldin, Ismail.


A simple increase in food production does not grant easier access to malnourished populations. Programs to alleviate hunger must focus on accessibility, access and use in order to assure that those who cannot afford food on their own receive the right nutrients in the right amounts. School meal programs, work-for-food programs and an increased focus on the needs of women and girls have shown the most promising results in the battle against hunger.

Sheeran, Josette.

Zaharidas, Nikolaos, Travis, Rick and Ward, James B.


**Other References Cited**

Anonymous


Begley, Sharon


Figure 1. Members of a Food for Work program in Angola, a rural location in the southwest part of Africa, clearing a field. In return they will receive food. [http://www.usaid.gov/ao/photo_economic.html](http://www.usaid.gov/ao/photo_economic.html) (figure 1).