

FAQs on poverty, access and livelihood

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What is poverty?

Condition not sufficient to meet the basic needs

Are technologies available to increase food?

Lot of technologies in agriculture/fisheries/livestock

Do peoples suffer from hunger?

Yes, a significant portion suffer....

Why Amartya Sen was awarded?

Famine and hunger depend on access to food, rather than availability

Why Dr Yunus was awarded?

Easy access to credit

Are same outcomes found from green revolution, IRD and SLA?

No.....

What is livelihood and when it is sustainable?

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living.

A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Chambers and Conway, 1992). Thus, Livelihoods are **sustainable** when they:

- are resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses;
- are not dependent upon external support;
- maintain the long-term productivity of natural resources

What are the types of sustainability?

Environmental sustainability

is achieved when the productivity of life-supporting natural resources is conserved or enhanced for use by future generations.

Economic sustainability

is achieved when a given level of expenditure can be maintained over time

Social sustainability

is achieved when social exclusion is minimised and social equity maximised

Institutional sustainability

is achieved when prevailing structures and processes have the capacity to continue to perform their functions over the long term.