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UN Millennium development goals

# Poverty alleviation as Millennium development challenge and ways to overcome

United Nation figures suggest that more than seven hundred million people out of the total population of the world live under extreme poverty. People from poor nations find it hard to meet both ends. These people face extreme difficulties, for the very basic needs like healthcare, education, and access to clean water. Among these, more than half of the people live in less than $1.90 a day (Sachs). There are many studies which categorize Sub- Saharan African countries as top among the impoverished countries. Throughout the world, the poverty rate ranges from 16.1 to 17. 2 percent (Sachs). These statistics are for rural areas, which are three times more compared to urban settlements. An alarming fact also suggests that having a decent job, also not guarantees a satisfactory life. A recent study conducted through the platform of United Nation mentions that eight percent of employed workers are forced to spend life in extreme circumstances. Poverty is restricted with having no money, rather it also takes the form of unemployment, social segregation and high vulnerability to threats like natural disasters and disease.

## **Ways to Overcome**

At present, there are many countries which have employed the most modern means to overcome this issue. These countries are also facilitated by different non- governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations. Considering the steps initiated by these stakeholders, it is right to argue that the following measures might help in sorting this matter timely;

* Children or adults from underdeveloped countries should be provided with vocational training. By this way, they can add considerable financial input to the gross income of their countries.
* Multinational companies should explore the markets of underdeveloped countries- it will provide opportunities to local investors in uplifting their domestic products.
* The state governments must work for providing employment opportunities to its people.
* The developed countries should provide an opportunity for people from underdeveloped countries to immigrate. The remittances could that’s how to serve many purposes for the impoverished community.
* Industrialists and investors from developed countries should invest in building small plants or manufacturing units which can provide an opportunity for people in less developed countries.

# Global health and diseases as millennium development challenge and ways to overcome

Global health is related to health issues and disease prevention throughout the whole world. Excluding some diseases which threaten health care in some specific countries, malaria and HIV/ AIDS are the health care threat for the complete world. United Nation categorizes health care threat as the second most common threat to the world population. UN categorizes health risk as identifying regional or global mortality and disease implication. Other than blood pressure, obesity, extended tobacco usage, and physical inactivity, HIV/AIDS and malaria pose sewer threat to Urban and rural populations around the globe. In light of the Millennium development challenges, the health care experts divide the health issues in different tiers. The tier one includes communicable diseases for example, maternal, paternal or national disorders. The tier includes diseases are non- communicable and includes cardiovascular disorders. Injury and burns are included in the third tier. Global health care risks have made the entire population so vulnerable that United Nations categorize this on second priority in millennium development goals.

## **Ways to Overcome**

A study presented at the World economic forum suggests various ways to overcome global health issues and challenges (“Here’s How We Can Overcome Global Health Challenges”) . Particular to the HIV/ AIDS and Malaria, the study suggests the following measures;

*Economic growth*: Countries which strive to better their economy, benefits their citizens in health care provision. Since their economy supports the provision of modern health care facilities to their citizens, that’s how countries with better economies suffer from fewer diseases.

*Financing for health:* Financing for health is a practice adopted by different NGOs and INGOs. By this way, these organizations collaborate with different countries to provide easy financing for curing health problems. In this way, it becomes more adaptable to fight diseases like HIV/ AIDS and Malaria, since their cure is expensive in many underdeveloped countries.

*Health as a priority*: unlike some much-developed countries, the growing economies and the underdeveloped countries don’t pool in many resources to the health sector. If help in a collaborative manner, these countries might become able to combat such diseases.

# Human rights issues as millennium development challenge and ways to overcome

Human rights are the inherent rights of each person, by virtue of their being a human. These rights are universal, and irrespective of nationality, race or ethnicity, each person qualifies for the provision of human rights. Human rights remains the same for everyone on earth. Neither state can take away these rights by any form from its people, rather the state government acts as the primary actor for assuring rights to the citizens. Since the human rights violations have been noticed in many countries (including some developed countries), therefore United Nations consider this a millennium development challenge. There is not any proper mechanism which makes the violations measurable or visible, different scholars argue that “any form of negligence toward any living soul is categorized as a violation of human rights.” Since the world is witnessing many conflicts in different countries, thus many states party to those conflicts become a precursor for such violations. Since many of these conflicts are not time-bound, therefore United Nations consider this violation of human rights challenges in meeting millennium development goals.

## **Ways to Overcome**

The human rights violations are an extended phenomenon. Each country of this world is a party in eradicating such violations by one way or another. There are many studies which shed light on this subject. However, the United Nations Human rights office of the High Commissioner elaborates some key directions which can work in assuring human rights protection for each person of the planet. These are;

*Prevention of Violations*: The state governments must ensure that no violations in any form should take place inside their territory. The regional offices and various international monitory organizations make sure that such violations don’t take place.

*Strengthening protection*: There is a large number of the population displaced as a result of conflict, guerilla wars or freedom struggle. For example, in Syria, Palestine, and Kashmir, etc. by strengthening their protection, human rights violations can be squeezed and ultimately eliminated.

Works Cited:

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