

Cultural Daily

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8 Resources Poverty-Stricken Countries Need

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People are always looking for ways to help others in their communities, but countries can make a more meaningful difference by providing global assistance. Less-developed nations don't always have access to the items and experts to prevent rising waves of crime, hunger and other crises. Here are eight resources poverty-stricken countries need that other nations and humanitarian groups can provide with enough funding and volunteers.

1. Access to Clean Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is one of the most critical resources for countries in poverty. Dehydration leads to suppressed immune systems and disrupts bodily functions. People can't survive without water, but [one in three individuals](#) can't access clean water where they live. Digging wells and building sanitation facilities would change lives and help future generations in poverty-stricken countries.

2. Affordable Electricity Grids

Homes with electricity are more comfortable and promote long-term wellness by connecting workers to employers, children to schools and families to the rest of the world. Many countries don't have power grids, and many residents couldn't afford them if they existed.

Sustainable electricity technology would make this modern utility more accessible and prevent 3 billion people from [cooking with harmful fuels](#) like kerosene and dung. It's another way experts can demonstrate how to empower poor countries and set them up for independent success.

3. Sustainable Farming Resources

Lending aid to those in need is one way to help developing nations, but it won't lift people out of poverty permanently. They need to become self-sufficient to transform their lives, which is why sustainable farming is one of the most essential resources they need. It provides year-round jobs to lower the country's unemployment rate and boost the economy. When people have long-term employment, any country [becomes empowered to end poverty](#) and give residents the necessary tools for generational success.

4. Year-Round Access to Food

Planting and harvesting seasons come and go, but nations without resources like national farming infrastructure and investment by the food industry may not have access to food year-round.

Corporations and governments can work together to form resources for countries in poverty by sending supplies for vertical farming in greenhouses and building highways for regular shipments to local markets.

5. Equal Access to Education

Developing countries lack education facilities and resources to lift generations of children out of poverty. Without the latest textbooks, technology and education professionals, 59 million kids [can't receive an education](#) where they live. Humanitarian groups can work with local and national governments to establish schools, updated learning materials and training institutes. If more young people can get an education, they'll learn how to give back to their communities or nation and make it stronger for the next generation.

6. Improved Health Care Facilities

People can't build facilities and pay for health care if they live in poverty. Outside groups must construct the necessary infrastructure and employ professionals to solve this issue. Affordable health care lifts people out of poverty because they can take care of themselves and have the strength to provide for their loved ones. Training residents to work in the medical field is also essential. Locals will feel more comfortable approaching them because they have community roots.

7. Natural Disaster Response Abilities

If everything is going well for a developing country and it's finally making progress with jobs, infrastructure, health care and more, a natural disaster can set everything back. Consider where a poverty-stricken nation is to learn more about the weather systems or disasters that are most common in their region.

Supplying regular financial aid to response groups will keep people from falling into poverty after life-changing events like hurricanes, earthquakes or wildfires. It's another way people can figure out how to empower poor countries long term.

8. Tools to Fight Climate Change

Climate change isn't a future battle. Environmental experts say it's already here. More frequent disastrous weather events and warming global temperatures affect how countries grow and distribute food or succeed in rebuilding after previous disasters. Poverty-stricken countries need extra assistance to rebuild and fortify their cities against future climate change events. Rising sea levels will [push 100 million people into poverty](#) by 2030 by destroying homes and infrastructure, so financial resources will become life-saving if governments can afford to protect their residents.

Learn More About Resources for Poverty-Stricken Countries

Everyone should learn how to help poverty-stricken nations beyond sending a few meals or donating time and effort during volunteer trips. Long-term change is the best way to help people. If developing countries can empower residents with more jobs, better health care and essentials like farming infrastructure, lives will improve because the nation will become self-sufficient.

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