

## Third World Countries

Syria is a third world country. This is due to the civil war. This war has caused for the country to lose \$143 billion dollars in 2013 and by the end of 2015 the country would've lost \$237 million dollars. It is said that around one third of Syria's housing, healthcare and education has been destroyed by the war. Also 35.3% of the damage caused by war is server damage, 37.0% is moderate damage and 27.7% is completely destroyed. The total amount of damaged structures is 109,393 which has forced people to be homeless, workless, no education and without money which has led to it becoming a third world country. In 2008 drought was a big issue for Syria causing people to have very low levels of water, however the problem was slightly improved in 2009

Third world countries face many problems everyday. People around the world aren't paying a significant amount of attention to these issues even though some are life-threatening to individuals living in countries like Mali, Mozambique and Haiti. Poverty is the main concern that surrounds third world countries. One branch to the poverty predicament is water pollution/dirty water; research shows that more people die every year from drinking unsanitary water than from any other sort of violence. In January 2018, the leader of the United Nations Environment and the head of the World Health Organisation signed an agreement to help improve actions to help end pollution problems around the globe. The two companies are trying to improve the coordination of the chemical and waste management, including food quality and water quality dilemmas.



Another concerning issue that third world countries face is that they lack health and nutrition supplies and also electricity supplies, 79% of people living in developing countries lack health and nutrition supplies and electricity supplies, this means that people are more open to diseases and illnesses. 15,000 children under 5 die everyday because they've caught serious diseases and infections when they were toddlers. One final problem that developing countries encounter is that there is a higher percentage of violence to women and young girls. This could either be sexual violence or physical violence; women are harassed in developing countries as the country is closed off to the outside world and that they have their own 'tradition', per say. According to a website, 36.6% of harassed women are likely to live in the African region and 37.7% live in the Asian region. Overall, third world/developing countries face many issues in their daily lives that can be life-threatening.

### **Education:**

There are around 57 million children who don't have a school to go to. The UN's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation exclaims in some areas in the world it could take 70 years before there are enough primary school places for every child. Less than 20% of aid for education goes to low-income countries. But it costs an average of \$1.25 a day per child in developing countries to provide 13 years of education therefore there is not enough money being given to developing countries for education of the youth.

Healthcare is a massive problem for people in third world countries. More than 1 billion people lack access to healthcare services. The richest 15% have access to over 90% of the world's medicines leaving 85% of world consumers underserved and without access to the necessities of healthcare. In third world countries ten million people die of illnesses that could have been cured if they had access to the right healthcare services and treatment. Around half the world are third world countries, over 3 billion people live on less than £2.50 a day which isn't even enough to buy a small bottle of calpol.

## **Children and poverty:**

The global estimate of extreme child poverty is based on data from 89 countries, with 83 per cent coming from developing countries. Sub-Saharan Africa has both the highest rates of children living in extreme poverty at just under 50 per cent, and the largest share of the world's extremely poor children, at just over 50 per cent. South Asia has the second highest population at nearly 36 per cent with over 30 per cent of very poor children living in India alone. More than four out of five children in extreme poverty live in rural areas. Anthony Lake of Unicef said "Children are not only more likely to be extreme poverty; the effects of poverty are most damaging to children."

## **The ration for sanitary products**

Over 1.2 billion women around the world do not have access to the basic sanitation, making their periods a huge challenge every month. In some areas of Nepal, girls and women have to sleep in animal shelters during their period without any access to food or clean water which in extreme cases lead to illness and death.

As you can see, the problems in developing countries are life threatening, especially to families and younger children. You can help the less fortunate by donating to charity or participating in fundraisers just to help them live better lives.

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