

# Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity Everywhere.

## 1- Introduction-

Owing to global interconnectedness, natural disasters, conflicts, wars and <sup>lack of basic necessities</sup> crises anywhere can have undesirable consequences on other places in terms of economic crisis, terrorism and migrant crisis.

## 2- Contextualizing the Key terms

### 2.1- What is poverty?

- Dearth of basic necessities
- Poor public health
- Lack of proper education
- Unemployment
- Poor Infrastructure

### 2.2- What is prosperity?

Prosperity is underpinned by inclusive society with a strong social contract that protects the fundamental security and liberty of every individual.

## 3- Why poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere

### 3.1- Economic degradation in one region



leads to decreased demand of goods and services from other region affecting their export.

Case In Point: Economic degradation in Argentina affecting Brazil (World Bank)

3.2- Spread of infectious diseases across international borders can lead to global health crisis.

Case in Point: Covid-19 (WHO)

(Migrant crisis in Europe due to)

3.3. Migrant crisis can lead to undesirable pressure on local resources and infrastructure of source country.

Case in Point: Migrant crisis in Europe due to civil war in Syria (2015-2016) (NYT)

3.4. Terrorist group can operate across borders threatening regional and global security.

Case in point: 9/11 attack on US, 2001 (NYT)

3.5- Political conflict in one region can lead to inflation at global level.

Case in point: Russia Ukraine war  $\rightarrow$  oil price hike globally (Oxford institute for energy studies)



3.6 Change in regional climate patterns can influence global climate patterns

Case in point: Amazon deforestation (Al-Jazeera)

3.7 Regional instability can weaken global institutions making it harder to access global challenges.

3.8 Natural disasters results in disruption of global supply chain worldwide.

Case in point: Japanese Tsunami 2011 (BBC)

4. Way forwards: How can we deal with poverty so that it cannot affect prosperity at global level.

4.1 Encourage countries to diversify their trade partners and products.

4.2 Strengthen international health regulations and establish clear guidelines for responding to outbreaks

4.3 Foster international co-operation to share the responsibility of hosting refugees



and migrants.

4.4 Enhance intelligence sharing and co-ordination between countries to disrupt terrorist networks.

4.5 Encourage diplomatic efforts to resolve political conflicts peacefully.

## 5. Conclusion

### Essay

In the light of global interconnectivity lack of basic necessities, disasters, conflicts wars and crimes anywhere in the world have undesirable impacts on other regions in the form of economic crisis, terrorism and migrant crisis.

Lesser demand of goods and services from a targeted country leads to have a devastating impacts on respective country's export. Infectious disease which spread globally can lead to global health crisis also, migrant



crisis have undesirable pressure on infrastructure of source country. Moreover, political conflicts at a specific region can spark inflation at global level. So, regional instability can weaken global institutions making it harder to deal with global challenges. Furthermore, regional climate change and natural disasters can provoke disruptions in global supply chain worldwide. To deal with these issues, we can foster international cooperation to address economic interdependences and shared interest. Furthermore, by encouraging diplomatic efforts, we can resolve political conflicts peacefully.

Before delving into the discussion of how poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere, it is crucial to explain these terminologies. Following few paragraphs will be dedicated to explaining



these terminologies.

**Poverty** is a state in which a person or community lack financial resources and other essentials for a minimum standard of living. It has far-reaching consequences like limited access to education and job opportunities, poor health outcomes and reduced life expectancy, social unrest and political instability, perpetuation of inequality and discrimination. Poverty can be at individual level and can be at societal level. At individual level, it results in social, physical and mental issues but at societal level it can lead to crime, conflicts and terrorism. While **Prosperity** is underpinned by inclusive society with a strong social contract that protects fundamental rights, security and liberty of every individual. We can also define prosperity as



inclusive society, open economy and empowered people creating a society that promotes wellbeing.

A person is said to be prosperous if he has better living conditions, proper health facilities, personal freedom and proper education. At societal level prosperity includes good governance, economic growth and safety security.

After having explained in detail what the terms poverty and prosperity are, following few paragraphs will be dedicated to establishing how poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere.

Firstly, Economic degradation in one region leads to decrease demand of goods and services from other region affecting their export. Due to economic degradation purchasing power of the affected region is reduced which indirectly affect economy of exporter country. For



example Economic degradation in Argentina affecting Brazil's export (World Bank).

Argentina economy had struggled with high inflation and political instability which resultantly reduced exports from Brazil, affecting its industries like agriculture industry. Also Argentina energy company reduced investments in Argentina's Brazil's energy sector. Furthermore Brazil export to Argentina decreased by 25% between 2017 and 2020. In short economic degradation in one region has terrifying effects at global level.

Secondly, spread of infectious diseases across international borders can lead to global health crisis. It is imperative that infectious disease can spread quickly across borders through travel, trade and migration. Different disease like AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis can spread quickly. In recent year we all have seen COVID-19 pandemic which first identified



in Wuhan China but later on spread globally. It had widespread effects at global level like economic disruptions, travel restrictions and strain on health care system. (WHO). In short any health condition originated in one region can have global level effects.

Thirdly, migrant crisis can lead to undesirable pressure on local resources and infrastructure of source country. The sudden arrival of large number of people can lead to resource depletion including food, water and energy. Also, the increased demand for housing, transportation and sanitation services can put a strain on existing infrastructure leading to issues like overcrowding, traffic congestion and sanitation problems. For example Migrant crisis in Europe due to civil war in Syria (New York Times). The crisis put pressure on local resources



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and infrastructure, leading to strain on public services, housing, healthcare and education. Briefly, we can say that any type of crisis in one region have drastic effects on others.

Fourthly, terrorist groups can operate across borders threatening regional and global security. We can see disruptions caused by terrorist in one region have drastic effects on others in the form of security challenges. Moreover it can effect trade globally. For example **9/11 attack on US, 2001 (NYT)**. This attack explains well about security challenges and trade disruptions all over the world because terrorist group attacked on the world trade center. In short security challenges in one region have bad impacts on other regions.

Fifthly, political conflicts at one



region can lead to inflation at global level. Conflicts can disrupt trade and investment flows leading to shortages and price increases.

We have also seen that political instability can lead to currency devaluations, making imports more expensive and driving inflation.

We can have an example of **Russia Ukraine conflict (2022)**. This

conflict had badly impact energy, food and oil prices all over the world. (Oxford institute for energy studies).

Sixthly, change in regional climate patterns can influence global climate patterns through disrupted atmospheric circulations. Deforestation alters local atmospheric conditions, impacting global wind patterns. It also amplifies global warming as stored carbon is released and forest carbon sequestration power is reduced. We can take example



of Amazon deforestation (Al-Jazeera).  
Deforestation in Amazon has far-reaching impacts on global climate patterns as 15% of Amazon rainforest loss leads to 5% decrease in global atmospheric precipitation and 10% increase in global temperatures. So, we can say that regional and global climate patterns are interconnected.

Seventhly, regional instability can weaken global institutions making it harder to address global challenges. Regional instability can lead to fragmentation as nations prioritize their own interests over global co-operations, making it harder to address global challenges that require collective action. For example, political tension in south china sea have strained relations among nation in the region, making it harder to address global challenges like maritime security and trade. So, we can say that instability



at one specific region affect other regions at global level.

Lastly, natural disasters results in disruption of global supply chain worldwide. Disasters can result in damage to infrastructure, shippings and factories which lead to reduce economic growth and trade. In short disasters can lead to price hike and inflation. We can take example of Japanese Tsunami, 2011 (BBC) it affected global automotive and electronics supply chain. This disaster had significant economic implications, including <sup>a decline in</sup> Japan's GDP, a disruption to global supply chain. In a nutshell, disasters at one area have impacts on global supply chains.

After having discussed that how poverty is a threat to prosperity, now we will discuss in next few paragraphs that how can we deal with poverty



so that it cannot affect prosperity at global level.

Firstly encourage countries to diversify their trade partners and products. It can reduce dependency on a single market for products. It can increase resilience to economic shocks and geopolitical tensions. It will reduce vulnerability to global supply chain disruptions. It can also enhance economic co-operation and diplomacy among nations. So, by encouraging countries to diversify their trade partners we can deal with shock-waves of poverty efficiently.

Secondly, we should strengthen international health regulations and establish clear guidelines for responding to outbreaks. It will improve global preparedness and response to public health threats, reduce the spread of disease across borders. It will also



Fosters collaboration on research, development and distribution of medical countermeasures.

Thirdly, we can foster international cooperation to share the responsibility of hosting refugees and migrants. It will reduce burden on host countries and communities. It will improve the management of refugees and migrant flows. It will also encourage diplomatic efforts to address root cause of displacement.

Fourthly, we should enhance intelligence sharing and co-ordination between countries to disrupt terrorist networks. It will reduce risk of terrorist attacks and improved global security. It will enhance understanding of terrorist networks and operations. This can be achieved by establishing secure communication channels and protocols for sharing intelligence.



Lastly, We should encourage diplomatic efforts to resolve political conflicts peacefully. It will reduce the risk of violence and war, promote dialogues and understanding between parties, and foster greater regional and global stability. By using all these ways we can lessen chances of poverty to spread at global level.

In a nutshell, the adage "poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere" rings true in today's interconnected world. Poverty's far-reaching consequences, from social unrest to economic instability, know no borders. As such, it is our collective responsibility to address this pressing issue, both within our own community and globally. By working together to implement sustainable solutions, we can create a more equitable and prosperous world for all, where the benefits



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of economic growth are shared by everyone and the cycle of poverty is broken for everyone one and for all. Only then we can ensure that prosperity is truly a reality for all and that the threat of poverty is relegated to the history books

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