Corporations that abuse human rights are a threat to SDGs and our planet

By: Bobbi Ramkant

One of the major processes at the United Nations (UN) that gives hope for a better tomorrow is “no one left behind.” In the UN’s bantering on “transformations corporate and other business enterprises with respect for human rights,”

Hereafter, the SDGs with examples how transnational trade and helped build the UN’s ultimate purpose.

Pablo Fajardo, representative of the Union of People Affected by Chevron in Ecuador. He has presented that the corporate capture. Furthermore, the bantering on SDGs and human rights, as seen in this provision, return the public health laws: Article 5.3 of this treaty, guide to stop tobacco industry interference in public health policy. This treaty, formally known as the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) as an observer (part of the Conference of the Parties to the WHO FCTC).

Karin Nansen, chair of Friends of the Earth International said: “Environmental and human rights defenders are on the frontline of resisting the violations committed by transnational corporations, enduring systematic attacks of intimidation, silencing, violence, and/or extrajudicial killings. They are also exposed to risks from threats against their lives and the lives of their loved ones. We call on the European governments and the European Union (EU) to participate constructively in the negotiations on the UN Binding Treaty. In Vienna the EU would be in touch with its Multilateral Investment Guarantee.”

Currently active parties in the field of the Palais de Nation representing how the EU has been in close dialogue with various international organizations, trade unions, civil society organizations are speaking up too. Those are the voices of affected people that this congress of human rights is to discuss ways to end trade with harmful products involving human rights and environmental damages. That is why we need laws and policies in place to not abuse corporations that areEDITED PAGE 3

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The Eradication of Poverty: A Distant Dream in Afghanistan

Yesterday was International Day for the Eradication of Poverty which every year is marked throughout the world on October 20. In Afghanistan, it was observed on October 20 in 2018. It is a day to remember and reflect on the global action against poverty. In Afghanistan, the poverty rate has been on the rise due to the lack of economic development, security issues, and political instability. Despite the efforts of the government and international organizations, the eradication of poverty remains a distant dream.

The government has implemented various programs to address poverty, including the Assistance Program for the Poor (APP), the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS), and the Social Safety Net Program (SSNP). However, these programs have faced several challenges, including a lack of coordination among different stakeholders, inadequate funding, and insufficient monitoring and evaluation.

In addition, the political instability in Afghanistan has led to a lack of investment in social services, which has further contributed to poverty. The conflict between different political factions and the Taliban has resulted in a lack of security and stability, making it difficult for people to access basic necessities such as food, healthcare, and education. Moreover, the lack of infrastructure, including roads and water systems, has made it difficult for people to access social services.

Despite these challenges, the government and international organizations continue to work towards the eradication of poverty in Afghanistan. The United Nations has set several targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the eradication of poverty by 2030. The Afghan government has also set a target to reduce the poverty rate to 8% by 2022. However, much work remains to be done to achieve these targets.

The eradication of poverty is a complex and multi-faceted issue that requires the involvement of all stakeholders, including the government, international organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector. A holistic approach that addresses the root causes of poverty, such as lack of access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, is necessary to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty.

In conclusion, the eradication of poverty in Afghanistan is a challenging and long-term process that requires sustained effort and commitment from all stakeholders. The government and international organizations must work together to address the root causes of poverty and ensure that everyone has access to basic necessities, including food, healthcare, and education, to achieve a future free from poverty.

By: Naser Koshan

The views and expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or opinions of the Daily Outlook Afghanistan.

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