

5TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY

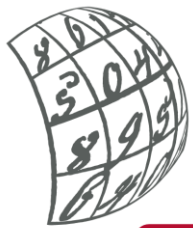


UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
PRAVNI FAKULTET



University of Maribor

Faculty of
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arrs

SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY

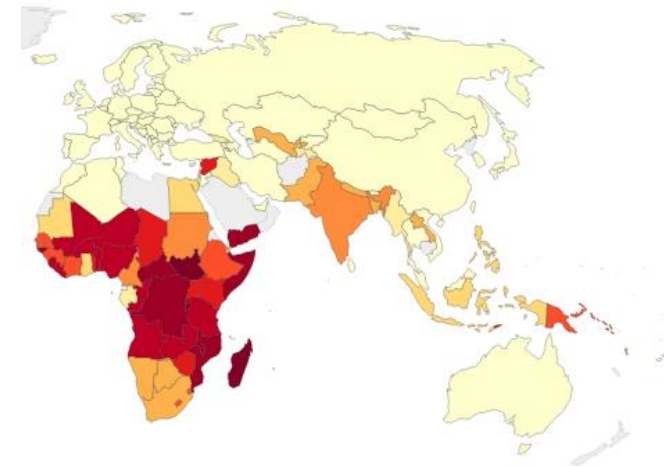
1. SDG: NO POVERTY

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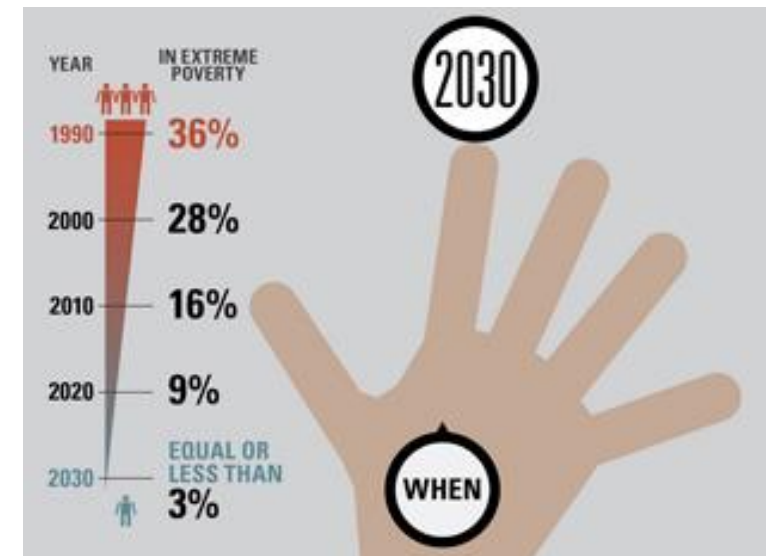
Poverty as a global challenge

- Poverty → material and social deprivation
- 10% of the world's population lives in extreme poverty (700 million people)
- Groups that are the most exposed to poverty: people in developing countries, rural population, women and children
- Epidemiological situation → increased poverty rate
- The causes and consequences of poverty



Key milestones in poverty eradication

- Copenhagen Declaration (1995)
- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002)
- Future We Want (2012)
- Agenda 2030 (2015)
 - eradicate extreme poverty, halve the number of the poor, strengthen cooperation between developed and developing countries, and others.



International actions to end poverty

The European Union contribution to poverty reduction → European Economic Community, The Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), Europe 2020 Strategy

International non-governmental humanitarian organizations:

- WFP (World Food Programme),
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization),
- WHO (World Health Organization),
- UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund),
- ILO (International Labour Organization),
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme),
- UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
- UNIDO (UN Industrial Development Organization) and
- Red Cross EU Office



The achievement of the discussed goal in local communities of Slovenia

- Poverty → complex problem → present nationally and globally
- Statistical Office of the RS → 2020 → the at-risk-of-poverty rate → 12,4% → pensioners
- Poverty → a problem for women → reasons → children → at greater risk of poverty → people born outside the EU → migrants, refugees
- Hidden poverty and homelessness → hidden from the public eye → not covered by statistics
- The comparison of poverty between urban and rural environments
- urban areas → < risk of poverty → > chance for employment, education
- rural areas → > level of poverty → < access to health, public transport
- Reasons → lifestyle of people → in rural areas → > greater willingness to help → food self-sufficiency → Data, 2020 → at-risk-of poverty rate between statistic regions → > Koroška, < Gorenjska



Poverty and crime

- Studies have shown → a positive correlation – soc.- economic conditions, crime → at the local level
- Statistical regions → > risk of poverty – problem → > crime rates
- Exceptions – vice versa → < crime rate - despite the poor socio-economic situation
- Established legislation → important role in the fight against poverty
- Adopted legislative changes → to improve financial situations
- The Law on Local Self-Government → Articles 13. in 18. → municipality must meet the needs of its people → limited influence on the reduction of poverty
- Financial resources → the municipality itself, the state, EU funds



Measures to reduce poverty in Slovenia

- Slovenia → humanitarian organizations, institutions, charities → important role in combating poverty
- Karitas Slovenia, The Red Cross of Slovenia, Rdeča Žoga, Anina zvezdica, Zveza prijateljev mladine Slovenije, Društvo Pomagamo slovenskim otrokom, UNICEF Slovenija and many others → helping people and children in need by conducting charity projects, providing them with food and goods, organized vacation for children
- Social assistance centres → offering assistance in the form of → cash social assistance, subsidized rents, lunch → helping the poor
- The Ministry of Agriculture , Forest and Food → a national project - Naša super hrana → McDonald's → donated a large supply of food → charities, local institutions, nursing homes
- Certain bakeries → offering fresh bread → the empathy, solidarity of people

Karitas*



Zveza Prijateljev
Mladine Slovenije

unicef 

za vsakega otroka



Discussion and our opinion

- Poverty eradication → sustainable development goals
- Politics of developed countries → exploitation of developing countries
- Updated and adapted legislation
- To improve the functioning of state institutions, participation of state bodies → in deciding on important issues
- The use of good practice → their implementation in the local environment → public refrigerators
- Trust → important value → long-term success in the humanitarian field → actions can raise doubts about true intentions → identified frauds → we suggest → > involvement of the media, investigative journalists
- Raising awareness of the issue → important → poverty → solved with joint efforts



INTERNATIONAL
DAY FOR THE
ERADICATION OF
POVERTY
— OCTOBER 17 —



Thank you for your attention!

