

NO POVERTY, GOAL 1.

The goal: to eradicate poverty everywhere and in all its forms by 2030.

What is poverty?

Poverty isn't not having an income that will provide us with a secure daily life. Poverty includes hunger and malnutrition, inaccessibility or limited access to education, homelessness, poor and inadequate housing conditions, poor health, increased mortality, social discrimination and isolation, and reduced participation in decision-making.

Although poverty is as old as humanity, its image and boundaries are constantly changing. It is present in all societies, although in more developed societies the number of poor citizens is in a smaller percentage than in underdeveloped parts of the world, where citizens face it even in its extreme forms.

More than 10% of the world's population lives in extreme poverty. Extreme poverty means you can't afford drinking water, at least one meal a day, clothes, shoes, and a very likely place to live. The extreme poverty line is determined by the amount set by the World Bank in 2018 and amounts to 1.90 US dollars per person per day (less than 13 kn). At that time, 8% of employees in the world lived in extreme poverty.

Poverty eradication is the first goal of sustainable development, one of the most challenging goals of sustainable development. United Nations member states are committed to ending all forms and dimensions of poverty, including extreme poverty, by the end of 2030. This challenging goal was further burdened by the global crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic and the economic downturn caused by the pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has pushed millions of employed people into unemployment and poverty. Even before the start of the global Covid-19 pandemic,

assumptions were made that despite efforts to achieve the first goal of sustainable development, 6% of the world's population in 2030. continue to live in extreme poverty, which means that the goal will not be achieved.

The situation in the world

Although the number of people living in poverty is declining (in South Asia: it was 36% in the 1990s and 10% in 2015), poverty is still present, especially in developing countries. Almost every tenth person lives on less than \$ 1.90 a day, or less than \$ 13 a day. The largest number of the poorest citizens live in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Covid- 19 crisis has slowed the world's fight against poverty. The economic downturn caused by the Covid-19 crisis could increase global world poverty to 8% of the world's total population. This could be the first global increase in poverty since 1990. The World Bank stated that in 2020. 71 million people have been pushed into poverty, while the International Organization for Human Rights estimates that in 2022. more than 205,000 people will be unemployed (in 2019 the number of unemployed was 187,000 people), so the number of unemployed will continue to grow.

The situation in Croatia

In Croatia, the problem of extreme poverty is almost insignificant and amounts to 0.6% This does not mean that the problem should be ignored. A big problem is the fact that 19.3% of people live on the poverty line. The most vulnerable people are senior citizens and retirees. Through the various programs in which they are

included, they are provided with help at home and through the living rooms a place to socialize. Many associations operating in Croatia make citizens aware of the problem of poverty. Many "shops" in Croatia have been opened that collect supplies and food and give them to the needy.