

J.KANMANI ODD SEMESTER(2022-2023)


INTERNATIONAL TRADE

MEANING

~~INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS THE IMPORT AND EXPORT EXCHANGE OF
GOODS/SERVICES AMONG TWO (NATIONS). FOR EXAMPLE, THE US
STANDS FIRST AMONG INTERNATIONAL TRADING ECONOMIES. IT
TRADES IN TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS EVERY YEAR.~~

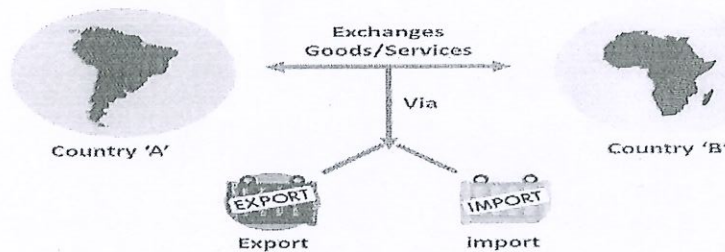
DEFINITION:




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- It facilitates the expansion of markets and the availability of goods and services from other countries. It also helps individuals find more employment possibilities and raises living standards.

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EDUCBA

TYPES: 1 Export Trade

- Export trade happens when a country produces goods, and the other buys them. It is a service a country provides to benefit the citizens of another nation. The seller of the goods or services is the exporter in this transaction.
- Cars, medication, gold, and crude oil are among the most exported products from the UK.
- The largest exporter in the world is China. China's exports in 2022 totaled \$307,823 million, or 43.14% of all exports worldwide.



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2 Import Trade



- Import trade occurs when a country initially creates the goods transfers them to another.
- A country imports goods when it cannot manufacture the goods or the other country lacks demand.
- The largest importer in the world is Bahrain. In September 2022, Bahrain's imports totaled \$1,339,469 million, or 57.29% of all imports worldwide.

3 Entrepot Trade



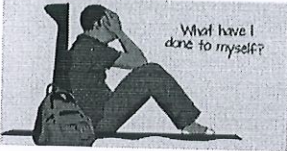
- Entrepot trade occurs when a country imports products into a nation and then re-exports them without distributing them within the importing nation.
- In this case, the importer increases the products' value before exporting them again.
- For instance, if India imports steel from Thailand, processes it, and then exports it again to a different nation like Korea.



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 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

Consequences of substance abuse among youth



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PHYSICAL EFFECTS:

- Damages the central nervous system that is the major organs of the body thereby resulting to brain damage, liver damage, damage to respiratory organs, excessive heartbeat, hypertension, chronic bleeding damage to unborn babies, and premature death.
- Drugs also weaken or destroy the immune system making the users vulnerable to opportunistic diseases.
- Teens who abuse drugs with needles increase their risk of blood-borne diseases like HIV, AIDS and Hepatitis B and C.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

- Drug abuse causes sleeplessness, anxiety, depression, craving desire, withdrawal symptoms, disorder of thinking, illusion, hallucination, impaired judgement, memory impairment and invariably premature death.
- Teens who abuse drugs have an increased risk of social problems, suicidal thoughts and violence.

- According to a recent survey by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, teens who abuse drugs are more likely than teens who don't abuse drugs to engage in delinquent behaviours such as fighting and stealing.
- Brain damage among teens who abuse drugs includes brain shrinkage, impaired learning abilities, amnesia and memory problems, impaired reasoning, perception and intuition, increased or decreased socialization, and changes in sexual desire.



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EMOTIONAL EFFECTS:

- Drug abuse can cause or mask emotional problems such as anxiety, depression, mood swings, suicidal thoughts and schizophrenia.
- In fact, among teens with major depression, 34.6 % report using drugs.
- drug use can also increase the severity of emotional problems. For example, teens that use marijuana weekly double their risk of depression and anxiety.

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SOCIAL EFFECTS:

- The family is the basic institution in any society and the abuse of drug by any member of the family has the potential of shattering the unity of the family .
- There will be neglect and possible violence, such as wife battering, rape, murder etc. It results in the dysfunction of family. Both siblings and parents are profoundly affected by alcohol- and drug-involved youth.
- Drug abuse leads to violence and terror in the community. Drug abuse brings about communal crisis, accidents, and problems in home and at work place.

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THANK YOU

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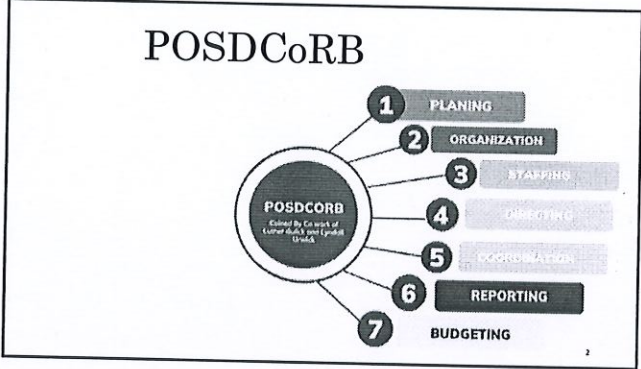

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 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

TOPIC
POSDCoRB

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INTRODUCTION

- Social work profession seeks to improve the well-being of the clients by providing a variety of services. In most cases these services are provided through governmental or non-governmental organisations.
- A social worker, therefore, is often part a large organisation and has to perform his or her functions within such organisations.

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- POSDCORB is an acronym widely used in the field of Management and Public Administration that reflects the classic view of administrative management.
- Luther, Gullick and Lyndall Urwick in 1937 gave this acronym to describe the functions of a manager in an organization.

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It stands for,

- P- Planning
- O- Organizing
- S- Staffing
- D- Directing
- Co- Coordinating
- R- Reporting
- B- Budgeting

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PLANNING

- According to Terry and Franklin, " planning is selecting information and making assumptions regarding the future to formulate activities necessary to achieve organizational objectives.
- In large organisations, planning is done by a separate division or department which generally reports to the Chief executive.
- The department includes experts from diverse fields such as economics, statistics, management, etc.

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MAJOR STEPS IN PLANNING

• 1. Define the problem

Understanding the problem and its various dimensions is the first step in the planning process. Many experts say that if the problem is adequately defined half the problem is solved.

• 2. Collect data and information.

All the relevant informations and datas are collected from various resources within or outside the organisation.

• The organisation can use outside sources of information like government reports, policies, legislations, Planning commission documents etc. Sources from within the organisation include policy statements, agency reports, evaluation reports, minutes of meetings, documents etc.

3. Analyse the information.

• An enormous amount of data may be collected from various sources. But if they are not seen from the organisational perspective then they cannot be of much use. Every component has to be seen as part of the larger whole.

4. Establish planning criteria and standards.

Planning criteria are assumptions on which the plan is to be formulated. The criteria will be drawn from the organisation's ideology, socioeconomic factors, information gathered and the priorities of the decision-makers. These criteria will form the basis on which different action plans will be judged.

5. Action Plans

Different action plans are prepared in order to achieve various goals. Most organisations formulate a number of tentative plans. This enables the decision-makers to choose among the alternatives available based on its advantages and disadvantages.

6. Decide of one plan from different alternative plans.

7. Arrange detailed sequence and timing for the plan.

8. Provide channels for feedback.

9. Implement the plan.

10. Evaluate the plan performance.

TYPES of PLANNING

1. Strategic planning

• Also called long-term planning, it has two elements.
• It covers long period of time which may extend from five to twenty or more years.

• It covers mostly all the activities within the organization.

2. Operationalized planning

• Also called Tactical planning and is short term compared to strategic.

• It indicates the specific activities to be taken so that specific goals are to be achieved.

2. ORGANISING

• Organising means establishing effective behavioural relationship among persons so that they may work together efficiently and gain personal satisfaction in doing selected tasks under given environmental condition for the purpose of achieving some goal or objective. The need for an organisation emerges when one individual cannot perform all the necessary tasks.



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ELEMENTS OF ORGANISING

1. Division of labour
2. degree of centralization and decentralization
3. departmentalization
4. span of control

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- Division of labour means that the total work of the organisation is divided into smaller units and distributed among the employees.
- Centralization and decentralization refers to the degree to which authority is distributed among the various levels of the organisation.
- Departmentalization refers to the formal structure of the organisation composed of various departmental and managerial positions and their relationship to each other. Departments are formed on the following basis – function, product, territory, clients and process. Some examples are:
 - Function based departments – Marketing department, Personnel department, Planning department, etc.
 - Product based departments – Micro-credit department, water and sanitation department
 - Territory based departments – Northern Railways, Southern Railways,
 - Client-based departments – Women and child department, Welfare of SC/ST. Process-based departments – Marketing, Planning, administration

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3. STAFFING

- Staffing is the management function that deals with the recruitment, placement, training and development of organisation members.

PROCESS

- Recruitment: is concerned with developing a large pool of job for candidates in line in view of the needs of the organisation. This can be achieved by giving wide publicity to the position available and attracting many as eligible candidates as possible for the positions.

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- Selection: involves evaluating and choosing among the job candidates. A number of means like interviews, group discussion, and skill tests are used to select the candidates.
- Induction and Orientation: After selection, the newcomer has to be helped to fit into the organisation. They are introduced to their colleagues, acquainted with responsibilities and informed about organisation policies and goals.

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- Training and Development: The process of training and development aims at increasing the knowledge and skills of the employees along with attitudinal changes. The overall aim is to increase organisation's productivity and employee's level of job satisfaction.
- Performance Appraisal: Performance appraisal aims at judging the performance of the employee's and his/her contribution to the organisation. Performance appraisal has to be done on the basis of objective standards and not on the whims and fancies of the superior officer.

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4. DIRECTING

- Directing is the managerial function of guiding, supervising and leading people.
- it is concerned with directing individual human efforts towards organisational goal achievement.
- A basic management function that includes building an effective work climate and creating opportunity for motivation, supervising, scheduling, and disciplining.
- Leadership is defined as the relationship in which the one person influences others to work together willingly on related tasks to attain goals devised by the leader and the group. Leaders can be formal or informal. Formal leaders are found in formal institutions like bureaucratic organisations, political parties, and military.

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5. COORDINATING

Coordination is the process of integrating the objectives and activities of two or more units of an organisation in order to achieve organisational goals efficiently.

WAYS TO ACHIEVE COORDINATION

1. Hierarchy is an important method to achieve coordination. People who are high in the hierarchy have more authority and responsibility. Hierarchy in fact channels and regulates the exercise of authority, work allocation and flow of communication.

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2. Rules and regulations make organisational work predictable. Rules and regulations standardize routine work which saves the time of the managers.

3. The identification of objectives and formulation of plans also improve coordination. This gives the organisation a unity of purpose and a unity of direction. They help the various units with different responsibilities to direct their efforts toward achieving their targets.

4. Larger organisations often use committee to improve coordination. These committees consist of members of different departments of the organisations. Committee meetings help them exchange information, understand each others viewpoints and problems and resolve conflicts.

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4. REPORTING

- Reporting means keeping the superiors informed about the various aspects of work including progress of the various programmes, problems in implementation and problems related in staff. Reporting is done at every level.
- The Annual Report of the organisation is its statement of achievement and shortcomings to the general body of the organisation and to the society at large.

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Need for Effective Reporting

- 1) Reporting keeps the management informed about the organisation's performance.
- 2) Reporting allows the management to take corrective actions when things go wrong.
- 3) Reporting inculcates a sense of responsibility among employees as they have to report the programme activities to the higher authorities.

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Reporting Process

- 1) Establish means by which reporting is done.
- 2) Keep a time period within which the report is done.
- 3) It should be decided as to whom the report should go and in what form.
- 4) Reporting also includes action to be taken on the report.

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7. BUDJETING

The word 'budget' originally meant a bag, pouch or pocket attached to a person.

- But in the modern sense, a budget is a complete statement regarding the organisation's income and expenditure of the past financial year and provides an estimate of the same for the coming financial year.
- The organisation's budget is usually approved by the highest controlling body, the Board of Management or the Governing Council.

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NEED FOR BUDGETING.

- 1) Finance is the fuel on which the organisation runs. One of the most effective ways of directing and controlling the organisation is by controlling the financial part of the organisation.
- 2) Budgeting helps to control the excessive expenditure. Sometimes managers tend to overspend with justifications and sometimes without justifications. Well prepared budget with clear allocations to various heads prevents this costly practice.
- 3) Budgeting also helps in preventing administrative and financial malpractices

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- 4) Budgeting improves the coordination in the organisation. Proper appropriation to different overheads within the organisation helps prevent conflict and overlapping.
- 5) Budgeting also helps in measuring the performance of the organisation. The actual performance of the organisation can be seen in relation to objectives set forth in the budget.
- 6) Budgets are also a source of information. Budgetary allocations to various activities of the organisation reveal the priorities of the organisation. This is useful to people outside the organisation as well as its employees and supporters.
- 7) Lastly, the very process of budget preparation is an educative exercise. Managers review the existing situation, discuss the needs of the organisation in the coming year, and keeping in view the priorities of the organisation, prepare the budget.

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8. EVALUATION

- Evaluation means 'to assess the value of every organisation's rationale for its existence and the contribution it makes for the welfare of the society. It is for this reason that government and donor agencies provide funds and the people support these organisations.
- Evaluation can be of two types— (i) internal, which is done by the organisation's functionaries themselves to assess their progress, and (ii) external, which is done by outside agencies like government, donor agencies etc.

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CONCLUSION

- The social workers grow professionally they attain higher positions in the organisation. Their role in the direct provision of services diminish and their role as a manager gain significance. However since the ultimate goal is the provision of welfare services, social work administrator cannot be a bureaucrat or a manager with concern only for efficiency. Social work values will form the base for the administrative decisions taken in the context of service delivery.

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TOPIC:
SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
-as a method of social work

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Social welfare administration –

process through which social policy is transformed into social services.

Process of efficiently providing resources and services to meet the needs of individuals, families, groups, and communities to facilitate social relationship and adjustment necessary to social functioning.

Definitions –

- “All social intervention that are intended to enhance or maintain the social functioning of human beings”
– Ralph Dolgoff.
- “All collective intervention to meet certain needs of the individuals and / or to serve the wider interest of the society”
– Richard Titmuss.
- “social welfare generally denotes the full range of organised activities of voluntary and governmental organisations that seek to prevent, alleviate, or contribute to the solution of recognized social problems or to improve the wellbeing of individuals, groups, and communities”

-NASW²

Nature of social welfare administration-

As an Art :

- It can be acquired
- Is subjective in nature

As a Science :

- Application of scientific method
- Critical examination
- Universal guidelines

Objectives-

- To understand the organisational & administrative structure of social welfare programme at each level of implementing organization.
- To provide effective social welfare services to the needy & suffering.
- To be aware of the importance of public relations.
- To conduct research & evaluation studies on the on-going projects and about the different dimensions of existing social problems.

Scope of social welfare administration –

1. The POSDCoRB view
2. The integral view

The POSDCoRB view of social welfare administration

- a narrow view of social welfare administration.
- takes in to account mostly the execution of the governments sponsored programmes.
- Henri Fayol, L. Urwick, Fercey M. Ovean and Luther Gulick are advocates of this view.
- this is a technique- oriented approach

- P – planning
- O – organisation
- S – staffing
- D – directing
- Co – coordinating
- R – reporting
- B – budgeting

The integral view of social welfare administration

- Social problems
- Social services
- Social security
- Social policy

Principles of social welfare administration

principles explained by Trecker-

1. The principle of social work values
2. The principle of community & client needs
3. The principle of agency purpose
4. The principle of cultural setting
5. The principle of purposeful relationship
6. The principle of agency totality
7. The principle of professional responsibility
8. The principle of participation
9. The principle of communication
10. The principle of leadership
11. The principle of planning

12. The principle of organisation
13. The principle of delegation
14. The principle of co ordination
15. The principle of resource utilisation
16. The principle of change
17. The principle of evaluation
18. The principle of growth



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TOPIC:
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- The Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Created to address a wide range of social, economic, and environmental challenges, aiming to improve the well-being of people and the planet.
- It provides a framework for governments, organizations, & individuals to work together in a collective manner to make the world a more sustainable, equitable, and environmentally responsible place.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
 - 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
 - 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters



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Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

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- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species

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Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

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- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

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Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

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- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and substantial proportion of adults, both men and women achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

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Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

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- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on population and development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

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Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

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- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

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Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

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Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

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- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

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- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

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Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human wellbeing, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3 Increase the access of small scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

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- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

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Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

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- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well managed migration policies

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Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

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- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

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Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

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- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt Sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

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Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

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Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

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- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

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- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

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Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world

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- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

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Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

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- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

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Goal17.Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

- Finance
- Technology
- Capacity building
- Trade
- Systemic issues

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THANK YOU

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A handwritten signature in green ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and lines.

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