

“Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities” — UN SECRETARY GENERAL BAN KI-MOON



Faith *for* Cities

Workshop 1
5th December,
2023



synergine.

relight.



Agenda

Intro

SDG Cities status

What is the value proposition?

How do we plug in to the
SDG Cities Framework?





Welcome to Faith *for* Cities

Vision: Transforming Urban Landscapes through Multi-Faith Collaboration

Mission: Leveraging the collective power of diverse faith communities to shape sustainable, inclusive, and thriving cities.

Approach: Uniting faith-based insights with urban development strategies to address the challenges of rapid global urbanization.

Key Objectives:

- Foster innovative, faith-consistent urban development projects.
- Promote multi-faith cooperation and dialogue in urban planning and policy-making.
- Align urban development efforts with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

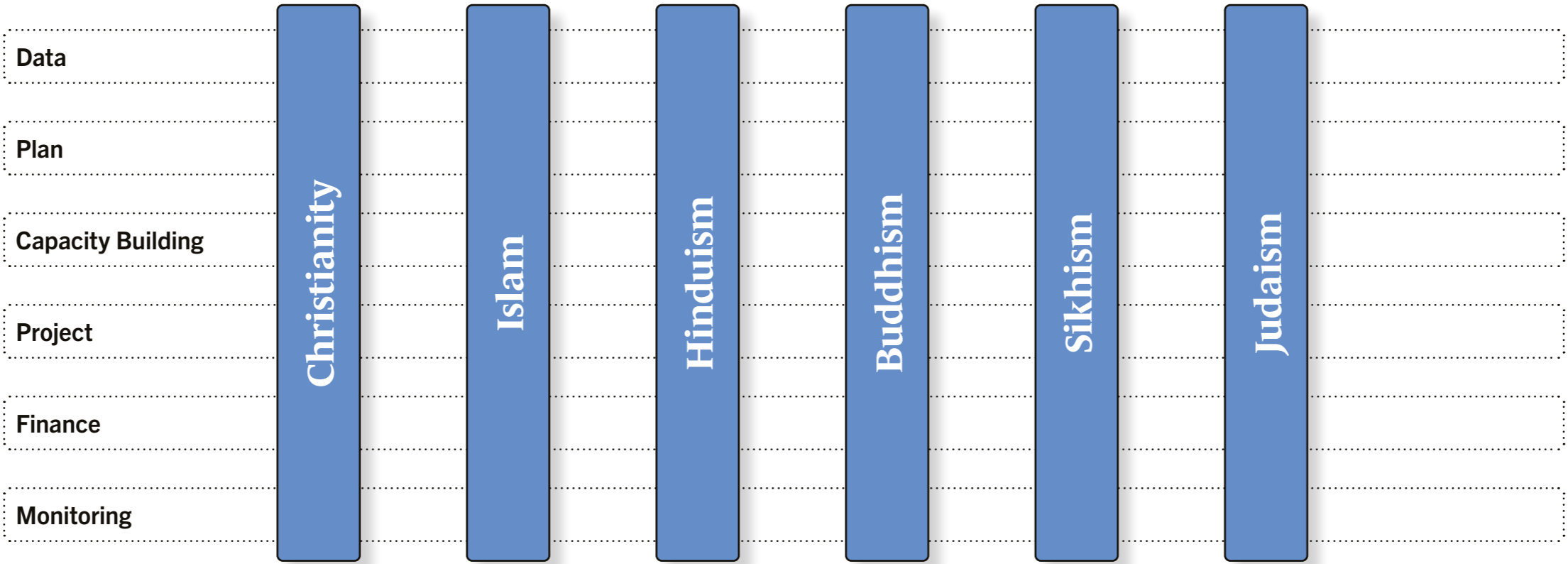
Impact: Envisioning cities that are not only habitable but spiritually enriching, where every community thrives in harmony and sustainability.





SDG Cities Framework

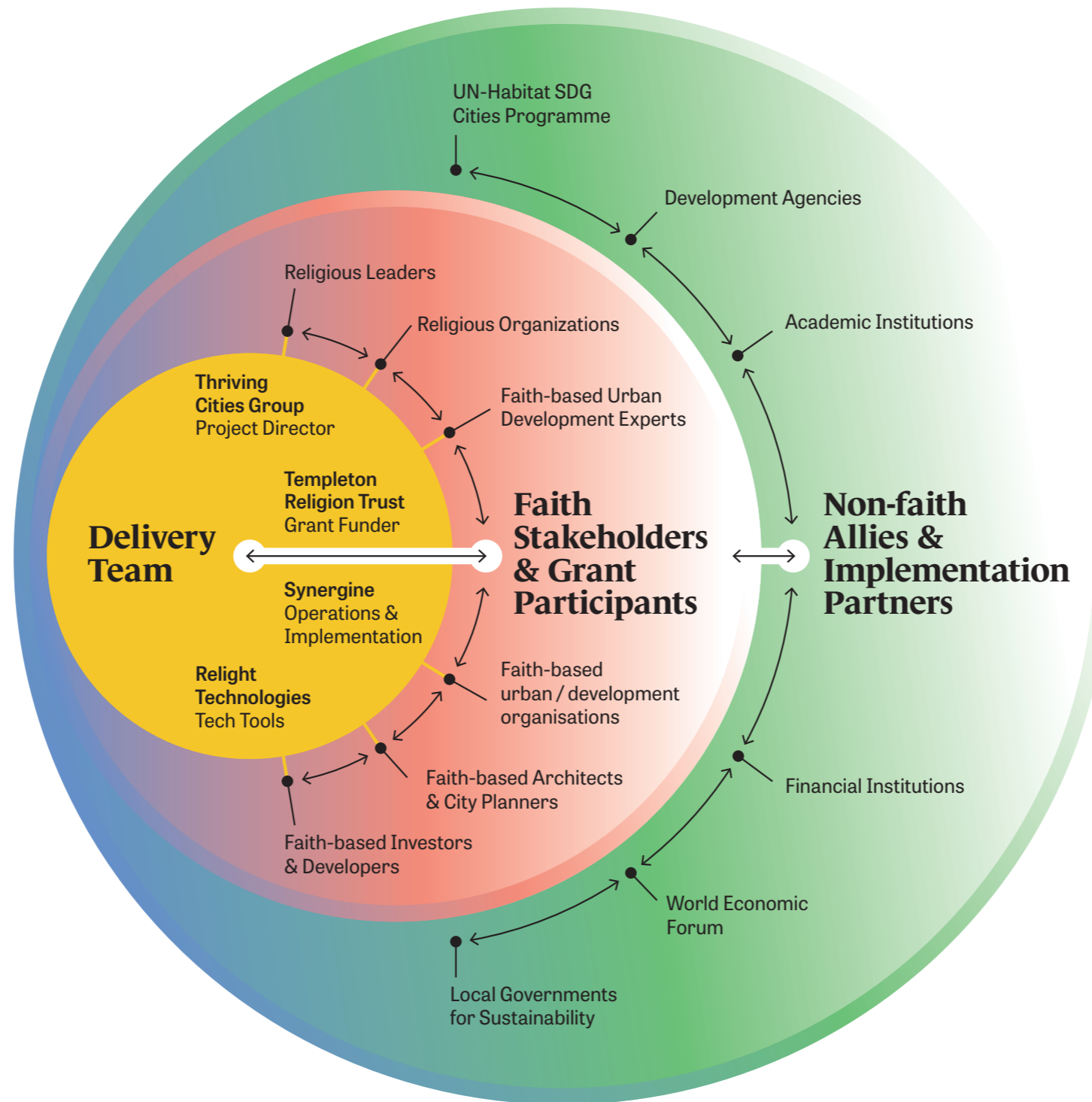
Faith for Cities
Multi-faith collaborative framework



Faith specific verticals

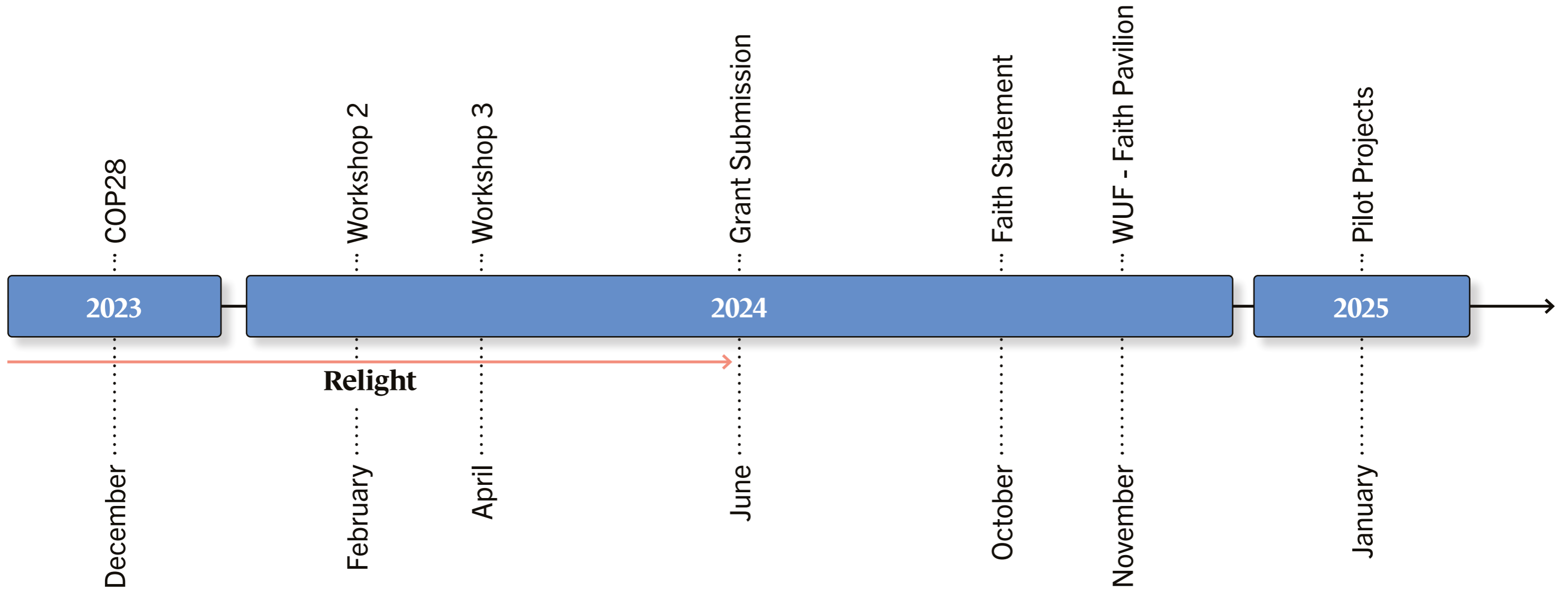


Stakeholder Engagement Map





Timeline





UN-HABITAT

SDG Cities

Global Initiative

Collaborative action to unleash the potential of cities to accelerate sustainable development and improve quality of life for all



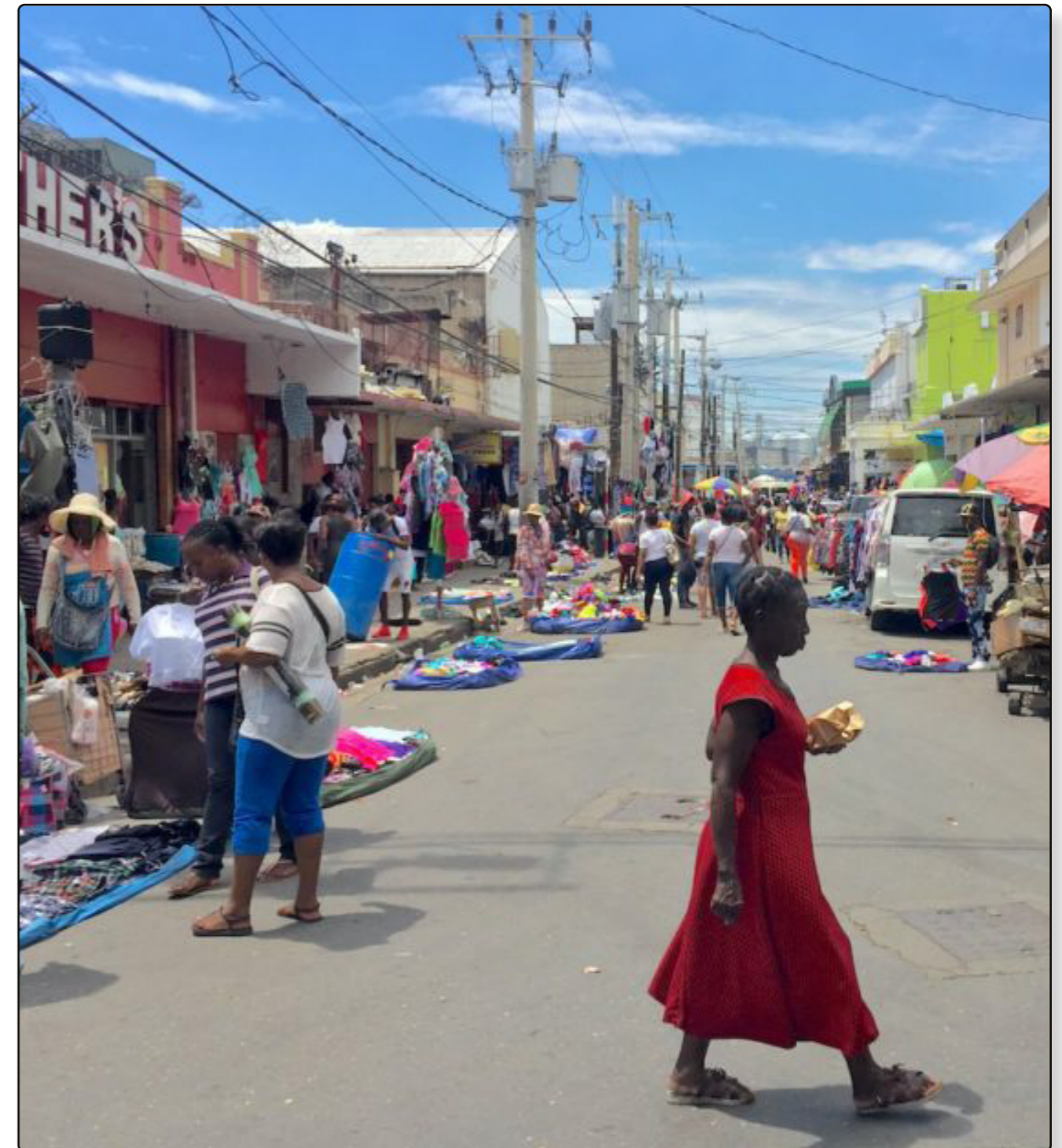
Executive Summary



SDG Cities Global Initiative is a collaborative effort that aims to reach 1000 cities and 1 billion lives.

Cities are provided with:

- Digital tools for data collection, analysis, strategic planning, institutional assessment and training.
- A national support desk to assist cities through the process.
- A City Investment Facility that prepares and showcase investment read SDG projects and matchmakes them with sources of finance.
- Global recognition through the prestigious SDG Cities Certification.



SDGs - Why do they matter?

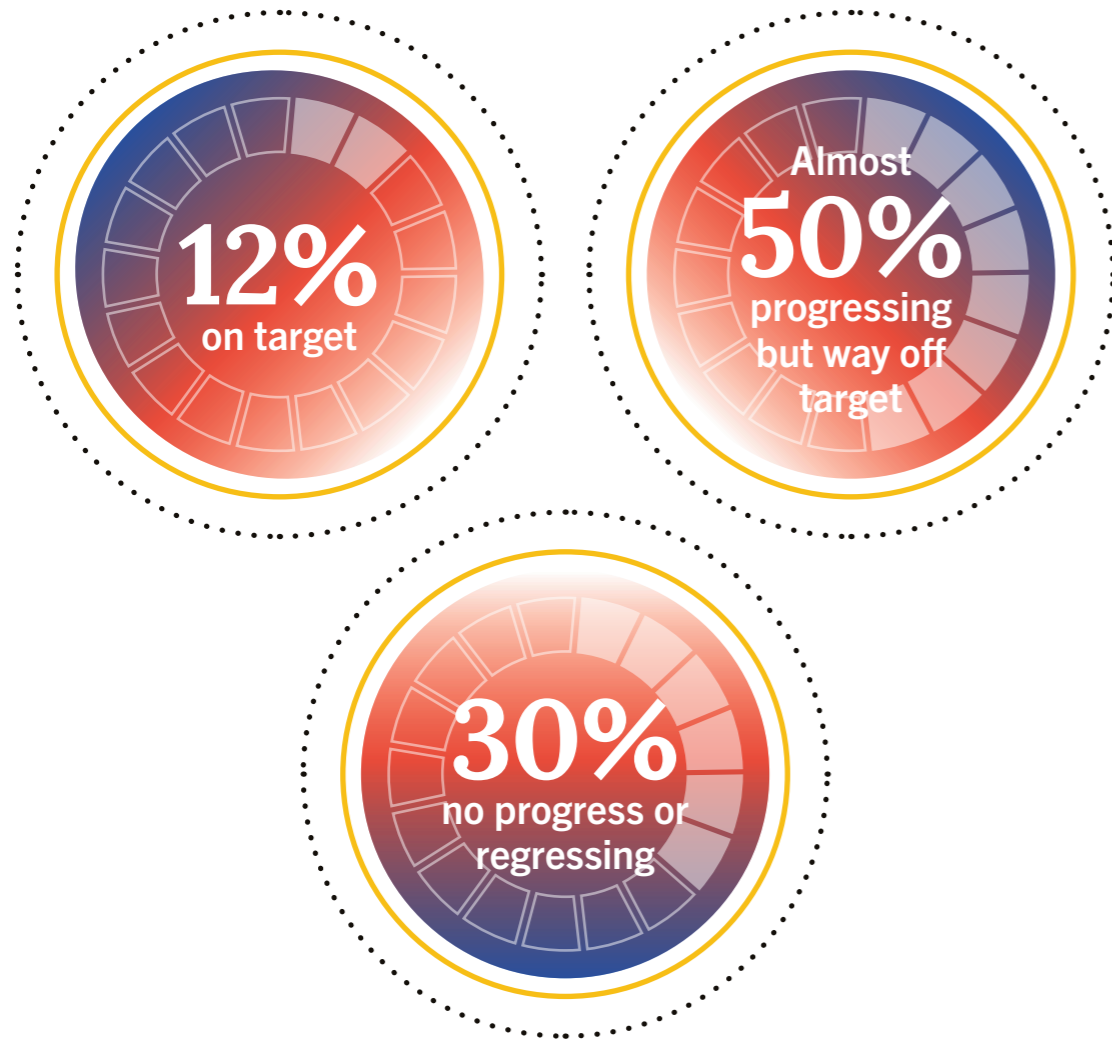
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.



Leave No One Behind, Engage All of Society

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development		14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	

At mid-term: "A Promise in Peril"



"This higher purpose is within our grasp"





Achieving SDGs - Why Cities Matter?

The World Will Be Urban

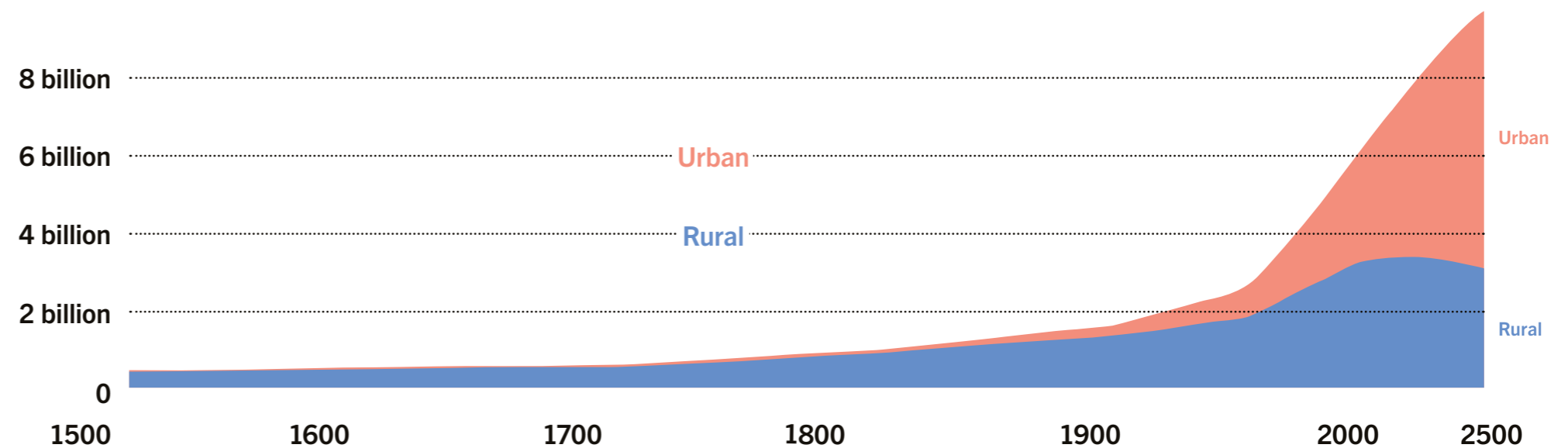
Today **55% of the world's population lives in cities**, yet by 2050 this is expected to increase to 68%, as a population of 2.5 billion people are added to cities.

Cities are Central to SDGs

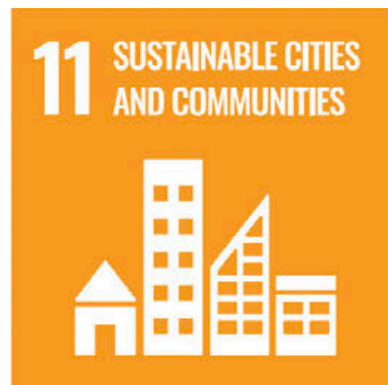
Action on SDG (SDG 11), Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable **impacts on several other SDGs.**

Rural Linkage

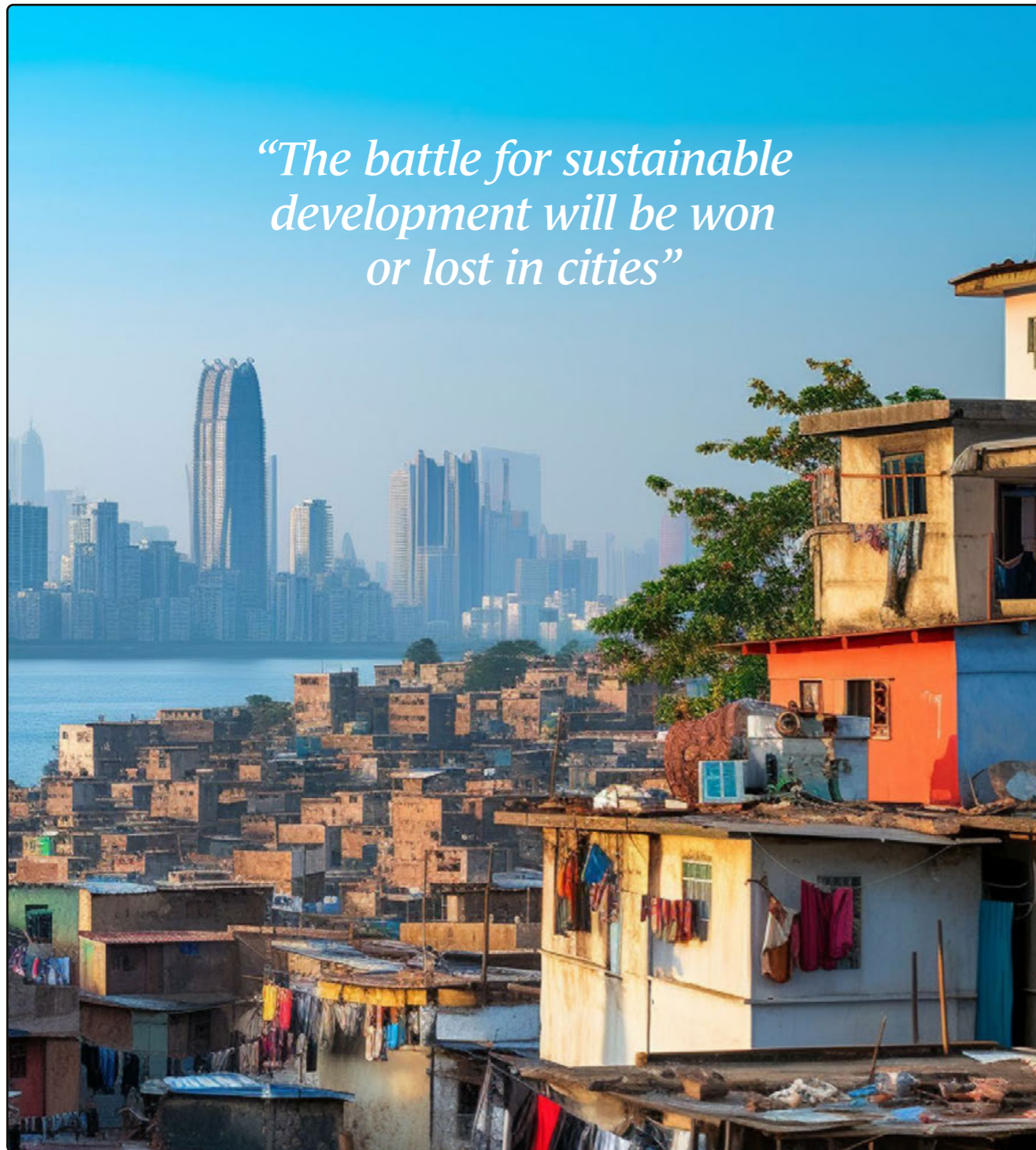
Action in cities impacts on surrounding rural areas.



Source: The World in Numbers



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



“The battle for sustainable development will be won or lost in cities”



On One Hand

- Cities generate around 80% of the world’s economy
- Cities are melting pots of innovation and scientific progress



On the other Hand

- Currently cities generate 70% of the World’s greenhouse gases and 70% of the world’s waste
- Growing social inequalities drive conflict
- Poorly planned urban neighborhoods are increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts and disaster as their population grow



How can SDG's be achieved in cities?

“Cities can be massive agents of positive change, if they are well-planned, built and governed”

United Nations (2016) The New Urban Agenda

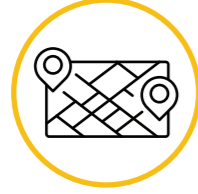
Cities can achieve the SDGs through:



Urban policies



Inclusive governance



Effective Urban planning

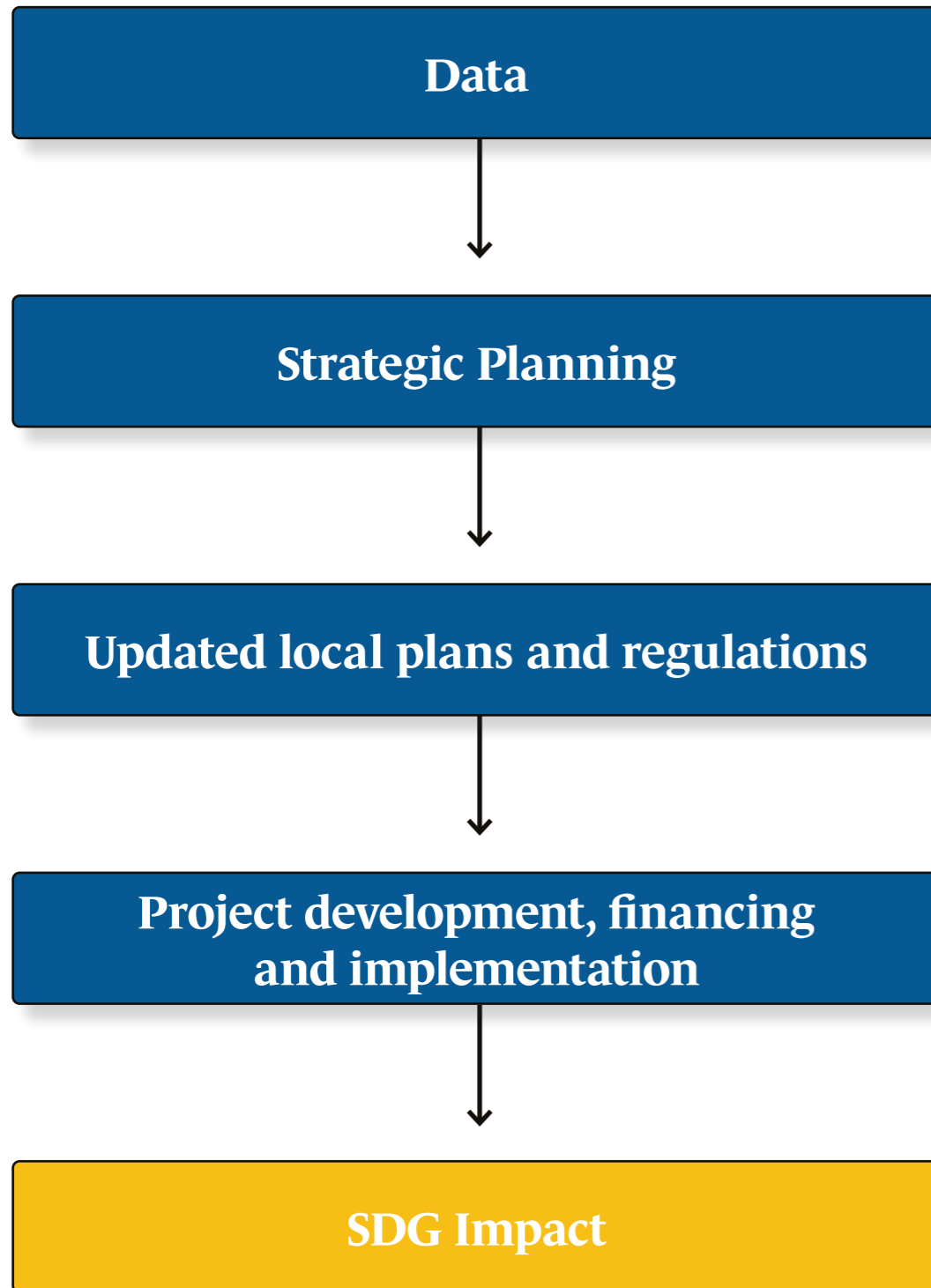


Equitable Infrastructure investment



Local Revenue





Strengthened institutional capacity

- Inclusive governance
- Planning
- Municipal finance
- Service delivery





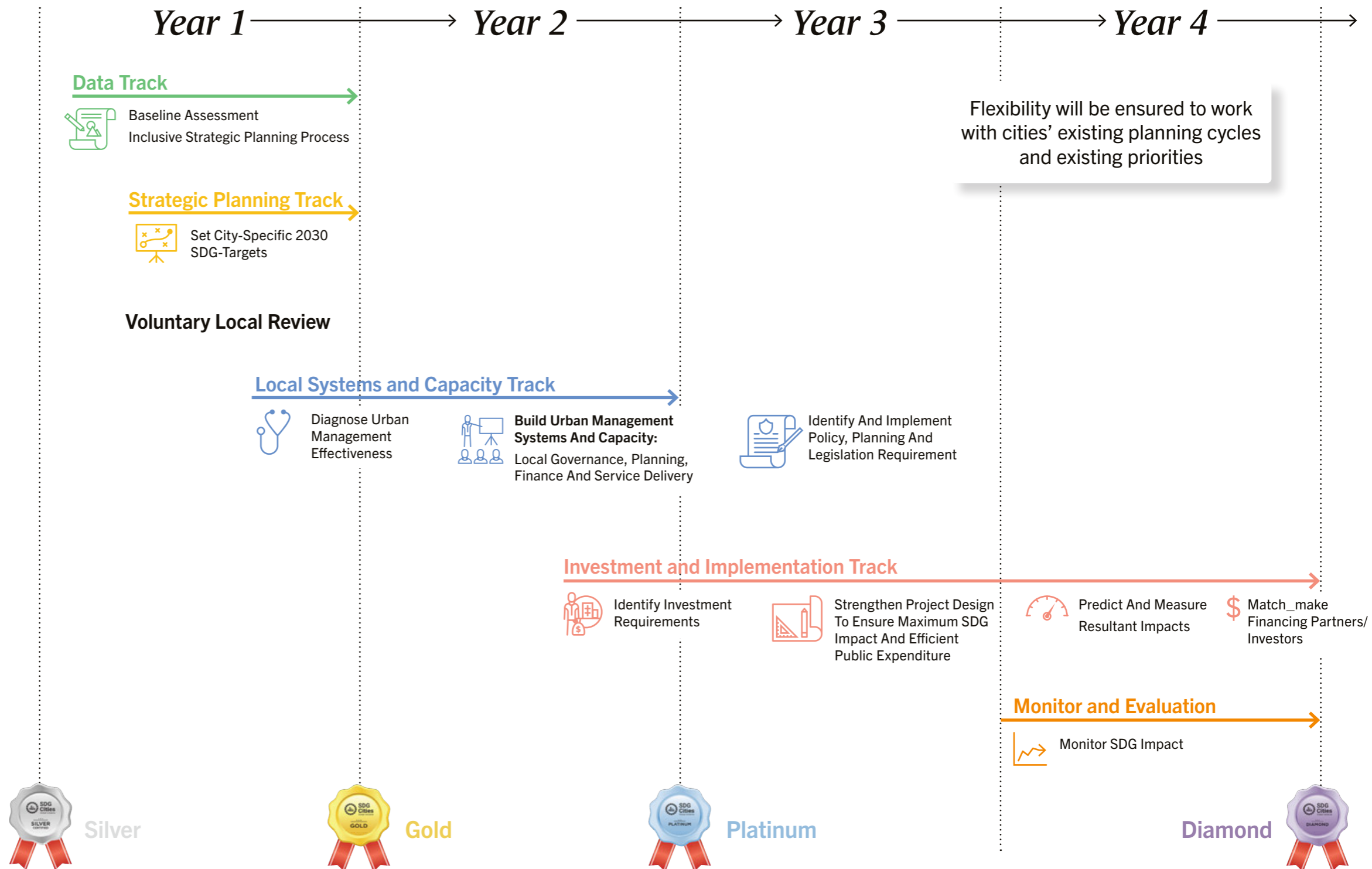
SDG Cities Value Chain

SDG Cities is a cyclical process and is adaptable to existing planning and election cycles of city authorities.

It is implemented in four tracks:

- Data
- Evidence based planning
- Institutional strengthening
- Investment in Impact

Exceptional achievement is recognized globally through recognition at key stages: Silver, Gold, Platinum and Diamond.





Track 1: Data



Track 1 includes

Baseline Assessment

This identifies and spatially maps the status of SDGs, identifying urban areas that are most left behind and priority sectors requiring investment.

It provides evidence to support strategic planning.

Progress Monitoring

Ongoing monitoring of strategic plan outputs and SDG impacts.

UN-Habitat, as a UN focal point for Sustainable Urban Development has spearheaded the development of a UN System-wide Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF).

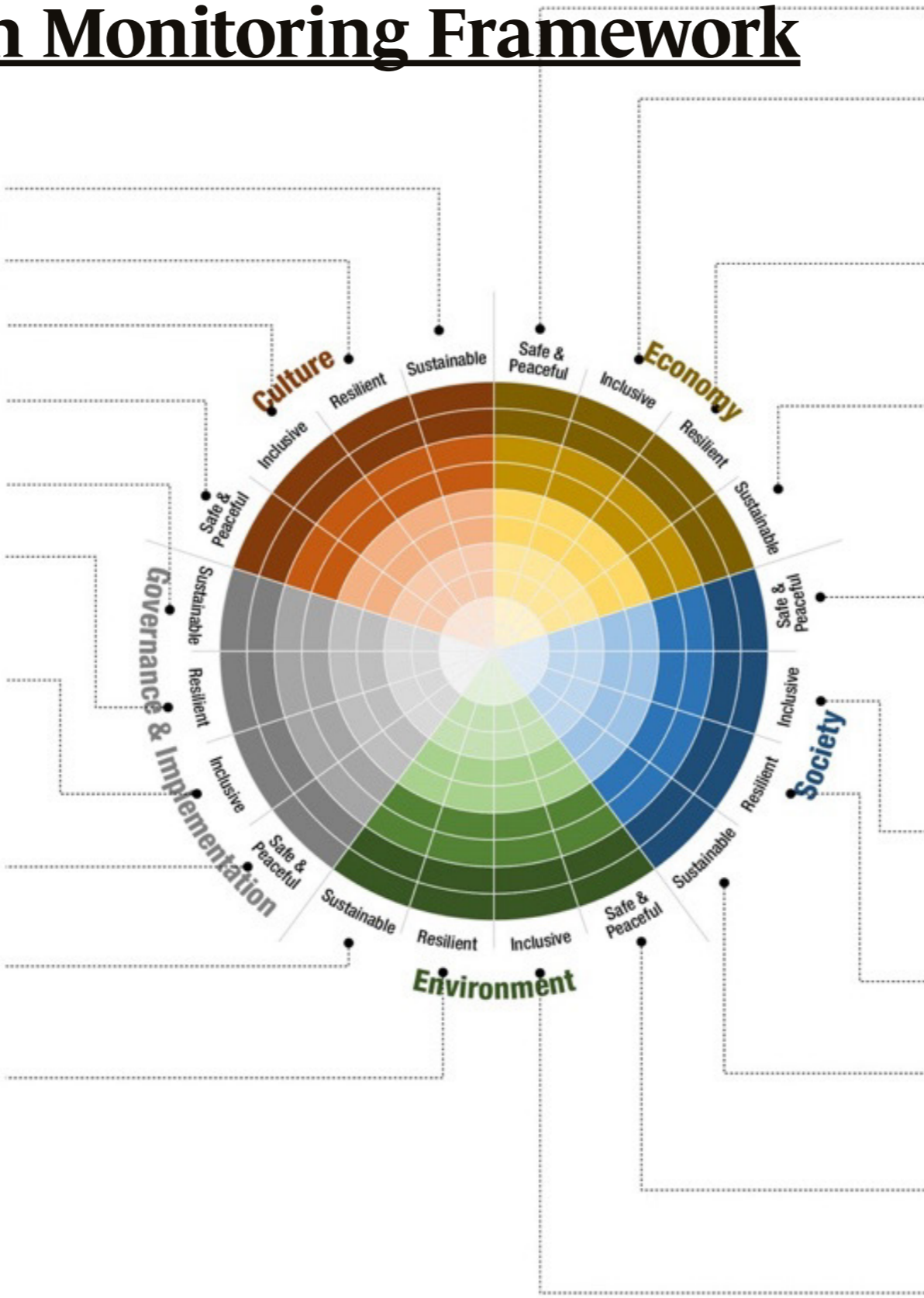
The framework is tailored to a range of scales of cities (tertiary cities to megacities); country classifications (high income to least developed), and to regional specificities.

Through its four objectives and five domains, 20 attributes are defined. Selected indicators derived from the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), Paris Agreement (Climate) and New Urban Agenda are applied to each.

Domains	City Objectives			
	Safe & Peaceful	Inclusive	Resilient	Sustainable
Society	Indicators for: Safer Society	Indicators for: Inclusive Society	Indicators for: Resilient Society	Indicators for: Sustainable Society
Economy	Indicators for: Safer Economy	Indicators for: Inclusive Economy	Indicators for: Resilient Economy	Indicators for: Sustainable Economy
Environment	Indicators for: Safer Environment	Indicators for: Inclusive Environment	Indicators for: Resilient Environment	Indicators for: Sustainable Environment
Culture	Indicators for: Safer Culture	Indicators for: Inclusive Culture	Indicators for: Resilient Culture	Indicators for: Sustainable Culture
Governance and Implementation	Indicators for: Safer Governance	Indicators for: Inclusive Governance	Indicators for: Resilient Governance	Indicators for: Sustainable Governance

Global Urban Monitoring Framework

- Sustainable management of heritage
- Climate adaptation and resilience
- Open space for culture
- Cultural employment
- Expenditure on heritage
- Access to culture
- Cultural participation
- Culture for social cohesion
- Artistic freedom
- Governance of culture
- Urban policies/regional development plans
- Own Revenue Collection
- Local disaster risk reduction strategies
- Efficiency in urban governance
- Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
 - Women in national parliament
 - Women in local governments
- Legal frameworks for equality
- Intimate partner violence
- Victims of violence by reporting rate
- Victims of physical or sexual harassment
 - Bribery
 - Financial autonomy
- Material Footprint
- CO² emission per unit of value added
- Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
- Renewable energy share
- Change in tree cover
- Efficient land use
- Green area per capita
- Red List Index



- Children engaged in child labor
- Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
- Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Unemployment Rate
- Internet use
- Use of Public transport
- Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions
- Youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training
- Small-scale industries in total industry value added
- Days to start a business
- Patent application
- Adult population with a qualification from a recognized tertiary education institution
- Economic diversity
- Sub-national debt
- Mean household income
- Under-5 mortality rate
- Safely managed drinking water services
- Safely managed sanitation services and hand-washing facility with soap and water
- Proportion of births in all health facilities
- Proportion of vaccinated children
- Life expectancy at birth
- Neighborhood safety
- Registered births
- Adolescent birth rate
- Traffic fatalities
- Basic services
- Access to public transport
- Education completion rate
- Secure tenure rights to land
- Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5
- Multilingual education
- Welfare of migrants
- Population affected by hazardous events
- Mortgage debt relative to GDP
- Mortality rate
- Suicide mortality rate
- Slum population
- Gini coefficient
- Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- Wastewater safely treated
- Solid Waste Collection and Disposal
- Air quality
- Hazardous waste
- Access to Open Public Spaces
- Legislative, administrative and policy frameworks

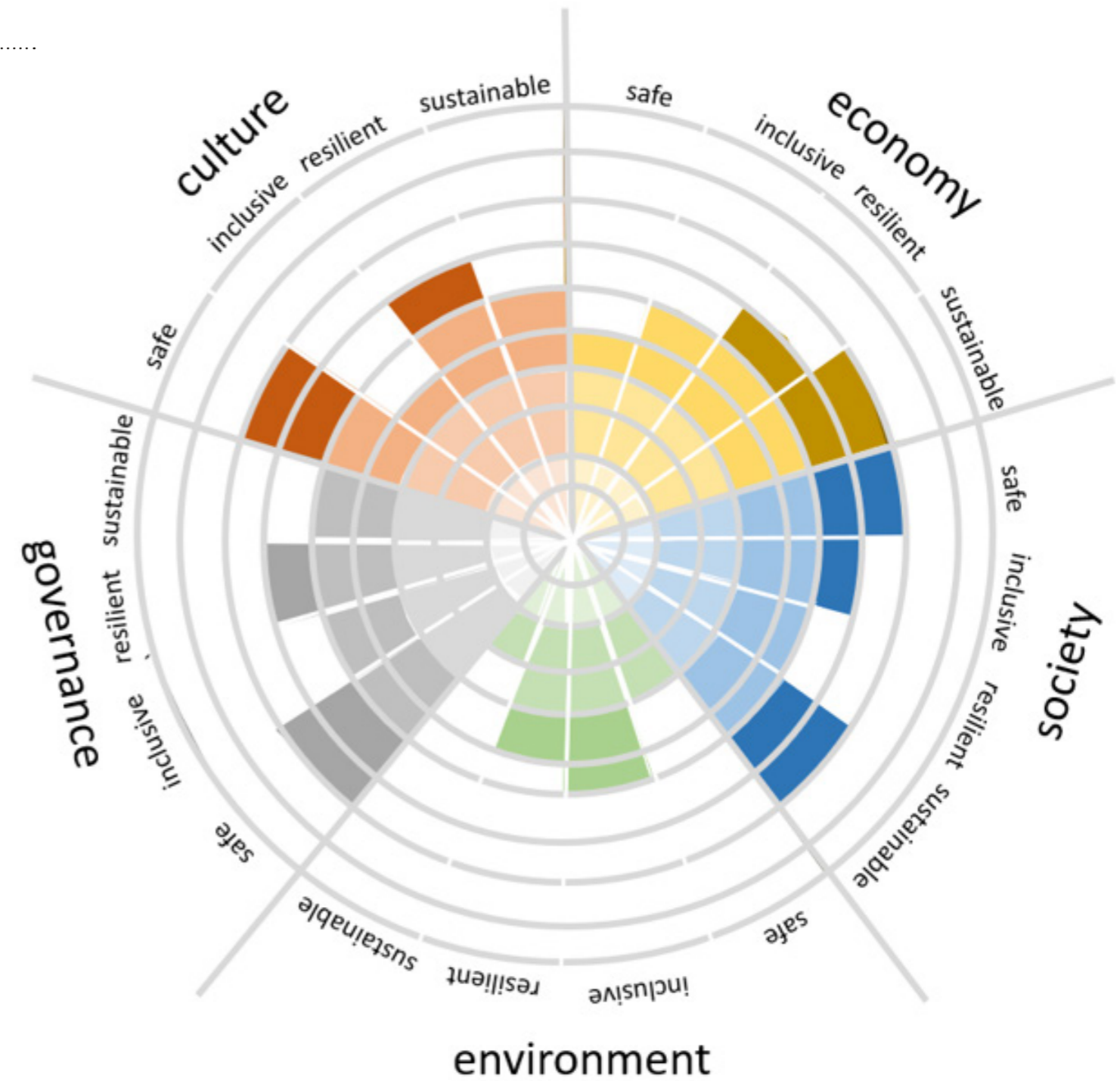


Track 1: Data



Baseline

Cities can undertake a baseline assessment using UMF metadata.



The Data Track combines various sources of data and generates analysis that is aggregated to the City District Level.

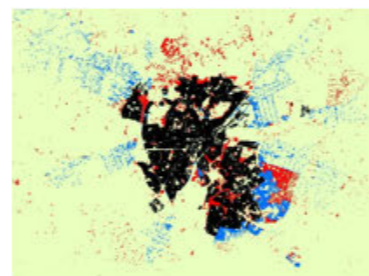
This way it helps understand disparities between districts, and which are furthest behind. It informs decisions on which investments and actions are needed, and where.

2.990	3.298	3.147	4.086	4.566	2.586	8.813
2.771	3.881	3.463	3.628	4.312	4.173	8.368
1.612	2.838	3.143	3.175	3.767	4.117	5.858
1.517	2.713	2.998	3.201	3.499	4.079	5.488
2.449	2.834	2.896	3.082	3.225	3.823	5.041
2.768	2.514	3.831	3.998	3.250	3.680	4.761
2.709	2.927	3.794	2.951	3.189	3.581	4.287
2.120	2.491	2.718	2.870	3.196	3.497	4.427
2.363	2.461	2.641	2.826	3.055	3.428	4.718
2.382	2.436	2.626	2.801	3.022	3.371	4.121
2.364	2.415	2.614	2.771	2.975	3.126	4.148
2.289	2.397	2.603	2.740	2.947	3.106	4.073
2.215	2.302	2.585	2.726	2.911	3.292	4.013
2.234	2.308	2.587	2.786	2.938	3.122	3.965
2.214	2.318	2.531	2.689	2.878	3.141	3.922
2.285	2.348	2.529	2.671	2.861	3.176	3.883
2.197	2.326	2.528	2.681	2.845	3.135	3.849
2.189	2.318	2.518	2.649	2.831	3.131	3.814
2.181	2.310	2.508	2.649	2.819	3.118	3.781
2.171	2.313	2.500	2.629	2.807	3.104	3.748

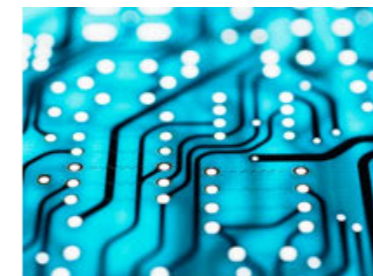
Statistical data – socio-demographic trends - under 5 mortality



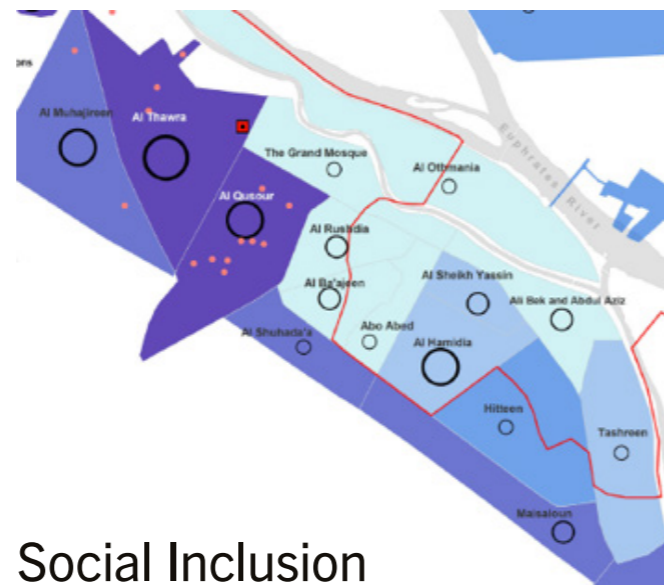
Community generated data – socio-demographic trends, needs, perceptions, vulnerabilities, location and conditions of physical / social infrastructure



Spatial data – urban expansion trends, spatial profiles



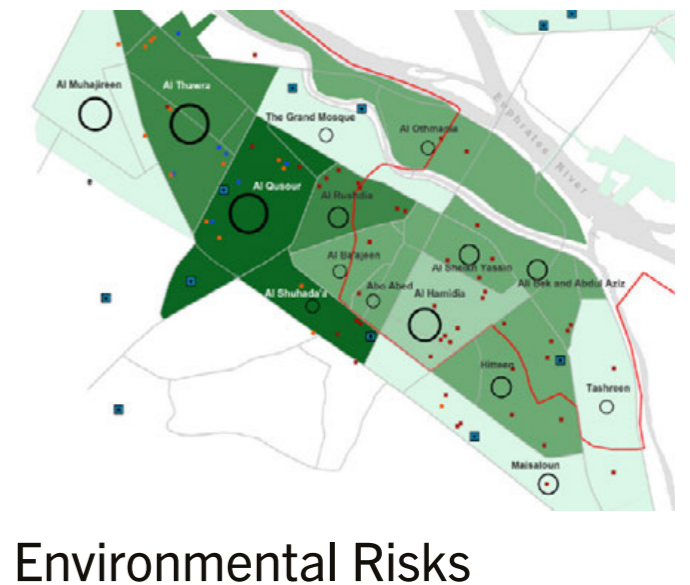
Big data – perceptions, opinions



Social Inclusion



Economic Opportunities



Environmental Risks



Track 2: Action Planning



Track 2 includes

Visioning

This engages communities and stakeholders in a process of identifying the city’s challenges and opportunities and identifying priorities for the Decade of Action leading to 2030.

Voluntary Local Review

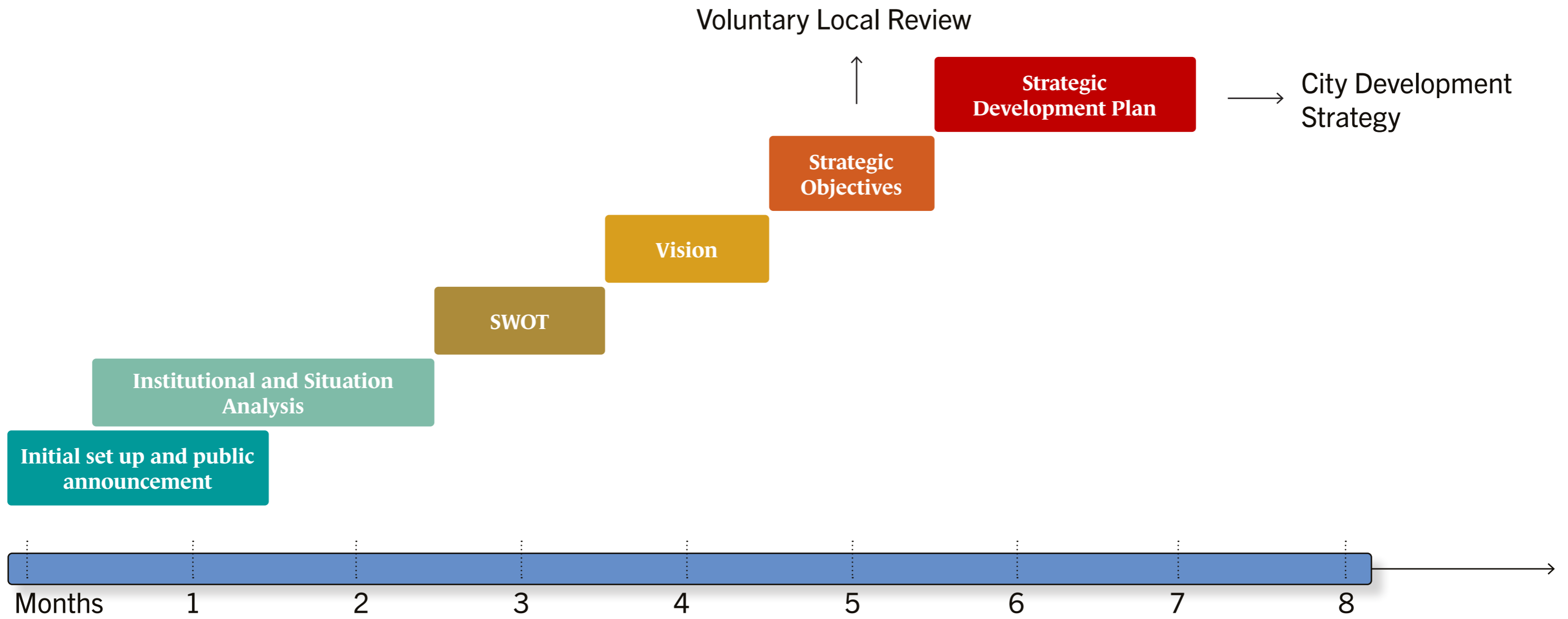
This provides the opportunity for cities to reflect on and share globally their strategic objectives and progress towards the implementation of SDGs.

Strategic Development Plan

This articulates the city’s priorities for 2030, outlining specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound, area-based actions through which these priorities will be achieved.



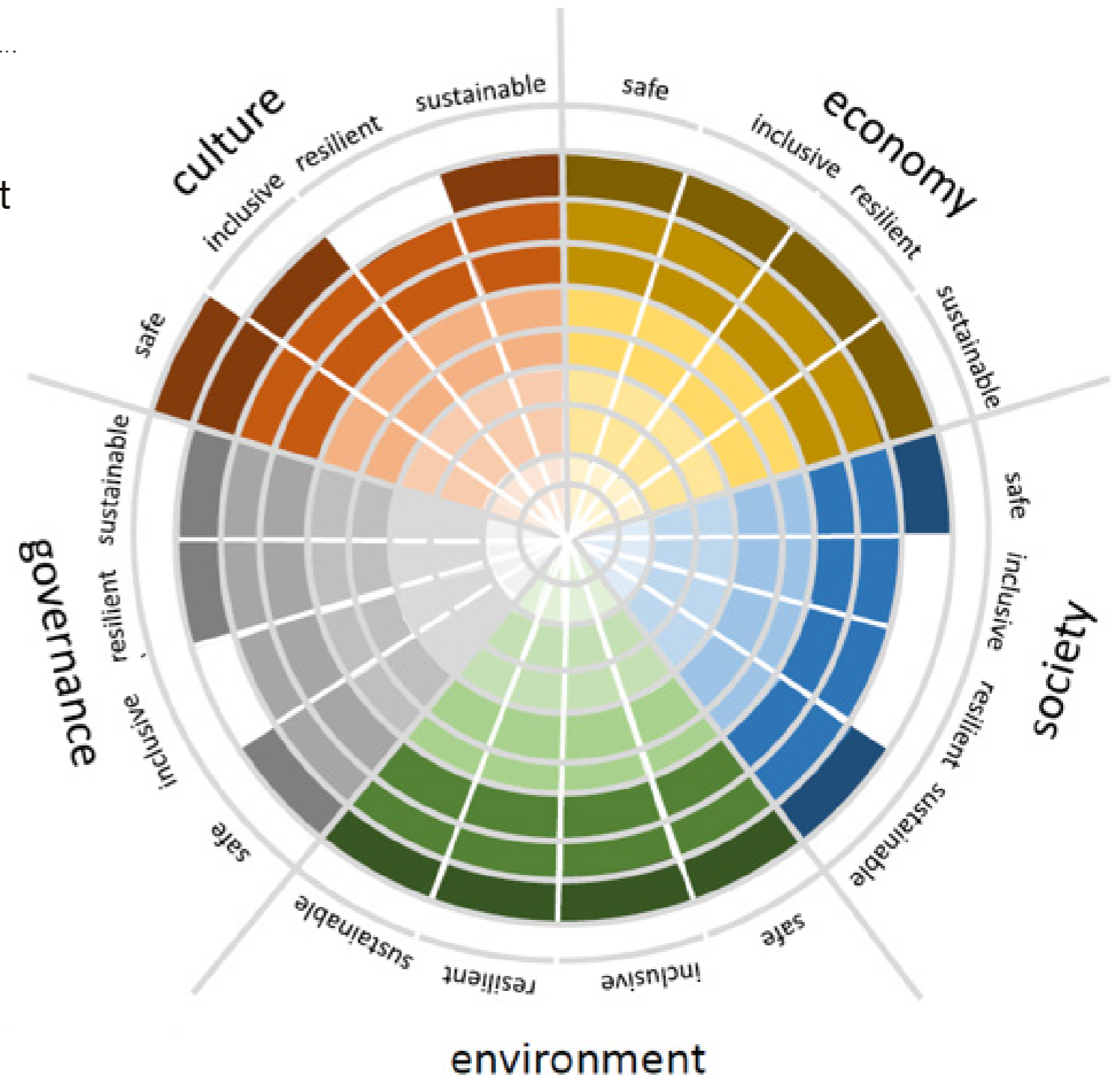
Track 2: Action Planning



Track 2: Action Planning

Ambition for 2030

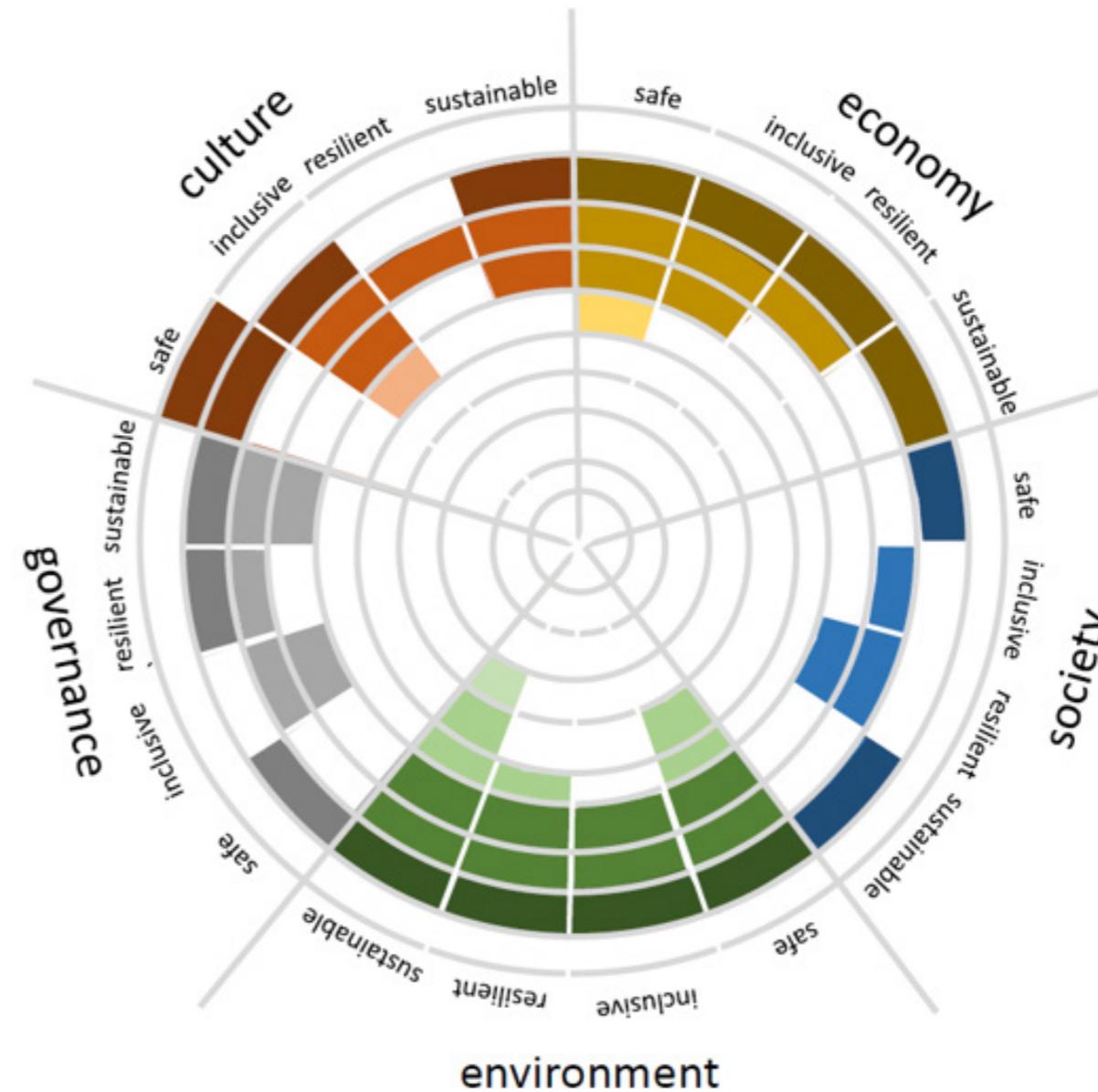
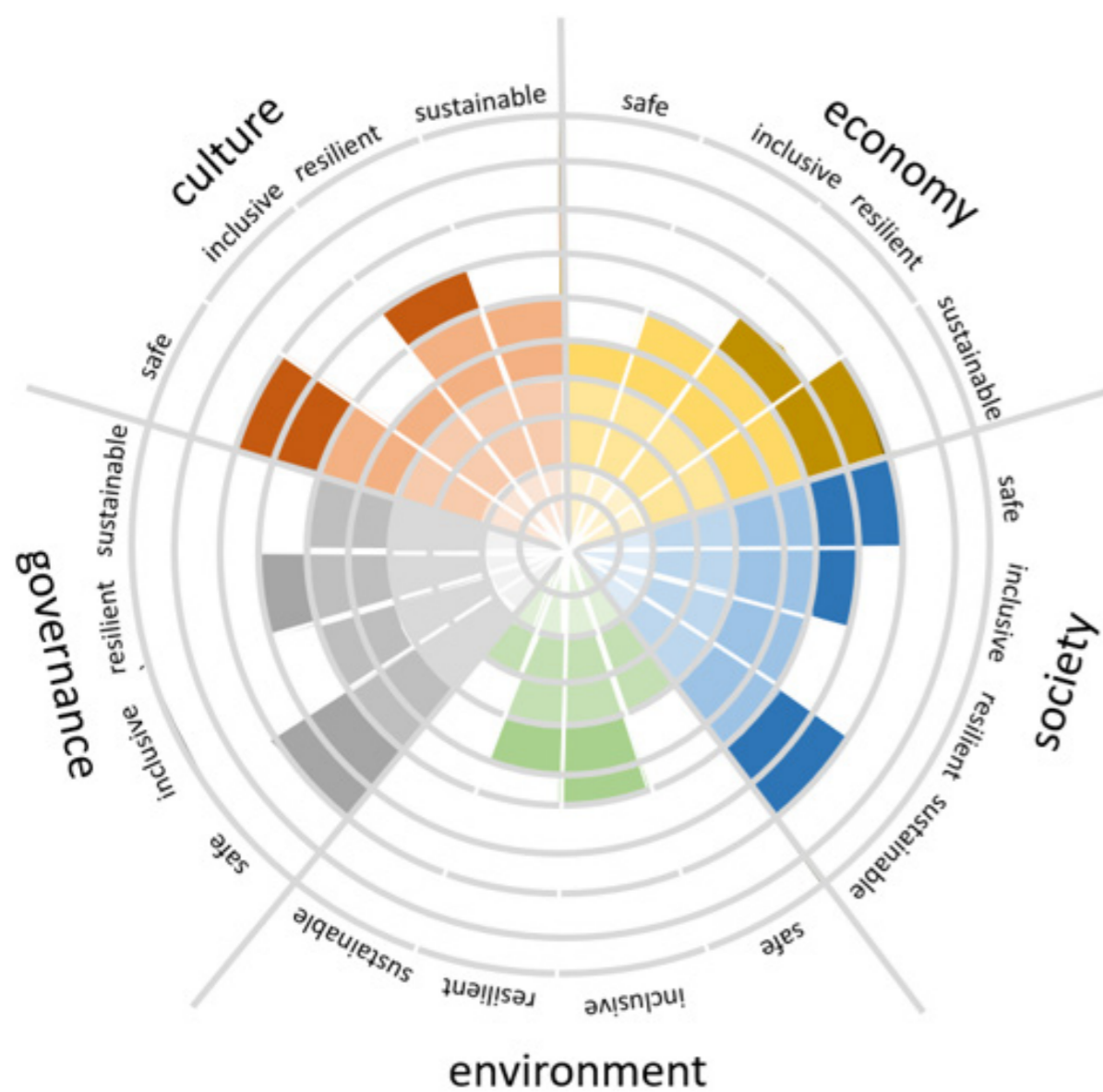
Through a participatory Action Planning Process, e.g., incorporating Urban Thinkers Campuses and the preparation of City Development Strategy, cities can identify their development priorities for 2030 and mark these against the UMF indicators.



Track 2: Action Planning

Gap

The Gap between the baseline profile and target profile represents the priority area of action between now and 2030.



Track 2: Action Planning

Priority Actions

Software

- Local Economic Development Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Air Quality legislation
- SWM Strategy nt
- Planning and building by-laws
- Public Space Policy

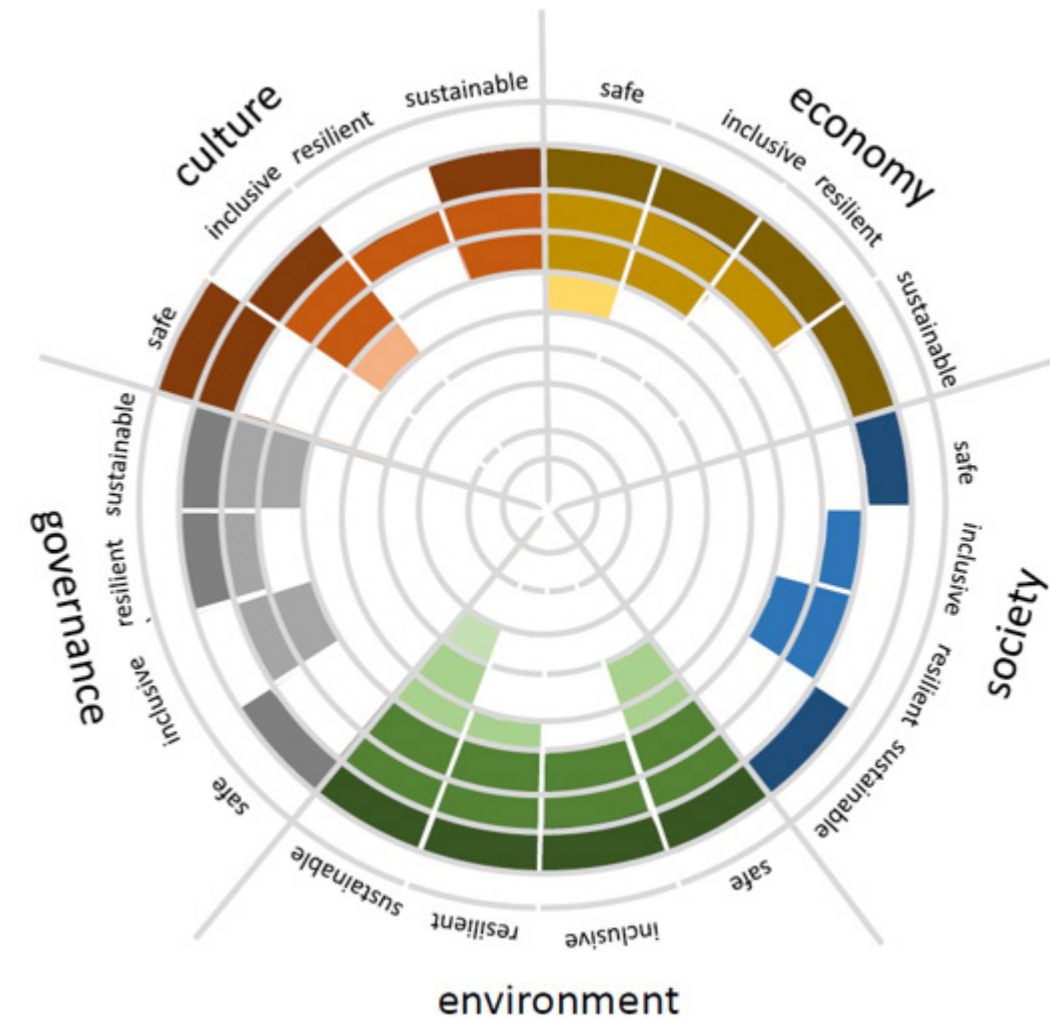
Hardware

- Public Space Implementation
- Landscaping
- Affordable Housing Investment
- Bus Rapid Transit
- City Centre Regen
- New Leisure Complex
- Music and Arts Theatre
- Improved Street Lighting

This Gap is translated into the following types of actions that generate impact to meet the Gap:

- **Software***: this includes strategies, legislation, the development of spatial plans, institutional development, etc.
- **Hardware**: This includes infrastructure development such as public space, roads, water, electracy, drainage, landscaping, affordable housing, leisure facilities etc.

*This will informed by the Key local Capacity and Systems Diagnostic Assessments such as the Rapid Own Source Revenue Assessment, Inclusive Accountable Governance Assessment, Urban Planning System Assessment and Effective Urban Services Delivery Assessment





Track 3: Effective Local Institutions

Track 3 includes

Capacity Assessment

Digital 'health checks' are undertaken in key areas of urban planning, inclusive governance, local financing and service delivery (waste management, mobility, water utilities). Capacity Development priorities are identified.

Capacity Development

Technical staff are trained through webinars as well as with digital self-paced learning courses; local institutional structures are improved where necessary; support is given to improve legal frameworks and update spatial plans.



Planning



Governance



Revenue



Basic Services:
– Mobility
– Solid waste
– Water utilities

Track 3: Effective Local Institutions



Governance Tool

10 themes covering 100 questions

1. Institutional Responsibilities and Mandates
2. Fiscal Sustainability
3. Urban and Territorial Planning
4. Public Administration Staffing Capacity
5. Multi-level Collaboration
6. Civic participation
7. Public Oversight and Dispute Resolution Mechanisms
8. Digital Governance
9. Coherent Policy-making
10. Equality and Anti-discrimination

Track 3: Effective Local Institutions



Planning tool

3 themes covering 107 questions

Urban planning delivery

1. Multi-level planning frameworks
2. Spatial planning as a decision-making framework for improving policies and plans
3. Mechanisms for the enabling of an enforceable and transparent legal framework
4. Multi-stakeholder participatory approach
5. Financial, human and technical resources

Local authorities

1. Shared strategic spatial vision with adequate maps
2. The institutional components of urban planning and the implementation mechanisms
3. Social mixing and mixed land use
4. Spatial integration and inclusion
5. Cultural heritage
6. Quality public space
7. Energy efficiency through low-carbon urban development
8. Urban planning as a driver of Local economic development

Civil society and planning professionals

1. The preparation, implementation and monitoring of urban/territorial plans
2. Role of planning professionals

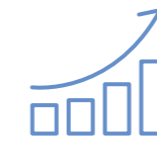
Track 3: Effective Local Institutions



Rapid Own Source Revenue Tool (ROSRA)

1. What is the ROSRA?
2. The ROSRA assesses the overall need for Own Source Revenue (OSR) reform and diagnoses the most pressing shortcomings of OSR systems to facilitate strategic and effective OSR reform.
3. Why/when is the ROSRA needed?
4. When local governments need to identify problems of their OSR system are and/or are unable to prioritize among possible reform options

What is an optimized OSR system?



An **effective** system that ensures adequate resources are raised from the local population

Indicator: Annual OSR per capita



An **efficient** system that ensure that resources are raised in a cost-effective manner

Indicator: Annual OSR / total cost of local OSR administration (tax effort)



An **equitable** system in which citizens of a similar income pay similar tax contributions but higher tax contributions than lower income groups

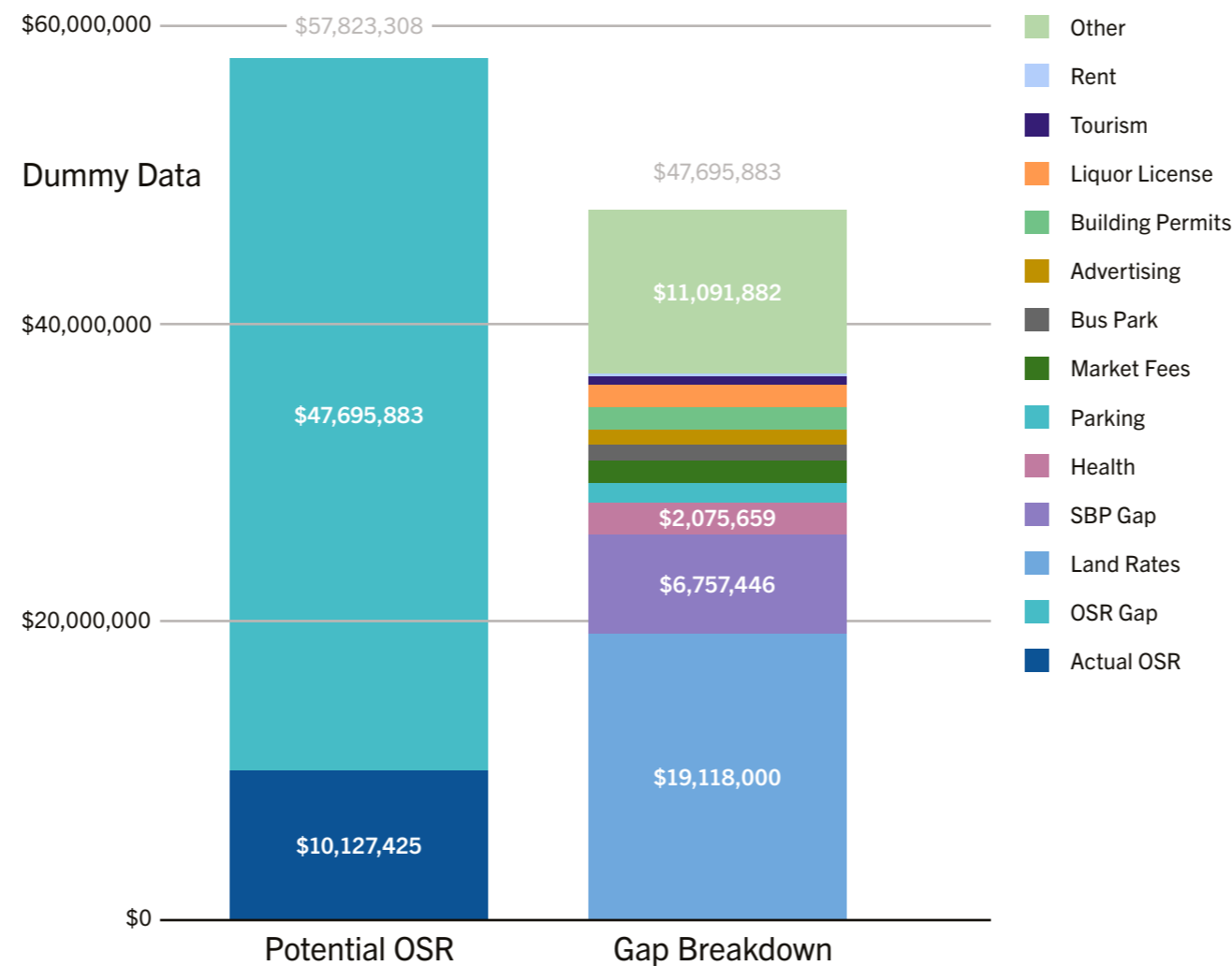
Indicator: annual compliance rates for OSR

Track 3: Effective Local Institutions



Rapid Own Source Revenue Tool (ROSRA)

OSR Potential & Gap Analysis by Revenue Stream



Why is it important to analyze the Revenue Gap?

It provides a direct measurement of the degree to which an administration is effective in maximizing OSR. The tax gap is thus a crucial component of results-based management for an administration. Factors contributing to the gap can be identified without necessarily estimating the size of the gap. Breaking the gap down provides insights on the issues of each stream and the strategy which should be pursued for revenue maximization.

ROSRA estimates tax potential and decomposes it by revenue type

Track 3: Effective Local Institutions



Mobility tool

4 main themes

Policy and institutional responsibilities

1. Public transport policy
2. Walking and cycling policy
3. SUMP (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan)
4. Governance
5. Road safety and security
6. Inclusive planning
7. Accessibility of processes and policy
8. Private sector

Pollution and the Environment

1. Air pollution
2. Noise pollution
3. Shift to electric
4. Walking and cycling
5. Land use management
6. NDC (Nationally Determined Commitments)
7. Logistics
8. Construction
9. Adaptation

Shared Mobility (public transport and paratransit) and street designs

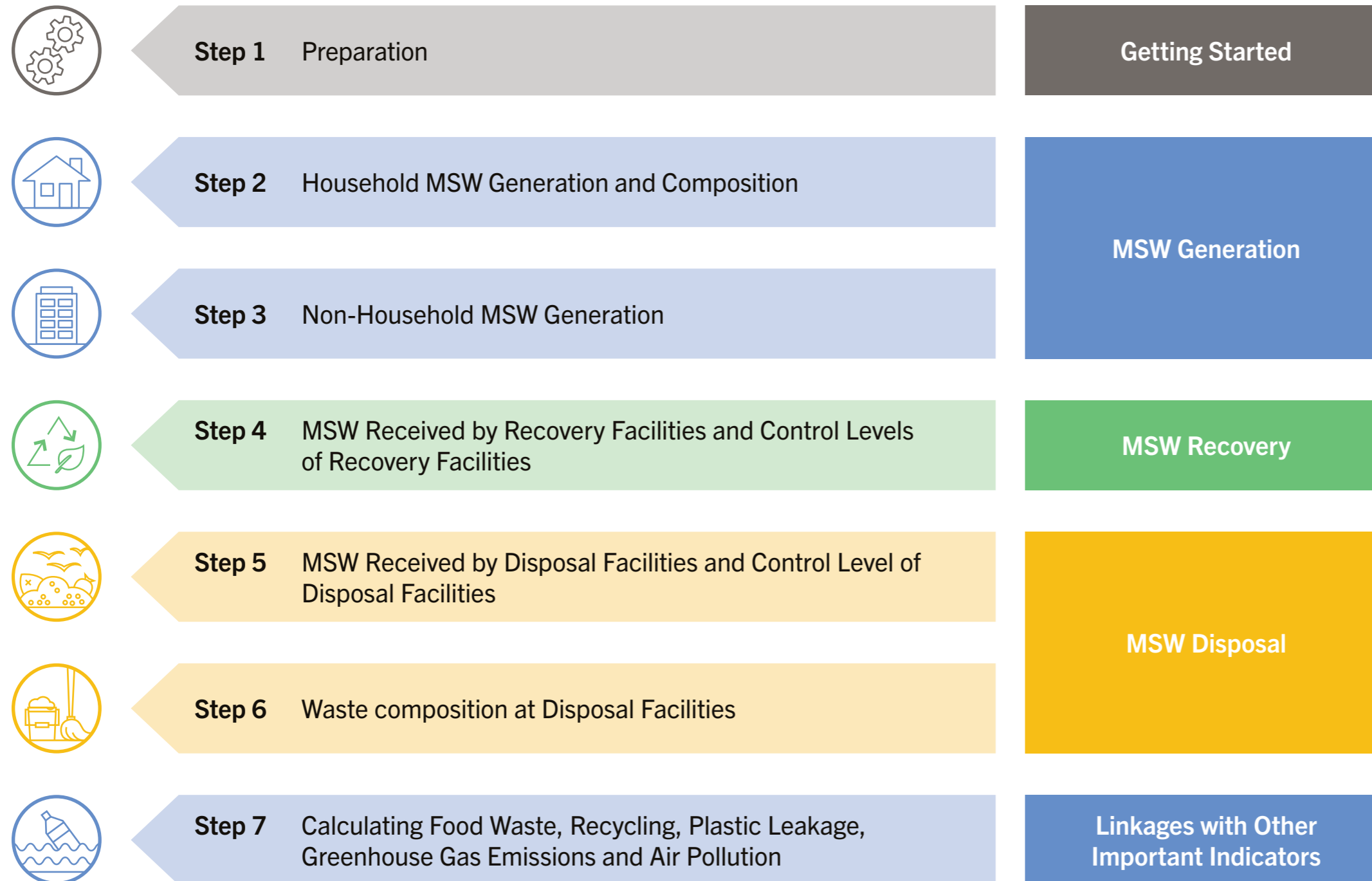
1. Public transport
2. Shared mobility
3. Ride on demand
4. Street design

Data and financing

1. Data collection
2. Transport financing

Track 3: Effective Local Institutions

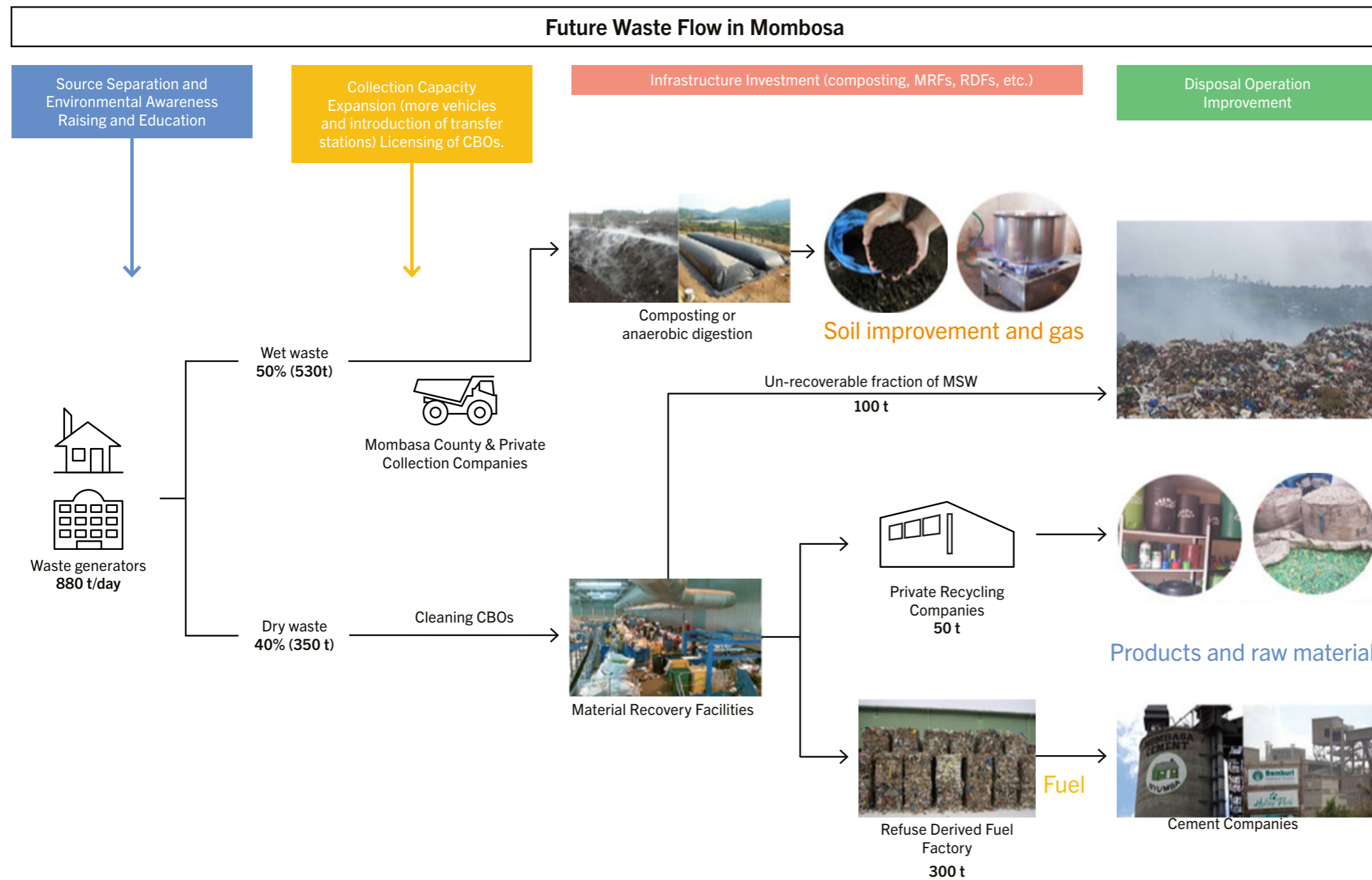
Waste Wise Cities tool



Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT) guides readers through 7 steps to collect data on municipal solid waste (MSW) generated, collected, and managed in controlled facilities. The tool provides a household survey guide for total MSW generation, a questionnaire to identify the MSW recovery chain and criteria to check the environmental control level of waste management facilities in a city.

Track 3: Effective Local Institutions

Waste Wise Cities tool



The Waste Wise Cities Tool has been field-tested in Nairobi (Kenya), Mombasa (Kenya) and Mahé Island (Seychelles). It has been developed in parallel with the Waste Flow Diagram, a tool which enables estimation of plastic waste emissions to the environment.



Track 4: Investment in Impact

Track 4 includes

Cities Investment Facility



- Participating cities upload project information including; project description, cost estimates, anticipated internal rate of return, co-financing commitments and investment requirements.
- The CI portal is accessible to an audience of local and international investors.
- Several projects can be aggregated into larger scale investments.

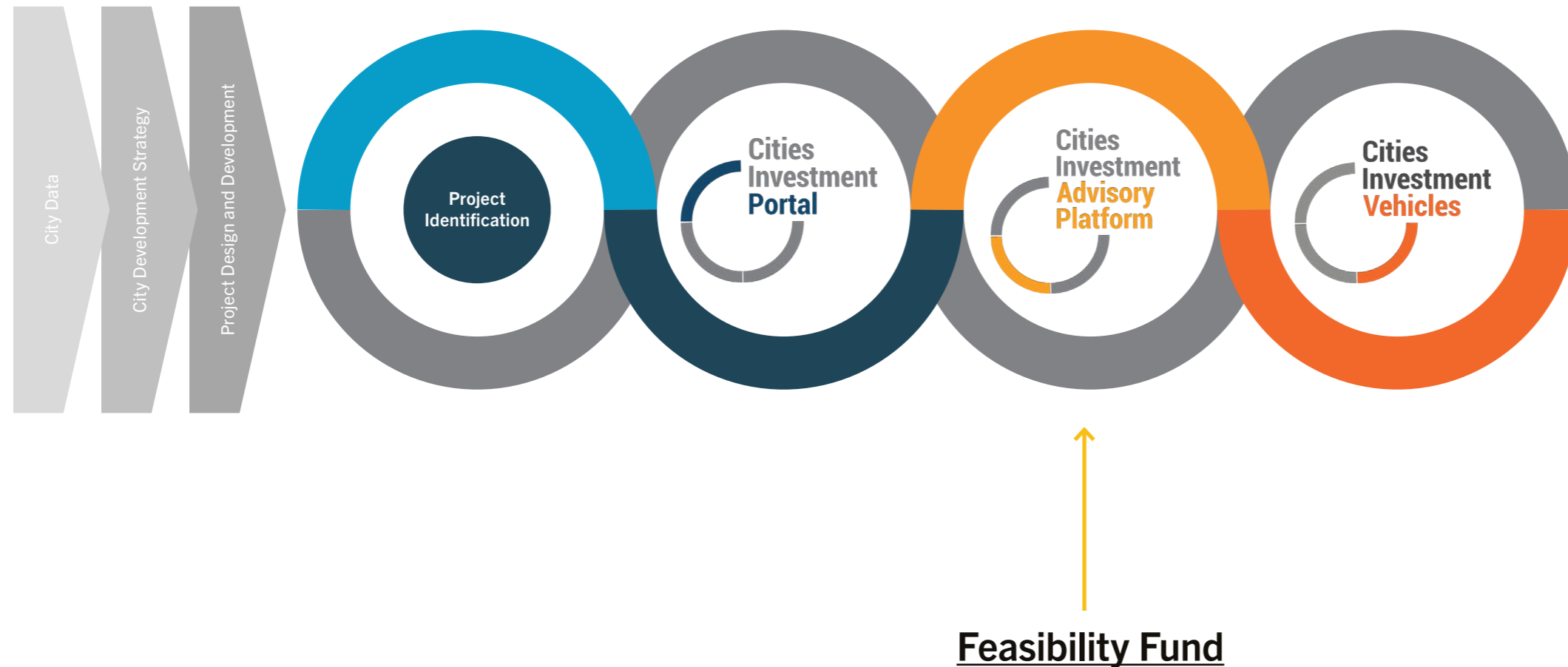


- This advises participating cities on (i) maximizing SDG impact by applying the SDG Project Assessment Tool (developed with the FCO Future Cities Programme), and (ii) detailed financial preparation of projects, and de-risking.



- These are brokers that pool diverse sources of capital to finance de-risked, SDG assessed urban assets.
- The Vehicles provide deal structuring and help projects reach financial close.

Track 4: Investment in Impact

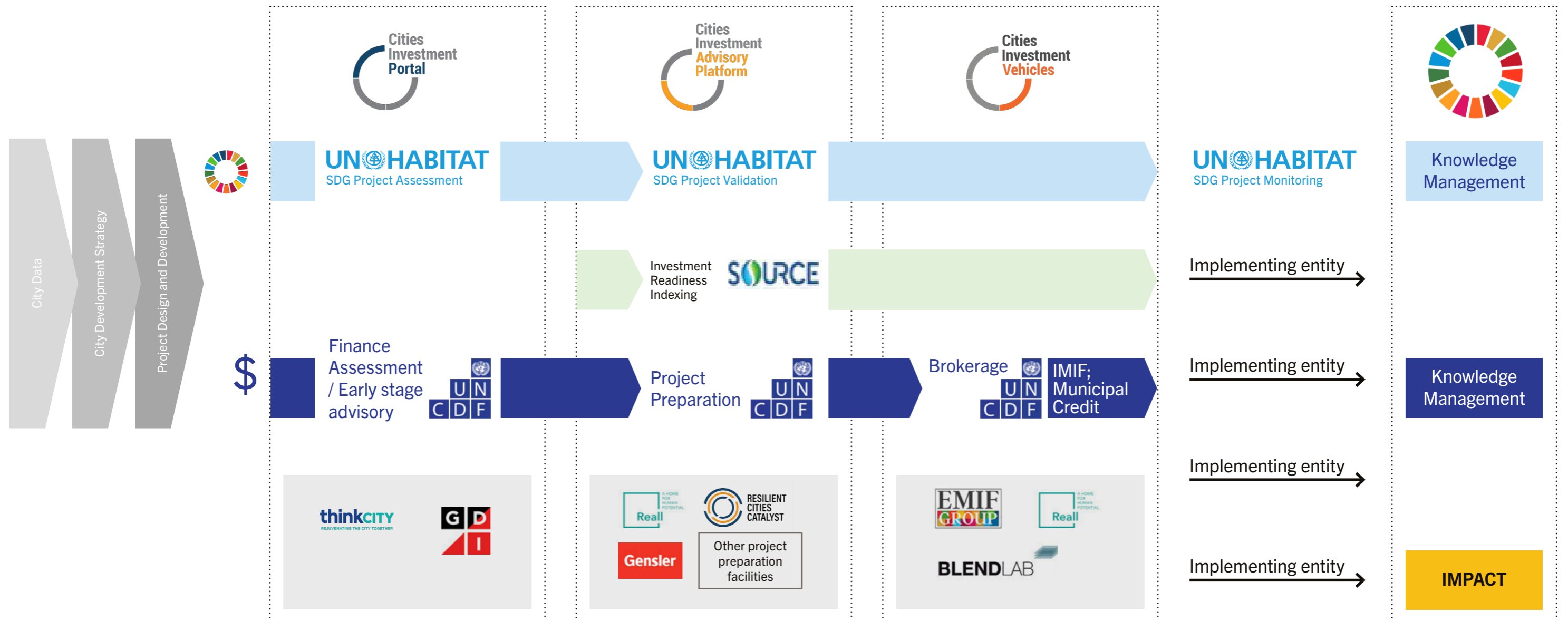


The **Feasibility Fund** is an evergreen fund that supports project preparation costs, including deployment of experts in participating cities.

Costs invested in project preparation are recovered on financial close.

A US\$50 million fund is targeted that can prepare 100 major urban development projects at any time.

Track 4: Investment in Impact



The Dual Key Financing Facility for Cities



SDG Cities Recognition



SDG City SILVER

Commitment to Implementing SDGs

Commitment to meet SDGs and baseline data collected to inform action

SILVER | Commitment to implementing the SDGs

- City Authorities are committed to prioritize the implementation of the SDGs.
- City Authorities have a plan of action to accelerate the achievement of SDGs through the SDG Cities Global Initiative.

SDG City GOLD

SDG Plans are Defined

Public plan outlines how SDG targets will be achieved

GOLD | Evidence Based Planning

- Cities have identified the SDGs they want to prioritize, based on the baseline assessment.
- This is reflected in an evidence-based City Development Strategy that enshrines the principle of Leaving No One and No Place Behind.
- Cities have reliable baseline data to inform SDG action.
- Cities have undertaken a Voluntary Local Review (encouraged).

SDG City PLATINUM

Strengthened Local Institutions

Strengthened capacity to deliver on SDG plans

PLATINUM | Strengthened local institutions

- Cities have assessed their local institutional systems in areas of governance, planning, municipal finance and service delivery and have identified capacity strengthening priorities.
- Cities have strengthened capacities in identified priority areas.

SDG City DIAMOND

Measurable Impact on SDGs

Investments made to achieve SDG plans; measurable human impact

DIAMOND | Human Impact in line with SDGs

- Cities have invested in SDG projects that demonstrate high impacts against their strategic plans.
- City monitoring demonstrates measurable human impacts against the baseline assessment.

Human Rights, Gender and Social Inclusion

The **Data Track** ensures that data is disaggregated across Human Rights, Gender and Social Inclusion issues, including age and disability and that women, men, youth, aged, disabled persons and vulnerable groups, including migrants are engaged in the data collection and analysis process.

The **Action Planning Track** ensures no-one and no place is left behind.

The **Institutional Capacity Track** promotes gender parity in urban institutions, inclusive governance and planning processes and stakeholder engagement in budgeting processes.

The **City Investment Advisory** function ensures human rights, gender and social safeguarding in project design and implementation.

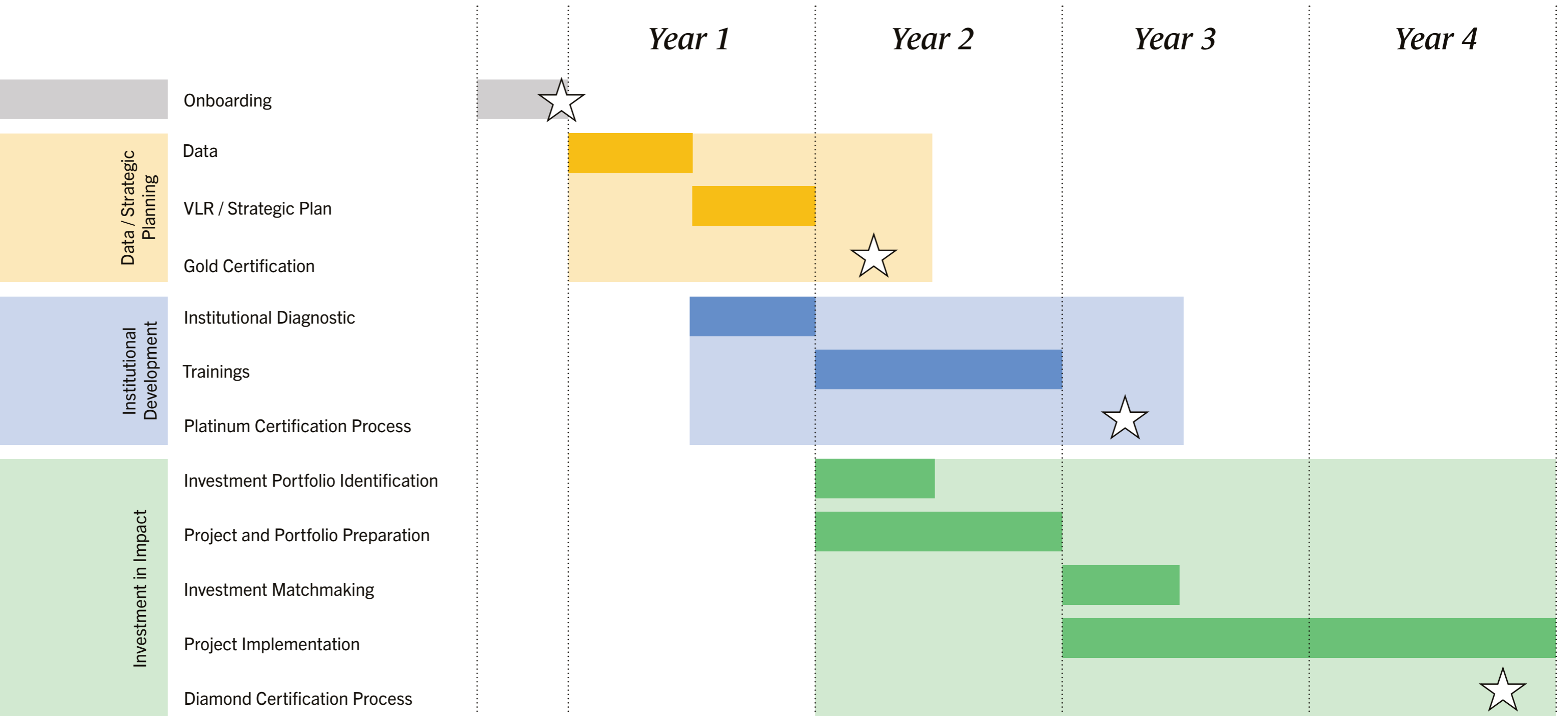


Where we are engaged (so far)

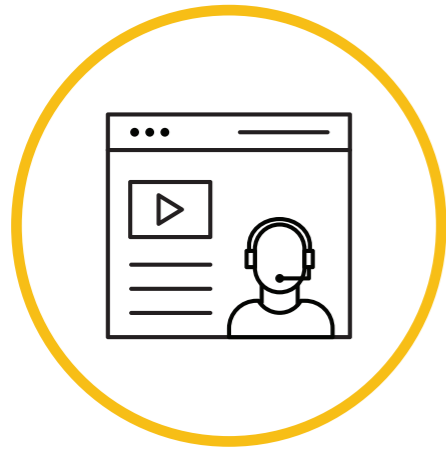




Timeline



Support to Participating Cities



Online Tools and Resources

- Digital SDG Cities Platform with workspaces for each participating city
- Data tools
- Institutional diagnostic tools
- Self paced learning and capacity development
- Project preparation for investment



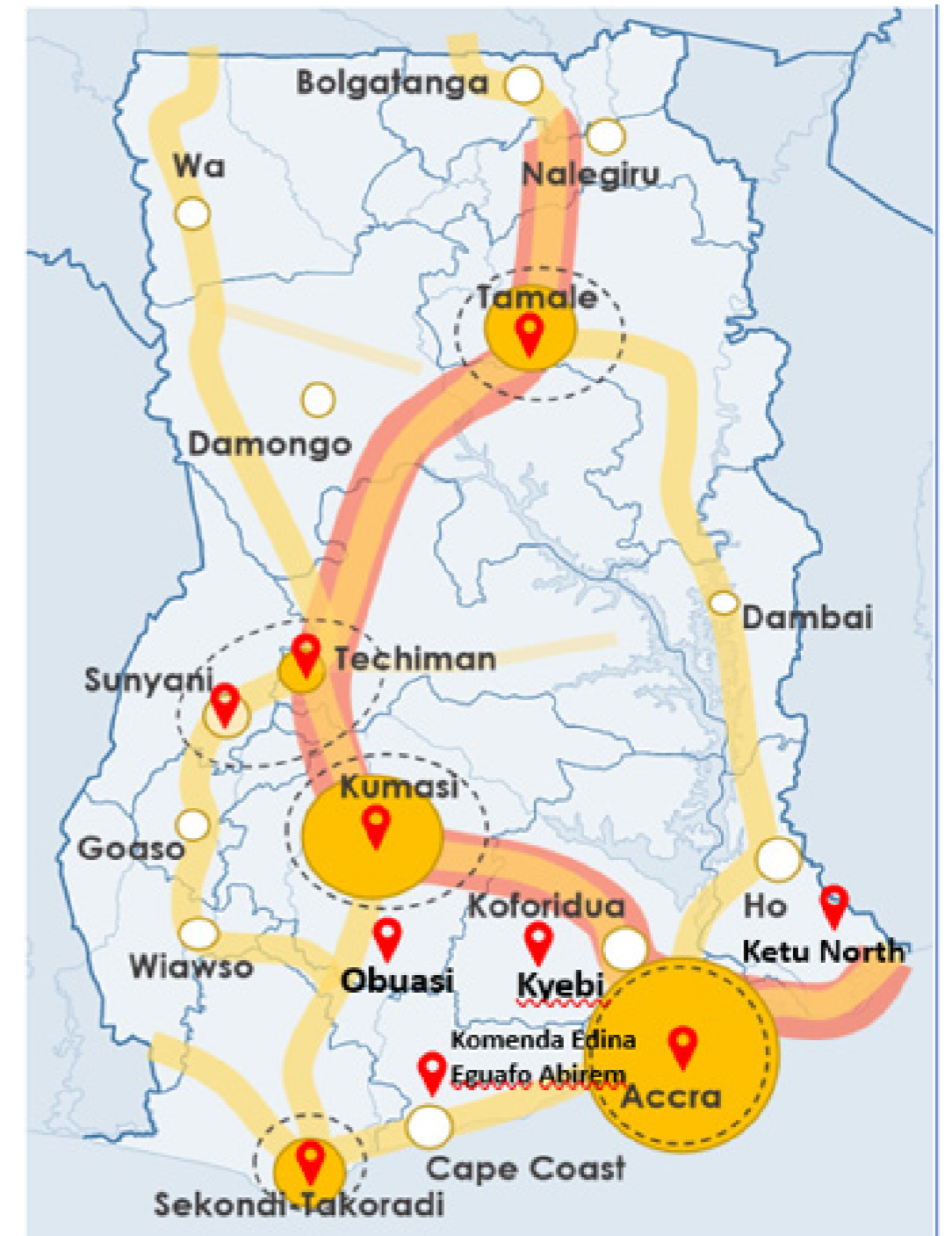
National / Sub-National Support Hubs

- Technical backstopping support
- Reviewing outputs
- Training
- Knowledge and experience sharing between participating cities



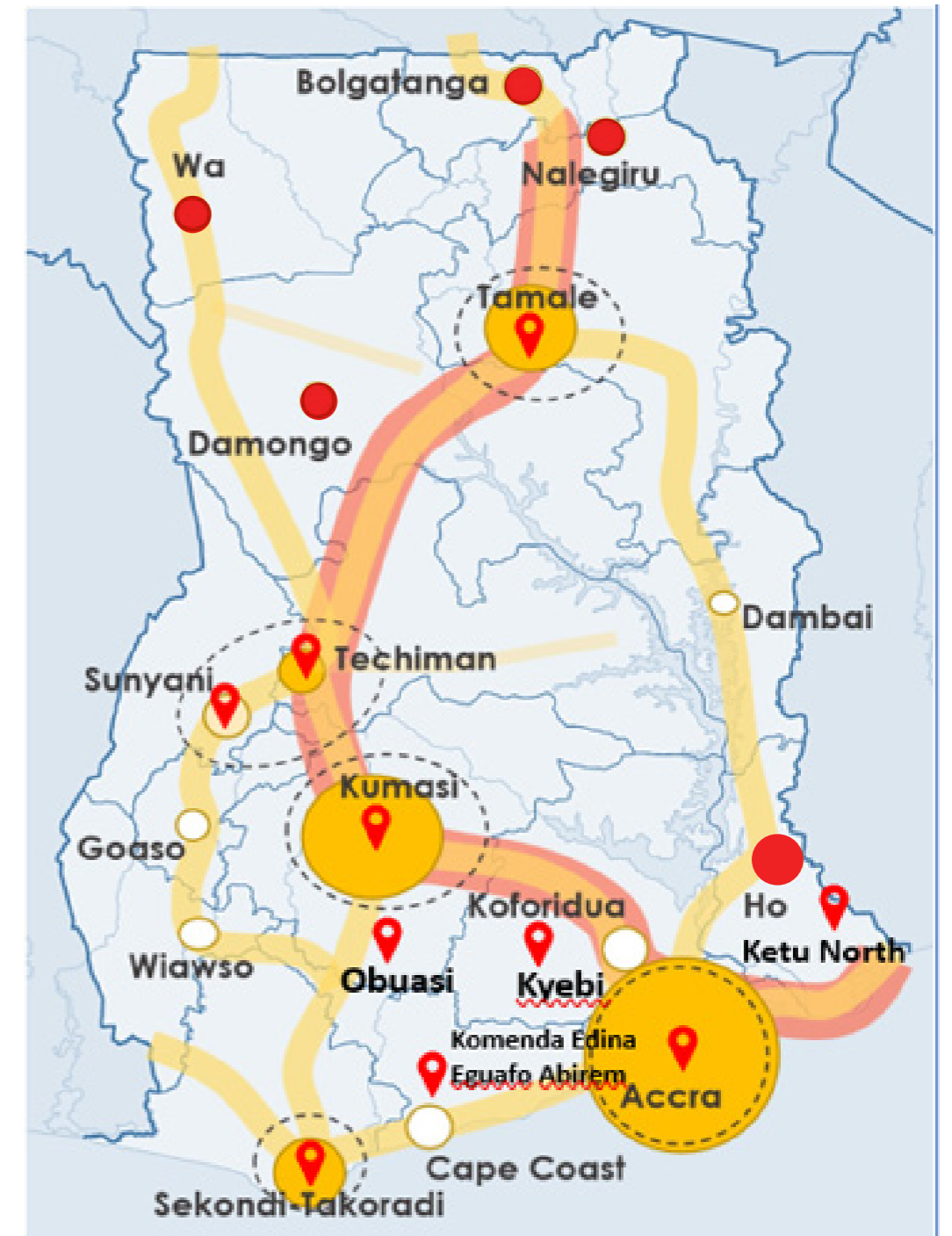
SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort		█ Data and Strategic Planning					
		█ Institutional Capacity Development					
		█ Investment in Impact					



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

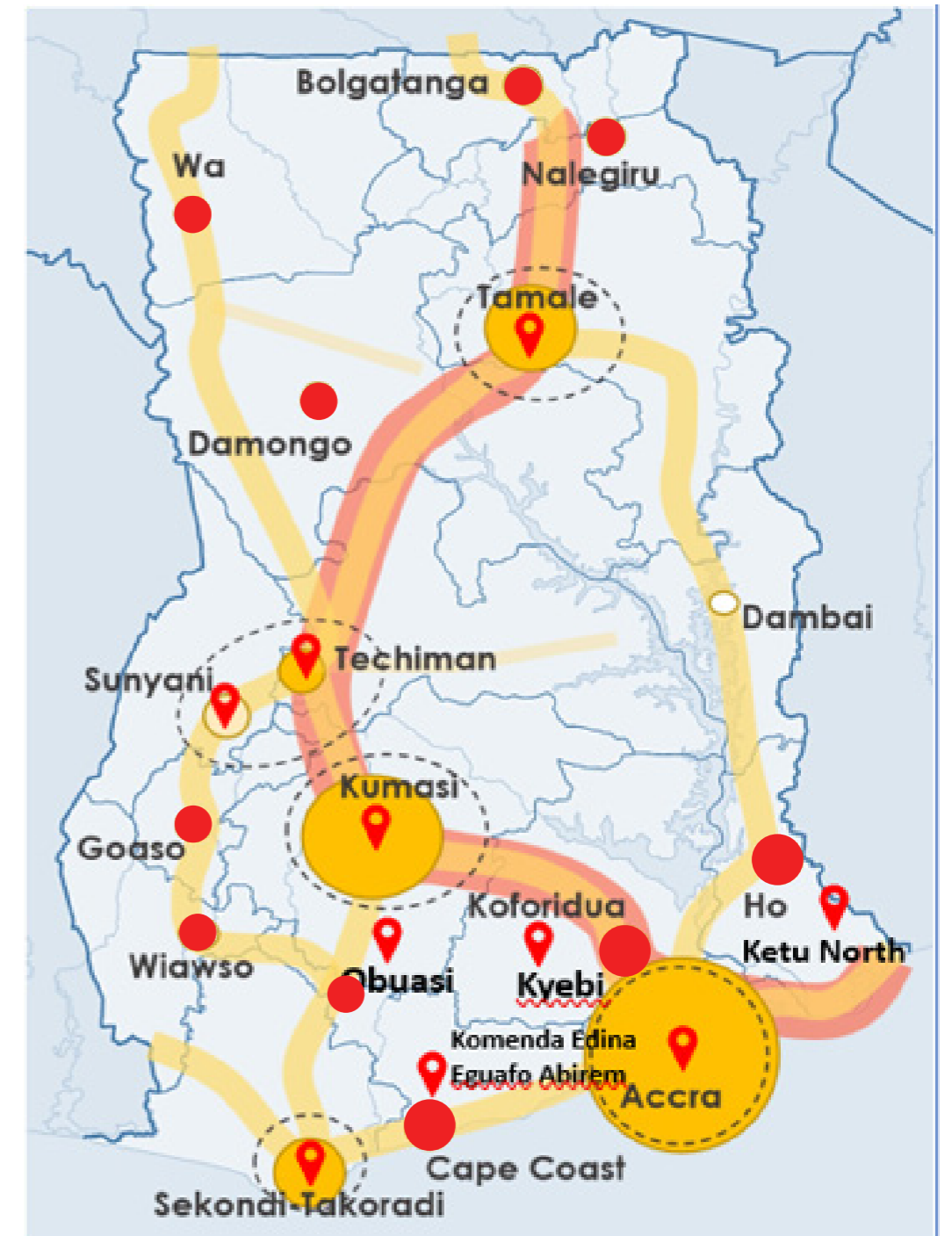
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort		█ Data and Strategic Planning					
			█ Institutional Capacity Development				
				█ Investment in Impact			
Second Cohort			█				
				█			
					█		



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort	█	█ Data and Strategic Planning		█ Institutional Capacity Development			
			█ Investment in Impact				
Second Cohort			█	█	█		
				█	█	█	
Third Cohort				█	█	█	█

█ SDG Cities First Phase





SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort		Data and Strategic Planning					
		Institutional Capacity Development					
		Investment in Impact					

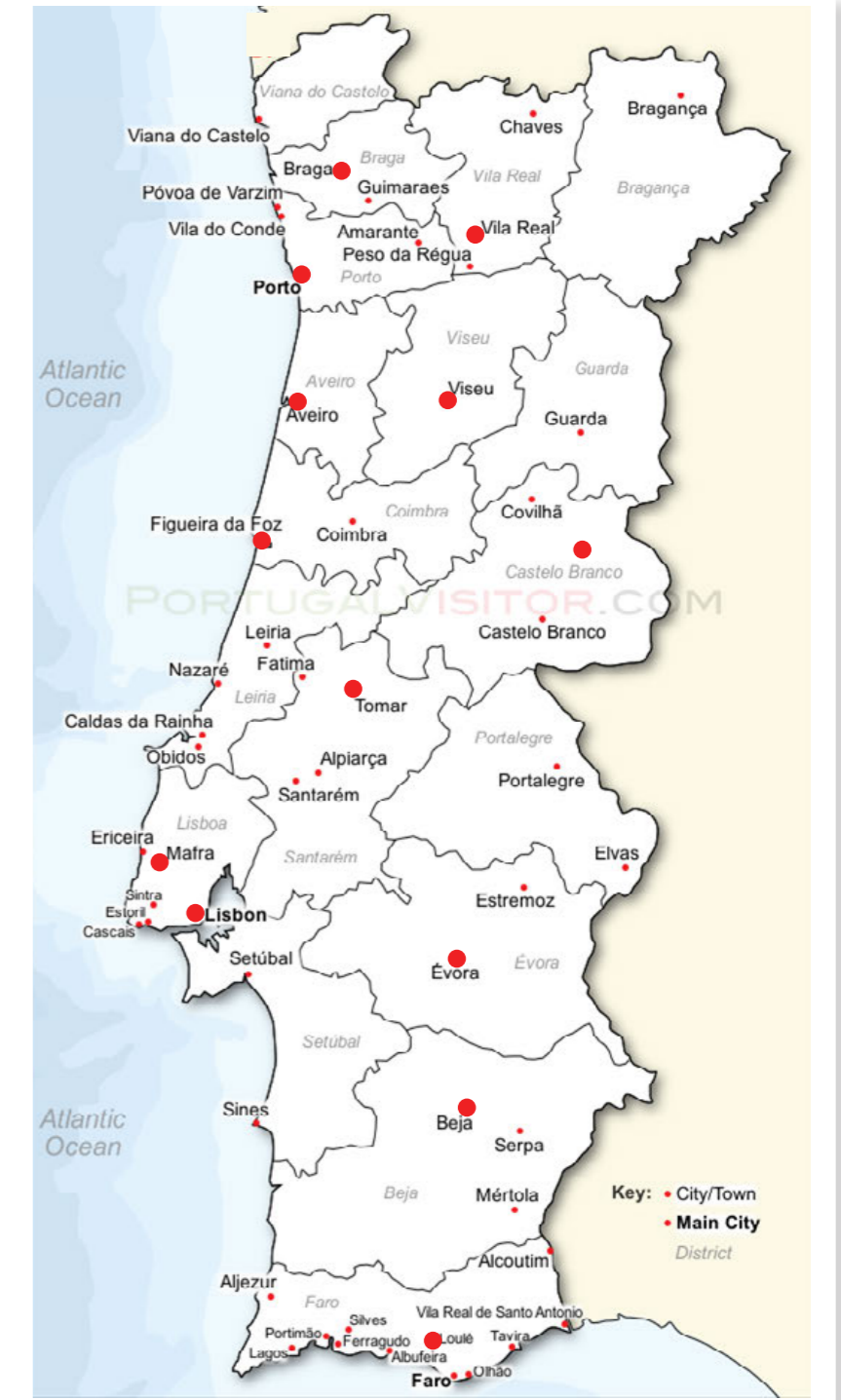


Base Map Source: Portugal Visitor.com



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort	█ Data and Strategic Planning						
		█ Institutional Capacity Development					
			█ Investment in Impact				
Second Cohort:			█				
				█			
				█			



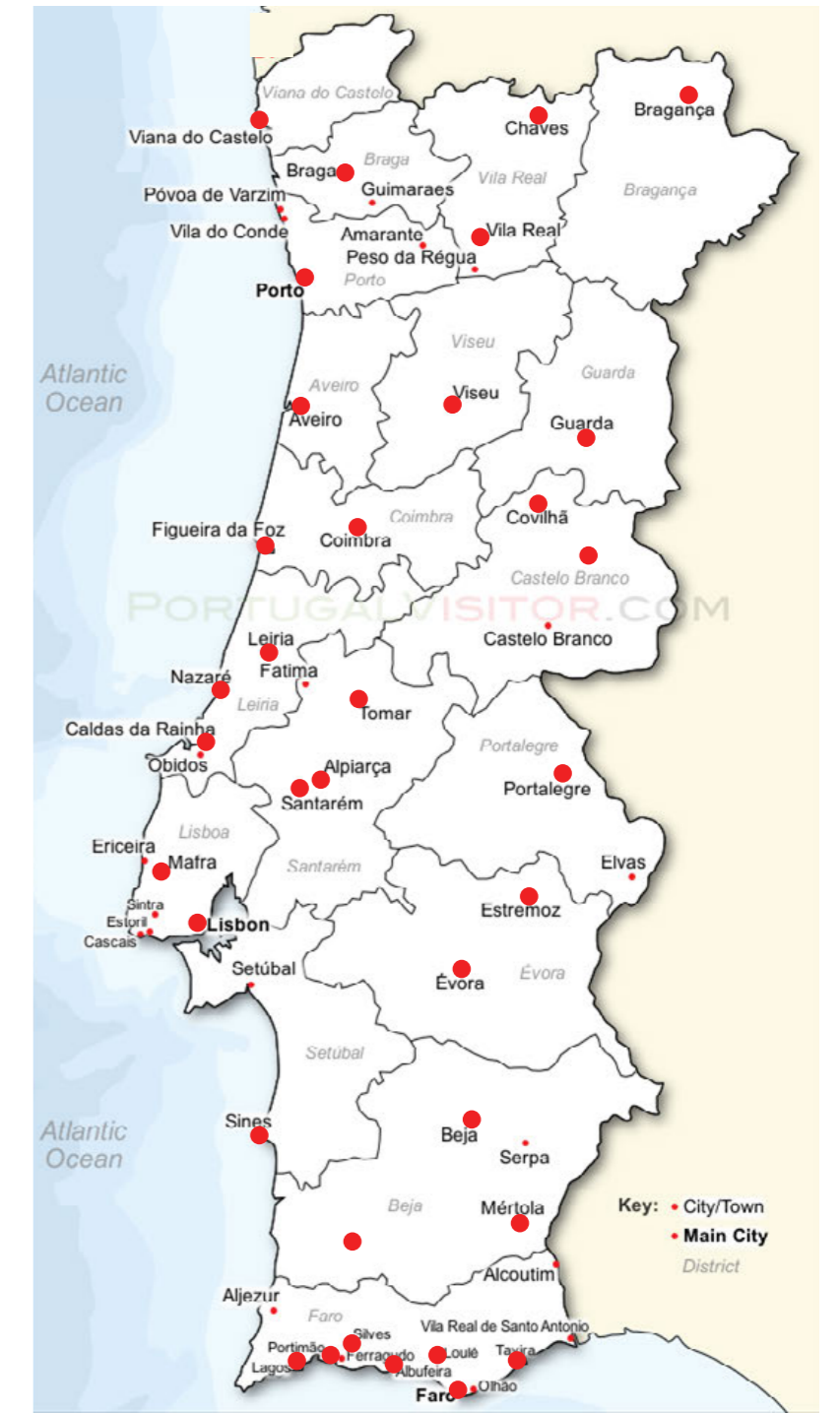
Base Map Source: Portugal Visitor.com



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort	█	█ Data and Strategic Planning		█ Institutional Capacity Development			
			█ Investment in Impact				
Second Cohort:			█	█	█		
				█	█	█	
Third Cohort				█	█	█	█

█ SDG Cities First Phase



Base Map Source: Portugal Visitor.com



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	■						
First Cohort: 8 Cities	■	■ Data and Strategic Planning					
		■	■ Institutional Capacity Development				
			■ Investment in Impact				



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	█						
First Cohort: 8 Cities	█	█ Data and Strategic Planning					
		█ Institutional Capacity Development					
		█ Investment in Impact					
Second Cohort: 12 Cities (20 total)			█				
			█	█			



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

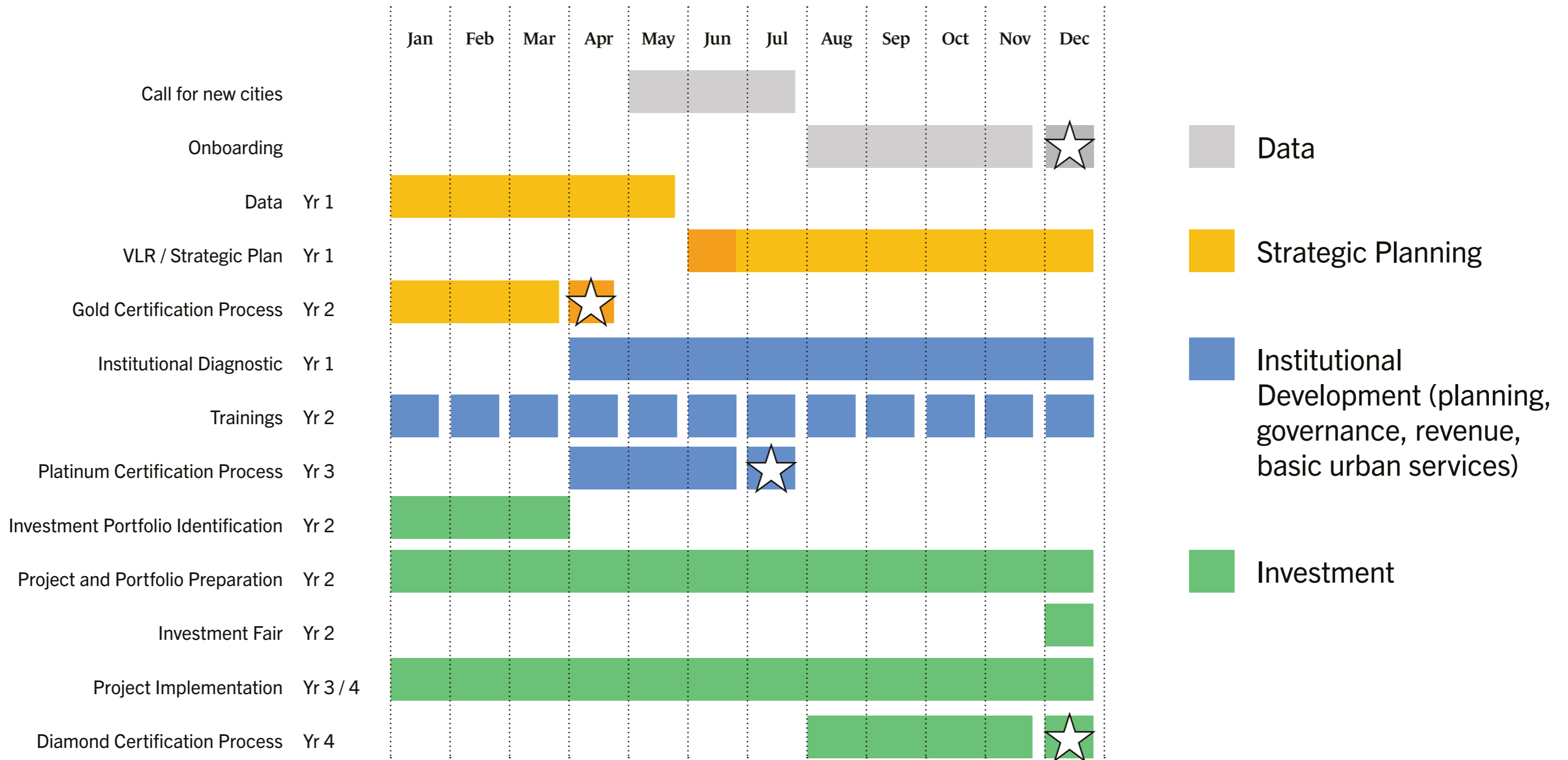
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Set up	■						
First Cohort: 8 Cities	■	■ Data and Strategic Planning		■ Institutional Capacity Development			
			■ Investment in Impact				
Second Cohort: 12 Cities (20 total)			■	■	■		
Third Cohort: 10 Cities (38 total)				■	■	■	■

■ SDG Cities First Phase





SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)



SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

Experts in Urban Processes

- Data
- Strategic Planning
- Institutional Development
- Investment

Thematic Experts

- Clean Energy
- Environmental sustainability
- Youth livelihood
- Local Economic Development
- Gender
- Cultural Conservation

Hub Models

- Centralized (eg Ghana, Turkiye)
- Networked (eg Portugal, Lusophone)





SDG Cities Hub – rollout (indicative)

Cities and Their Residents

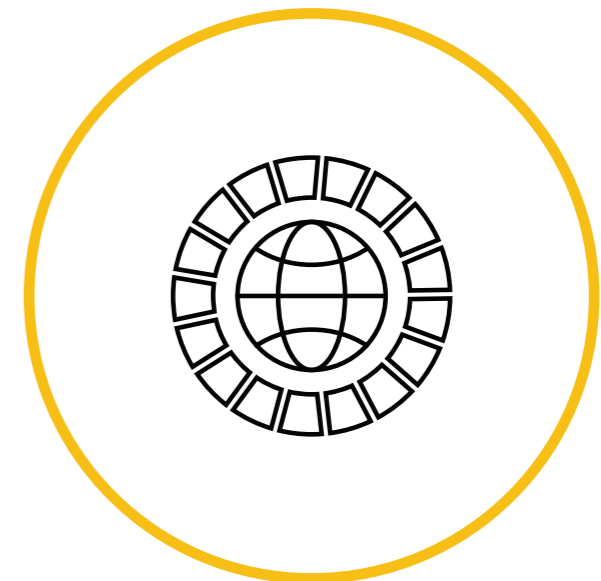
National and International SDG Investors

World

SDG Cities will enable cities to accelerate addressing key economic, social, cultural and environmental challenges and aspirations of their residents

SDG Cities builds capacity of cities identify and market a continuous pipeline of feasibility assessed, risked managed, SDG impact verified investment opportunities worldwide in emerging and developing economies.

SDG Cities harnesses existing urban policy frameworks, institutional capacities, and infrastructure and public amenities plans to accelerate the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals





Contact Us



View our website and register to receive more information

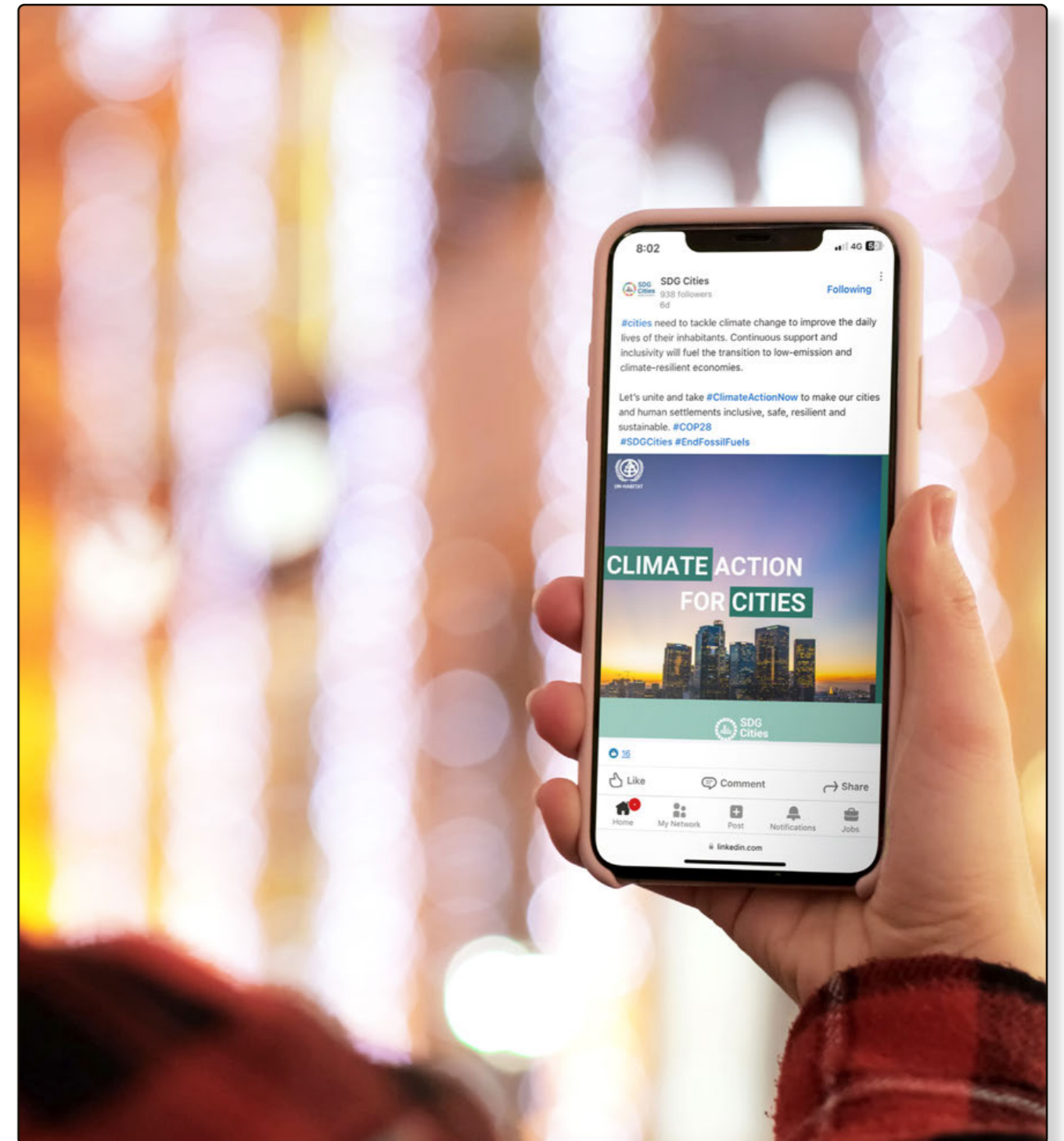
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Questions





What is the value proposition?

Clear articulated peace on Faith and Cities

How does it work as a plug in and stand alone?

How do we utilize the existing SDG Cities?

What can we pilot?

Practical examples

- Montreal
- Jacksonville





How do we plug into the SDG Cities Framework?

- What have we got?
- What are the gaps?
- How are we going to fill the gaps?
- What is the cost?





Questions





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