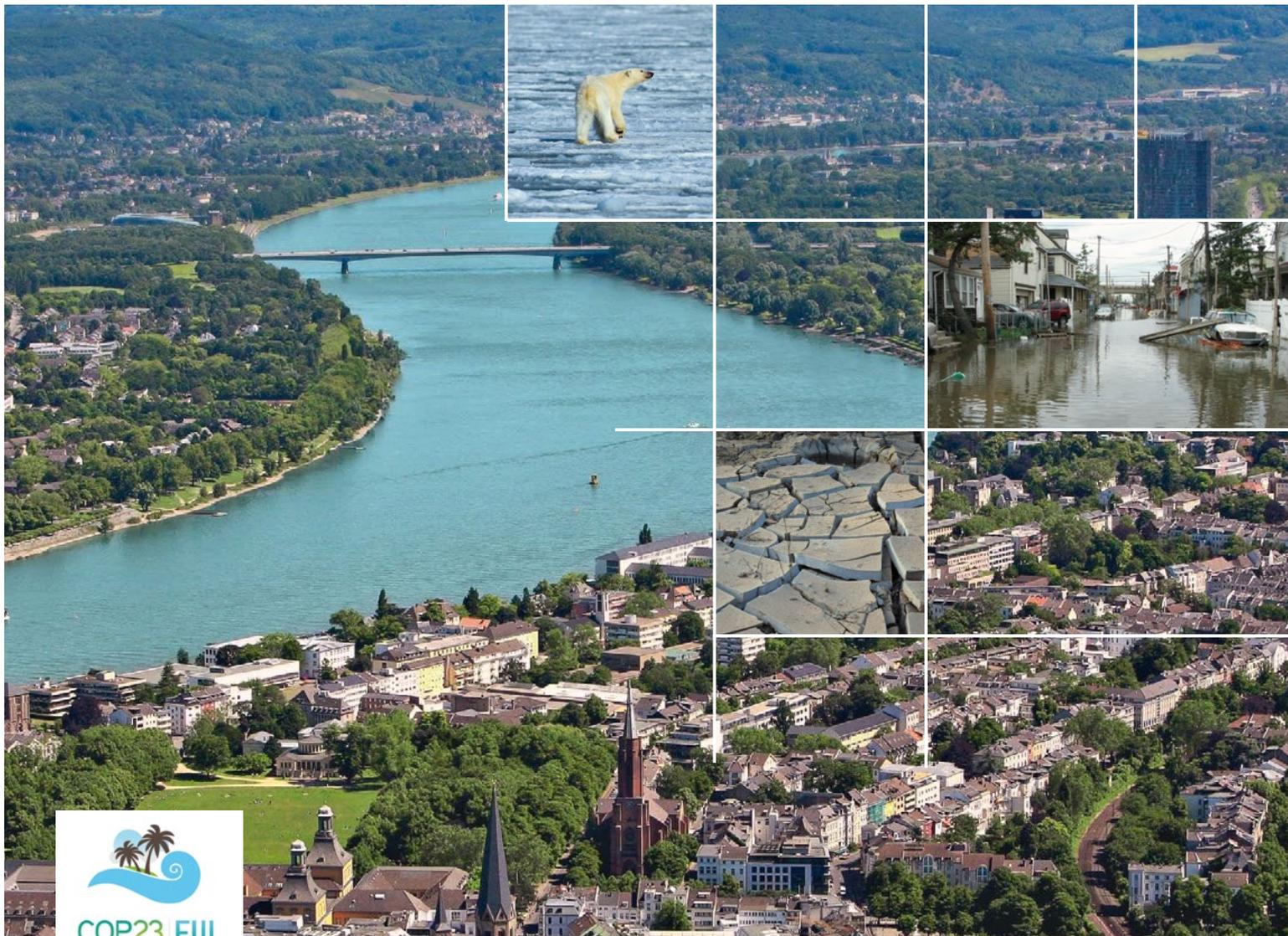




UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE – COP23

# CCC Magazine

Your Companion to the UN Climate Change Conference Bonn 2017



A special publication of the ProPress Publishing Group

sponsored by **Behörden Spiegel**

## In this edition

- 03 | **Editorial**
- 04 | **COP 23 in a nutshell**
- 05 | **Zone overview**
- 07 | **Welcome Note**  
*Ashok Sridharan, Mayor of Bonn*
- 08 | **Welcome to COP 23 – Further, Faster, Together in Bonn**  
*Welcome Note by Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary UNFCCC*
- 10 | **The future of energy**  
*Armin Laschet, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia*
- 12 | **Keeping the promise of Paris**  
*Steffen Bauer and Clara Brandi, senior researchers at the German Development Institute DIE*
- 14 | **Towards decarbonisation now!**  
*Marlehn Thieme, Chairwoman of the German Council for Sustainable Development*
- 15 | **NRW Climate Lounge**  
*Series of Side Events organized by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia*
- 16 | **Forests and forestry in Germany**  
*Georg Schirmbeck, President of the Deutscher Forstwirtschaftsrat*
- 18 | **Schedule of the plenary meetings**
- 19 | **Side Events**
- 20 | **Transfer Zone**
- 21 | **Consequences of Climate Change**
- 22 | **The United Nations in Bonn**
- 23 | **Exhibitions regarding the COP in Bonn**
- 26 | **Culture and Nature in Bonn**
- 27 | **The COP in Bonn**
- 28 | **Bars, Restaurants and Wineries in Bonn**
- 30 | **Traffic around the COP**



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## Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to welcome you most warmly to the World Climate Conference COP23 in Bonn. This year the conference has come to Bonn, the home of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for the second time. Like every year, the COP is attracting a great deal of attention on a global scale. It brings together politicians, parliamentarians, high-level representatives from many organizations engaged in the protection of our climate, and numerous representatives of the media.

Climate Change is real, and it is becoming more tangible and recognizable every day. Storms and hurricanes like Harvey and Irma, which left a trail of death and destruction in the Caribbean and the United States, are becoming more and more frequent, while their outcomes are becoming more devastating. But even though some of them may not be covered by reports of the media as much, storms are raging all over the world. Last year, the Republic of Fiji, this year's host of the World Climate Conference, was hit by Cyclone Winston, which destroyed countless homes and left 44 Fijians dead. At the same time that such storms are getting stronger and more frequent, the glaciers and ice shelves keep melting at both poles of our planet, and the deserts keep expanding further and further into fertile areas of land, while drying out entire lakes and inland seas.

Although this year's conference is carried out under the presidency of the Republic of Fiji, the COP takes place in Bonn again, for the second time after 2001. However, Bonn is familiar territory for the United Nations, as the city has a rich history of playing host to a broad variety of institutions and official events of the UN. Most prominently, Bonn is home to the UNFCCC, which has their headquarters on the premises of the Bula Zone. But there are many more organizations, like the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats as part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/EUROBATS). In total, there are 19 UN-Institutions that call Bonn their home. Additionally, the UN established a vice-rectorate of their university in Bonn (UNU-ViE), which is celebrating its 10<sup>th</sup> birthday this year.

Being home to all these institutions and organizations, in combination with the status of as Bundesstadt (Federal City), a title which Bonn received after the seat of the German government moved back to Berlin in the 1990s, the city has grown more and more into an international hub for global and climate development. Important agreements have been negotiated here, like the Bonn convention in 1979, which aims at the preservation and conservation of migratory wildlife species. In addition to the activities and institutions of the UN, Bonn is also home to many non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which have settled here due to the international, innovative and open atmosphere,



Photo: Nicole Schmittfincke

re, which, combined with the continuing proximity to political decision-makers, makes the city an ideal place for organizations looking to change our world for the better.

Apart from Bonn, the United Nations have many other locations all across Germany. The UN University has its Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources in Dresden, there is a Liaison Office of the UN World Food Programme (WFP) in Berlin, and Hamburg is home to the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) as well as the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). Thus, it's no exaggeration to say that Germany and the UN continue to be close partners in working towards a better future.

The Behörden Spiegel is Germany's largest independent publication for the public sector. The purpose and role of the newspaper, along with its affiliated partners, is to look closely at the work of the public administration, point out processes that might show flaws, and provide suggestions to improve the work of the government. In addition to its journalistic work, the Behörden Spiegel group offers seminars to personnel of the public services for the deepening and consolidation of knowledge as well as for the introduction into new subjects that may pose a challenge for some members of staff and thus for the workflow of entire work areas. Furthermore, the Behörden Spiegel group is host to a number of conferences regarding subjects of public interest, like the Public IT Security congress, the Berlin Security Conference and the European Congress on Disaster Management. Together with our partners in politics, government and industry, we strive to not only improve the work of the public sector, but also the lives of people in Germany in all areas regarding government and administration.

Thank you for coming to Bonn for the World Climate Conference 2017. I hope you will enjoy reading this magazine.

**R. Uwe Proll**

Publisher and Editor-in-Chief, Behörden Spiegel Group

## COP 23 IN A NUTSHELL

# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP23)

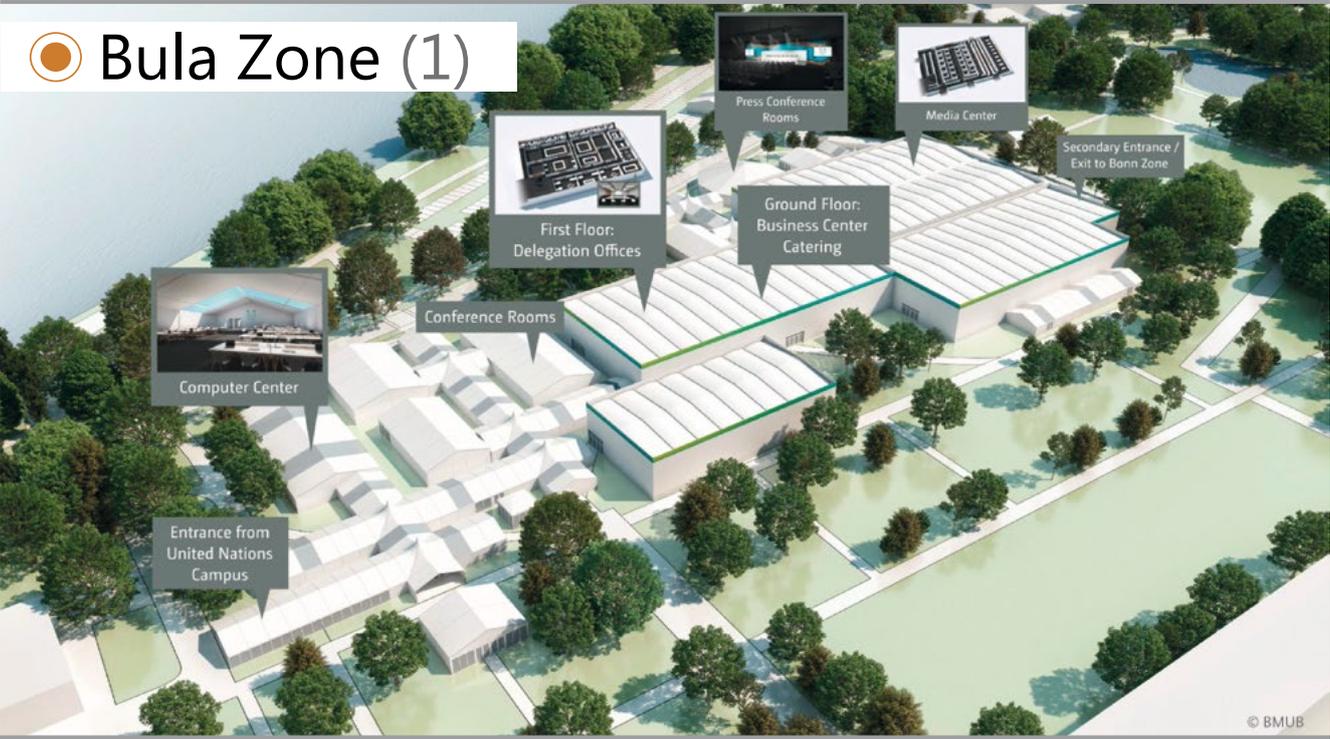
Bonn, 6 – 17 November, 2017



<b>Host Nation and Presidency:</b>	Republic of Fiji
<b>Organizer:</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
<b>Conference Venues:</b>	Bula Zone (location): open 8am – 11pm, closed on Sunday, 12 November Bonn Zone (location): open 8am – 10pm every day
<b>Daily Programme:</b>	Monday, 6. November – Friday, 17. November 2017 10am – 1pm 3pm – 6pm
<b>Visitors:</b>	20.000 – 25.000 expected (COP22 2016: 20.000)
<b>Schedule of Plenary Meetings:</b>	p. 18
<b>Schedule of Side Events:</b>	p. 19
<b>Additional conferences:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol (CMP13)</li> <li>• Second Part of the 1st Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1.2)</li> <li>• 47<sup>th</sup> Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 47)</li> <li>• 47<sup>th</sup> Session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 47)</li> <li>• Fourth Part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1.4)</li> </ul>
<b>More Information:</b>	<a href="http://www.cop23.de">www.cop23.de</a> <a href="http://www.unfccc.int">www.unfccc.int</a>



# Bula Zone (1)



# Bonn Zone (2)



# 14<sup>th</sup> European Congress on Disaster Management



TUE / WED  
4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> September 2018

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## SAVE THE DATE

### *The European Congress on Disaster Management:*

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# Dear Readers,

On the occasion of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, I extend a warm welcome to you here in Bonn, Germany's United Nations City and birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven!

Bonn is looking forward to this event with great anticipation. Jointly with the Federal Government and the State Government of North Rhine-Westphalia, we have gladly accepted the challenge of creating a positive environment for the future-oriented negotiations geared towards countering the causes and the global consequences of climate change. And the citizens of Bonn will be pleased to act as yours hosts.

Bonn has long adopted the goal of climate protection as its own. Since the mid-nineties the City has taken an active role in this field, setting a course in various different municipal fields of action. This includes implementing local legislation as a precursor to the Renewable Energies Act for electricity from renewable sources, ensuring regular CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring or establishing a coordinating unit for climate protection. To tackle the consequences of increased heat stress, the City Administration is working with partners from the scientific community to determine the fundamentals for climate adaptation in our urban planning activities.

Flood calculations for heavy rains have become the rule for local development schemes. Moreover, the City has established the Bonn Energy Agency together with twenty partners to explore the potentials for saving CO<sub>2</sub> with the refurbishment of old buildings. Naturally, the City runs its municipal buildings with certified green electricity. New municipal buildings, in particular schools and kindergartens, are built in accordance with the passive-house standard. And a gradual shift to municipal electric vehicles is taking place as well.

With our own public utility company, we dispose of an important control instrument in this field. At this time, it operates



Photo: Regina Spitz

with a fleet of six e-buses. The conversion to e-mobility is to be completed by 2030.

However, climate protection is not only a local issue for the City of Bonn. We are taking an active role on the international stage as well. In my capacity as First Vice President of the city network ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, I am advocating the implementation of the goals as laid down in the Paris Climate Agreement in a joint effort with over 1,500 cities and regions worldwide.

Bonn is highly looking forward to welcoming you, the participants of the UN Climate Summit! With COP23 in Bonn, the city again lives up to its title as 'World Sustainability Capital' that former Federal Foreign Minister and today's Federal President Frank-Walter Steinmeier gave us in 2016.

*Ashok Sridharan*

**Ashok Sridharan**, Mayor of Bonn

# Welcome to COP 23 – Further, Faster, Together in Bonn

*Welcome to COP 23, the annual UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn.*

The great writer and statesman Johann Wolfgang von Goethe said: „Es ist nicht genug zu wissen, man muss auch anwenden; es ist nicht genug zu wollen, man muss auch tun.“

„Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must act.“

Nothing could be more true when it comes to climate change.

Which is why over 20,000 leaders, thinkers and negotiators from governments, cities, states, business and civil society gather here to apply their knowledge and act together to build a future where clean energy, industry and farming, resistant to the ravages of extreme weather, provides the one chance of stable, secure livelihoods for all.

The 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement set the agenda for decades to come, it's central goal to limit the overall average rise in global temperatures since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to well below 2 degrees Celsius and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees.

Anything above that and we enter a world of climate destruction that we may not survive.

Coupled with the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals to eradicate poverty and ensure global equality, which was agreed that same year by countries under the UN, the Paris Agreement sets out a blueprint towards the future we want.

It demands that we cut the greenhouse gas emissions which raise temperature a lot faster than we have so far managed.

It demands that we rethink together the way we produce, use and consume energy, how we manufacture and build, how we manage and protect forests, oceans and other natural systems on which our own health and humanity rest.

It demands we ensure that every cent we invest now is directed at this one viable future.

A vast array of benefits flows from applying and acting on the many solutions to climate change. Take only one example. Renewable energy from sun, wind and water cuts pollution.

That one benefit alone cuts costs to governments, companies and customers alike because energy prices fall, health improves, profitable new industries and jobs appear and there is no more need to clean up the mess that the pollution itself creates.

Action, action and, above all, more action is what we now need to get the world on track. Bonn is the next essential step on this road.

COP23 is unswervingly directed at raising this urgent action and I know that everyone here is ready and willing to play their part.

This year's conference is itself a welcome mirror of global cooperation and coordination.



Photo: UNFCCC

It is organized by Bonn-based UN Climate Change, is presided over by the small, developing Pacific island state of Fiji as President and is organizationally and logistically supported by G7 member Germany, with further support from the German state of North-Rhine-Westphalia and the City of Bonn.

The UN intergovernmental negotiations take place on and near the UN campus in Zone Bula, a Fijian word expressing warm welcome.

Here, government teams will continue work to implement the full Paris vision, including writing the Agreement's set of practical guidelines to ensure trust between countries in the way they report, organize and cooperate in national and international climate action.

Just along the river Rhine in Zone Bonn, governments, cities, states, business, civil society and international organizations will be announcing many new climate action initiatives, reporting on progress already made but also working out new ways to coordinate effort.

Zone Bonn is a particularly large recognition this year that no country, company or citizen will succeed alone. As Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama says: „We are all in this together.“

A central objective of Fiji at the conference is to promote and celebrate this „Grand Coalition“ of effort, without which the world will not meet the Paris goals.

Bonn and Bula may be two zones but they make up one conference, with many overlapping themes, issues and events, with just a short shuttle or bike ride between.

But, while everyone is working hard, remember to look up the many events and concerts going on around the city which are picking up the theme of climate action and climate change.

This includes Germany's national gallery, the Bundeskunsthalle, which is putting on a new weather, culture and climate science exhibition, only a short walk from the COP23 conference.

Hard-nosed solutions are a necessary response to any problem but we are also motivated and lifted to change our way of seeing

the world through music, the arts and thoughtful interpretations of our past, present and future.

The international community of nations knows clearly the threat that global warming, environmental destruction and species loss presents to human civilization.

In the past two years, it has shown the strong political will to turn the corner towards this sustainable future through an unprecedented set of linked global agreements on climate change, sustainable development and managing disasters.

We as individual citizens know clearly what climate change is and what it can bring. Who could look upon yet another year of repeated, record-breaking storms and flooding across the world and not know what their own eyes tell them?

We know the problem and because of that we are increasingly willing to change. But let COP23 take Goethe's words to heart: apply ourselves harder to the problem at hand and act further, faster, and together.

**Patricia Espinosa**, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC



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#### PATHWAYS TO CO<sub>2</sub> - NEGATIVITY

Meeting the targets of the Paris agreement to keep the earth temperature increase well below 2°C needs a paradigm shift at any possible level. Renewable energy from wind and photovoltaics is a mandatory requirement, but without carbon capture, utilization and safe storage of carbon in addition, it is impossible to reach 1,5°C on a sustainable basis.

Important sinks will come from soil and reforestation, while replacement of CO<sub>2</sub>-intensive materials like steel, cement and alu are desirable as well, since their production processes are responsible for process-subjected CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions. Ideally such materials would be replaced by those being able to store carbon in the material itself. Carbon fibers made from CO<sub>2</sub> via algal oil are a possible solution.

CleanCarbonTechnology, a German start-up based in Munich, has developed a way to make precursor material like PAN-fibers from algal biomass at reasonable cost and convert them into carbon fibers with the light of sun. Result is a carbon-negative building and construction material. Since carbon fiber is an utmost stable form of pure carbon, it can be stored away for millions of years safely after use. This is what can be called a safe and real sustainable carbon sink, while it serves as industrially usable good. It's one of the needed alternatives to the existing materials and will help the atmosphere to recover over time. Demonstration can be found at the booth of e5 – European Business Council for Sustainable Energy in the Bula-Zone.

Editor: Britta Waschl, e5 - European Business Council for Sustainable Energy

# The future of energy

**RENEWABLES** Global warming is one of the biggest challenges of our age, our struggle with the consequences one of our most important tasks.

Global warming is one of the biggest challenges of our age, our struggle with the consequences one of our most important tasks. Now is the time to channel our determination and continue our work to protect the climate. It is up to all of us – policy makers and public alike – to cherish and nurture our environment for future generations. One of the ways that North Rhine-Westphalia is doing its bit concerns the technological solutions being developed in support of the energy turnaround - innovations that also make sound business sense. This is because we have to demonstrate that economy, ecology and sustainable energy, far from being in conflict, can actually benefit one another. No location could be more appropriate as a cradle and crucible of progress with regard to sustainability, climate protection and energy generation than the city of Bonn, home to multiple UN agencies. With the support of the North Rhine-Westphalia regional government, Bonn has grown to become an internationally recognised hotbed of sustainable development. The UNFCCC climate secretariat and 18 other UN organisations call Bonn their home. Bonn opens its doors to the world this November, and in my capacity as Minister President of North Rhine-Westphalia I would like to welcome all of you, diplomats, politicians and civil-society representatives alike!

## North Rhine-Westphalia – Land of energy

North Rhine-Westphalia is far and away the most populous state in Germany and one of the industrial powerhouses of Europe. As such, it has a particularly important role to play in the development of sustainable sources of energy. More energy is converted and used here than in any other German state. Around the world, the need to deal with the consequences of global warming has led to a rise in the demand for renewable energy and efficient, protective technologies with ever-decreasing emissions. We want to be an engine of development and progress - both technological and cultural. We are already the No. 1 region for energy in Germany and form the heart of Europe's energy industry. From its long tradition as a utiliser of natural resources, North Rhine-Westphalia has become a centre of know-how in the field of energy technologies. Scientists at over 30 highly respected universities, at circa 20 top-level, non-university research institutes and in the research departments of numerous companies across North Rhine-Westphalia are tackling the central issues of energy and climate control. Our state is also home to a great many manufacturers of innovative products and services that use regenerative energies and reduce energy consumption. For many forward-looking companies, North Rhine-Westphalia is the ideal location to be doing business – in terms

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



**ARMIN LASCHET**, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia  
Armin Laschet was born in Aachen, the heart of a large hard coal region in Germany. After having completed his law studies in Munich and Bonn, he worked as a journalist before being elected into the Bundestag, the European Parliament, and eventually, the Landtag of North Rhine-Westphalia. In June 2017, Armin Laschet was elected the 11th Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous state of Germany.

of both the consumer market and the generation of power. North Rhine-Westphalia's pioneering role in the energy turnaround is clear from the multitude of projects currently being pursued up and down the country. In Aachen, for instance, we are part of the push for e-mobility. In the StreetScooter factory there – and soon in the Rhineland mining district, too – battery-powered vehicles are being built for the Post Office. Düsseldorf is home to the world's most productive and efficient steam and gas power station. Essen has been named this year's European Green Capital, making it a role model for many other cities coming to terms with the massive structural changes associated with the energy turnaround. In Duisburg work is proceeding apace in the industrial and research sectors to render the ThyssenKrupp steel giant CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral in the foreseeable future. Two beacon projects are based in Bonn: the Kamaha Grand Hotel situated across from the COP23 site on the opposite bank of the Rhine is powered by geothermal energy and thus a fine example of the heating-technology turnaround in action; and the German Post Office uses the largest fleet of electric vehicles in the country to deliver letters and parcels. Yet the energy turnaround in North Rhine-Westphalia has not just made its presence felt in industry; ordinary people, too, are catching on fast. 50 solar-powered communities across the region are a testimony to the opportunities afforded by active and passive use of solar energy for the generation of heat and electricity. And North Rhine-Westphalia is leading the way, with more than 4,300 residential units already up and running. The "Klimaschutzsiedlungen NRW" boast another 5,000 units. With these projects alone, we in North Rhine-Westphalia have

created climate-friendly homes for approximately 70,000 people in flats that combine energy efficiency with the use of renewable power. Innovative solutions are applied here to both new builds and existing residential units undergoing renovation.

**We take you there!**

So that you can experience all this at first hand, the North Rhine-Westphalia regional government has teamed up with the Environment Ministry to lay on a programme of excursions for accredited journalists, delegates, observers and conference participants who have gathered for the COP23 in Bonn. The EnergieAgentur.NRW has organised 18 informative tours designed to showcase the region to the world climate conference as a Land of energy-based innovation. These trips into the energy-supply sector of the future form the core of a plethora of NRW activities offered as part of the climate conference. Aside from its programme of excursions, North Rhine-Westphalia will be hosting numerous other activities during COP23. Along with the city of Bonn and ICLEI, an international network of urban centres, the state will host the Climate Summit of Local and Regional Leaders on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2017. Local authorities and regions in particular have a growing role to play

in the implementation of concrete measures aimed at reducing global warming and its repercussions for the environment. The aim of the summit is to showcase local and regional engagement and forge new partnerships at local, regional and national level. Under the banner of „People and climate protection – how do we want to be living tomorrow?“, the state of North Rhine-Westphalia will be hosting an ‘NRW day’ for COP23 delegates, non-governmental organisations and journalists in the Bonn zone. In every country around the globe climate protection and innovative and sustainable economic activity are challenges to be met by society as a whole. North Rhine-Westphalia is looking forward to being a reliable partner, companion and source of inspiration to you as we embark on this journey together. We take you there!



**Armin Laschet**, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia



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# Keeping the promise of Paris

**PARIS AGREEMENT** Two years after the landmark agreement, it is high time for this year's COP23 to show resolve in honouring its promises.

Two years after reaching the landmark „Paris Agreement“ in December 2015, it is high time for this year's UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn to demonstrate resolve in honouring the agreement's promises.

## Setting a Limit to Climate Change

First and foremost, COP23 must deliver tangible guidance as to how the international community is to pursue the goal of limiting average global warming to „well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels“. Indeed, negotiators at COP21 in Paris even had agreed to “pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C“. Arguably, this is the single most important objective of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the main aim of COP23 is to improve the basis for its effective implementation. Parties to the agreement will need to discuss how to increase their respective national climate policy ambitions in the short term without losing sight of national and international development agendas. More specifically, they are expected to agree on a so-called „book of rules“ for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It is essential to agree on common rules and standardised guidelines that set out who should do what, by when and with which means and that will enable all Parties to regularly report on their implementation progress in a transparent, comprehensive and comparable way. For any such book of rules to be finalised and

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



**STEFFEN BAUER** and **CLARA BRANDT** are senior researchers at the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) and co-leaders of the Klimalog project, which is financially supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). With the Klimalog project the DIE, investigates key issues of global climate governance, facilitates dialogue between pertinent actors in politics, academia, civil society and the private sector, and develops policy recommendations to meeting the complex challenges of a climate-smart and just transformation towards sustainable development.

to become mandatory for all parties by the end of 2018, it will need to take centre stage at the imminent round of negotiations.

Either way, the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement requires its parties to become increasingly ambitious in shaping their national climate plans over the coming years. Currently, every government individually determines, in a bottom-up process, what it is prepared to contribute in its national climate action plans (NDCs). Raising the levels of ambition of NDCs considerably and continuously is crucial. This requires reliable and accessible data and knowledge on their content and the ability to compare progress, failures and successes. In its Klimalog Project, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE) investigates these key issues, facilitates dialogue between various state and non-state actors and provides various data-based online tools such as the NDC Explorer ([www.NDCexplorer.info](http://www.NDCexplorer.info)) to analyse and compare national climate action plans.

## Utilization of combined Synergies

The countries are to review their NDCs within the context of a „global stocktake“ and update them every five years. Only if the rules and procedures of international climate policy effectively warrant such “ratcheting up” can the hope be sustained that the maximum of 2°C of global warming will keep within a manageable reach. If parties were to keep haggling about the rules beyond the Bonn Climate Change Conference, they risk losing decisive time.

Second, COP23 should strive to capitalize on the interconnections between global climate policy and sustainable development. Specifically, it should interpret the objectives of the Paris Agreement and related decisions in view of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were also adopted in 2015. Only if the Paris Agreement and the SDGs are realised in conjunction, will pertinent trade-offs become visible and, hence, manageable for decision-makers and practitioners.

Likewise, much touted synergies need to be demonstrated in practise rather than merely assumed in order to gain traction and to become susceptible for scaling up.

### Working together in Unity

Ultimately, climate change remains a development challenge. It will be ever more so as foreseeable climate change impacts threaten to undermine development achievements and, indeed, sustainable development. Thus, it will be key to mobilize adequate climate finance and to agree on the future of the Adaptation Fund, which aims at helping developing countries build resilience and adapt to climate change but proved to be a contentious issue during the latest set of negotiations.

Third, and not least, COP23 inadvertently faces the task of reassuring the world that the Paris Agreement as such is not at stake. This will be no mean feat in view of the US president's decision to withdraw from the agreement and to roll back on his predecessor's domestic climate policy agenda. There have been encouraging signs that the rest of the world will stand firm to

the Paris Agreement, notably by effectively insulating the USA in this year's G-20 Summit outcome document. Yet the sheer heterogeneity comprised in the "G-195" – that the parties to the Paris Agreement constitute and technically still including a renegade US – provides a number of entry points that a divisive US administration might seek to exploit. It will require exemplary and unitary leadership by the remaining key players of global climate diplomacy, notably China and the EU, to prevent this from happening.

Supporting the Fiji Presidency of COP23 as de facto host of the Bonn Climate Change Conference, Germany has a unique chance and formidable responsibility to enable COP23 to deliver on these priorities and to finally set the path for walking the talk of Paris.

**Steffen Bauer and Clara Brandi**



## EVENTS OF THE DIE DURING COP23

### 1) Interconnections Zone during COP23

*In immediate vicinity of the COP23 negotiation area, the „Interconnections Zone“ will take place at the DIE from the 6 to the 17 November. With a thematic focus on the synergies between the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, more than 40 events by partner organisations will create a transdisciplinary room for dialogue, discussion and mutual exchange. The „Interconnections Zone“ is open and freely accessible.*

📅 **Date:** 6 to 17 November

📍 **Location:** at DIE, Tulpenfeld 6, Bonn

📄 **Find further information and programme:**

[www.die-gdi.de/interconnections-zone](http://www.die-gdi.de/interconnections-zone)

### 2) Side Event „Catalysing Climate Action, Realizing the SDGs: Science, Interconnections & Implementation“

*To realise sustainable development and a low-carbon and climate resilient future, system thinking and interconnections between Agenda 2030 and Paris Agreement will be essential. Science and innovation play a key role in the simultaneous implementation of sustainable development goals and climate commitments. Research agendas need to consider interconnections and implementation thoroughly – not only at the global level, but also on the ground, especially in developing countries.*

*Organised by DIE and DFG, ACTS, IAI in cooperation with Future Earth & WCRP*

📅 **Date:** 6 November 2017 (15h – 16.30h)

📍 **Location:** Bula Zone (negotiation zone)

📄 **Find further information and programme:**

[www.newsroom.unfccc.int/cop-23-bonn/](http://www.newsroom.unfccc.int/cop-23-bonn/)

### 3) Development & Climate Days

*The Development and Climate Days (D&C days) are traditionally held during the UN Climate Conference, this year on 11 to 12 November in Kameha Grand Hotel, Bonn. The 15th annual D&C Days will continue to build on the topic of “Global ambition. Local action. Climate resilience for all” and is focusing on these four themes: Resilience through empowerment and access, Valuing lived experience, and local knowledge, Transparency and downward accountability and shared resilience.*

*Organiser: Red Cross Climate Centre, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Development Research Centre, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, The German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice, We Mean Business*

📅 **Date:** 11–12 November 2017 (8.30h – 17.30h)

📍 **Location:** Kameha Grand Hotel, Bonn

📄 **Find further information and programme:**

<https://www.iied.org/join-us-for-15th-development-climate-days-cop23>

# Towards decarbonisation now!

**ENERGY TRANSITION** Ambitious climate policy is both an obligation and a chance. The new German government has to set the course immediately.

Under Fiji's Presidency, the contracting states will negotiate the details for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Bonn. This will outline the specific route to achieving the goal of reducing global warming to no more than 2°C and striving to limit the increase to 1.5°C. To do this, the countries must implement effective measures now. Germany in particular has to drastically reduce its emissions in order to make other countries act, too: the first target level falls in this new legislative period.

## Next steps towards decarbonisation

Germany's Energiewende (en.: energy transition) is a prestige project in industrial policy. The targeted support of renewable energies has reduced the price for electricity generated from wind turbines and solar systems to under 10 cents/kWh. For the first time, this has allowed the use of regenerative technologies on a large scale. Renewable energy sources covered 35% of electricity demand in the first half of 2017, with a population that so far highly remains in favour of further developing renewable energies. The Energiewende is followed across the world with interest, curiosity and respect. Ultimately, the share of renewable energies in the energy system will not be the deciding factor, but whether Germany achieves its climate objectives and as a result, meet the conditions of the Paris Agreement.

In view of the recent increase in greenhouse gas emissions, the goal to reduce these by 2020 by at least 40% compared to 1990 levels appears to be a Herculean task – although this is only the first step on the way to a mostly CO<sub>2</sub> free future. Since the G7 summit in Elmau, decarbonisation has been the defined goal of the major economies. However, to actually limit global warming to 1.5°C, significant efforts are crucial to save greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in industry, the transport sector and in the energy sector. In Germany, the provision of heat and electricity makes up a third of emissions, of which approximately 85% are created by burning fossil fuels. Meanwhile, renewable energies more than compensate for the recently decommissioned nuclear power plants. Furthermore, efficient gas-fired power stations are available to quickly offset the fluctuations in the energy system. But still, the emissions from energy production remain at a high level.

As a result, domestic climate policy now urgently has to pursue measures which that an climate objectives and the transformation to a carbon neutral economic system. The share of renewable power in the system together with flexible and efficient gas-fired power stations forms an ideal basis to pursue an ambitious climate policy and trigger the phasing out of highly emission intensive coal-based power generation. This is crucial from an ecological point of view but also economically reasonable because

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



**MARLEHN THIEME**  
is Chairwoman of the German  
Council for Sustainable  
Development

emissions savings in energy production are more cost effective than in other sectors. At the same time, such a step is an important signal to confirm Germany's credibility as an international pioneer and reliable partner in climate protection, sustainable business and sustainable infrastructure policy.

## More leeway for sustainable policy-making

The quicker Germany manages to achieve significant reductions in emissions, the more leeway arises for the Federal Government, enabling a forward-looking, creative energy and climate policy. By 2030, Germany wants to cover half the way to decarbonisation and cut emissions by 55% below the 1990 level. Therefore, in the coming years, the course for an extensive transformation of the energy system must be set. Structural change in the coal industry is of top priority, as well as future financing of the Energiewende. Climate protection will become an economic factor if investments in energy efficiency, demand flexibility, the further development of renewable energies and integrated energy are worthwhile in the long term and safe from risks. The introduction of a CO<sub>2</sub> price to the market would incentivize effective solutions for greenhouse gas reduction across all sectors more strongly than before.

Transport policy also has to focus more strongly on climate policy and in addition to responding to the pressures of the diesel industry, needs to develop ideas about how the German automotive industry will reinvent mobility. This is required to contribute to the development of liveable cities and to make transportation fit for an export-oriented economy in the future.

Opportunities of digitalisation must be used to not only make the industrial location of Germany more efficient, but also more innovative. Reducing emissions must be achieved by the digitally-supported optimisation of logistics, production and energy usage, not by the exodus of energy-intensive operations to other countries.

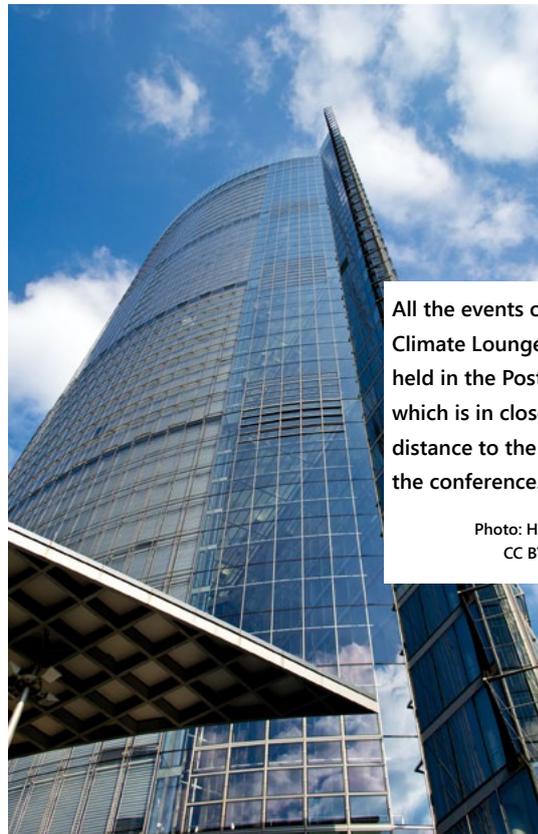
The Federal Government has challenging years ahead of it: climate protection and the Energiewende show how important it is to now make policy that is consistent and focused on sustainable development. It is high time to drastically reduce our emissions and aim for the 1.5°C goal. Not least, the future of the island state of Fiji depends on this.

# NRW Climate Lounge

**SIDE EVENT** On the occasion of the World Climate Conference in Bonn, the state of North-Rhine Westfalia, invites all the guests of the COP23.

The NRW Climate Lounge will take place in the Post Tower, right between the Bula and Bonn zones for most evenings of the conference. In partnership with EnergieAgentur.NRW and Wuppertal Institut, the NRW Climate Lounge will be a series of evening events for the duration of the conference, providing a daily update with insights into the current state of developments and the negotiations in the Bula Zone, while focusing on one specific important topic every night regarding the protection of our planet and its climate, which will be discussed in a panel comprised of decision makers from politics, scientific research and economy in North-Rhine Westfalia. Each night will start with an introductory presentation that addresses the events of the day of the conference. Following this, presentation and discussion formats regarding the night's special topic will take place.

The NRW Climate Lounge will be held nightly from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> and from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, starting at 5pm at lasting about 2 hours. After the official segment, there is the possibility to come together for discussions while enjoying finger food and drinks.



All the events of the NRW Climate Lounge will be held in the Post Tower, which is in close walking distance to the zones of the conference.

Photo: Hendryk Schäfer,  
CC BY 2.0, flickr.com

## THE DATES AND TOPICS OF THE NRW CLIMATE LOUNGE ARE

### » November 6:

Introduction into the international climate diplomacy: backgrounds, players and negotiations of the COP23

### » November 7:

Climate-friendly city and district development: Climate protection on a local and regional scale

### » November 8:

CO2 reduction strategies in companies

### » November 9:

Digitalization as a precursor for climate protection

### » November 13:

„Non-Party-Action“ – Subnational actors in global climate protection

### » November 14:

Climate Protection in traffic: More than just e-mobility

### » November 15:

Carbon Pricing – How will market-based mechanisms have to be shaped tomorrow in order to achieve the goals of climate protection?

### » November 16:

Energy research in NRW – Innovation for climate protection

### » November 17:

Summary and assessment of the results of the COP23 – Outlook on the COP24 in Katowice, Poland

*Additionally, there will be an international conference with the title "Climate Protection in the industrial sector", which will be held on November 10.*

# Forests and forestry in Germany

**NATURAL ADAPTATION** Forests are both victims and protectors of the climate

Germans love their forests and there's a good reason for this. Throughout its history, Germany has always been a land of forests and this is also reflected in our culture. Whether it is the invention of the printing press or the construction of musical instruments, in our fairy tales or songs or even in the names of cities, there is most often a direct or indirect connection to the German forests, their trees or the timber. Following the great timber shortage in Germany over 300 years ago, Carl von Carlowitz developed the principle of sustainability, namely that only as many trees may be felled that grow in the same period of time. This still remains a top priority in forestry management. Today, 32% of Germany is covered by forests.

## Forests under threat

Nevertheless, German forests are under threat. Trees are immovable and live for a very long time. They cannot escape, and they cannot quickly adapt to new environmental conditions. Climate change has arrived in Germany. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions such as heat, drought and storms, pose a significant threat. As a result, the trees are weaker and pest infestation is the result. Climate change is threatening the forest habitats and thus, the entire biodiversity of the eco-

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR



**GEORG SCHIRMBECK**, President of the Deutscher Forstwirtschaftsrat

Photo: Landesforsten Rheinland-Pfalz / Hansen/Lamour

system. Not only does this have serious consequences for the natural world, but also puts pressure on the need to supply the economy with the renewable raw material wood.

## Adapting the forests to climate change

Climate change is compelling foresters to act. So that our forests are fit for the future, risk has to be minimised. Stable tree species compositions and species adapted to future climate



German Forest in the fall – not just a storage space for carbon dioxide, but also a place for rest and adventures

Photo: Landesforsten Rheinland-Pfalz / Hansen/Lamour

conditions are the proactive solution favoured by foresters and forest holders. This also supports biological diversity. For many decades, our forest experts have been rebuilding forests and enriching them with new tree species, such as the Douglas fir, which were once native to this part of the world and well suited to the conditions. Every year millions of new trees are planted, also converting monocultures into valuable mixed forests. If individual tree species such as spruce, ash or elm fail, due to extreme events, new illnesses, insect pests or fungi, other tree species are able to fill these gaps in the forests.

Today, a high level of expert intuition is required of foresters to start developing the forests of tomorrow. The forests of the future are urgently required to supply people with the raw material wood. They must also be used as drinking water reservoirs and as habitats for plants and animals, as well as for recreation.

The community of states committed to maintaining the two-degree goal at the COP 21 in Paris. The German forestry sector warmly welcomed this and also encourages it. Meeting the two-degree goal is vital for our forestry management and the necessary steps must now be introduced so that the target can still be met. Even a moderate increase in temperature of less than 2 degrees Celsius will considerably increase the risk for many tree species. Pest infestation, extreme weather conditions and diminishing growth are already great challenges.

#### Forests and wood are important carbon reservoirs

Along with the world's oceans, forests are the most important carbon reservoirs. Around 2.5 billion tonnes of carbon in Germany are currently trapped by the wood in the forest trees and forest soils. In addition, the forest removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during tree growth. Timber products extend the binding of the carbon absorbed by the trees. By using long-lasting timber products such as wooden houses or furniture, everyone can become a climate protector. It is highly effective if wood is used instead of more energy-intensive raw materials such as steel and concrete. Smart material recycling and multiple usages strengthen this effect. Looking at all C storages and substitution effects, the sink function of forestry and timber usage in Germany currently contributes an average of 127 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. Without this contribution, Germany's total emissions would increase by approx. 14%.

Wood can also replace fossil fuels to a limited extent. If wood is used as a source of energy, wood fuel from German forestry is fundamentally harmless as the principle of sustainability is observed.

Sustainable forestry in Germany makes an effective and also cost-saving contribution to absorbing CO<sub>2</sub>. Hardly any emissions are created with sustainable forestry and timber usage. At the same time, they contribute to public welfare in many ways.

## EVENTS DURING COP23

### Interactive art event

*During the conference, there will be an interactive wooden art exhibition made out of wood cuts in the "Transferzone" between the Bula zone and the Bonn zone.*

*The artist himself is a forester. Guests from across the world are invited to leave their thoughts, dreams and hopes on the logs. Over the course of the conference, this will create a symbol for the global role forests play for our climate.*

### Excursion

*The field trip will lead into a forest close to the city of Bonn. The local forest ranger will demonstrate his way of trying to carefully convert woodland so that it may be better prepared and adapted to face climate change. In the second part, a multi-story timber building under construction will be visited. Heating and cooling of this timber building will rely on the latest technology. The forestry board will invite you to enjoy a hearty snack at a well-heated place on the building site.*

### Time: 10/11/2017 3:00 pm – 6:00 pm

*The starting point and destination is the train stop "UN Campus". It is located at the junction of Genscher-Allee and Joseph-Beuys-Allee (bus stop "Walter-Flex-Straße") and is a ten minute walk from United Nations Campus/WCCB. Alternatively, there is a shuttle bus service every 15 minutes.*

**Booking via E-Mail: [forstpr@ifu-bonn.de](mailto:forstpr@ifu-bonn.de)**

# Schedule

Overview Schedule of the plenary meetings and the meetings of groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

Please note:

This program schedule is preliminary and thus subject to change. Please consult the official Daily Programme and the CCTV monitors on site for possible schedule changes.

## Monday, Nov 6:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Opening plenaries of the COP and CMP
- > Resumption of the CMA

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Opening plenaries of the Subsidiary Bodies

## Tuesday, Nov 7:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Resumption of the APA
- > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

15:00 – 19:00 > Technical Workshop on Budget

## Wednesday, Nov 8:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

## Thursday, Nov 9:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

## Friday, Nov 10:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

10:00 – 13:00 > Facilitative Sharing of Views

15:00 – 18:00 > Facilitative Sharing of Views  
To be followed by Multilateral Assessment

## Saturday, Nov 11:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

## Monday, Nov 13:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

## Tuesday, Nov 14:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Groups of the Convention and Protocol bodies

## Wednesday, Nov 15:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Closing plenaries of the SBSTA, SBI and APA

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Opening of the High-level segment

## Thursday, Nov 16:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > High-level segment (National statements)

- 15:00 – 18:00 > High-level segment (National statements)

## Friday, Nov 17:

- 10:00 – 13:00 > Closing plenaries of the COP, CMP and CMA

- 15:00 – 18:00 > Closing plenaries to be continued as needed

## Side Events

Apart from the official negotiations within the Bula zone and the activities that have been presented throughout this magazine, there are many more side events around the topics of the COP all across Bonn and its surroundings. We've collected some of these events in the table below:

**Monday, Nov 6** ▶ Arctic Council

13:15 – 14:45

The latest science on the effects of climate change in the Arctic along with their consequences on a global scale will be presented in the side event "Global implications of a rapidly-changing Arctic". Experts and scientists will explore how rising sea levels result from climate change in this region, as well as how the climate there may affect the weather and storms in Europe and North America. Additionally, the panel discussion will look at how climate change is affecting biodiversity in the Arctic itself.

VENUE: Meeting Room 11, Bonn Zone

**Tuesday, Nov 7** ▶ Global Renewable Energy Solutions Showcase (GRESS)  
**Wednesday, Nov 8**

Several international renewables energy associations have joined forces to put their achievements towards clean energy on display and contribute to a global dialogue on transforming the world's energy supply towards climate-neutrality.

VENUE: Federal Art and Exhibition Hall of Germany, Bundeskunsthalle

**Thursday, Nov 9** ▶ Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

11:30 – 13:00

One of the most important groups having to deal with climate change is young people. Thus, this event, called "Youth Engagement in Climate Smart Agriculture" aims at a change of young people's perception towards agriculture. The event will present the actions of a global youth network to show clearer links between climate change and agriculture. Additionally, the event wants to share the opportunities that exist for young people within the agricultural value chains and present experiences of young people in climate-smart agriculture.

VENUE: Meeting Room 2, Bonn Zone

**Tuesday, Nov 14** ▶ NRW@Talaona Space

Under the title "People and Climate Change – How Do We Want to Live Tomorrow", the state of North Rhine-Westphalia is organizing an interactive event for all delegates, journalists and NGO employees. In the Talanoa Space in the Bonn Zone, the state will introduce itself and its activities towards climate neutrality. Topics of the event include climate change and migration, international communal climate partnerships and energy saving. For the topic user behavior, the state's energy agency will present their project "missionE", which aims to help enterprises and public administrations save energy.

VENUE: Talanoa Space, Bonn Zone

**Wednesday, Nov 15** ▶ Green Economics Institute

16:45 – 18:15

The Green Economics institute will illuminate new investment ideas, structures and models under the title "Innovations in Green Investment and Economic Structures for 2 tonnes of carbon per capita by 2022". In their event in the Bonn zone, which takes place as part of the United Nations Programme of Enhancing Ambition, they aim to look at the possibilities and challenges of rapidly halving the global carbon budget with the help of climate scientists, green economists, policy makers and more experts in the field of climate protection.

VENUE: Meeting Room 9, Bonn Zone

In addition to these events, the Energy Agency of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia invites the accredited journalists, delegates and NGO employees of the conference to 18 excursions to present 36 projects all across the most populous state of Germany which are supposed to show solutions "made in NRW" for climate protection.

Examples for the excursions are locations like Cologne (working on energy research), Aachen (working on mobility concepts and e-mobility), Düsseldorf (working with efficient power plant technologies), as well as Bottrop with a project called Innovation City.

**Registration for these excursions via:**  
[www.energieagentur.nrw/cop23](http://www.energieagentur.nrw/cop23)

# Transfer Zone

Another event zone officially sanctioned by the United Nations has been set up in the Rheinaue Park, right between the Bonn and Bula zones. In this so-called Transfer Zone there will be several events and art installations with the collective aim to raise awareness for our global challenges caused by climate change.

## COP23: Events and installations for the public in the Rheinaue Park



**1** **Climate Planet** is a project that has erected a 20m high walk-in globe, which is home to a 360°-movie showing the history of the world's climate and the consequences of climate change. In addition to the movie, there is an exhibition showing how climate change influences the lives of people around the world and how these challenges can be met.

**2** In **Expedition Clockwork Ocean**, you can see another 360°-movie. In "The Eddy Hunting", you can dive under water and glide through the air in a research zeppelin. The movie shows how scientists search for vortices in the sea while collecting research data, as these small vortices can influence the climate and thus life in oceans and ashore.

**3** The interactive art installation **Forest and forestry in times of climate change** will grow larger as the conference goes on. Made from remnants of global certified wood industries, there is a forest scene that will be enhanced steadily. Additionally, there is a **Tipi** for meetings and discussions made out of bamboo and colorfully knitted squares.

**4** In the big lake, there is an artistic floating ice berg called **Laka'LeLup** and, adjoining it on the nearby lakefront, there is **Unbearable**, a sculpture depicting a 6m high oil pipeline which drills through a polar bear at its highest point.

# Consequences of Climate Change

**ENVIRONMENT** Almost all scientists in the world agree about the fact that climate change is real, and the effects are starting to show.

Just as real as climate change itself are the consequences that it brings along. It has an influence on nature, and thus, also on our societies and our daily lives. Our climate is transforming fundamentally, and it will continue to do so. All these changes bring with them extensive results for our planet. Some of these ramifications may be invisible at first glance, and some can be seen right away. But all of them have consequences we all have to live and deal with.

## Effects of Climate Change

Slowly and steadily, global average temperatures are rising, causing glaciers and ice shelves to melt all over the world. In the process, habitats for innumerable species of animals are being lost, and along with them large parts of the species who populated them. But it is not just animals that have to deal with the effects of climate change, but also us as humans. It is no coincidence that the number of extreme weather events is steadily increasing. A couple of years ago, scientists were anticipating around a handful of strong hurricanes per season, this year has already seen ten strong hurricanes, including the two record-breaking storms Harvey and Irma. The record-breaking destructions caused by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 were extremely favoured in their strength by the rise of Atlantic sea levels by 30cm in the previous century. In addition to such storms, droughts and famines are on the rise, especially on the African continent, and the spreading of pathogenic germs in regions like South-East Asia. But climate change is influencing the life in moderate climatic zones just as well. Heat waves have straining impacts on humans and animals alike, and can cause dramatic consequences, particularly for the weak. Moreover, agriculture and industry have to adapt to the challenges of new climatic conditions, as, for example, through shifted vegetation periods, the operational procedures in the annual agricultural cycle are changing enormously.

## Island states like Fiji are in Danger

Most often it's the countries that contribute the least to global carbon emissions themselves who have to face the most devastating and threatening consequences of

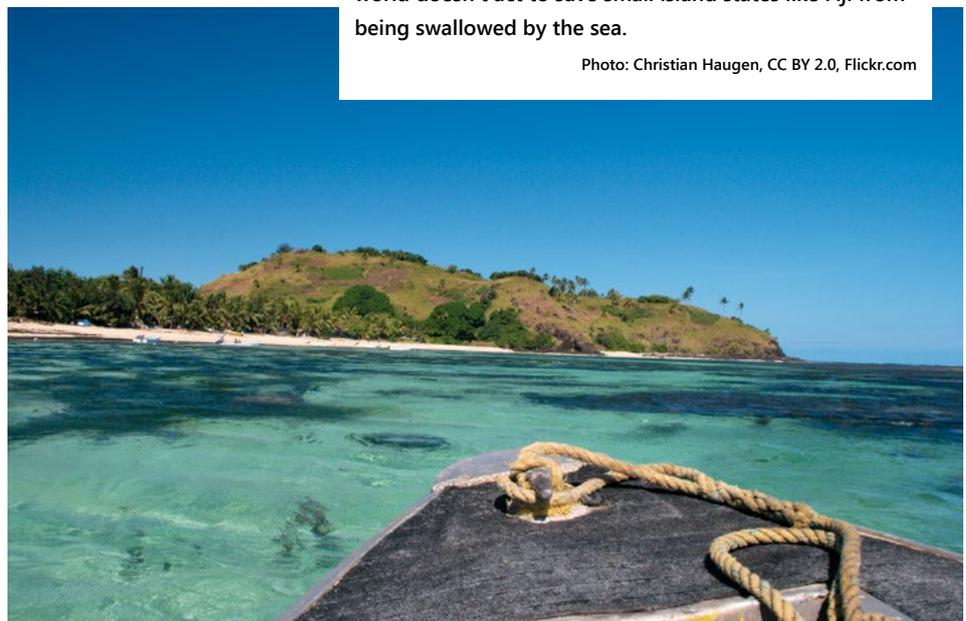
climate change. The Republic of Fiji, the host of COP23, has recorded an increase of sea level by 6mm (0.2 inch) since 1993 alone. This may not sound like a lot, but the resulting intrusion of salt water has already made some parts of the Fijian islands uninhabitable. The rising waters have even led some villages to relocate entirely to higher grounds in order to save their communities. Additionally, Fiji has had to fight with record-breaking natural disasters like Cyclone Winston in February 2016. The worst natural catastrophe in Fiji ever recorded killed 44 Fijians and left a trail of destruction. The damage totalled around 1.4 billion Dollars, and the Prime Minister had to declare a state of emergency for 30 days.

## The Time to act is now

Thus, small island nations like Fiji and its neighbours in the South Pacific are depending on global counter-actions towards climate change. Especially the industrial nations of the world, which are also the nations that contribute the most to the global carbon emissions, will have to work towards more carbon neutral industries. Countries like Fiji are extremely outspoken in advocating international policies to reduce the immediate effects of climate change, but their lack of technical know-how and finances, paired with their general lack of size, keeps them from being able to save their country and the world by themselves.

**A view like this might soon be a thing of the past if the world doesn't act to save small island states like Fiji from being swallowed by the sea.**

Photo: Christian Haugen, CC BY 2.0, Flickr.com



# The United Nations in Bonn

**HOST CITY** Ever since Bonn became the capital of Germany, it has been a popular destination for institutions and organizations of the UN.

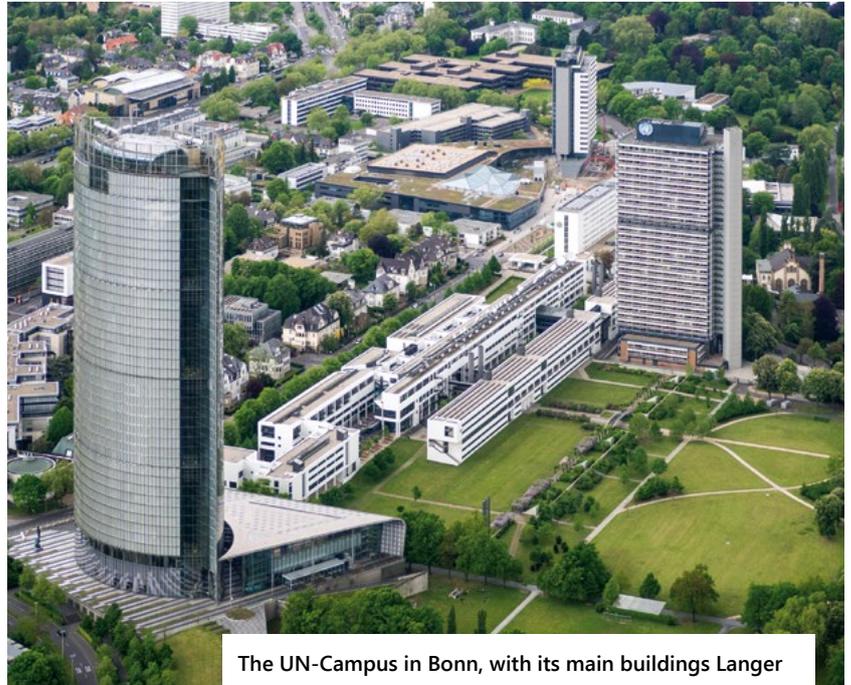
The first offices to open in the freshly-baptized Capital were the department of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1951, which had its main offices in Geneva and opened a liaison office in Bonn. Just two years later, another UN organization from Geneva opened their offices, this time the International Labour Organization (ILO). The first UN-Organization that had their official registered office with a worldwide impact in Bonn was the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in 1984, which is an intergovernmental treaty negotiated in Bonn (Bonn Convention) and financed by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

## Working in the old Government District

In order to satisfy the needs of all the international institutions located in Bonn, the German Federal Foreign office established a department called the liaison office UN-Campus Bonn especially for the care and support of the UN-Organizations in in Bonn under the administration of an ambassador. Today, there are 19 institutions and organizations of the United Nations in Bonn. All of them but one are located in the vicinity of the UN-Campus, which is located around the “Langer Eugen”, the former main office building of the German Bundestag, which was home to the offices of all the members of the German parliament before it moved to Berlin. The Campus was opened in 2006 by then-Secretary General Kofi Annan and German Chancellor Angela Merkel. After several expansions, it is made up of several former buildings of the German government, which mainly comprise the Langer Eugen as well as the Bundeshaus complex, including the assembly room of the parliament and the Federal Assembly. In addition to these parts of the former Government district, the United Nations are currently erecting another 65m tall building in direct adjacency to the “Altes Wasserwerk” (Old Waterworks), another former site of the German Bundestag and part of the UN-Campus.

## Climate Protection made in Germany

The largest UN-Organization by far is the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), whose goal it is to fight the consequences of climate change and save as much as we can still save by reducing



The UN-Campus in Bonn, with its main buildings Langer Eugen, Altes Wasserwerk and Altes Abgeordnetenhaus, the home of the UNFCCC. Photo: barlt, CC BY-SA 2.0, Flickr.com

carbon emissions and working towards a global of the global temperature increase by 2 degrees Celsius. But there are many other institutions, some of which most people even within the United Nations have maybe never heard of, but most of which are also working towards are more healthy planet and the saving of habitats for humans and animals alike. For example, Bonn is also home to the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which is fighting against desertification and land degradation, which both are oftentimes direct consequences of climate change. The Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic and North Seas (UNEP/ASCOBANS) and the Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (UNEP/EUROBATS) are both working on the Preservation of the habitats and way of living for their respective animals. And the newly established UN SDG Action Campaign is working towards reaching the 17 global goals and 169 smaller targets formulated in the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Last but not least, the German commission of UNESCO has their headquarters in Bonn as well.

# “The United Nations in Germany and the 2030 Agenda”

**EXHIBITION** The UN isn't just active in Bonn, but in many places across Germany. The “Haus der Bildung” presents these broad activities.

The exhibition “The United Nations in Germany and the 2030 Agenda”, which was curated and created by the German Federal Foreign Office, commemorates the diverse involvement and the wide-ranging effort of the UN in their 27 institutions in six locations all across the country. Whether it be the fight for sustainability and climate protection, or the work of the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea in Hamburg – the visitors of the exhibition in the Haus der Bildung (House of Education) in Bonn can learn about the institutions and organizations of the United Nations in Germany and their daily work.

In the exhibition, the audience can especially learn a lot about the UN-Campus in Bonn, which takes on a very special role with its total of 19 UN-Institutions. More than 1.000 people work on the campus, the most of them being employees of the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or UNFCCC. Through this concentration of organizations that are actively dealing with the topics of climate protection and sustainability, Bonn has become a central and hub of international politics in the fields of environmental development and sustainability.

A special thematic focus is put on the introduction of the United Nation's SDG Action Campaign, SDG standing for Sustain-

## EXHIBITION

### Place:

The exhibition “The United Nations in Germany and the 2030 Agenda” takes place in the Haus der Bildung in Bonn. Admission is free.

### Opening hours:

Tue, Thu, Fri: 10 – 19 Uhr

Wed: 10 – 20 Uhr

Sat: 10 – 14 Uhr

The Haus der Bildung is closed on Mondays, Sundays and public holidays.

able Development Goals. This worldwide campaign of the UN, one of the newest initiatives of the global community, just started their work in the Haus Carstajen on the banks of the Rhine and has been given the task to familiarize the citizens of its member states with the 17 goals for sustainable development in the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations. This agenda will be presented thoroughly in the exhibition, which gives the audience the opportunity,

to find out about all important information about this developmental milestone and the goals that have been defined by the UN. Additionally, it will be visualized, in which ways the agenda can have direct influence on the everyday lives of people worldwide, and an insight will be given on how Germany plans to implement these objectives.



The exhibition about the UN in Germany is on display in the library of the Haus der Bildung.

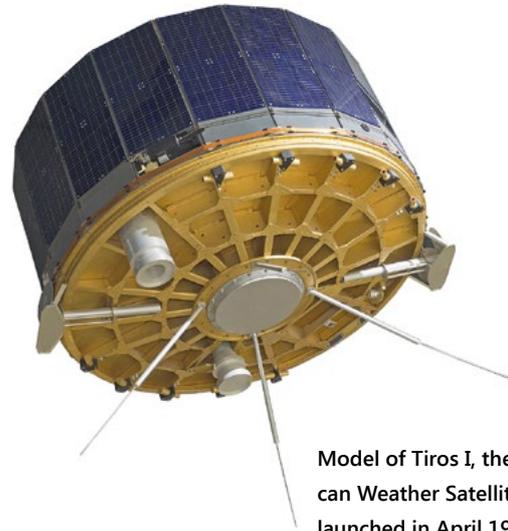
Photo: Fachstelle für öffentliche bibliotheken nrw, CC BY-SA 2.0, Flickr.com

# „Weather Report“

**EXHIBITION** If it's sunny or snowing – the weather is surrounding us constantly. A new exhibition mixes science and artistic perception.

In combination with the overall climate, it provides for heat in summer and cold in winter. It is able to give rise to fruitful and fertile forests, drain land until it becomes a desert, or drown entire islands in the sea. In cooperation with the Deutsches Museum, and under the patronage of Patricia Espinosa, the executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany) presents its exhibition “Weather Report – About Weather Culture and Climate Science”. The exhibition shows how the daily weather and long-term climate developments are associated and connected with mankind and our living environment as well as with culture and civilization, and the relationship between climate and nature will be further illuminated. In addition, the history of climate research will be shown in an extensive and comprehensive way, it's no surprise, however, in regard to the UN Climate Change Conference, that the current developments around climate change are assigned with special significance in this exhibition.

In their presentation, the exhibitors chose to not only approach the topic on a scientific way, but also by incorporating the subjective perception of weather and climate through artistic depictions. On this note, there are, among others, pieces of art by Gerhard Richter, John Constable and William Turner, but also pioneering and trail-blazing scientific objects like the Magdeburg



**Model of Tiros I, the first American Weather Satellite which was launched in April 1960.**

Photo: Deutsches Museum München

hemispheres and an original thermometer built by Daniel Fahrenheit.

The exhibition spreads across a total of twelve rooms in thematic order, which are meant to collectively represent one daily cycle and, in this light, are supposed to examine and illuminate different elements and phenomena of the weather like sun, wind, thunderstorms, snow and ice. In these rooms, there should be a scientific education about the weather, but beside which the artistic experience and admiration take their equitable place at all times.



**Adidas football boot with screw-in studs. This invention by Adolf Dassler helped Germany win the World Cup in 1954 in a rainy final.**

Photo: Bundeskunsthalle, David Ertl, 2017

## WEATHER REPORT

### ABOUT WEATHER CULTURE AND CLIMATE SCIENCE

#### Opening Hours:

**Tuesday and Wednesday:** 10am – 9pm

**Thursday to Sunday:** 10am – 7pm

The exhibition is closed on Mondays

#### Admission Prices:

**Day Ticket:** 10 Euro

**Concession Tickets:** 6.50 Euro

**Family Ticket:** 16 Euro

**Group Ticket:** 7.50 Euro p.p. (minimum size: 10)

#### The Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany

Museumsmeile Bonn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4

53113 Bonn

# “The thin Skin of Earth”

**EXHIBITION** While humans usually just trample over it, our soil is a place that many other forms of life call home

Ants, mites, worms, bugs – the land on which we walk has many inhabitants. Along with other organisms like mushrooms, bacteria and other small life forms that make our soils fertile and by doing so, make sure that we can cultivate plants and harvest their fruits. But usable space is limited, and they are getting smaller, a development that is also influenced by climate change. Precious areas of land dry out, become inhabitable or are taken by the sea due to rising waters. And with every square foot that is lost, we lose another indispensable resource of life.

With “The thin Skin of Earth – Our Soils”, the Museum Koenig shows an exhibition on the occasion of the World Climate Conference, that doesn't only show the diversity of ground inhabitants and their life together, their ways of life and their roles in the nutrient cycle. Furthermore, it provides information about the formation and versatility, as well as the dangers that our grounds are exposed to. At the same time, the exhibition presents new ideas for approaches to the protection of our soils, and how they can be used and cultivated by humans in a sustainable way.

As the exhibition is a European project, the main focus rests on European soil forms. In order to make the habitat that is our soil as graspable and tangible as possible, the audience is shrunk to the size of an isopod. Feeling this small, it is possible to see and perceive the world below our feet from the perspective of an insect that is smaller than an inch. Additionally, there are four chambers which invite the visitors to explore this micro-

## EXHIBITION

### THE THIN SKIN OF EARTH – OUR SOILS

#### Opening Hours:

Tuesday through Sunday: 10am – 6pm

Wednesday: 10am – 9pm

The exhibition is closed on Mondays

#### Admission Prices:

Day Ticket: 5.00 Euro

Concession Tickets: 2.50 Euro

Family Ticket: 12.00Euro

Mini Family Ticket: 7.00 Euro

#### Zoological Research Museum Alexander Koenig

Museumsmeile Bonn

Adenauerallee 160

53113 Bonn

cosm that is unfamiliar territory for most people. They present an opportunity to look at the world below us from different viewpoints. At the end of the exhibition, there is the “Ausgang der Visionäre” waiting for everyone, in which there are some thought-provoking impulses and specific ideas for the protection of our soils, which everyone can follow in order to protect this part of nature that is so important but which usually goes completely unnoticed to the human eye.



Through installations like this one, the museum wants to show the way our soils are used by its inhabitants.

Photo: © Gitschmann

# Culture and Nature in Bonn

**RECREATION** Apart from the bustle of the conference, Bonn offers many options and activities for people appreciating culture and nature.

After Bonn had been spared the most dramatic destructions of the war, it was Konrad Adenauer who used his position as national pioneer of democracy in the newly-founded Federal Republic to campaign for the relocation of the German capital to the city for the time that the divided Berlin was no option. That's the story how the area which today plays host to the Bula zone of the Climate Conference, became the central point of the government district in Bonn. In close proximity to the UN-Campus, there's not only the former Chancellery building and current Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, including the Chancellor's bungalow, the official residence building erected in 1964, but also plenty of ministries and other important pillars of the young German democracy of the time. Another relict of the days as capital are the last plenary assembly room, which is today part of the World Conference Center Bonn, one of the sites of the COP23, and the Villa Hammerschmidt, the former primary and current secondary residence of the Federal President of Germany. And those are just the biggest attractions of the government district in Bonn. You can find all of these, and many more places along the so-called Weg der Demokratie (en: Way of Democracy), which marks the most important and interesting places of this time steeped in history. After the departure of the government to Berlin, Bonn received the honorary title Bundesstadt (en: Federal City) to commemorate this important part of German history, and many ministry still have their primary seat in the city.

## Much more than just Politics

Apart from politics, Bonn is a culturally rich city with a broad history and diverse present. The most famous son of the city is without a doubt Ludwig van Beethoven, whose musical piece "Ode to Joy" from his Ninth symphony is better known today as the European anthem. His birth house in the city centre can be visited as a museum, in which the original pianos of this exceptional composer are on display, including the highly visible furrows in the keys. In order to honour Beethoven and his heritage,



The Kottenforst forest North and West of Bonn forms a major local recreation area.

Photo: Robert Linden CC BY SA-2.0, Flickr.com



Art installations can be found all across Bonn, like these two Roman soldiers, Cassius and Florentius.

Photo: ptwo, CC BY 2.0, Flickr.com

the City of Bonn holds a yearly Beethoven-Fest. Apart from Beethoven, Bonn is widely known for its large and diverse collection of museums, like the Haus der Geschichte (en: House of History), which shows the German history after World War II, and the Bundeskunsthalle, which serves as the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany. Apart from that, Bonn is also one of the centres of the Rheinland Carnival, and the city is also one of the main locations for "Kabarett", a form of political satire mixed with a special form of humour. In addition to all these cultural aspects, Bonn is also home to a large collection of art in the public space, like the Beethoven statue on the Münsterplatz and the Adenauer head in front of the old chancellery.

## National Parks along the Rhine Valley

If you're looking for some local recreation, there is a lot to do for you in Bonn as well. In close walking distance to the Bula zone, and home to the Bonn zone of the COP23 is the Rheinaue. This park was designed and created in 1979 when Bonn hosted the national garden show and has ever since been a local recreation park within the city, but also a host to many major events like concerts with up to 200.000 people, or the yearly Rhein in Flammen (en: Rhine in Flames) fireworks festival. Besides a variety of further green spaces within the city, there is also the Kottenforst right outside of Bonn, which offers a wide forest area, which forms part of the federally protected Nationalpark Rheinland. Last but not least, Bonn is of course highly characterised by the Rhine, which flows through the city and right along both zones of the Conference. The Rhine forms a second large natural reserve in the area – the Rhine Valley. A special highlight just outside of Bonn is the Drachenfels hill (en: Dragon's rock), which can be climbed by foot or with a historical rack railway. From its observation platform, if the weather is clear, you can have a great view over Bonn and the extended area.

# The COP in Bonn

**EVENTS IN BONN** Apart from all the official negotiations and events, there will also be supporting events around the topics of the COP23 in Bonn which are open to the general public in order to raise awareness for climate change and the challenges the world has to deal with. You can find some of them collected here, but there will be much more all across the city every day.

## CLIMATE TOUR BONN

The Climate Tour Bonn is a series of events organized by the City of Bonn during the COP and in varying locations across the city. Under the slogan “Climate moves Bonn. You move climate”, it gives the people and organizations of Bonn a space to share their pledge to climate protection. Additionally, its purpose is to raise awareness and show people how they can contribute to climate protection.

## MUSIC FESTIVAL

From 7-10 November, there will be an international music festival that has been organized by the Cultural Office of Bonn and cultural institutions in the city. The festival features artists from all over the world, like Bolivia, Ghana and Uzbekistan. The dates of the festival are:

- **7 November, 8pm – Kulturzentrum Brotfabrik**  
Fiji Force Police Band  
Rosenrot (Germany)  
ECOIN (Bolivia)
- **9 November, 7.30pm – Fabrik 45**  
Egshiglen (Mongolia)  
Afrimuda (Ghana)
- **10 November, 7.30pm – LVR Landesmuseum**  
Dubovik-Dubovski (Belarus)  
Gulzoda (Uzbekistan)

## EVENTS IN THE BONN ART MUSEUM

The museum has partnered with the organization Artport making waves to develop a number of projects for the COP. In front of the museum, for example, there is an interactive installation called The Ministry of Plastic, in which a future is constructed where the global oil supply has been depleted and plastic has become a precious resource.

For more information visit: [www.kunstmuseum-bonn.de](http://www.kunstmuseum-bonn.de)

## BEHIND THE SCENES OF COP23 WITH VHS BONN

The VHS, the local adult education center, will be holding a number of lectures and presentations about topics around climate change and climate protection throughout the duration of the COP. Most lectures are held in German, while some will also be held in English.

For more information visit: [www.vhs-bonn.de](http://www.vhs-bonn.de)

## SAVE THE WORLD WITH THE BONN THEATRE

The Bonn Theatre is organizing a festival called Save the World where art and science meet. During the time of the conference, there will be presentations of several projects concerning climate change and the global future. The goal is to make the subject more perceptible and inspire people to do something to save our planet. For example, there will be an interactive theatre piece about the search for a second Earth called The Amazing Adventures of Expedition Earth 2, or the American activist group Yes Men, who will be presenting one of their utopian interventions.

For more information visit: [www.theater-bonn.de](http://www.theater-bonn.de)

## SPECIAL CONCERTS BY THE BEETHOVEN ORCHESTRA BONN

The musical ambassador of the city of Beethoven will play two concerts during the COP, together with the world class violinist Midori, on November 10 and 12. During the concert on 12 November, Midori, who is also a Peace Ambassador of the United Nations, will address the political and societal relevance of music in our societies.

Additionally, there will also be a concert by the Beethoven Orchestra which will be held exclusively for the delegates of the World Climate Conference. This concert takes place at the invitation of the German Federal Foreign Office and the Lord Mayor of the City of Bonn.

For more information visit: [www.beethoven-orchester.de](http://www.beethoven-orchester.de)



The Bonn Art Museum is one of the hosts of many events in the city of Bonn.

Photo: Kris Duda, CC BY 2.0, Flickr.com

# Bars and Restaurants

**GASTRONOMY** Apart from its culture, Bonn is a great place for wining and dining. You can find diverse locations to spend a great evening out.

This broad variety of venues mean that everyone can be sure to find something that suits their needs and desires. Being a city with a lot of students, the “Altstadt” (Old Town) is the place where most young people go. In this loose and relaxed quarter of the city, many bars invite you to not only enjoy a regular beer or cocktail, but also to try one of the local classics Kölsch (from Cologne) and Bönnsch (from Bonn).

**For Bönnsch, the best place to go** is the local brewery on the Marktplatz (Market Place), where you can try it freshly produced. Once you're there, you can combine your stay with traditional dishes from the region, like “Himmel un Äd” (Heaven and Earth), a dish consisting of black pudding, fried onions and mashed potatoes with apple sauce, or “Sauerbraten”, braised beef with a gravy sauce including vinegar, raisins and almonds. Additionally, there are bars for every taste in the Southern and Central parts of Bonn.

## Cozy breakfast and exquisite dinner

If you're just looking for food, there are restaurants all across town for all tastes and price levels. In the Old Town, for example there is “Frau Holle”, a cosy café where you can have a nice breakfast with fairly traded and local products. There is even a small fashion boutique integrated into the café. But there is also more than enough to try for those who like to stay around the conference zones. A bit more expensive, but at the same time very elegant is the “Remise”. The Remise has two areas, a bistro area and a regular restaurant, where you can enjoy the creations of star cook Robert Maas in a mixture of classical design and modern features.

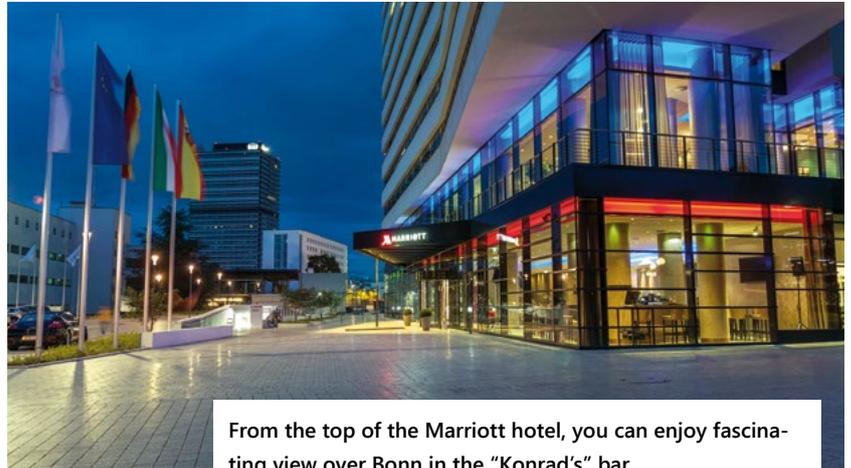


Sauerbraten is a traditional dish from the Rhineland, consisting of beef braised in a vinegar marinade, and potato dumplings.

Photo: Jessica Spengler cc by 2.0 flickr.com

And for those who like a nice view, on the top floor of the Marriott Hotel you can enjoy cocktails and other refreshments in the “Konrad's” bar, with a stunning view across the Rhine and its valley region around Bonn.

If you like it a little more price-efficient,



From the top of the Marriott hotel, you can enjoy fascinating view over Bonn in the “Konrad's” bar.

Photo: AnormalGeek, CC BY-SA 2.0, Flickr.com

there are several options across the city and around the area of the conference. For people who like Asian cuisine, there is GiNyu, and if like Italian food, there is Vapiano in Ollenhauerstraße. Additionally, there are a number of, and some of them award-winning, cafeterias, for example on the premises of Deutsche Telekom and Deutsche Welle.

## Dining in Parks and a View over the Rhine Valley

However, you don't have to stay in town to find good food, as there are also beautiful and tasty places around the broader area which are still easily accessible. In Bad Godesberg, only about 10 minutes from the COP area, you can visit the “Redütchen”, a cosy restaurant in the gardens of the Redoute, the Electoral Ballroom, in which Ludwig van Beethoven played for Joseph Haydn in 1792. In the Redütchen, you can enjoy German and European Cuisine in a relaxing park environment. Other highly recommendable and award-winning places are the restaurant in the Grand Hotel Kameha on the other side of the Rhine River, just across the Rheinaue, and the restaurant in the Steigenberger Grand Hotel on Petersberg, the former seat of the Allied High Commission after the Second World War, and the subsequent guest house of the Federal Republic of Germany. In its long history, this building played host to Mikhail Gorbachev, Bill and Hillary Clinton as well as Queen Elizabeth II, who even resided here twice in her long time on the British throne.

But there are many other places and something for everyone in Bonn apart from our recommendations – just keep your eyes peeled!

# Restaurants and Wineries in Bonn

## RESTAURANTS:

### Equu in the Remise

*International Cuisine*  
Fritz-Erler-Straße 7  
53113 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 933 99 333  
Mail: equu@remise-bonn.com  
Web: www.equu-bonn.com

### Forissimo

*Mediterranean Cuisine*  
Kurt-Schumacher-Str. 18-20  
53113 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 289 77 00  
Mail: info@ristorante-forissimo.de  
Web: www.ristorante-forissimo.de

### Il Punto

*Italian Cuisine*  
Lennestraße 6,  
53113 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 263 833  
Web: www.ilpunto.de

### Halbedel's

*European Cuisine*  
Rheinallee 47  
53173 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 354 253  
Web: www.halbedel.de

### Yunico – Japanese Fine Dining

*Japanese Cuisine*  
Am Bonner Bogen 1  
53227 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 4334 5000  
Web: www.kamehabonn.de/yunico

### Strandhaus

*European Cuisine*  
Georgstraße 28  
53111 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 369 49 49  
Mail: anfrage@strandhaus-bonn.de  
Web: www.strandhaus-bonn.de

### Déja Vu

*French and German Cuisine*  
Vorgebirgsstraße 50  
53119 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 53 44 55 97  
Mail: info@dejavubonn.de  
Web: www.dejavubonn.de

### Petit Lion

*French and Mediterranean Cuisine*  
Hauptstraße 374  
53639 Königswinter  
Phone: 02223 - 700 97-0  
Mail: welcome@krone-koenigswinter.de  
Web: www.krone-koenigswinter.de

### Le Petit Poisson

*French Cuisine*  
Wilhelmstraße 23a  
53111 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 633 883  
Web: www.lepetitpoisson.de

### Konrad's

*German Cuisine*  
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 4  
53113 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 280 500  
Mail: konrads@wccbhotel.com  
Web: www.wccbhotel.com/restau-  
rant-konrads.html

### Kleine Beethovenhalle

*International Cuisine*  
Muffendorfer Hauptstraße 22  
53177 Bonn  
Phone: 0228 369 961 70  
Mail: info@kleine-beethovenhalle.de  
Web: www.kleine-beethovenhalle.de

## WINERIES:

### Weinhaus Gut Sülz

Bachstraße 157  
53639 Königswinter - Oberdollendorf  
Phone: 02223 30 10  
Web: www.weinhaus-gutsuelz.de

### Weinhaus Lichtenberg

Heisterbacherstraße 131  
53639 Königswinter-Oberdollendorf  
Phone: 02223 21192  
Web: www.weinhaus-lichtenberg.de

### Weinmühle

Lindenstraße 7  
53639 Königswinter-Oberdollendorf  
Phone: 02223 218 13  
Web: www.weinmuehle-lelke.de



Photo: Walter Schärer, CC BY 2.0, Flickr.com

# Traffic around the COP23



The COP23 is predicted to attract more than 20.000 visitors to come to Bonn. In order to meet the challenges of such a rush and get everyone – residents and visitors – to their destination as stress-free as possible, the responsible authorities and transport companies have developed a thorough traffic strategy for rails and roads. To get an overview of the network of the local public transport, there is a simplified realisation of the VRS Railway Network for Bonn, Cologne and the surrounding areas.

**For Arrival and Departure from the Cologne/Bonn-Airport** there will be a Shuttle-Service for all participants of the World Climate Conference, which commutes with hydrogen buses between the airport and the UN-Campus or the World Conference Center Bonn.

**In the Local Public Transport** there will be reinforcements of the regular operations, in order to get the residents of Bonn along with the participants of the congress from A to B on time and as comfortable as possible. To help the visitors in an unfamiliar city, there will be service personnel who, together with volunteers of the United Nations will be available as contact persons for questions of all sorts regarding travel connections. In addition to that, SWB, the Public Transport Company in Bonn, will offer a “Clean Shuttle”-service for the participants of the conference, which consists of electric, hydrogen as well as hybrid buses. This shuttle commutes between the local metro stops “UN-Campus”, “Heussallee”, “Kurt-Schumacher-Straße”, and then, along the two conference zones, to “Kolumbusring”. Here, the bus makes a turn and goes back to the start. SWB also plans to support their bus lines 610 and 611, which operate around the Rheinaue, with additional buses, if needed.

**Within the event area and between the Bonn and Bula zones**, there are a number of possibilities to get from one location to another. An emission free shuttle service with minibuses will operate within the Rheinaue and commute between both zones, which are expanded by a further “Clean Shuttle”-Bus around midday. Additionally, there will be 600 bicycles, which can be used free of charge, in order to get from one zone to the other completely emission free. And if you have some time to spend,

the zones are also accessible by foot with a short walk of only a couple of minutes through the Rheinaue, the green lung of Bonn.

**If you’re planning to do your travel by car or taxi**, you will have to prepare for heavy traffic. Especially throughout the main days of arrival (Nov 3-5) and departure (Nov 17-18), there will be some highly increased traffic volume. But also on the other days, you should never underestimate the density of Bonn’s rush hour. In the run-up to the conference, there are no concrete plans for road closures. However, the streets immediately surrounding the UN-Campus will be closed to the public. You will get access with your COP-accreditation, but there will be no parking space. Additionally, there will be some traffic disruptions caused by some announced and registered demonstrations as well as other major events in the city. Therefore, we can only follow the recommendation of the UNFCCC to fall back on public transport if possible. You will not only protect your nerves – but also our environment.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

For the duration of the conference, there will be a construction site along the railway line between Bonn and Cologne. If you’re traveling to Cologne, you will not be able to use the train stops “Köln Süd” (Cologne South) and “Köln West” (Cologne West).

“Köln Hauptbahnhof” (Cologne Central Station) will be approached from an alternative route, coming from the right of the Rhine. So don’t be surprised if your train crosses the river, you will still reach Central Station as planned.

# Weather & Radar

**WEATHER FORECAST** Germany's leading Weather App now available globally

One of the world's most accurate weather Apps is made right here in Bonn: Weather & Radar. The App is free of charge and available globally in almost all widely spoken languages. It forecasts for any location worldwide and displays real-time weather conditions as well as larger emerging patterns.

Everything about the weather can be seen at a glance: clouds, rainfall, snow, thunderstorms and even individual lightning strikes. The App's most popular feature is its animated weather radar, which allows live tracking of clouds and can trace the movement of potentially hazardous storm fronts.

The weather radar is a highly user-friendly tool, which displays weather conditions at both a global and a regional scale. Users can simply zoom and pan around, to look at whichever region they please. This feature is useful for checking the weather in a particular town or city, as well as for identifying developing

weather patterns in a country or region. Thus, the App is a helpful tool not only for the average city-dweller wanting to be prepared for the day, but also provides people in rural areas, farmers in particular, with a basic instrument for planning and scheduling outdoor assignments. In short: it's useful for everyone!

Temperature, precipitation details and wind conditions, as well as barometric pressure and humidity levels are forecast with a high degree of accuracy. Other specifics include sunshine hours, UV index as well as sunrise and sunset times.

Hourly forecasts are available for the current and the following day. Daily forecasts are displayed for the succeeding 8 days. Additionally, users interested in emerging conditions can view developing weather and temperature trends for up to 14 days ahead.

The App's features are developed by experienced meteorologists in Bonn, Germany and conform to the highest meteorological standard.

**EVERYBODY'S WEATHER**

Chennai  
Mon 16/10 17:57  
right now 26° thunderstorm

WeatherRadar

17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00
26°	26°	27°	28°	28°
90%	90%	90%	20%	0%

Today Tomorrow Wednesday Thursday FFC

weatherandradar.com

weather&radar

RAILWAY NETWORK 2017

Bonn area and surroundings



Access to congress site

- **Bula Zone**  
7-10 min by foot  
5 min by shuttle bus from  
**Heussallee / Museumsmelle,  
UN-Campus**
- **Bonn Zone**  
5 min by foot from **Rheinaue**  
Approx. 10 min by shuttle bus from  
**Heussallee / Museumsmelle,  
UN-Campus**

**UN Campus**  
direct connection with all regional trains operating on the left side of the river Rhine (RE 5 / RB 26 / RB 48 / RB 30)

**Heussallee / Museumsmelle**  
direct connection with the city railways 66 (from Siegburg / Bad Honnef), 16 (from Cologne / Bad Godesberg) and 63 (from Bonn-Tannenbusch / Bad Godesberg)

An **electrobus shuttle** connects both stations with the congress site.

November 2017

- central station
- city railway
- rail rapid transit
- regional transit
- long distance traffic
- suitable for disabled access
- airport express bus