

**ZUKUNFT.  
FUTURE.  
AVENIR.  
BONN.**

# Voluntary Local Review

**Agenda 2030 on the local level**

Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Bonn



**17 Goals.  
One Future.**





**“I congratulate the release of Bonn’s Voluntary Local Review, which underlines the City’s commitment to the SDGs. This publication shows Bonn’s successful efforts to lead the way to more just, equal and sustainable communities through tangible strategies to improve citizens’ lives, whilst keeping an outward-looking view of the role that cities should play to address current global challenges.”**

*Marina Ponti, Director, UN SDG Action Campaign*

# Preface



Sustainability is a priority for our agenda in Bonn. Here, in Germany's United Nations City, the United Nations are concentrating their efforts on the worldwide implementation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A total of 23 UN organisations are working from Bonn, surrounded by a cluster of more than 150 further organisations in science, academia and civil society. They all dedicate their endeavours to finding global solutions for a sustainable future.

As the City of Bonn, we therefore committed ourselves early on to implementing Agenda 2030 at local level. Building on our long-standing engagement in global partnerships and sustainable cities, we were one of the first cities in Germany to sign the model resolution on Agenda 2030 drafted by the Association of German Cities. At the same time, we started developing our first comprehensive Sustainability Strategy. Adopted by our City Council in February 2019, it streamlines existing efforts and transfers the SDGs into concrete measures in six fields of municipal action. True to the motto "a vision without a plan is just a wish", this Strategy is Bonn's roadmap to systematically orient our actions towards sustainability in the sense of Agenda 2030 and thus make our city fit for the future.

Cities play an important role when it comes to implementing the SDGs. An OECD study has found that more than 65% of all SDG sub-targets cannot be reached without involving the cities. And throughout our international cooperation with many cities all over the world we have found that the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), outlining the local implementation of SDGs to the United Nations, is a powerful tool. Initiated by the City of New York in 2018, some 200 cities have followed suit, clearly demonstrating the critical role of local authorities in achieving the SDGs. This is why we have joined the Voluntary Local Review initiative this year. This publication expresses our commitment to submit regular reports to the United Nations as one of the first German cities.

With this Voluntary Local Review, we want to demonstrate where we stand in the SDG implementation process. Facts and figures illustrate the current situation in Bonn. We strongly believe that reporting and monitoring are important tools. Tangible data creates transparency. If we wish to create an environment for efficient decisions to build a sustainable future, we must know where we stand. In this sense, our report is also an important communication tool to initiate a fruitful dialogue with our citizens and other cities alike. It links our traditional sustainability reporting with a special focus on the SDGs and our targets for 2030 as laid out in our Sustainability Strategy.

On behalf of the City of Bonn as well as in my capacity as president of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, I would like to strongly encourage all cities to follow their path towards achieving the SDGs. The commitment of many cities is crucial to the success of the global Agenda 2030. This is why it is important to join the VLR movement that was initiated by the City of New York and why we have decided to do so.

My thanks go out to all the colleagues from the involved departments of our municipal administration as well as to all others who have contributed to preparing this report. We are also very grateful to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, whose generous support has enabled us to compile this report.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ashok Sridharan". The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Ashok Sridharan**  
*Mayor of Bonn*

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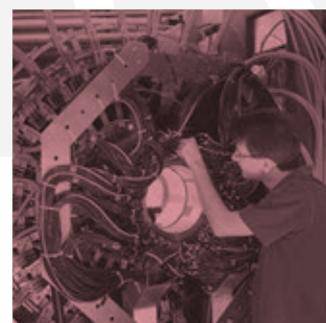
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**The commitment of the local level  
is crucial for the success of  
the Agenda 2030.**

For the first time,  
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# Overview of the SDGs

Ending poverty in every form everywhere.



End hunger, achieve better food security and better nutrition and promote sustainable agricultural.

Guarantee a healthy life for people of all ages and promote their well-being.



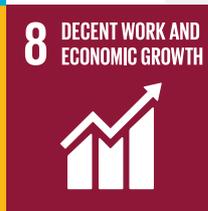
Ensure inclusive, equal opportunity, and high value education as well as the option of lifelong learning, for all people.

Achieve gender equality and self-determination for all men and women.



Available and sustainable sources of water and sanitation for all.

Secure access to affordable, more reliable, sustainable, and more modern energy for all.



Promote permanent, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, productive full employment and humane work for all.

Build a resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive, and sustainable industrialization and support innovation.



Reduce inequality within and between states.

Create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and settlements.



Immediate measures for the combating of climate change and its effects.

Use oceanic and aquatic resources in a way that achieves sustainable development and use.



Protect the ecosystem, restore and promote sustainable usage, cultivate sustainable woodlands, prevent desertification, inhibit soil degradation and reverse the homogenization of biodiversity.

Promote peaceful, inclusive and sustainably developed/developing organizations. Ensure access for all people to actual and accountable justice and build inclusive institutions at all levels of society.



Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize partnership for sustainable global development.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# Agenda 2030: 17 Sustainable Development Goals that leave no one behind

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. The international community firmly believes that global challenges can only be resolved together. The Agenda lays the foundation to create stable global economic structures in line with the principles of social justice while remaining within the limits of the Earth's resources. The motto "Leaving no one behind" epitomises the Agenda's underlying inclusiveness. Every individual is important and everyone must contribute in shaping our common future.

## **Environmental and development policy goals combined for the first time in a common global agenda.**

At the heart of the Agenda 2030 is a catalogue of 17 Sustainable Development Goals that many people will know as the SDGs. The 17 SDGs give equal consideration to economic, environmental and social dimensions. In their entirety, they address all areas of sustainable development, from marine environment and climate protection, to poverty reduction, humane working conditions and governance. **This means that for the first time, environmental and development policy goals have been brought together in a common global and universal agenda.** The SDG system applies to all UN member states. Their implementation is reviewed regularly at UN level.

## **Agenda 2030 applies to developing countries, emerging economies and industrialised nations alike.**

They should each make a contribution. It follows, therefore, that the SDGs provide guidance, including for Germany, for all levels of government, from the federal and state governments to the local authorities. The Federal Government's National Sustainable Development Strategy, reissued in 2018, is based on the SDGs, as is the Sustainability Strategy for North Rhine-Westphalia. The Bonn Sustainability Strategy, which was adopted in 2019, was also prepared with the SDGs in mind.

## **Cities around the world make an important contribution to implementing the SDGs: over half of the SDGs cannot be reached without active engagement by cities.**

Agenda 2030 encourages the UN member states to submit regular reports. Twenty-two countries voluntarily reported to the United Nations on the implementation of Agenda 2030 for the first time in 2016, among them the Federal Republic of Germany. Although cities have not been systematically involved in the reporting process so far, their contribution to implementing the SDGs is nonetheless crucial. The OECD estimates that at least 105 of the 169 sub-goals of the SDGs cannot be achieved without commitment from cities. In 2018, New York became the world's first city to submit a voluntary local review report (VLR) to the United Nations on implementation of the SDGs. Around 200 cities across the globe have since joined this initiative. As a German UN city, Bonn joined the initiative in 2020 and now presents regular reports on its implementation of the global development goals.

**The SDGs provide guidance for all levels of government, including for Germany. They can only be achieved if all levels collaborate.**

# Bonn – International sustainability hub

The Rhine connects Europe – from the Alps to the North Sea. The cities along its banks, among them Bonn, are international by design. Roman camp, trading post, electoral residence town, university town and federal capital – in the course of its history, Bonn has played every one of these roles.

Modern Bonn is equally international. People from 180 nations contribute to the city's cosmopolitan and international flair. But it is the United Nations that make Bonn unique. Twenty-three UN organisations are now based in Bonn, right on the banks of the Rhine. These include the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat and the UN SDG Action Campaign. Visible from afar, the UN logo illuminates the roof of the former parliament building known as “Langer Eugen”, today the centrepiece of the UN Campus Bonn.

The motto shared by the UN organisation in Bonn is “Shaping a sustainable future”. And the issue of sustainability runs like a common theme throughout the large number of federal institutes, development organisations, NGOs and scientific institutions that are now based in Bonn. There is probably no other city of a comparable size with a similarly large number of organisations that are committed to the topic of sustainability. Interaction between all of these stakeholders is what sets Bonn apart from the rest. Cooperation platforms, think tanks and networks have emerged over the years, creating a unique cluster that cultivates sustainability from a wide variety of perspectives.

Agenda 2030 is also a matter of deep concern to the city and its citizens. There are numerous initiatives that foster sustainable development at local level. And as a UN City, Bonn feels it has a special responsibility to implement the global development agenda.

## **Agenda 2030 in the focus of municipal actions: concise, collaborative, inclusive**

Agenda 2030 calls for a comprehensive reappraisal of how we approach the environment, the economy and society.

Bonn has successfully overcome the sweeping structural changes precipitated by the loss of its status as federal capital. With over 330,000 inhabitants, more people live in Bonn today than during the period as capital city, and the population continues to grow. All indicators point to continued economic growth as well.

Bonn can also build on the support of an active civil society, with people involved in numerous initiatives to address sustainability and global issues.

## **Developing Bonn: the Sustainability Strategy forms the framework**

Bonn continues to grow – and so do the challenges faced by the city. The demands placed on municipal services such as childcare and schools are increasing. More people means more housing, which in turn puts pressure on vacant spaces, biodiversity and much-needed climate corridors. Mobility must be re-thought. The Bonn City Council adopted the first Bonn Sustainability Strategy in 2019 to systematically align municipal action with the 17 SDGs and achieve progress in shaping the future with sustainable development in mind. The Sustainability Strategy uses concrete goals and measures to define the framework for Bonn's future development and growth. In doing so, it also provides a platform on which to connect the global development goals and their implementation at local level.

# 332,000

*Bonn currently has 332,000 inhabitants. That is more than during the era when Bonn was the capital of Germany.*



# Bonn and Agenda 2030

**Sustainability and global responsibility have a long tradition in Bonn.** As one of the first municipalities in Germany, Bonn established project partnerships with cities in emerging and developing countries as far back as the 1990s. By doing so, Bonn made a strong contribution to the successful emergence of development cooperation between cities. Bonn has been committed to fair trade and sustainable supply chains for many years. Educational programmes for development issues – including the annual United Nations Day on Bonn’s market square – are also an integral part of the city’s development policy commitment. Bonn has always been guided by global goals and agreements, such as Agenda 21 from 1992, the Millennium Development Goals from 2000, the Paris Climate Agreement and – most recently – the Agenda 2030, which was adopted by the United Nations in 2015.

## The Bonn City Council has passed numerous resolutions on implementing Agenda 2030:

→ The City of Bonn has published a **sustainability report** every three years since 2005. The report serves as a useful benchmark in preparing the city’s sustainability strategy.

→ February 2016: The City of Bonn becomes one of Germany’s first cities to sign the **model declaration of the Association of German Cities and the Council of European Municipalities and Regions on Agenda 2030**. In doing so, Bonn voiced its commitment to make an active contribution to implementing the global development goals.

→ 2016: Bonn is one of the 15 pilot municipalities participating in the model project **“Global Sustainable Municipality in NRW”**. As part of this project, each municipality prepares an integrated sustainability strategy based on Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGs – a revolutionary concept within German municipal politics that has since been widely adopted elsewhere.

→ February 2019: The Bonn City Council adopts the first **Municipal Sustainability Strategy for Bonn**. Since then, sustainability – as defined in Agenda 2030 – has been an integral factor within municipal actions from both holistic and strategic perspectives.

→ 2019: The Bonn City Council declares a **climate emergency**. Also in 2019, the Council decides that Bonn should achieve **climate neutrality by 2035**.

→ 2018 to 2020: As a sign of its continued commitment, also in an international context, to further improvements in the contributions made by cities and regions to the 17 SDG goals, as well as to local reporting, the City of Bonn participates as one of nine pilot cities and regions worldwide in the international **project – “A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals” – run by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**.

## Cooperation on Agenda 2030 in international associations

Bonn is involved in the implementation of Agenda 2030 within the context of its **international networks and memberships**; it also advocates strengthening the role assigned to cities at international level. Among others, the networks and memberships include:

- **ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability**, a network of 1,750 municipalities around the world that seek to promote sustainable development. The Mayor of Bonn has been president of this network since 2016.
- **EUROCITIES** – the network of large cities in Europe. Bonn has convened a task force on the SDGs within this organisation.
- **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**: Bonn is one of the founding members of this European initiative of over 7,700 cities in Europe and beyond that are committed to reducing carbon emissions and increasing resilience to climate change.

The City of Bonn is also involved in a number of **focus networks around the world** that are seeking to implement various aspects of Agenda 2030. These include:

- OECD Champion Mayors for Social Inclusion
- The Marrakesh Partnership Leadership Network (climate)
- The Green Circular Cities Coalition (recycling)
- The Prevent Waste Alliance (cooperation in waste management)
- Cities for Nature
- The UNECE Trees in Cities Challenge

# Bonn's Sustainability Strategy: Agenda 2030 in action

Bonn's first Sustainability Strategy declares Bonn an SDG city and sets the framework for implementation of the 17 SDG Goals.

The City of Bonn drafted its roadmap for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a two-year process from 2016 to 2018. Representatives from all administrative departments developed a comprehensive Sustainability Strategy in cooperation with political bodies, civil society and the scientific and business communities, also with close reference to existing concepts and Council resolutions. Those responsible were supported in their tasks by the Network Agenda 21 NRW and the Service Agency Communities in One World of Engagement Global. The Strategy was then discussed at policy-making level with the participation of numerous specialised committees. It entered into force officially with its adoption by the Bonn City Council on 7 February 2019.

## Six topics for 17 Goals

The Sustainability Strategy takes the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as set out in Agenda 2030, translating them into six fields of municipal action in Bonn:

- ➔ Mobility
- ➔ Climate and energy
- ➔ Natural resources and the environment
- ➔ Labor and business
- ➔ Social participation and gender
- ➔ Global responsibility and One World

**With the Bonn Sustainability Strategy, municipal administrative action is systematically geared towards implementing the 17 SDGs.**

True to the motto: "A goal without a plan is only a wish", existing concepts and Council decisions were supplemented by introducing newly initiated and planned projects. This focused the attention of administrative actions at municipal level on the 17 SDGs, which were then brought together in an overarching strategy for sustainable development. Detailed sustainability guidelines and strategic goals describe what sustainable urban development in Bonn should look like in the period up to 2030. Operational goals and measures for the next three to five years point the way forward.

The strategy sets out a broad variety of measures – promotion of biodiversity in the city, energy-efficient refurbishment of existing buildings, expansion of renewable energy use and the increasing use of organic products in municipal community facilities are listed alongside action days on family-friendly HR policies, the establishment of a new sustainability network within the business community and improving citizen participation. Promotion of civic engagement among migrants and participative expansion of the disability policy participation scheme are also integral components of the strategy.

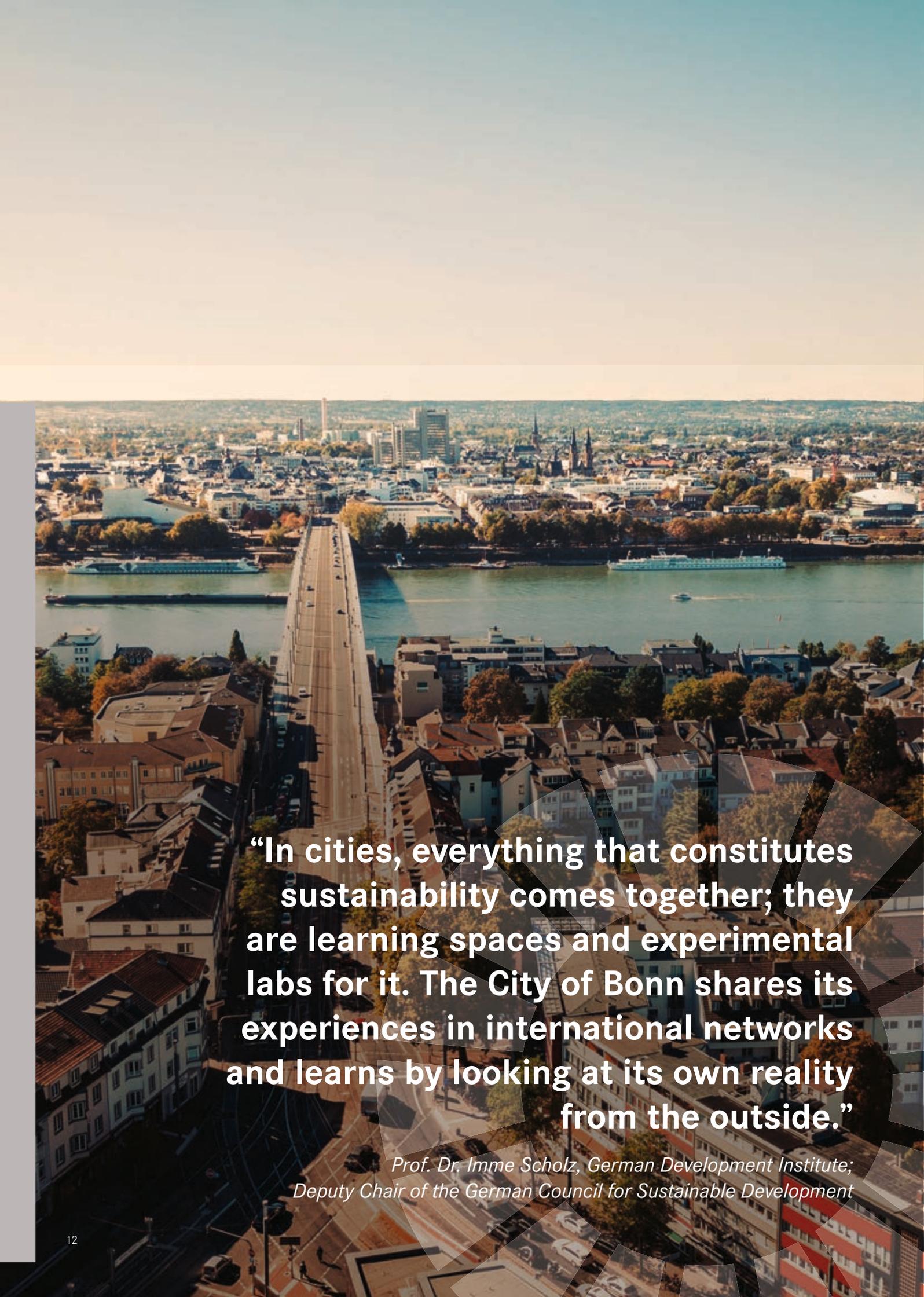
In the area of mobility, the programme includes targeted expansion of e-mobility, local public transport and cycling infrastructure, while new fair trade schools and daycare centres will underpin the aspect of global responsibility. Extending fair trade practices in the municipal supply chain and intensifying municipal project partnerships with cities in the Global South are also relevant components in this regard.

The next step will involve identifying additional measures in all fields of action that will help to achieve the objectives set out in the guidelines and goals. Bonn will present an implementation status report once every two years, starting in 2021.

# Our guidelines and focal areas for Bonn 2030

Implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in all areas of municipal action.



An aerial photograph of Bonn, Germany, showing the Rhine river, a bridge, and city buildings. The image is used as a background for the text.

**“In cities, everything that constitutes sustainability comes together; they are learning spaces and experimental labs for it. The City of Bonn shares its experiences in international networks and learns by looking at its own reality from the outside.”**

*Prof. Dr. Imme Scholz, German Development Institute;  
Deputy Chair of the German Council for Sustainable Development*

# Bonn's Voluntary Local Review

As an international UN location and sustainability hub, the City of Bonn declared its commitment to implementing Agenda 2030 at an early stage. By submitting this report, Bonn is seeking to indicate the city's current status regarding Agenda 2030 implementation in a transparent and quantifiable form. A series of indicators and trend patterns illustrate how sustainable development is progressing in Bonn.

In addition, the report demonstrates the contribution cities in particular are making to Agenda 2030's implementation. In the United Nations' international SDG monitoring process, nation states are invited to submit reports in the form of a "Voluntary National Review" (VLR). But the picture will remain incomplete if the local level is ignored.

From its many years of engagement, Bonn is familiar with the central importance of data collection to ensure successful implementation of global goals. Reporting on the SDGs is an important tool for reviewing measures, identifying trends at an early stage and assessing sustainable development at the municipal level. Valid data obtained at local level is incorporated into regional, national and international strategies, thereby ensuring greater planning security.

This is why some cities and regions already define their clearly quantified contribution to the implementation of the SDGs by submitting their voluntary local reviews and, in doing so, make their data and findings accessible at global level. The City of Bonn also perceives this form of reporting as an important tool. It has thus signed up to the initiative spearheaded by New York and is now presenting its first Voluntary Local Review on the SDGs.

In Germany, the Association of German Cities joined with the Bertelsmann Foundation and other actors to identify a set of suitable indicators for mapping and monitoring SDG implementation in German cities, districts and municipalities (<https://sdg-portal.de>). The City of Bonn included some of these indicators in its fifth Sustainability Report. Within this

context, eleven additional SDG indicators were added to the set used in Bonn for many years to better reflect sustainable development on the ground.

In addition, this report includes the findings of an international project conducted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Bonn was one of the nine global pilot locations and regions to be included in this project, which aims to make local reporting on the 17 goals even more meaningful in an international context.

## **VLR goals and methods**

Bonn's first Voluntary Local Review is based on data obtained from the fifth Bonn Sustainability Report. However, in contrast to the latter, it systematically assesses Bonn's municipal actions in their direct relation to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, thereby providing an accessible and comprehensible account of how the city is implementing the 17 SDGs. Presentation of the indicator values and their trends makes implementation of the SDGs in Bonn measurable. For this purpose, the specialists within the administrative departments have interpreted the developments and trends in relation to the individual municipal topics. A traffic light symbol is assigned to each indicator to illustrate the positive or negative implications for Bonn.

## **VLR structure**

In terms of its structure, the VLR reflects Bonn's Sustainability Strategy, which translates the 17 SDGs into six municipal fields of action. Each field contributes to implementing Agenda 2030 and touches on several SDGs. The VLR renders these relationships visible: it shows the connections and interactions between the municipal fields of action in Bonn and the individual SDGs. The report reveals where Bonn currently stands in the implementation of the SDGs by means of the indicator values assigned to each topic. This is consistent with the basic Agenda 2030 approach, which is geared towards connecting the SDGs: none of the 17 SDGs stand on their own; instead, with their individual sub-goals, they all work together in the interests of achieving sustainable development for all.



**“Avoidance, shifting, optimisation – this should be the order of the day for a sustainable transport policy in Bonn. In the future, this means: promoting home office, changing from car to bicycle, bus or train, expanding cycle paths and public transport.”**

*Prof. Dr. Claus-C. Wiegandt,  
University of Bonn*

# 1 Mobility

Mobility allows people to participate in social life. They need modes and means of transport such as buses, trains, bicycles and cars to travel to work, go to school, visit friends and attend cultural and sporting events. Mobility is vital to the economy as well – the manufacturing industry, haulage and the retail sector rely on efficient transport infrastructures. Modern transport and environmental policies must thus structure the mobility that society needs in such a way that both passenger and freight transport are in line with and foster sustainable development. Crucial issues include climate protection, clean air and protection from noise pollution. Reducing the use of land and resources and promoting alternative drive systems are also important.

## How this topic contributes to the Agenda 2030

When it comes to mobility, the City of Bonn is working to increase traffic safety and reduce air pollution (SDG 3). Innovative commercial transport using alternative drive systems contributes both to sustainable economic growth (SDG 8) and to sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12). Modern transport infrastructure lays the foundation for sustainable industry and innovation (SDG 9). In addition, the topic of urban mobility is key to the promotion of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11).

## City of Bonn

### Our mission statement 2030

The City of Bonn is an international role model for sustainable mobility. Most people living in Bonn choose to use the highly varied, well-connected, low-emission, climate-neutral transport services on offer. Traffic avoidance has high priority.

### Our strategic 2030 goals

In the municipal field of action “mobility”, the City of Bonn has prioritised four strategic goals for the period up to 2030. Bonn intends to:

- ➔ *Promote emission-friendly mobility*
- ➔ *Support environmentally-friendly public transport systems*
- ➔ *Promote sustainable business traffic*
- ➔ *Continuously expand bicycle traffic*

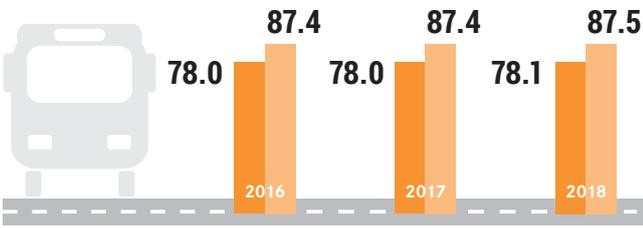




# Mobility

## 1.1 Access by bus and rail

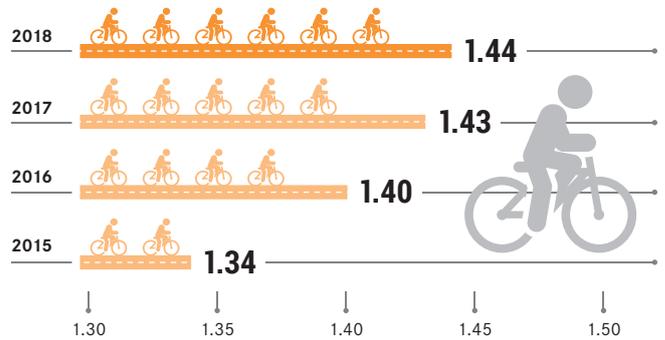
Percentage of inhabitants within a radius of less than 300 metres (straight-line distance) to an operational bus stop, relative to the total population



■ Peak hours: Mon.-Fri. from 07:00 to 12:00 and from 14:00 to 19:30, at least every 15 minutes  
■ Off-peak hours: Mon.-Fri. from 20:00 to 23:00 and at weekends from 09:00 to 22:00, at least every 30 minutes

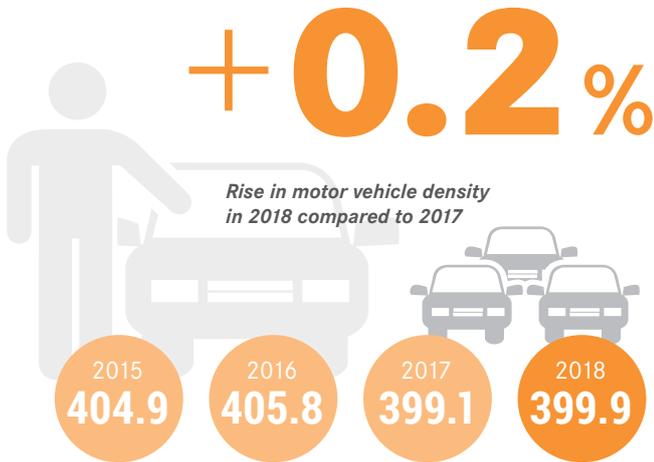
## 1.2 Bicycle traffic

Length of cycle paths in metres per metre of traffic routes



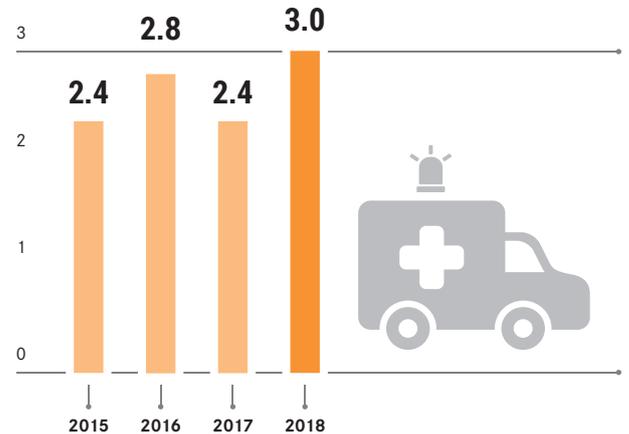
## 1.3 Motor vehicle density

Number of privately registered passenger vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants



## 1.4 Traffic accidents involving children

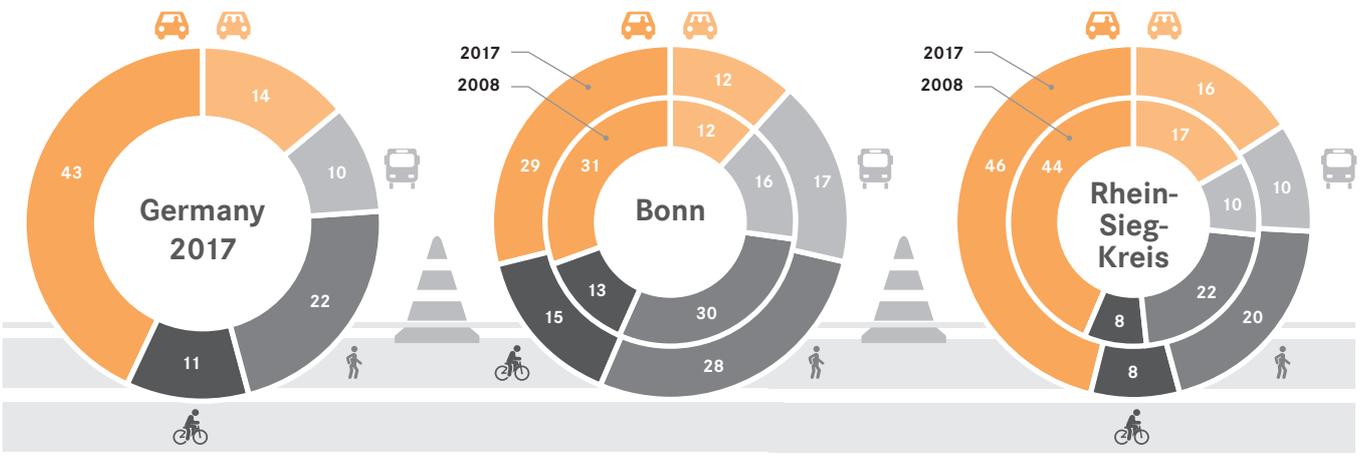
Number of children injured or killed in traffic accidents per 1,000 children under 15



The statistic for all of Germany was 2.60 percent in 2018

## 1.5 Modal split (choice of transport mode)

Percentage of motorised individual, walking, cycling and public transport, relative to the total traffic volume (routes)



■ Motorised individual traffic (MIT) - single travellers  
■ MIV - with passengers  
■ Public transport (PT)  
■ Pedestrians  
■ Cyclists

# Indicators with facts and developments in the field of **mobility**



## 1.1 Access by bus and rail

Travelling by bus and rail is inexpensive and green compared to running a private car. It reduces noise and air pollution and increases the quality of life for people in the city. The vast majority of Bonn's citizens have access to an attractive range of public transport services, and the bus and rail infrastructure is developing well. Steadily rising passenger numbers are indicative of this trend. People in Bonn are increasingly travelling by bus and rail. The importance of public transport as an attractive option continues to grow.



## 1.2 Bicycle traffic

A well-developed network of cycle paths is good for the climate, is healthy and ensures road safety. The length of cycle paths in Bonn has steadily increased in recent years. This is also due to the designation of 30 new bicycle boulevards. There are plans to continue this trend and build additional cycle paths. The City of Bonn aims to increase the share of bicycles in traffic overall to 25 percent in the future.



## 1.3 Motor vehicle density

Cars need space, use up resources, emit exhaust gases and cause noise. The number of motor vehicles on the roads must be reduced in the interest of sustainable urban development. Apart from a slight dip in 2017, the density of motor vehicles in Bonn has increased steadily since 2008. The green network of public transport, bicycle paths and pedestrian traffic must be expanded and strengthened. In addition, a network of intermodal mobility stations will be installed in the next few years. This will connect the individual modes of transport and enable an easier switch between the available options.





#### 1.4 Traffic accidents involving children

Children need the particular support and attentiveness of adults in road traffic situations. It takes time for them to learn how to behave on the roads. In the number of traffic accidents involving children in Bonn between 2015 and 2018, there were no unusual circumstances reported. The Bonn Police Force continues its successful road safety programmes and analyses accident statistics as part of an ongoing process. This helps to identify and address short-term problems. Traffic checks are also carried out in front of schools and especially near daycare centres.



#### 1.5 Modal split (choice of transport mode)

The modal split describes how the different modes of transport are used in the City of Bonn. Since 2008, motorised personal transport has dipped slightly in favour of the green network (public transport, cyclists and pedestrians). Traffic planning now focuses primarily on expanding, promoting and supporting eco-mobility. As an operative goal, by 2030 Bonn's Sustainability Strategy aims to increase the share of eco-mobility in the modal split to 68 percent.



**The City of Bonn facilitates the switch to climate-friendly means of transport. Sustainable and climate-friendly mobility is promoted through the gradual setup of mobile stations and the promotion of fast cycle tracks.**



## Practical example **JOBWÄRTS Bonn**

More than 100,000 people commute every day from the surrounding districts – especially from the neighbouring Rhein-Sieg-Kreis district – to work in the city of Bonn, many of them by car. This leads to heavy traffic during rush hour in the morning and the evening, resulting in congestion, more roadworks and track repairs, as well as air pollution and stress for commuters. The JOBWÄRTS mobility programme *better. easier. commuting* seeks to change the situation and reduce traffic volume considerably. The joint programme launched by the City of Bonn, the Rhein-Sieg-Kreis district and the Future Mobility Network NRW, an collaboration of the Verkehrsverband Rhein-Sieg (VRS) public transport association, targets larger employers in Bonn, the aim being to cooperate on improving the organisation of commuter traffic. The JOBWÄRTS programme focuses on the routes that employees take on their way to work. Its objective is to make use of buses, trains and bicycles more attractive as a means of easing the burden on the roads, improving

mobility and reducing pollutant emissions. The idea is for municipalities and employers to develop attractive, environmentally friendly mobility services in cooperation with transport companies, mobility providers and other partners.

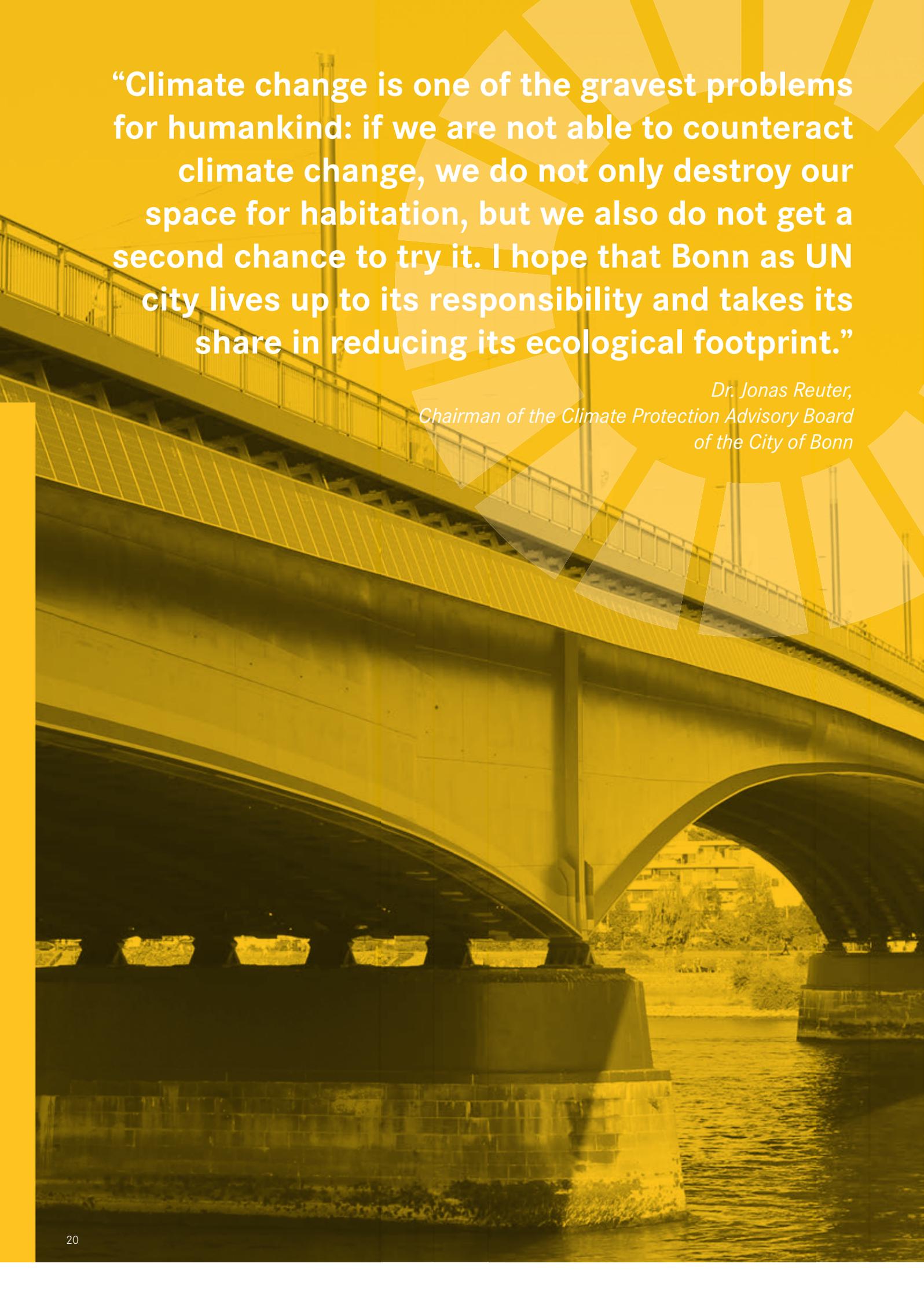
The first step is to analyse the current situation in the individual companies: from where do the employees travel to work, and how do they get there? Which programmes do employers already offer to facilitate mobility for their employees? Are commuter tickets, bicycle parking spaces, charging stations for e-bikes and e-cars, job bikes or similar offers provided? The findings of the analysis will be used to develop pinpoint measures that the companies will put into practice, such as the construction of new bicycle parking spaces. Other measures may be assigned to the municipalities and public transport companies. Their part, for example, could be to ensure expansion and improvement of cycle paths or the introduction of more attractive commuter

tickets. As part of the programme, trial offers for employees will be organised to support implementation of the measures that are identified as necessary, such as the provision of free e-bikes for use by employees of companies or local authorities.

In addition, JOBWÄRTS will provide technical input by organising workshops with experts and building a network in which employers can share experience and learnings on the topic of employee mobility. Ultimately, these innovative services will foster the development of sustainable mobility.

The JOBWÄRTS programme is funded to 95 percent by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety as part of the Clean Air Model Cities project, also known as Lead City. The funding period runs from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2021.

**For more information, see:**  
<https://jobwaerts.bonn.de>



**“Climate change is one of the gravest problems for humankind: if we are not able to counteract climate change, we do not only destroy our space for habitation, but we also do not get a second chance to try it. I hope that Bonn as UN city lives up to its responsibility and takes its share in reducing its ecological footprint.”**

*Dr. Jonas Reuter,  
Chairman of the Climate Protection Advisory Board  
of the City of Bonn*

# 2 Climate and energy

With fossil fuels still responsible for much of German's greenhouse gas emissions, energy is the first step in addressing climate change. Municipal power supply needs sustainable structures to achieve this aim. This means less energy consumption, its more efficient production and use, and an increased switch to renewables. The effects of climate change are already far-reaching: cities are getting hotter, incidents of heavy rain are on the rise, and both land and ocean ecosystems are changing. In the field of climate and energy, the City of Bonn already has both, sustainable energy management and climate change action goals and measures in place, and is taking concrete steps in efforts to adapt and become resilient to the effects of climate change.

## How this topic contributes to the Agenda 2030

Restructuring the energy industry is a key step towards achieving more ambitious climate goals (SDG 13) and aiding sustainable development efforts. This can only happen if everyone has access to clean and affordable energy (SDG 7). Along with energy efficiency, sustainable energy production from renewable sources (SDG 12) is particularly important. Climate change is a global problem and its effects are far more severe in the countries of the Global South. International partnerships are needed to advance climate action across the globe and to overcome the impacts of climate change (SDG 17).

### City of Bonn

#### Our mission statement 2030

Climate-friendly, energy-efficient living and working are a matter of course for all people living in Bonn as well as for institutional actors. Climate protection is considered in the context of natural resources and the environment, and energy is sourced from renewable and, if possible, local sources.

#### Our strategic 2030 goals

In the municipal field of action "climate and energy", the City of Bonn has prioritised three strategic goals for the period up to 2030. Bonn intends to

- ➔ *Reduce carbon emissions*
- ➔ *Support the use of renewable energy*
- ➔ *Foster resource-saving lifestyles*

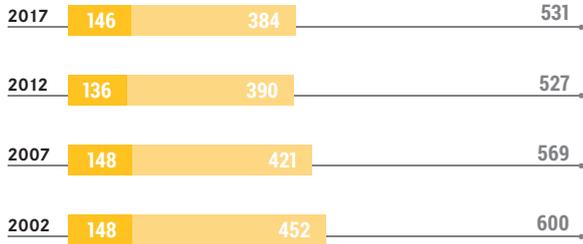




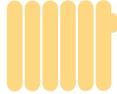
# Climate and energy

## 2.1 Energy consumption in municipal buildings

Energy consumption in municipal buildings in kilowatt hours per inhabitant



Electricity



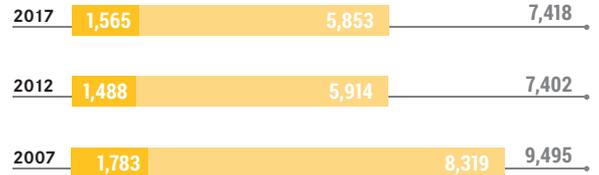
Heating energy



Total

## 2.2 Energy consumption in private households

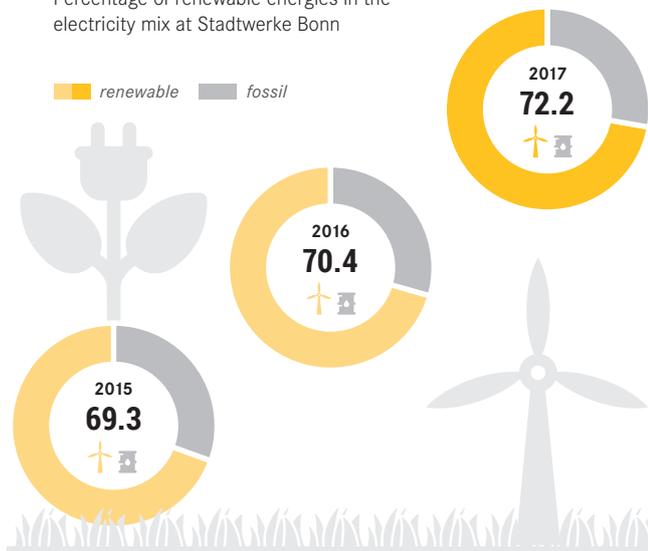
Energy consumption in private households in kilowatt hours per inhabitant



## 2.3 Share of renewables in the public utility company's electricity mix

Percentage of renewable energies in the electricity mix at Stadtwerke Bonn

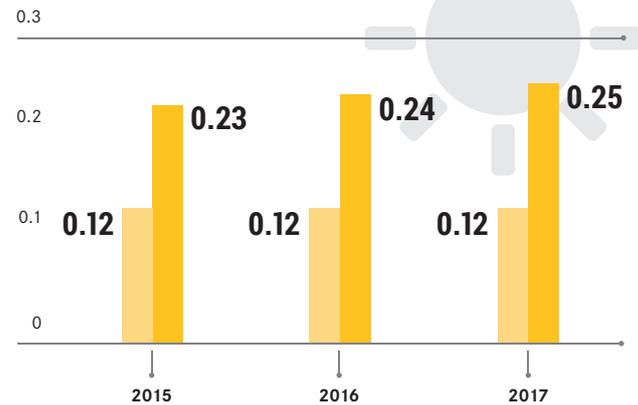
renewable fossil



## 2.4 Solar power

Energy production from photovoltaic and solar thermal systems in urban areas as a percentage of total energy consumption

Solar thermal systems Photovoltaic



## 2.5 Carbon dioxide emissions by sector

Per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (private households/industry, trade, commerce and services/transport) in tonnes

Traffic Commerce/trade/services, industry Private households



# Indicators with facts and developments in the field of **climate and energy**



## 2.1 Energy consumption in municipal buildings

Reducing energy consumption is an important goal for municipal buildings in Bonn. Absolute consumption of heating energy has fallen since 2002, but the trend has slowed since 2010. In contrast, there has been a slight rise in electricity consumption since 2014. This is due to an increase in the number of municipal buildings, including leased ones, which will continue to grow. Provided that the current standards for new buildings and building refurbishments are implemented consistently, a further steady reduction in energy consumption in municipal buildings is likely in the coming years. However, this might not necessarily be reflected in the absolute figures when looked at as a whole.



## 2.2 Energy consumption in private households

Energy consumption in Bonn's private households has also been reduced. Electricity consumption has, however, risen slightly since 2014. Among other factors, this is due to the larger number of single-person households. The City of Bonn provides owners and tenants with extensive advice on energy-efficient building refurbishment and the use of renewable energy. These advisory services are to be stepped up. The City also intends to offer more support for energy-efficient building refurbishment.



## 2.3 Share of renewables in the public utility company's electricity mix

Renewable sources are key in achieving a sustainable energy industry. The share of renewables in Bonn's public utility company's energy mix has risen steadily since 2002, reaching 72 percent in 2017. There are plans for other measures to promote renewable energy use, and especially the installation of further photovoltaic systems in Bonn. It is thus safe to assume that this trend will continue. A significant expansion of green electricity production and district heating using renewable energies will otherwise be needed.





#### 2.4 Solar power

Bonn's geographic location and urban infrastructures mean that solar power is the only renewable energy source with noteworthy potential. The number of solar thermal systems constructed in Bonn between 2007 and 2014 rose sharply thanks to a municipal subsidy programme. However, construction of new systems has significantly slowed since 2012 due to the decline in feed-in remuneration. A high-impact PR campaign is to be launched to renew interest in this kind of technology. The city administration has compiled a solar roof register showing relevant potential.



#### 2.5 Carbon footprint

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a major contributor to global warming. One of the key goals of sustainable development is to eliminate the combustion of fossil fuels wherever possible, thereby reducing carbon emissions. Bonn has pursued active climate protection policies since 1995. Carbon emissions per person fell by around 25 percent between 1990 and 2016. Additional efforts are required to meet the objective to reduce emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, as agreed in the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. In the long term, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions must be reduced to below one ton per inhabitant and year. Only this amount can be absorbed by natural sinks worldwide.



The comic characters BONNI & BO create a high level of identification with the topic of climate mitigation and global responsibility. Since the UN Climate Conference in Bonn in 2017, a tram has been driving through the city, showing in comic scenes how the climate friends BONNI & BO visit the six Bonn project partner cities Ulan Bator, Chengdu, La Paz, Cape Coast, Bukhara and Minsk.



## Practical example

### Bonn Climate Ambassadors

Climate protection begins at grass roots level – and must be learned at an early age. This is the central idea behind the BONNi & BO climate license. At the initiative of the city administration and under the patronage of the Mayor of Bonn, this special environmental education programme for primary school children (grade three) has been successfully implemented by the Bonn Climate Ambassadors' Foundation in Bonn schools since 2012. The Foundation was established in 2010 by Sparkasse KölnBonn under the umbrella of the Bonn Citizens' Foundation.

Schools participate in the BONNi & BO programme in May each year. Illustrated by the comic adventures of the Bonn's lion mascot BONNi and his polar bear friend BO, the children learn in a playful way how everyone can make an active contribution to climate protection in the environments in which they live. As a connecting theme in all events, the children are asked to answer questions and

complete tasks in a workbook filled with important information on the topics of climate, electricity, recycling, transport, nutrition, heating and water. The children solve the tasks one after the other – usually in their free time at home – and receive a stamp in their Climate Savings Book in return. Once their Savings Book is full, they are given a credit card-sized BONNi & BO climate license. This confirms their status as “Bonn Climate Ambassadors” who pass on their knowledge to family and friends.

The programme is a huge success, with growing numbers of primary schools and children participating each year. A total of 2,250 children from 40 primary schools in Bonn took part in the Climate Ambassador programme in 2020. The Foundation has appointed almost 13,000 Climate Ambassadors since the project was launched.

With the BONNi & BO climate license, the Bonn Climate Ambassadors' Founda-

tion has developed a unique educational project for primary school pupils in Bonn – a concept that was recognised as an innovation project at the 2015 KlimaExpo.NRW in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). And as part of the development cooperation with municipal climate partners, the idea for this kind of environmental education programme has been successfully transferred to Bonn's partner cities of La Paz in Bolivia, Cape Coast in Ghana and Bukhara in Uzbekistan. A similar version of the workbook was prepared in Spanish for environment groups at youth centres in La Paz. Here, BONNi the lion was joined by the locally famous zebra, which mainly features as a traffic warden in the Bolivian city. In Cape Coast, children learn more about climate protection by reading the comic adventures of BONNi and the Crab – the heraldic animal of the city on the West African coast.

**For more information, see:**  
<http://www.bonner-klimabotschafter.de>



**“We would like to see more gardens with open gates by 2030, in which vegetable diversity, conscious nutrition and lively community can be found.”**

*Miriam Brink und Imke Feist,  
Initiators of the urban gardening project  
StadtFrüchtchen in Bonn*

# 3 Natural resources and the environment

Our natural resources, including soil, water, the air and biodiversity, are a fundamental prerequisite for life and livelihoods. Quantifying the value of nature and the landscape is difficult, but is expressed nonetheless in its worthiness for protection. Intact natural and landscape spaces are indispensable for the health, well-being and quality of life of individuals and society as a whole. They are also important locational factors. Thus, in the wider context of promoting sustainable development, conserving natural resources and the environment is a core objective for both social and environment policy.

## How this topic contributes to the Agenda 2030

Responsible use of our natural resources with the declared objective of keeping them intact serves the interests of humanity and nature. It is key to sustainable agriculture and hence to the preservation of food supply security and biodiversity conservation (SDG 2 and SDG 15). It also fosters sustainable water management (SDG 6), makes a direct contribution to strengthening sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) and is closely linked to sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12) as set out in the Agenda 2030. Last but not least, it is indispensable for the conservation and protection of sustainable terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15).

### City of Bonn

#### Our mission statement 2030

People in Bonn live resource-saving and sustainable lifestyles. More natural landscape spaces are developing, biodiversity is increasing and adaptability to climate change is on the rise. With the wide range of ecosystem services it provides, Bonn's residents appreciate the city's blue-green infrastructure and actively contribute to its preservation.

#### Our strategic 2030 goals

In the municipal field of action "natural resources and the environment", the City of Bonn has prioritised four strategic goals for the period up to 2030. Bonn intends to:

- ➔ *Ensure sustainably integrated urban planning*
- ➔ *Promote ecological production and sustainable consumption*
- ➔ *Reduce the effects of noise and air pollution on physical and mental health*
- ➔ *Increase people's quality of life through well-developed blue-green infrastructure and biodiversity promotion*





# Natural resources and the environment

## 3.1 Areas for recreation

Square metres of recreational area inside and outside of the settlement zone per resident



- m² of recreational area inside the settlement zone
- m² of recreational area outside the settlement zone

## 3.2 Nature conservation

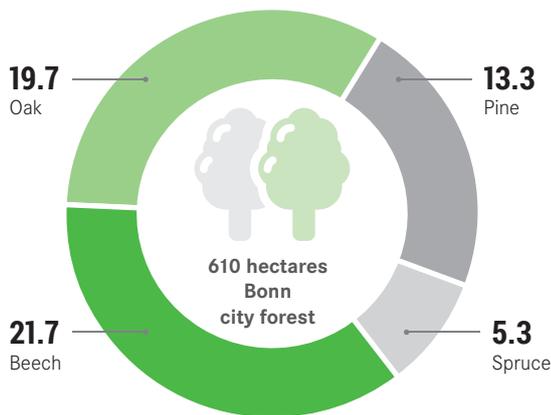
Total protected areas in 2018

# 50%

The total space of protected areas consists of: nature reserves, including natural monuments and Natura 2000 areas, as well as landscape conservation areas.

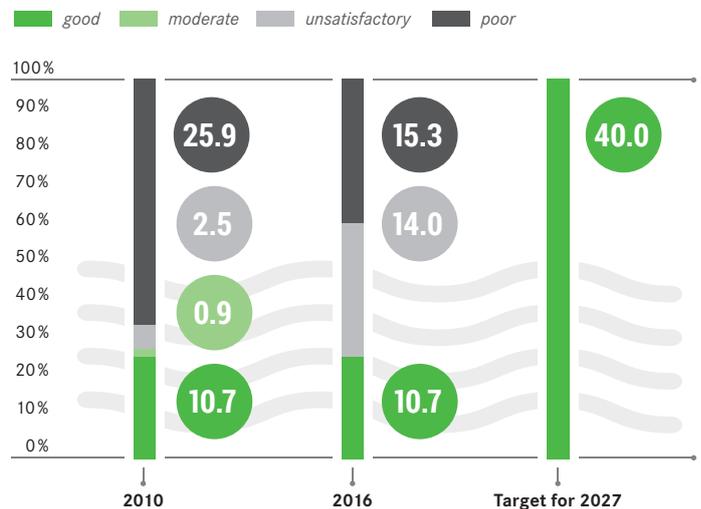
## 3.3 Woodlands and sustainable forestry

Percentage of deciduous trees (beech and oak) in hectares, relative to the total area of city forest



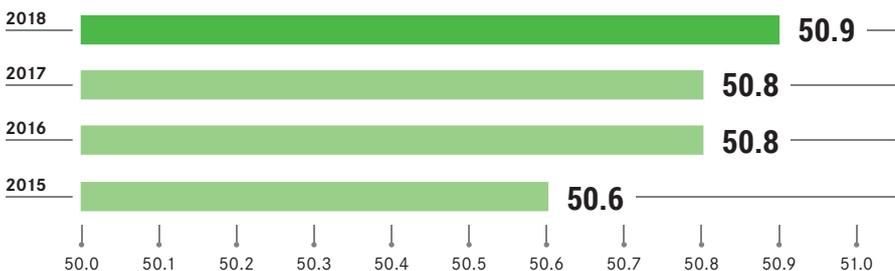
## 3.4 Watercourse quality

Assessment of watercourse condition, based on their percentage share of the total length



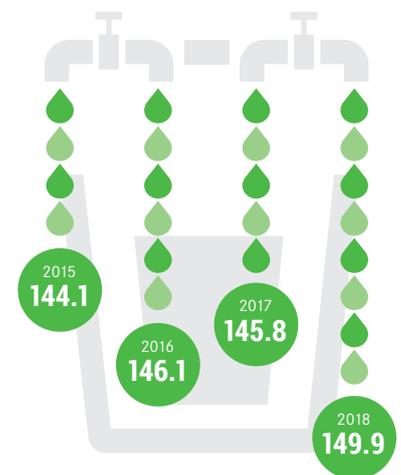
## 3.5 Settlement and transportation spaces

Percentage of settlement and transport spaces relative to the total area of the City of Bonn



## 3.6 Drinking water consumption

Per capita consumption of drinking water in litres per day



# Indicators with facts and developments in the field of **natural resources and the environment**



## 3.1 Areas for recreation

A large number of recreational spaces improves our quality of life and is important for the environment, for social interaction and for the city's attractiveness as a business location. The area of recreational space per person available outside of residential zones in Bonn dropped slightly between 2015 and 2018, while the space allocated for recreational purposes within residential zones has remained almost constant. Although the recreational space has grown in absolute terms, the green areas available per person are now actually smaller. This is mainly due to rising population in Bonn. Given the continued increase in the number of inhabitants, it is important for the City of Bonn to develop new green spaces and to preserve existing open spaces over time.



## 3.2 Nature conservation

Nature and landscape conservation areas provide habitats for animals and plants. But they also constitute essential recreational areas for the city's population. Bonn is well placed in this regard: roughly half of its urban areas are designated as protected zones – a level that has remained almost unchanged since 2015. As the city faces increased demand for residential and commercial space, it must adopt a particularly sensitive approach in reviewing the use of conservation areas for construction projects. Fragmentation of conservation areas must be avoided.



## 3.3 Woodlands and sustainable forestry

The forest ecosystem possesses high utility, protection and recreational value. Mixed forests play a special role. They are home to greater biodiversity and increase the forest's capacity to adapt to harmful environmental influences. The forests owned by the City of Bonn have developed positively, with a strong rise in the proportion of mixed woodlands. It is important for the City of Bonn to preserve, protect and increase the size and significance of its forests.



## 3.4 Watercourse quality

The high quality of watercourses must be maintained as a habitat for numerous species of plants and animals and to safeguard our ecosystem. And as watercourses empty into the sea, they influence the sustainable use of oceans and maritime resources. Of the seven water bodies in Bonn, three improved by one assessment level during the last monitoring cycle. The Bonn City Council has adopted a roadmap for the improvement of its water body structure. It stipulates that all of Bonn's water bodies should be in a good condition by 2027.





### 3.5 Settlement and transportation spaces

Soil is crucial to the survival of humans, animals and plants. Moderate expansion in Bonn's settlement and transportation spaces was seen between 2016 and 2018, although this was less pronounced than the growth in population. Hence, there has been a drop in the use of settlement and transportation space per person. This is a positive trend and in line with Bonn's Sustainability Strategy – the aim being to reduce the share of settlement and transportation space per person by identifying potential for structural redensification, greater efficiency in the use of living space and mixed construction types in new building projects.



### 3.6 Drinking water consumption

Water is vital to the survival of humans, animals and plants. Drinking water supply in the Bonn region is generally adequate, but its delivery calls for energy and material input. Drinking water consumption fell steadily between 2003 and 2014, but has risen again since 2015. One reason was the unusually warm summer in 2018. While the City of Bonn aims to reduce drinking water consumption even more, it will need to focus more on water efficiency technologies and education if the upturn continues.



### 3.7 Waste water treatment

Waste water must be treated prior to discharge. This is to ensure that water bodies are safe and that waste is discharged sustainably. The legal provisions for more extensive biological treatment were introduced in the early 1990s. The treatment processes used are state of the art. Bonn's waste water treatment record is and has been consistently positive. Expanding available sewage facilities or installing upgraded technology can prevent any potentially negative trends.



### 3.8 Waste

For sustainable waste management, waste prevention is the most important goal in protecting people and the environment. The indicator shows the waste accumulated in Bonn's households and small businesses that cannot be fully reused or recycled. Quantities fell considerably between 2016 and 2018. It is important to continue this trend through public awareness and educational programmes, as well as reuse and recycling services. Such action is also in keeping with legal requirements.



### 3.9 Air quality

Clean air means quality of life. The European Union has defined critical values for all airborne pollutants. Controlled air pollutants in Bonn now originate almost exclusively from the transport sector. Only the nitrogen dioxide concentration at traffic measuring points exceeds the prescribed thresholds. To address this problem, the City of Bonn introduced an air pollution control plan in September 2009. The plan contains a comprehensive package of measures, especially for traffic. The most urgent objective is to comply with the threshold for nitrogen dioxide. Any additional reduction in overall air pollution would require a paradigm shift away from existing mobility patterns.

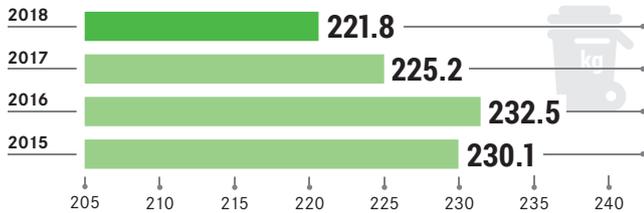
### 3.7 Waste water treatment

Percentage of waste water treated using denitrification and phosphorus elimination



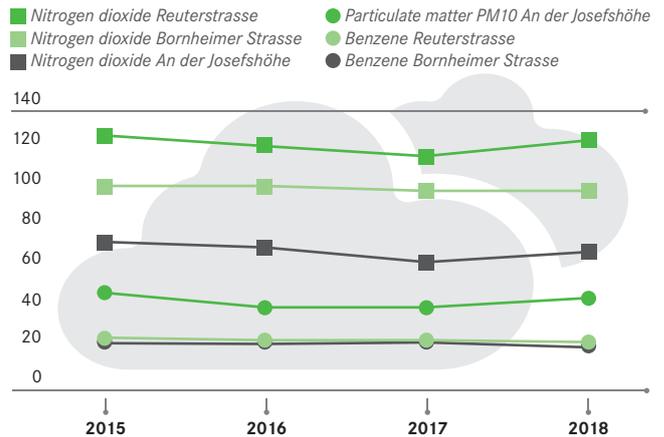
### 3.8 Waste

Residual waste and bulky waste from private households and small businesses in the disposal area, expressed in kilogrammes per capita



### 3.9 Air quality

Annual mean values of air pollutant concentrations, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter PM10, benzene, expressed as a percentage of the limit value



## Practical example BioCity Bonn

Bonn has been an official bio-city since the start of 2019 – the first and currently only one in North Rhine-Westphalia. The Bonn City Council decided to join the nationwide network of bio-cities in February 2019 and, in doing so, implemented a measure from the sustainability strategy. In addition to Bonn, the network of bio-cities comprises 19 municipalities from all over Germany that cooperate to promote organic farming and processing and stimulate demand for locally produced organic foods with regional added value.

The City of Bonn has already taken its first steps towards ensuring more organic

farming and food: since the beginning of the 2018/2019 school year – and in daycare centres since the beginning of 2019 – the majority of schools in Bonn have served meals in which ten percent of the products used are sourced from organic farms. Fish is only included in the menu if it is MSC-certified. There are plans to increase the quota to 20 percent in the second year of the initiative, in line with the City's Sustainability Strategy. Care homes in Bonn have also been instructed to serve more food from organic and local sources.

The City of Bonn has also assumed responsibility for promoting organic farm-

ing on the production side. To aid this process, the Council passed a resolution in February 2019 to prioritise organic farming on leased urban agricultural land.

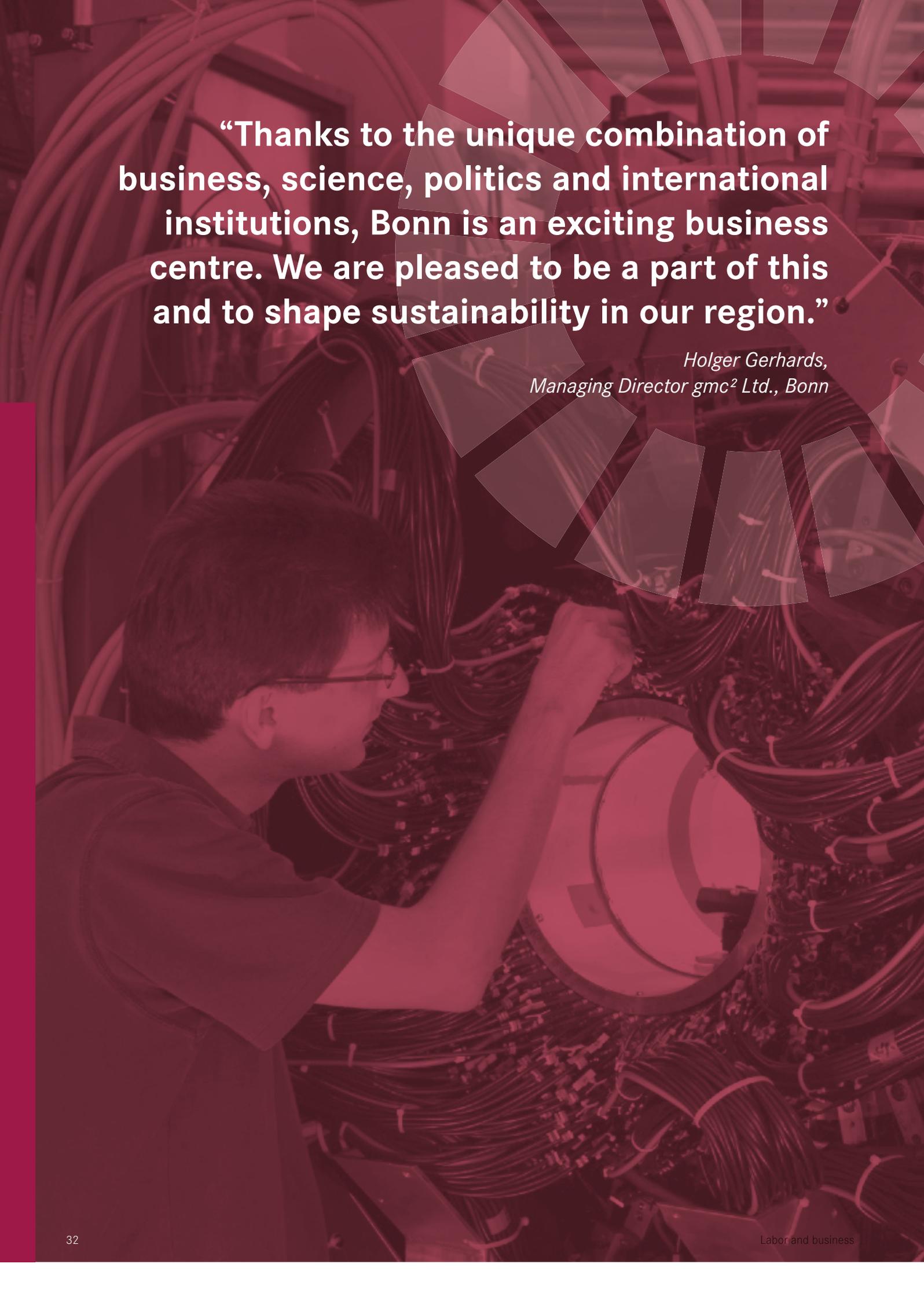
Proactive expansion of information, education and public relations activities on the topic of organic farming and food, as well as cooperation with ongoing initiatives, has got off to a successful start: the first major agricultural festival was held in September 2019 following a public breakfast and a fashion show with fair trade products organised by Bonn-based retailers in the city centre. Featuring a large number of booths and an extensive, varied programme, the festival showcased the broad range of local products and initiatives and was well received by the crowds of visitors. The regular organic networking cafés on various aspects of regional organic value chains – from production to processing, hospitality and consumption – are also well attended in their online and offline forms.

**For more information, see:**

<https://www.bonn.de/themen-entdecken/umwelt-natur/biostadt.php>

<https://www.biostaedte.de/>





**“Thanks to the unique combination of business, science, politics and international institutions, Bonn is an exciting business centre. We are pleased to be a part of this and to shape sustainability in our region.”**

*Holger Gerhards,  
Managing Director gmc<sup>2</sup> Ltd., Bonn*

# 4 Labor and business

In this field of action, the City of Bonn investigates how to create an economic environment that protects resources, offers security for good jobs and does not exploit the environment or workforce. Good solutions are vital for sustainable development. Most people experience the job market as the gateway to social participation: it prevents poverty and enables self-fulfilment. For their part, companies should not focus entirely on maximising profits and must always acknowledge their environmental and social responsibility. This includes sustainable production, as well as providing good and fair jobs. An additional focus is placed on how economic activities in Germany impact the world's natural resources and how the exploitation of people and nature can be prevented elsewhere.

## How this topic contributes to the Agenda 2030

Labour and economic trends directly influence the global Sustainable Development Goals set out in the Agenda 2030. Inclusive and high-quality education (SDG 4) qualifies people for good jobs and thus creates the conditions for innovative companies and business. Integrating women into the labour market is one of the most effective ways to ensure gender equality (SDG 5). Responsible companies create sustainable growth and favourable working conditions (SDG 8) and hence contribute to reducing inequality (SDG 10). This calls for resilient and innovative infrastructures (SDG 9), as well as more sustainable production and consumption patterns (SDG 12).

### City of Bonn

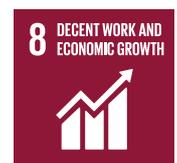
#### Our mission statement 2030

Bonn prospers both as a business location and as an attractive place to live, and exists in harmony with nature and the environment. An innovative local economy uses the potential of digitalisation, thus minimising demand for space. Remaining land requirements are met in mutually agreed regional cooperation. People living in Bonn find employment opportunities according to their qualifications and personal situation.

#### Our strategic 2030 goals

In the municipal field of action "labour and business", the City of Bonn has prioritised four strategic objectives for the period up to 2030. Bonn intends to:

- ➔ *Support sustainable innovations*
- ➔ *Ensure good and fair labour*
- ➔ *Promote an understanding of what sustainable business practice means*
- ➔ *Create the foundations for working models that accommodate different phases in life*





# Labor and business

## 4.1 Municipal administration employees with disabilities

Percentage of severely disabled employees, relative to the total number of municipal administration employees

# 10.6%

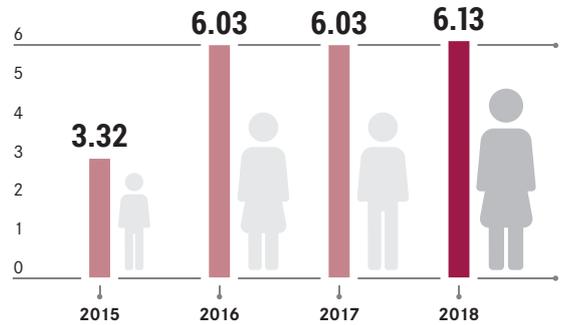
2018

The city administration of Bonn is significantly above the statutory minimum quota of 5%.



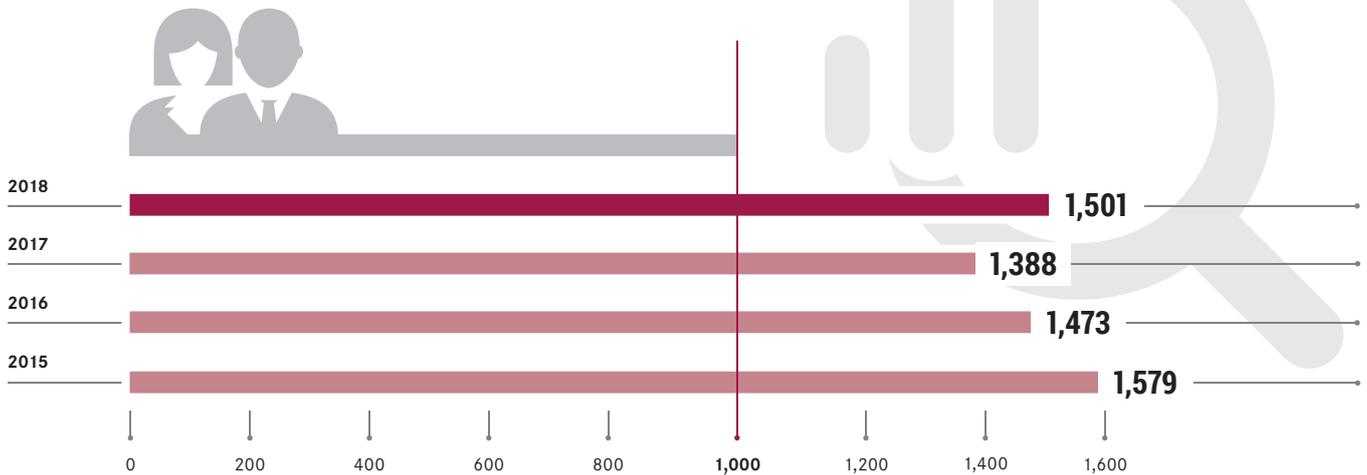
## 4.2 Number of training positions

Percentage of apprenticeship positions, relative to the number of socially insured employees at location of work



## 4.3 Ratio of apprenticeship slots to applicants

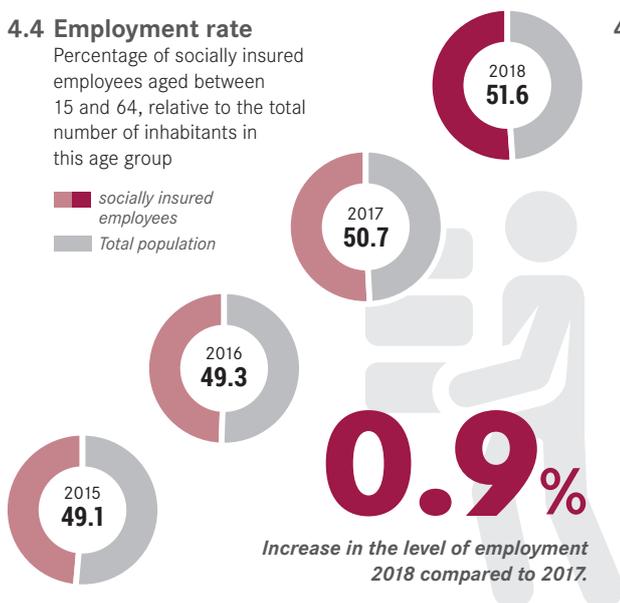
Number of apprenticeship slots per 1,000 applicants for an apprenticeship (from October to September of the following year)



## 4.4 Employment rate

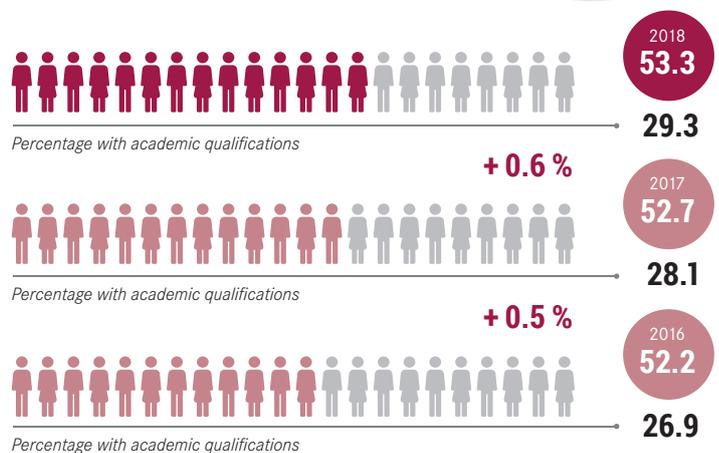
Percentage of socially insured employees aged between 15 and 64, relative to the total number of inhabitants in this age group

■ socially insured employees  
■ Total population



## 4.5 Highly qualified persons

Percentage of highly qualified, socially insured employees working in Bonn, relative to the total number of socially insured employees



# Indicators with facts and developments in the field of **labor and business**



## 4.1 Municipal administration employees with disabilities

Bonn's city administration plays a pioneering role in the inclusion and support of severely disabled persons. This group accounts for an annual average of 10.62 percent of all municipal staff. The city administration thus significantly exceeds the legal requirement that severely disabled persons make up at least five percent of the workforce overall. In 2015, 7.34 percent of administrative staff in Bonn belonged to this group, and the number has risen continuously since then. It is reasonable to expect that the number of severely disabled employees will remain stable or even continue to rise in the years ahead.



## 4.2 Number of training positions

Vocational training and education enables young people to participate in social life and ensures a steady supply of skilled workers. The number of people in training positions in Bonn rose sharply between 2015 and 2018. One reason is that significantly fewer adolescents are leaving school without qualifications. The regional transition management programme "Kein Abschluss ohne Anschluss" (No Graduation without Perspective) also has a tangible effect. At the same time, the shortage of skilled workers will make it more difficult in the future to attract young people to take up vocational training. It will thus be important to help young people who might otherwise struggle to gain a foothold in the working world.



## 4.3 Ratio of apprenticeship slots to applicants

In view of its declining population, businesses in Bonn face the challenge of recruiting apprentices – the skilled workers of the future. The city has one of Germany's highest rates of secondary school graduation. While standards have risen in many training professions, it is still difficult to attract sufficient numbers of young people with university entrance qualifications to enrol in a dual curriculum degree programme. Demographic trends make Bonn reliant on immigration and expanding vocational integration programmes for migrants is key in this regard.



## 4.4 Employment rate

Prosperity and participation go hand in hand with decent work. The number of people living in poverty will decline if employment rises. "Replacement agencies" and attracting new businesses compensated for the loss of jobs in Bonn when the Federal Government moved to Berlin. Since 2000, the employment rate has risen steadily, reaching a new record high in 2018. The region depends on immigration, the integration of the long-term unemployed and the recruitment of skilled workers to maintain or raise these levels.





#### 4.5 Highly qualified persons

A strong proportion of highly qualified persons drives innovation within the local economy. Scientific services and future industries in particular require employees with excellent qualifications. This group continues to grow in Bonn. The city's economic development agency connects the science and business communities and provides information for students about the varied job opportunities in the region. In doing so, it helps Bonn to grow as a business location. This trend is likely to persist due to Bonn's excellent business infrastructure.



#### 4.6 Unemployment rate

A low unemployment rate is an important indicator of the region's economic stability. It has fallen steadily in Bonn in recent years. Willingness to recruit people with employability restrictions is rising due to the increasing shortage of skilled workers. Integration programmes for refugees are proving effective as well. It is reasonable to expect that unemployment will continue to decline, although it may level out in the near future. A social labour market, as enshrined in the Federal Participation Act, can also mean long-term inclusion for disadvantaged persons.



#### 4.7 Youth unemployment

Recruiting young people to companies and organisations is key to Bonn's economic development. However, demographic change has led to a steady decline in the number of young people looking for training. This makes it easier for school-leavers who might otherwise face difficulties in finding a placement. The Bonn jobcentre provides tailored education programmes to match specific qualifications. The transition management system for school-leavers is also proving effective. The shortage in skilled workers makes it essential to equip all young people with the skills they need to find employment. This applies also to young migrants who require special support.



#### 4.8 Innovative drive

Highly knowledge-based services foster regional innovation and increase the local economy's competitiveness. In Bonn, remarkably, the number of employees in these sectors is exceptionally high, at almost 40 percent. The trend remains relatively stable – and at a high level. Targeted support for future industries will promote Bonn's expansion and competitiveness as a business location.

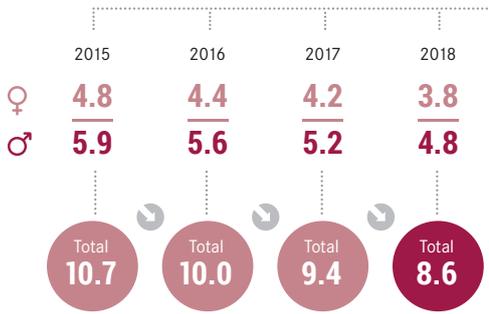


#### 4.9 Broadband coverage

Providing fast internet boosts the economy and is important in the creation of equivalent living conditions. Broadband internet  $\geq 50$  Mbit/s (end of 2018) supply in Bonn is excellent, at 99 percent. It was 97.4 percent at the end of 2015. The roll-out of fibre-optic technology stagnated at 5.5 percent between 2013 and 2016 and only climbed to six percent at the end of 2017. The newly-created position of broadband coordinator has ensured faster expansion since 2019.

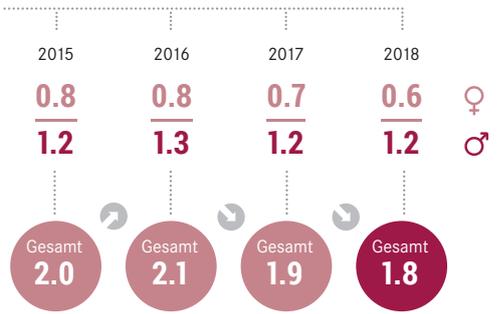
#### 4.6 Unemployment rate

Percentage of unemployed persons, relative to the number of socially insured employees at the place of residence (of whom ♀ female and ♂ male)



#### 4.7 Youth unemployment

Percentage of youth unemployment (aged 15 to 24), relative to the total number of young persons (of whom ♀ female and ♂ male)

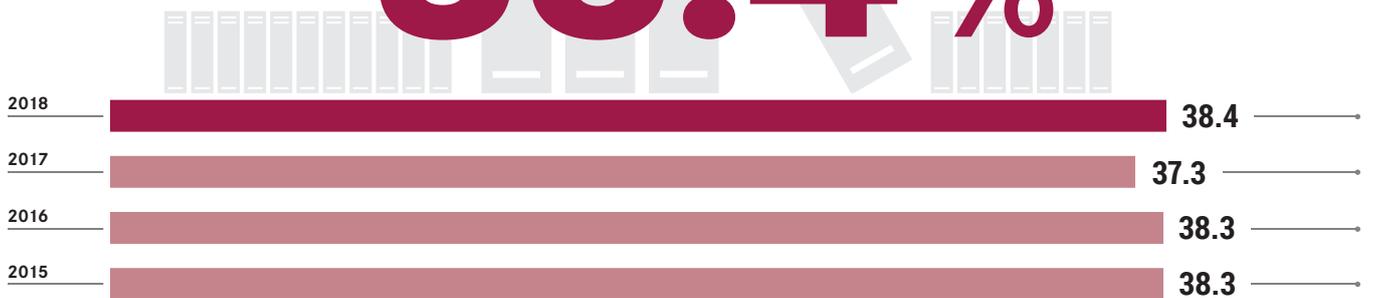


#### 4.8 Innovative drive

Percentage of employees in Bonn working in knowledge-based services, relative to all socially insured employees

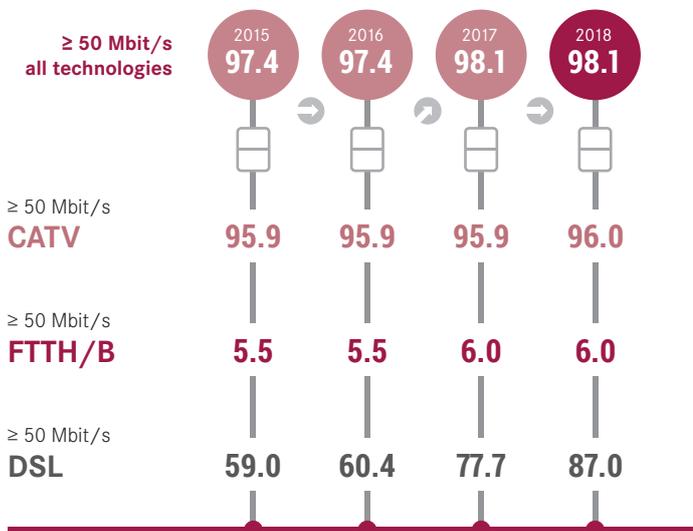
# 38.4%

*Bonn has a high proportion of employees in knowledge-based services.*



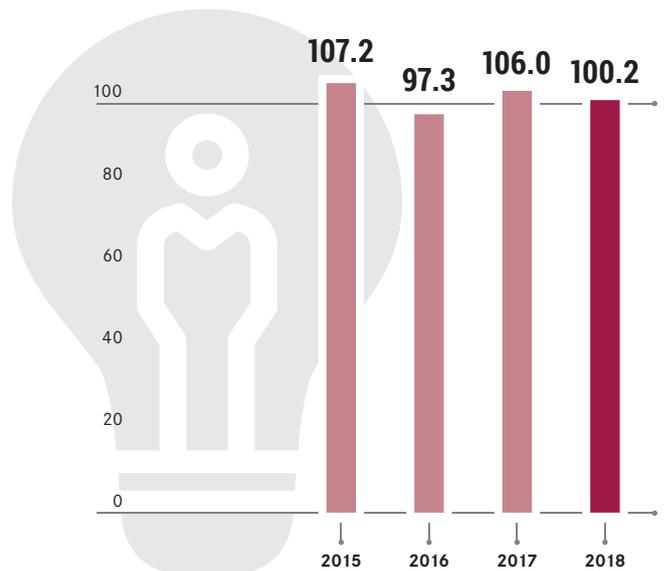
#### 4.9 Broadband coverage

Percentage of households with broadband coverage ≥ 50 Mbit/s according to connection types: FTTH/B (fibre optic), CATV (cable TV) and DSL, relative to all households within the Bonn city limits



#### 4.10 Start-ups

Percentage of newly registered businesses per 100 de-registered businesses



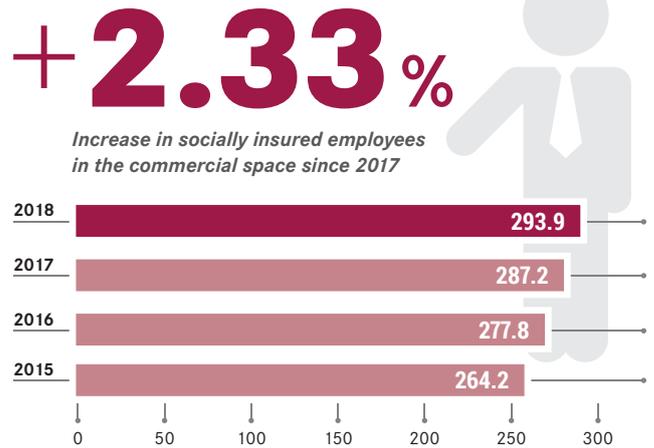
#### 4.11 Eco-certified companies

Percentage of companies certified according to the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and ÖKOPROFIT per 1,000 registered companies



#### 4.12 Job density

Number of socially insured employees working in Bonn per hectare of commercial space



#### 4.10 Start-ups

Start-ups and young companies stimulate change in economic structures and contribute to securing economic growth. The number of business registrations has been declining in Bonn for some years now, and the city has some catching up to do in terms of the self-employment rate. In contrast, the intensity of start-ups in liberal professions in the Bonn region is among the liveliest in Germany, as studies by the Institute for SME Research (IfM) regularly confirm. To support young businesses in the area of knowledge-based services, Bonn's economic development agency and Sparkasse KölnBonn launched the BonnProfits Start Up Services initiative, which also aims to increase the number of self-employed women.



#### 4.11 Eco-certified companies

Companies can make vital contributions to sustainable development. The City of Bonn and the Rhein-Sieg-Kreis district launched the "Ökoprofit" (Eco-profit) initiative to help regional companies set up an environmental management system to save resources, energy, waste and operating costs. New companies signed up to the programme in 2018. If these can be regularly re-certified, a slight increase in eco-certified companies can be expected.



#### 4.12 Job density

In addition to workers, a strong economy needs space to develop. The number of workers per hectare of commercial space rose steadily between 2006 and 2013. After a slight dip in 2014 and 2015, the upward trend continued from 2016 to 2019. Reuse of vacant areas for commercial purposes and designation of further industrial sites would ensure that job density remains stable. To aid this process, available spaces will be placed under protection and intermunicipal cooperation will be stepped up.



## Practical example

# The Competence Centre for Women & Work Bonn/Rhein-Sieg

Companies are increasingly delighting their staff, trainees and applicants with employee-friendly HR policies. With home office arrangements, childcare allowances or the promotion of women junior managers, employers are enhancing the potential of women specialists and, at the same time, making an important contribution to equal opportunities for working women and men. The Competence Centre for Women & Work has provided support to small and medium-sized regional companies since 2012.

The Competence Centre organises services like the FAMILY-FRIENDLY COMPANIES Network Bonn/Rhein-Sieg to boost competitiveness and viability among the roughly 90 participating businesses. Demand is high for the successful “mentoring4women” programme, which entered its fourth year in 2020. The one-year

programme helps participating women to continue their development as budding managers, consolidate their skills and prepare themselves purposefully for a career move. The cross-mentoring programme that brings together mentees and mentors from different sectors paves the way for a higher proportion of women in leadership positions. It is also a cost-efficient HR development tool for the small to medium-sized enterprises in the region.

The Competence Centre for Women & Work addresses current topics such as digitalisation and corporate culture by organising free events and webinars as a means of building networks for employers and HR managers. Cooperation partners include all the members of the Alliance of Senior Managers in Bonn/Rhein-Sieg and the German Association

for Small and Medium-sized Businesses (BVMW). The Competence Centre for Women & Work is a cooperative project between the economic development agencies in the City of Bonn and the Rhein-Sieg-Kreis district. It is funded by the State of NRW and the European Union.

### For more information, see:

[www.comptentia.nrw.de/  
bonn\\_rhein-sieg](http://www.comptentia.nrw.de/bonn_rhein-sieg)

[www.familienbewusste  
Unternehmen.de](http://www.familienbewussteUnternehmen.de)

[www.mentoring4women.de](http://www.mentoring4women.de)

[https://www.xing.com/communities/  
groups/netzwerk-familienbewusste-  
unternehmen-bonn-strich-rhein-  
sieg-1072018](https://www.xing.com/communities/groups/netzwerk-familienbewusste-unternehmen-bonn-strich-rhein-sieg-1072018)

**“The International Paralympic Committee is fully committed to making this planet a healthier and more just place for all. We want to use the Paralympic Games to advance the Sustainable Development Goals and pursue the 2030 Agenda.”**

*Andrew Parsons, President of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) in Bonn*



# 5 Social participation and gender

Social participation gives people unrestricted, self-determined access to social life and the opportunity to share in building the society in which they live. To do so, they need accessible and affordable education and healthcare systems, affordable housing, functioning public transport and recreational spaces close by. Inclusion is an important part of social participation: all people should be able to participate equally in social life, whether they belong to a majority or minority or live with or without restrictions. Society is enriched by diversity. This applies also to social equality between the genders. Participation and equality are the cornerstones on which to build sustainable societies, thus fostering sustainable development for society as a whole.

## How this topic contributes to the Agenda 2030

These topics are complex issues that touch on various SDGs under the Agenda 2030. They include the fight against poverty and inequality (SDG 1 and SDG 10), factors which restrict social participation for many people. Good education (SDG 4) is one of the crucial requirements, along with good and fair employment (SDG 8). People need equal rights to enjoy full participation. Thus, in this action area, the goal of gender equality is especially important (SDG 5). And it goes without saying that social participation calls for sustainable, inclusive cities and municipalities that offer the kind of services all of their residents need (SDG 11).

## City of Bonn

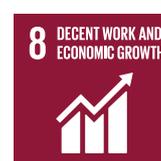
### Our mission statement 2030

All people in Bonn can participate in social life, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, physical and mental health or social status. Gender equality and equal opportunities are top priorities.

### Our strategic 2030 goals

In the municipal field of action “social participation and gender”, the City of Bonn has prioritised four strategic goals for the period up to 2030. Bonn intends to:

- ➔ *Foster an effective culture of participation*
- ➔ *Actively promote educational justice and self-determination*
- ➔ *Enable gender equality for all*
- ➔ *Ensure services of general interest for all*

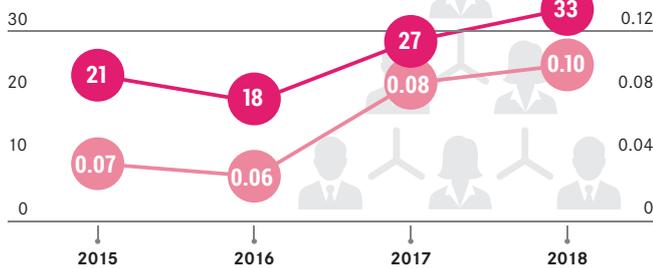




# Social participation and gender

## 5.1 Informal civic participation

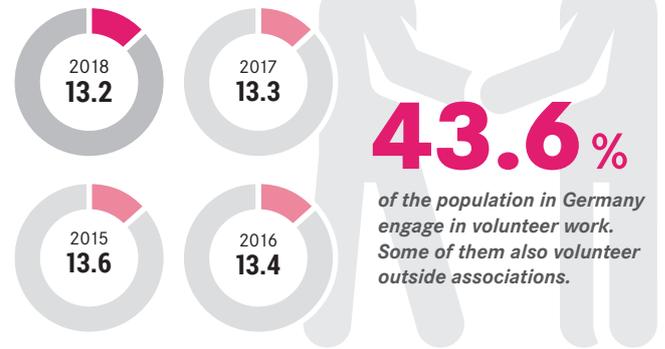
Number of informal participation procedures per 1,000 inhabitants



- Number of informal participation procedures
- Number of informal civic participation procedures per 1,000 inhabitants

## 5.2 Local-level associations

Number of associations per 1,000 inhabitants



## 5.3 Childcare places for children under three

Available places in daycare centres and nurseries per 100 children aged zero to under three years



Goal for 2022

**58%** coverage

## 5.4 Childcare places for children aged three to under six

Available places in daycare centres and nurseries per 100 children aged three to under six years

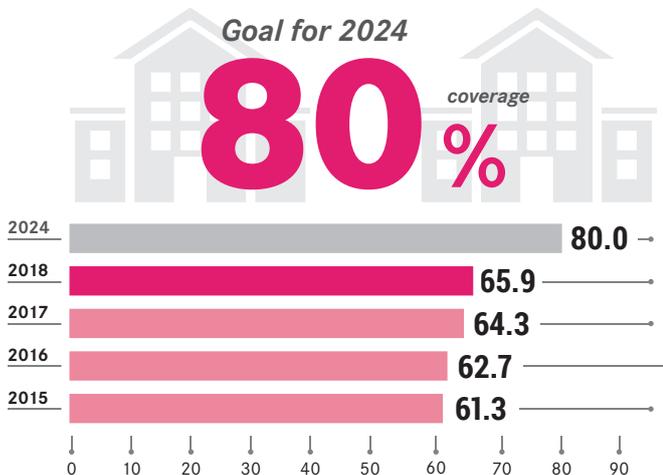


Goal for 2022

**102%** coverage

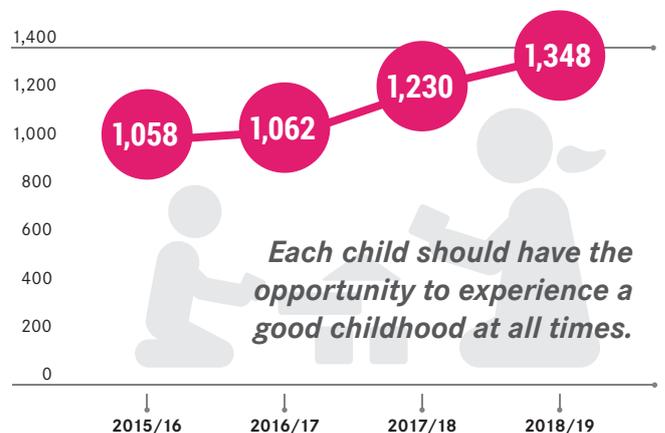
## 5.5 Places in open all-day schools

Available places in open all-day schools per 100 children aged six to under ten years



## 5.6 Places in inclusive learning schools

Number of places for children with special educational needs at regular schools



# Indicators with facts and developments in the field of **social participation and gender**



## 5.1 Informal civic participation

Sustainable development cannot be ordained from above and requires broad civic support. Citizens can make crucial contributions to advancing sustainability in the city in which they live. By 2030, dialogue with citizens will be intensified and an effective, diverse culture of participation will be created. A network of social actors and facilitators from the local population will ensue, and regular information on opportunities to participate will be provided. While data collection on informal civic participation only began in 2015, the current positive trend is expected to continue.



## 5.2 Local-level associations

Voluntary organisations foster diversity and quality of life in their local surroundings and promote a sense of cohesion. The city administration provides favourable conditions, support and advice to encourage this kind of engagement. The number of associations in Bonn is stable and high in all areas, including social initiatives, sports and culture. Although a drop is nonetheless expected due to demographic change, a potential decline in local-level association activity does not necessarily mean that the overall level of civic involvement will diminish. Citizens use flexible means to find and engage in volunteer work and are supported in their search by the volunteers' agency in Bonn.



## 5.3 Childcare places for children under three

Good childcare facilities improve educational opportunities and are essential in promoting family friendliness and city's future growth. In recent years, Bonn has created a large number of daycare places for children under three. This has expanded provision continuously to meet the rising birth rates. When planning new housing developments, potential locations for daycare facilities are taken into account. By 2022, Bonn aims to ensure a childcare rate of over 58 percent for all children being registered for a place.



## 5.4 Childcare places for children aged three to under six

The number of care places for children aged three to school age continues to rise. Despite the growing population, Bonn has set the goal of providing a place for every child in this age group. Services must be expanded and construction of new daycare facilities is needed and planned. The City of Bonn aims to create care places for 102 percent of children aged three to five by 2022. This also applies to children with special needs.





### 5.5 Places in open all-day schools

Open all-day schools combine care and educational services that allow parents to reconcile their family and working lives. They also foster equal opportunities among children. In the past 15 years, the percentage of all-day school places has risen from 10 to almost 69 percent. Bonn aims to raise this level to 80 percent in the longer term. There are plans to add 300 new places every year, a sign that the positive trend is expected to continue.



### 5.6 Places in inclusive learning schools

When it comes to social sustainability, including all members of society is a key. The inclusive learning places in regular schools that are assigned to children with special educational needs are a prime example. The North Rhine-Westphalian State Government defined this practice as a standard policy in 2013. The demand for inclusive learning places has risen continuously ever since. Every application has been matched so far. Work on ensuring the accessibility of schools continues unabated. Other support services such as social work, integration assistance or advisory and training programmes for teachers and parents are offered as well. The City of Bonn seeks to accommodate the needs of parents and preserve their right to choose where their children go to school.



### 5.7 Gender equality in the municipal administration

Creating a gender balance within politics, business and administration is crucial to the viability of cities. The percentage of women in senior positions within Bonn's administration has not always developed linearly due to staff fluctuation and demographics. The City aims to support women in their careers and give them the opportunity to apply for senior and leadership positions within the administrative sector. Never before has the number of women in upper income brackets been as high. The City's equality plan must be implemented consistently to stabilise and promote this trend.



### 5.8 Gender equality in municipal politics

Given the gender distribution in the local population, the proportion of women and men in local politics should be roughly equal. The percentage of women on the Bonn City Council is just under 32 percent. Political parties are responsible for nominating candidates. The administrative sector is thus unable to influence or assess whether more or fewer women will stand for political office or succeed current officials in the future.

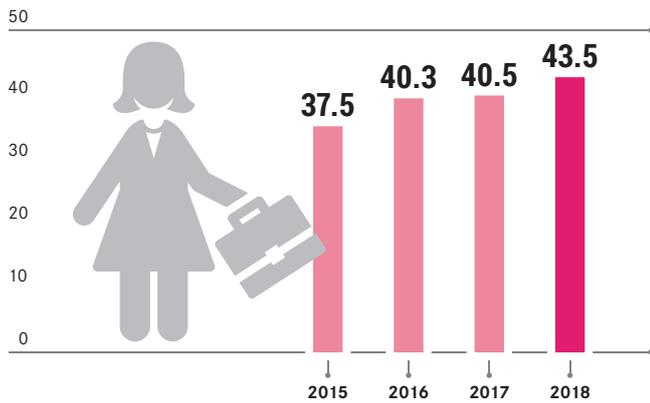


### 5.9 Subsidised housing

It is becoming increasingly difficult to find affordable housing in Bonn. The importance of subsidised housing is rising as a result. The number of subsidised housing units in Bonn has dropped, although the population and the groups that are dependent on such a scheme have grown. In its resolutions on the Bonn Building Land Model, the Bonn City Council stipulated that urban developments above a certain size must assign a proportion of residential spaces to the construction of subsidised housing, also if planning law has to be revised or amended for this purpose. The effects on the housing market will only become apparent in a few years' time.

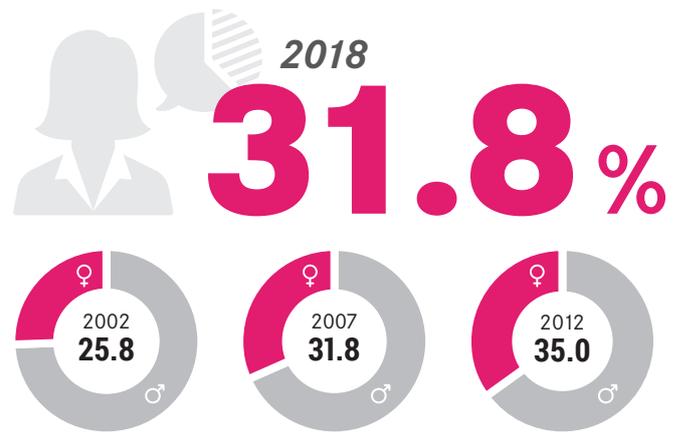
### 5.7 Gender equality in the municipal administration

Percentage of women on the three resp. four highest hierarchical levels in municipal administration



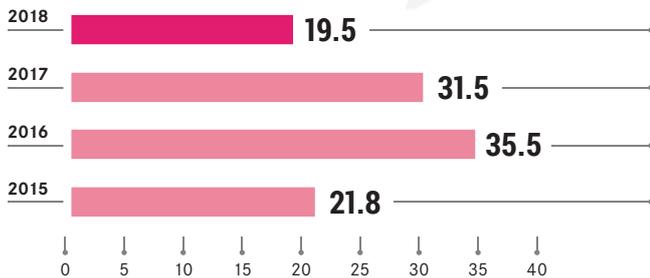
### 5.8 Gender equality in municipal politics

Percentage of women among the elected municipal officials



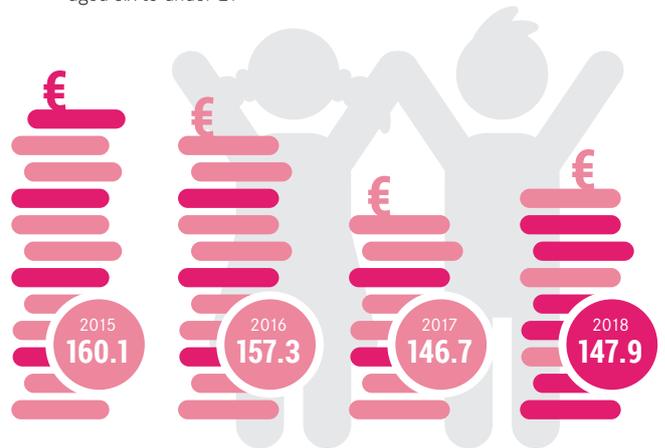
### 5.9 Subsidised housing

Coverage – occupation percentage for vacated, subsidised housing units, relative to the total number of households with entitlement certificate



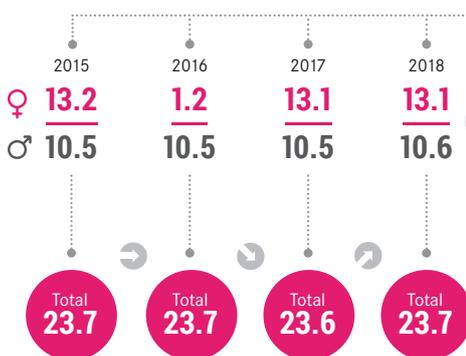
### 5.10 Municipal engagement for children and adolescents

Total ongoing municipal expenditure in euros for youth work per child or adolescent aged six to under 21



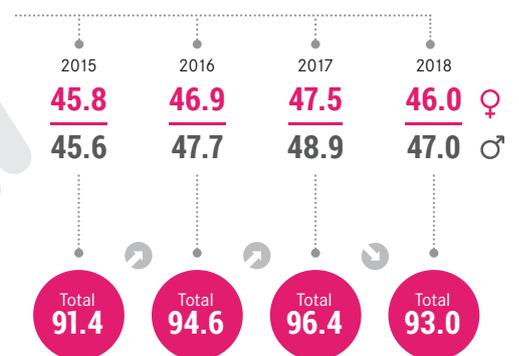
### 5.11 Recipients of benefits according to the Book XII of the German Social Code – Social Welfare

Recipients of benefits according to the Twelfth Book of the German Social Code – Social Welfare (SGB XII) per 1,000 inhabitants (of which ♀ female and ♂ male)



### 5.12 Recipients of benefits according to the Book II of the German Social Code – Unemployment Benefit

Recipients of benefits according to the Second Book of the German Social Code – Job Seekers' Allowance (SGB XII) per 1,000 inhabitants (of which ♀ female and ♂ male)





### 5.10 Municipal engagement for children and adolescents

Supporting children and adolescents is crucial for sustainable development. To this end, the City of Bonn invests in informal learning programmes within open youth work, educational specialists, locations for mobile youth work and the promotion of individual measures for children and young people. The target group of 6 to 21-year-olds has grown steadily since 2015. Youth work programmes and plans for required recreational facilities are quickly reviewed to ensure that they meet target-group needs.



### 5.11 Recipients of benefits according to the Book XII of the German Social Code – Social Welfare

Rising costs for social welfare may put social stability at risk and place constraints on a municipality’s financial leeway. The number of recipients of social welfare is rising continuously in Bonn due to demographic change and the increase in “interrupted employment biographies”. It is not clear how municipalities can introduce policies to influence this social trend in the longer term. A successful return to gainful employment is quite rare. Those seeking assistance in this situation receive help and support through personal counselling and other social services.



### 5.12 Recipients of benefits according to the Book II of the German Social Code – Unemployment Benefit

The number of people receiving unemployment benefits is another indicator of social stability. There has been a slight dip in the number of eligible persons in Bonn since 2018. It remains to be seen whether this trend will continue. In particular, demand for low-skilled jobs far exceeds supply. Recipients of benefits remain reluctant to accept work outside Bonn. The job centre makes every effort to retrain recipients or to find them work.



### 5.13 Child and youth poverty

Child and youth poverty always means family poverty as well. Above all, it restricts the opportunities for adolescents to participate in education, culture and social life. The number of affected households has risen slightly since 2016. For this reason, the City of Bonn attaches great importance to equal opportunities in the education system. It uses the education and participation scheme to subsidise excursions, lunches and recreational activities for children and adolescents. The job centre has special programmes to support adolescents and young parents.

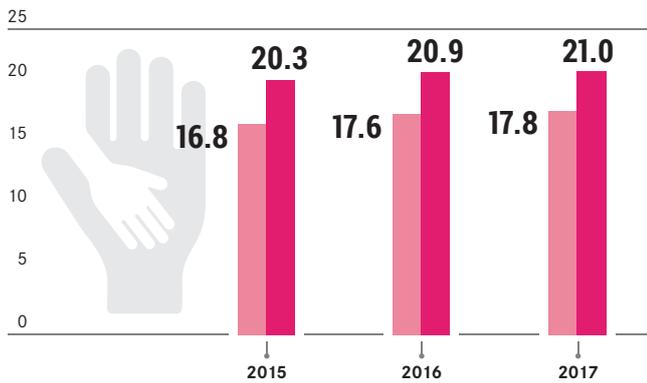


### 5.14 Old-age poverty

Old-age poverty affects senior citizens who are unable to survive on their own income. The number of people affected by old-age poverty has risen continuously in recent years. Effects associated with poverty can only be alleviated at local level. The City of Bonn is cooperating with various organisations to provide social counselling on provisions for basic needs and other benefits that senior citizens can claim.

### 5.13 Child and youth poverty

- Children under 15 years of age with entitlement to benefits, expressed as a percentage of all inhabitants under the age of 15 and
- Children between 15 and 18 years of age with entitlement to benefits, expressed as a percentage of all inhabitants between 15 and 18 years of age

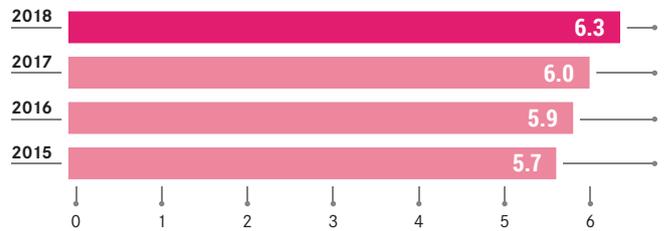


### 5.14 Old-age poverty

Percentage of social welfare recipients aged 65 and over, relative to the total number of persons aged 65 and older

**+ 0.3 %**

Rise in old-age poverty since 2017.



## Practical example

### Bonn is involved – civic participation in Bonn

Civic participation is an integral part of a functioning democracy and a liveable society. At municipal level in particular, it should be especially easy for citizens to become involved and to play an active role in developing the city in which they live.

The City of Bonn has thus introduced transparent procedures to promote civic participation at an early stage and

to enable involvement in the processes of municipal opinion-forming and decisions. For this purpose, the Bonn City Council adopted the Bonn Citizen Participation Guidelines as far back as 2014. This voluntary rulebook defines the principles to enable improved participation in local policy decisions or urban projects for people in Bonn. The establishment of an Advisory Council for Civic Participation was decided at the same time. The Advisory Council issues recommendations on the preparation and implementation of as well as follow-up on participation procedures and assists the Committee on Civic Participation and Local Agenda. All residents can approach the Citizens' Committee to submit suggestions and complaints to the Advisory Council, which are then discussed by the various political bodies.

The Coordination Office for Civic Participation is the central contact point for administration and politics. It becomes involved in all matters relating to the participation of Bonn citizens outside of formal procedures (elections, petitions/local referenda, land use planning).

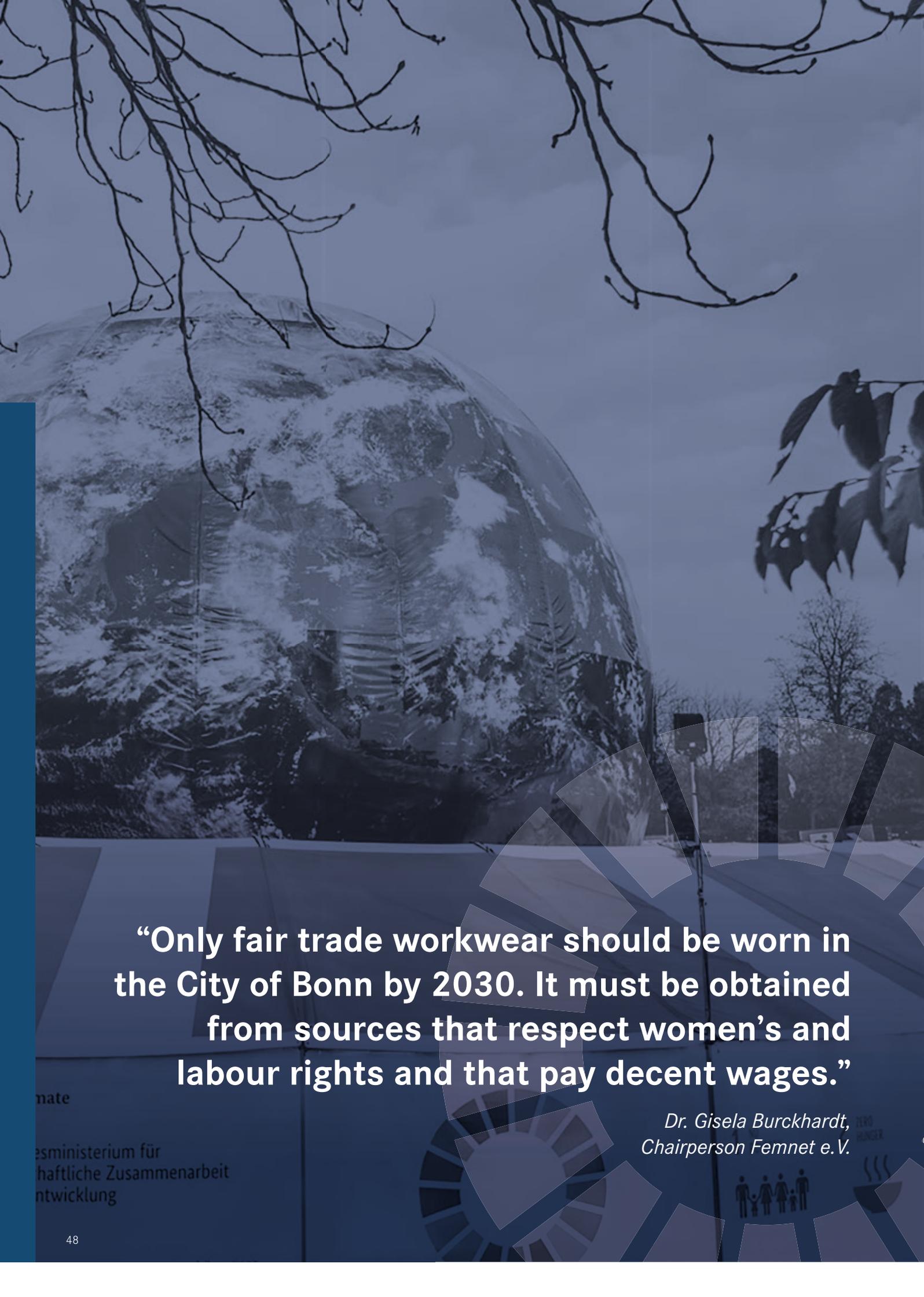
All participation programmes are available on the participation portal "Bonn macht mit" – Bonn is involved. Bonn citizens can access the portal to find all

the information they need and learn how they can influence municipal decisions. In addition to actual online participation procedures such as the Citizens' Dialogue on budgetary affairs or current urban land use planning projects, the portal also includes easily accessible services such as a system to voice concerns. Another core component is the list of ventures that informs citizens about the City's plans and projects at an early stage. It includes all urban planning projects in which civic participation is possible as a rule. In this way, people in Bonn can actively participate in urban issues and projects, even without belonging to a party or a local political body.

"Bonn macht mit" provides a platform for citizens to contribute to political and administrative processes, to respond directly to current issues or to place their own concerns on the agenda. The interactive platform incorporates a variety of modules such as discussion forums and surveys. Citizens can exchange ideas and discuss their suggestions and opinions on various participative topics. The overarching aim is to enable public discourse between the citizens of Bonn and the city administration.

**For more information, see:**  
[www.bonn-macht-mit.de](http://www.bonn-macht-mit.de)





**“Only fair trade workwear should be worn in the City of Bonn by 2030. It must be obtained from sources that respect women’s and labour rights and that pay decent wages.”**

*Dr. Gisela Burckhardt,  
Chairperson Femnet e.V.*

nate

esministerium für  
haftliche Zusammenarbeit  
ntwicklung

# 6 Global responsibility and One World

Embracing global responsibility means that municipalities must work consistently to ensure their own actions and economic activities do not harm people in other regions of the world. Global responsibility means promoting equal opportunities for people and societies in the Global South, supporting fair distribution of goods and advocating peace. And it means protecting habitats and resources. After all, the burdens of lavish lifestyles in industrialised countries are mainly transferred to the inhabitants of the Global South. Another important aspect is to raise responsibility for global justice. The aim is to initiate a paradigm shift – whether in the area of climate action or (fair) trade.

## How this topic contributes to the Agenda 2030

The Agenda 2030 has redefined global responsibility and development policies by declaring all nations to be developing countries. Its SDGs include calls to actions that apply equally to all countries, municipalities and citizens in the Global North and in the Global South. The topic of global responsibility and One World is therefore closely intertwined with many of the SDGs. Cooperation is used to fight poverty and hunger around the world (SDG 1 and SDG 2). Creating high-quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for everyone (SDG 4) is a vital instrument here. Fair trade promotes humane working conditions (SDG 8), reduces inequalities (SDG 10) and creates more sustainable consumption (SDG 12). The Global North and the Global South can also learn from each other through partnerships. This will improve understanding of different life circumstances and help to drive innovation (SDG 17).

## City of Bonn

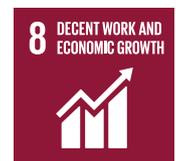
### Our mission statement 2030

Bonn is a globally recognised international location for sustainability stakeholders and their activities and events. People in Bonn live and experience globally fair and sustainable action every day.

### Our strategic 2030 goals

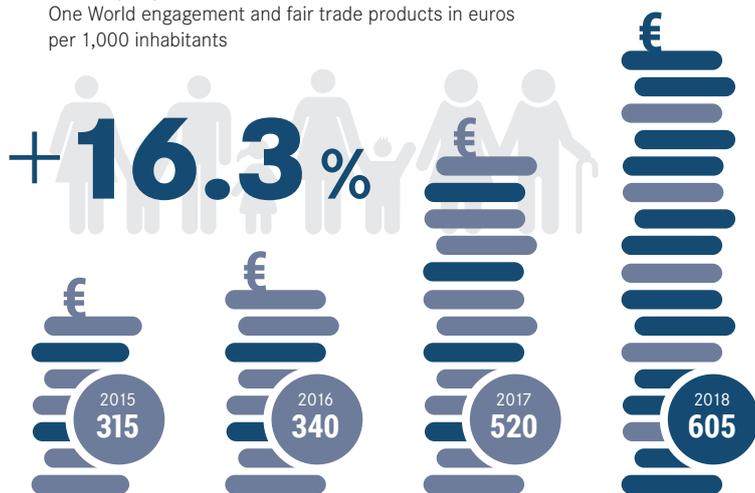
In the municipal field of action “global responsibility and One World”, the City of Bonn has prioritised three strategic goals for the period up to 2030. Bonn intends to:

- ➔ *Build awareness for global responsibility*
- ➔ *Ensure sustainability in public procurement and financial investments*
- ➔ *Expand partnerships for global justice and sustainable lifestyles*



### 6.1 Municipal One World engagement

Total ongoing municipal expenditure for the One World engagement and fair trade products in euros per 1,000 inhabitants



*Expenditure by the City of Bonn on the One World engagement and fair trade products has risen over recent years and shows the significant commitment of the City.*

## Indicators with facts and developments in the field of global responsibility and One World



### 6.1 Municipal One World engagement

Sustainable actions and business mean accepting responsibility for the global repercussions. North-South municipal partnerships occupy a key position in this regard. Apart from intercultural dialogue, inter-municipal meetings and targeted projects are used for the joint promotion of environmental, economic and social sustainability approaches. Bonn’s “One World engagement” is growing steadily and is becoming increasingly important. Expenditure on One World engagement and fair trade products has risen again in recent years. The City of Bonn’s financial contribution is crucial here. It is invested in the promotion of global cooperation within the framework of third party-funded projects. In addition, the City of Bonn established a new coordinating office for SDG affairs in 2017. It aims to promote a communal spirit to aid implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Another objective is to raise awareness for global responsibility among the residents of Bonn.

# Practical example

## Sustainable financial investments by the city

The question of how the city should invest its money is another important sustainability issue. The Bonn City Council decided in April 2015 that ethical and environmental principles must be observed in financial investments. Bonn's money should foster transformation towards sustainable development. This means that new investment of funds – particularly special assets of the City of Bonn that are managed in trust – will only be made in accordance with pre-defined sustainability criteria. Protection of natural resources and the environment is taken into account, as are social standards and the principles of fair and environmentally-compatible trade. These sustainability criteria exclude a large number of incompatible forms of investment, and there are mechanisms in place to enable their modification or expansion to include new topics. In May 2018, following the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Climate Conference of November 2017, the political bodies added the issue of divestment (fossil fuels, nuclear power) to the exclusion criteria. The City of Bonn has now committed to withdrawing investments from companies involved in energy production from fossil fuels and thus contribute to climate change.

### Bonn's sustainability approach to financial investments

Some 97 million euros, or almost 100 percent of the City's long-term municipal financial assets are invested "sustainably". The City of Bonn has therefore adopted a multidimensional approach, which it continues to develop and enhance.

In addition to the initial filter of exclusion criteria that eliminates from Bonn's investment portfolio all companies and states that fail to observe these principles, a second ESG filter is applied. ESG stands for "Environmental – Social – Governance" and means that all three sustainability aspects must be taken into account. At present, the ESG filter states that 85 percent of all financial investments must reach a certain ESG score. This actively promotes decisions in favour of companies that rate highly in

regard to their environmental and social aspects, as well as their governance attributes. The respective asset managers regularly confirm compliance with the defined criteria.

There are also efforts under way to ensure that the City's financial investments also contribute directly to attainment of the SDGs. This third SDG filter identifies companies that have a demonstrably positive influence on societal or environmental problems.

In all of this, finding the right combination of filters is what counts. Public administration and political bodies want not only to exclude sensitive sectors and to take into account violations of international standards, but also, in a simplified sense, to determine "how" companies make their products and services and "whether" these products and services can be used to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

When it comes to asset security, climate protection and ethical responsibility, the financial sector will play an increasingly important role. This is why the City of Bonn has incorporated an integral dimension into its strategy and will continue to expand and enhance it over time. Bonn's experience has shown that sustainable investment and profitable returns are not mutually exclusive. As one of the pioneering cities, Bonn also actively engages in dialogue with other cities and has already conducted a public debate on ethical divestment.

### For more information, see:

*Printed Paper 1713235*  
*"Bonner Beteiligungen an Industrien fossiler Energieträger beenden"*  
*(Ending Bonn's investments in fossil fuel industries)*

[https://www2.bonn.de/bo\\_ris/daten/o/pdf/17/1713235.pdf](https://www2.bonn.de/bo_ris/daten/o/pdf/17/1713235.pdf)



# Conclusion

With this report, the City of Bonn is presenting an important education and information tool for local, national and international audiences. The report underlines the crucial role of cities and municipalities in the global implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As an analysis, it shows in a transparent way where the German UN City currently stands in the implementation of the SDGs at the municipal level.

With this new Voluntary Local Review submitted to the United Nations, indicator-based sustainability reporting, which has a long tradition in Bonn, is placed in the context of the Agenda 2030 global action guidelines. For the first time, the indicators are specifically linked to the guidelines that the City of Bonn set out when adopting its Sustainability Strategy. This strategy systematically anchors the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in Bonn's municipal activities, sets clear goals for the period up to 2030 and defines a roadmap to achieve these goals.

The report presents developments in the individual fields of action in a way that is comprehensible to all, thus making municipal action transparent and going beyond mere reporting. The attached traffic light system visualises where progress has been achieved in recent years, where there are weaknesses and where adjustments need to be made.

For the reporting period of the last three years (2016 - 2018), 18 indicators show positive (green), five negative (red) and 14 neutral development (yellow). For statistical reasons, no evaluation was possible for nine indicators. The City of Bonn has recorded, for example, many positive developments in the field of climate and energy, which are mainly due to a decline in energy consumption. In the field of mobility, on the other hand, it is clear that, despite the expansion of the city's cycling infrastructure, there are still no significant reversals of the trend in terms of vehicle density and choice of transport mode (modal split). Many positive trends can be seen in the field of business and employment, such as an increase in the number of training places, employment statistics, eco-certified companies and economic density. However, the

fact that this upturn is accompanied by increasing poverty among children and young people and in old age shows that the city must not lose sight of social counselling and support services, despite the positive economic data.

With the detailed reporting indicators, both the city and policy-makers have an important tool at their fingertips to work concertedly on further improving the sustainable development of the City of Bonn and updating its sustainability strategy. This report is also an important offer to engage in dialogue with the people living in Bonn. It provides them with an informed basis for discussion, shows the connection between the individual fields of action and the 17 SDGs, identifies possible conflicts between objectives and assists in the development of holistic solutions. In short: good reporting makes sustainability work successful.

However, the aim of this Voluntary Local Review goes beyond its purely local significance. Implementation of a global agenda can only succeed on the basis of ongoing international exchange. It joins the reports of the still very few cities and regions around the world which, under the leadership of the City of New York, have set out as pioneers to supplement the voluntary reports of the nation states by adding a local perspective to the global SDG monitoring process.

This report by the City of Bonn makes municipal data and findings available. It is both an offer to engage in dialogue with national and international actors and an invitation to work together on implementing the SDGs. Transfer of knowledge among cities and municipalities is essential for implementation of the Agenda 2030, which is why the City of Bonn, together with eight other pilot cities and regions, has also contributed to the OECD "A Territorial Approach to the SDGs" project to increase how local reporting by cities around the world influences the 17 Goals. This Voluntary Local Review is intended to encourage other municipalities to follow suit and report on the progress they have made in implementing the global development agenda.

# Summarised overview of indicators

1. Mobility				
Nr.	Indicator	Definition	Trend	SDGs
1.1	Access by bus and rail	Percentage of inhabitants within a radius of less than 300 metres (as the crow flies) to an operational bus stop, relative to the total population		   
1.2	Bicycle traffic	Length of cycle paths in metres per metre of traffic routes		  
1.3	Motor vehicle density	Number of privately registered passenger vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		  
1.4	Traffic accidents involving children	Number of children injured or killed in traffic accidents per 1,000 children under 15		  
1.5	Modal split (choice of transport mode)	Percentage of motorised individual, walking, cycling and public transport, relative to the total traffic volume (routes)		  

2. Climate and energy				
Nr.	Indicator	Definition	Trend	SDGs
2.1	Energy consumption in municipal building	Energy consumption in municipal properties in kilowatt hours per inhabitant		 
2.2	Energy consumption in private households	Energy consumption in private households in kilowatt hours per inhabitant		 
2.3	Share of renewables in the public utility company's electricity mix	Percentage of renewable energies in the electricity mix at Stadtwerke Bonn		 
2.4	Solar power	Energy production from photovoltaic and solar thermal systems in urban areas as a percentage of total energy consumption		 
2.5	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector	Per capita CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (private households/industry, trade, commerce and services/transport) in tonnes		

### 3. Natural resources and the environment

Nr.	Indicator	Definition	Trend	SDGs
3.1	Areas for recreation	Square metres of recreational area inside and outside of the settlement zone per resident		   
3.2	Nature conservation	Total protected areas in 2018		   
3.3	Woodlands and sustainable forest	Percentage of deciduous trees (beech and oak) in hectares, relative to the total area of city forest		   
3.4	Watercourse quality	Assessment of watercourse condition, based on their percentage share of the total length		  
3.5	Settlement and transportation spaces	Percentage of settlement and transport spaces relative to the total area of the City of Bonn		   
3.6	Drinking water consumption	Per capita consumption of drinking water in litres per day		
3.7	Waste water treatment	Percentage of waste water treated using denitrification and phosphorus elimination		  
3.8	Waste	Residual waste and bulky waste from private households and small businesses in the disposal area, expressed in kilogrammes per capita		  
3.9	Air quality	Annual mean values of air pollutant concentrations, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter PM10, benzene, expressed as a percentage of the limit value		 

### 4. Labor and business

Nr.	Indicator	Definition	Trend	SDGs
4.1	Municipal administration employees with disabilities	Percentage of severely disabled employees, relative to the total number of municipal administration employees		  
4.2	Number of training positions	Percentage of apprenticeship positions, relative to the number of socially insured employees at the place of work		   
4.3	Ratio of apprenticeship slots to applicants	Number of apprenticeship places per 1,000 applicants for an apprenticeship (from October to September of the following year)		 
4.4	Employment rate	Percentage of socially insured employees aged between 15 and 64, relative to the total number of inhabitants in this age group		   
4.5	Highly qualified persons	Percentage of highly qualified, socially insured employees working in Bonn, relative to the total number of socially insured employees		  
4.6	Unemployment rate	Percentage of unemployed persons, relative to the number of socially insured employees at the place of residence		  
4.7	Youth unemployment	Percentage of youth unemployment (aged 15 to 24), relative to the total number of young persons		  
4.8	Innovative drive	Percentage of employees in Bonn working in knowledge-based services, relative to all socially insured employees		  
4.9	Broadband coverage	Percentage of households with broadband coverage $\geq 50$ Mbit/s according to connection types: FTTH/B (fibre optic), CATV (cable TV) and DSL, relative to all households within the Bonn city limits		   
4.10	Start-ups	Percentage of newly registered businesses per 100 de-registered businesses		   
4.11	Eco-certified companies	Percentage of companies certified according to the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and ÖKOPROFIT per 1,000 registered companies		 
4.12	Job density	Number of socially insured employees working in Bonn per hectare of commercial space		 

## 5. Social participation and gender

Nr.	Indicator	Definition	Trend	SDGs
5.1	<b>Informal civic participation</b>	Number of informal participation procedures per 1,000 inhabitants		 
5.2	<b>Local-level associations</b>	Number of associations per 1,000 inhabitants		 
5.3	<b>Childcare places for children under three</b>	Available places in daycare centres and nurseries per 100 children aged zero to under three years		   
5.4	<b>Childcare places for children aged three to under six</b>	Available places in daycare centres and nurseries per 100 children aged three to under six years		   
5.5	<b>Places in open all-day schools</b>	Available places in open all-day schools per 100 children aged six to under ten years		   
5.6	<b>Places in inclusive learning schools</b>	Number of places for children with special educational needs at regular schools		  
5.7	<b>Gender equality in the municipal administration</b>	Percentage of women on the three or four highest hierarchical levels in municipal administration		   
5.8	<b>Gender equality in municipal politics</b>	Percentage of women among the elected municipal officials		  
5.9	<b>Subsidised housing</b>	Coverage – Occupation percentage for vacated, subsidised housing units, relative to the total number of households with entitlement certificate		
5.10	<b>Municipal engagement for children and adolescents</b>	Total ongoing municipal expenditure in euros for youth work per child or adolescent aged six to under 21		 
5.11	<b>Recipients of benefits according to the Book XII of the German Social Code – Social Welfare</b>	Recipients of benefits according to the Twelfth Book of the German Social Code – Social Welfare (SGB XII)		    
5.12	<b>Recipients of benefits according to the Book II of the German Social Code – Unemployment Benefit</b>	Recipients of benefits according to the Second Book of the German Social Code – Job Seekers' Allowance (SGB XII) per 1,000 inhabitants		      
5.13	<b>Child and youth poverty</b>	Children under 15 years of age with entitlement to benefits, expressed as a percentage of all inhabitants under the age of 15 and Children between 15 and 18 years of age with entitlement to benefits, expressed as a percentage of all inhabitants between 15 and 18 years of age		      
5.14	<b>Old-age poverty</b>	Percentage of social welfare recipients aged 65 and over, relative to the total number of persons aged 65 and older		    

## 6. Global responsibility and One World

Nr.	Indicator	Definition	Trend	SDGs
6.1	<b>Municipal One World engagement</b>	Total ongoing municipal expenditure for the One World engagement and fair trade products in euros per 1,000 inhabitants		   

<https://international.bonn.de/vlr>

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