

Handbook for Delegation Visit Agenda 2030 Architecture

Mission to the Federal Republic of Germany

November 5, 2017



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Map of the Federal Republic of Germany



Practical Information

- Accommodation

A hotel reservation has been made for the members of the delegation by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) at the Rheinhôtel Schulz in Bonn and at the Mövenpick Hotel in Berlin respectively. The hotels are in the close proximity to the mission venues and events.

Hotels:

1. Hotel in Berlin - Mövenpick Hotel Berlin

Address: Schöneberger Strasse 3, 10963 Berlin

Web-page: www.movenpick.com

Telephone: +49 30 2300 60

2. Hotel in Bonn - Rheinhôtel Schulz

Address: Vogtsgasse 4-7; 53572 Unkel am Rhein

Web-page: <http://www.rheinhotel-schulz.de/>

Telephone: +49 2224 901050

- Costs Covered by the Organizers

Please note that following events will take place during the visit of Georgian delegation to the Federal Republic of Germany:

November 5, 2017 - Guided City Tour Bonn; Visit of the Beethoven Museum;

November 7, 2017 - Boat trip in Berlin, visit of the German Bundestagskuppel

Costs of these events are covered by GIZ.

Please, be advised that breakfasts are always included in the hotel reservation. The organizers also cover costs for lunches and dinners, which will take place at different restaurants. The menu is pre-chosen by GIZ. Mission delegates are kindly requested to inform the organizers cases of special dietary requirements in advance. Local transportation is arranged and subsequent costs covered by GIZ.

Please note that no other expenses (such as those related to alcoholic beverages, mini-bar, etc.) will be reimbursed by the organizers.

NOTIFICATION

Please, make sure, that you carry your travel document (passport, etc.) with you during the entire visit.

You will need your passport to enter the premises of relevant institutions.

Contact Persons:

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Emergency numbers:

Embassy of Georgia to the Federal Republic of Germany: **+49 (30) 4849070**;

Police: **110** (internal number of Germany);

Fire-service and Ambulance: **112** (internal number of Germany);

Mobile medical service (emergency number): **116117** (internal number of Germany);

Pharmacy service (emergency number): landline: **+49(0)8000022833**; cell: **22833** (internal number of Germany);

Number to block credit cards: VISA: **+49(0)8008118440**, MasterCard: **+49(0)8008191040**.

Information on institutions to be visited by the delegation and dialogue formats

Selection of the institutions

While selecting institutions for the visit by the Georgian delegation, the organizers paid particular attention to covering the major topics relevant to Agenda 2030 implementation, namely:

- a) Formulizing national priorities and national targets
- b) Creating ownership, awareness-raising and stakeholder participation
- c) Data availability and gathering, monitoring and reporting structures
- d) Anchoring sustainable development in law-making: Regulatory Impact Assessments as an instrument to plan, monitor and evaluate legal action in light of sustainable development

from the perspective of the Government, NGOs, networks and academia.

Dialogue formats

German-Georgian Dialogue will be conducted in English. All presentations given from German and Georgian side will be in English. The general format for the dialogue with counter-parts will be as follows: (I) Welcome speech from the German side as well as introduction from Georgian delegation; (II) Brief overview of respective matter in Georgia; (III) Outline of the German perspective and action on respective topics; (IV) Discussion (V) Closing.

Lead dialogue partners from Georgian delegation for each German counterpart are indicated below. Please be prepared to give a brief overview (oral or supported by the power point presentation) of the current status and outlook in Georgia. Any power point material shall be sent to GIZ in advance by 3rd of November the latest.

❖ The Federal Government of Germany

The Federal Cabinet is made up of the Federal Chancellor, and fifteen Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet headed by the Chancellor Angela Merkel determines and is responsible for the general guidelines of the government policy.

The tasks of the Federal Government of Germany are divided into six key areas:

- Internal and legal policy;
- Social, health, labour market and infrastructure policy;
- Foreign policy, security and development;
- Economic, financial and energy policy;
- European policy,
- Federal Intelligence Service of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The main responsibility for sustainable development at the national level rests with the Federal Chancellery through cross-departmental monitoring and control. The principle of sustainability was first incorporated into the national policies of Germany in 2002, the year when Federal Government adopted the National Sustainable Development Strategy. The Strategy is based on a holistic, integrated approach: long-term, feasible solutions can only be achieved if interdependencies between three dimensions of sustainability, economic performance, the protection of natural resources and social responsibility, are taken into account. Currently, Germany possesses a sustainable development framework, which now provides a firm foundation for the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Major discussion points with the Federal Government of Germany (**Lead Administration of the Government of Georgia**):

- Coordination and monitoring mechanisms with the German Sustainable Development Strategy;
- Ensuring interplay of all relevant stakeholders into the process;
- Managing sustainability (concept of sustainable development management: rules, indicators and goals, monitoring).

Official web-page of the Federal Government of Germany:

https://www.bundesregierung.de/Webs/Breg/EN/Chancellor/_node.html



The
Federal Government

❖ The Federal Ministry of Interior (BMI)

The Federal Ministry of the Interior has published guidelines on the German sustainability check on draft laws and regulations. The obligation for such sustainability checks is laid out in the so-called Common Ministerial Rules of Procedure for the Federal Ministries (GGO). The GGO is an internal administrative book laying out common procedural requirements with validity beyond legislative terms. Since 2009 the so-called sustainability check of draft laws



and regulations is obligatory. With this sustainability-check the government evaluates possible impacts of a new or adapted regulation and law on sustainable development. The BMI is constantly advancing the check's criteria and procedure.

Major discussion points with the Federal Ministry of Interior (**Lead Ministry of Justice and Administration of Government**):

- Sustainability Check in Regulatory Impact Assessment;
- Online-Tool for sustainability check.

Official web-page of the Federal Ministry of Interior:

http://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/Home/home_node.html

❖ The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Through the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) the German government is actively engaged in combating poverty, securing food, establishing peace, freedom, democracy and human rights, shaping globalization in a socially equitable manner, and preserving the environment and natural resources.

One of the programmatic directions of the BMZ development work includes Agenda 2030; Georgia is one of the countries selected by the BMZ to integrate Sustainable Development Goals in its political agenda. The main focus of the BMZ is to conduct Regulatory Impact



Assessment of legislative pieces and to mainstream Agenda 2030 therein. Taking this objective in mind, present study visit was organized.

Major discussion points with the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (**Lead Administration of Government of Georgia and Ministry of Justice of Georgia**):

- Current processes and discussion on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Georgia;
- major challenges in Georgia;
- role of different actors (government, civil society, private sector);
- anchoring sustainable development by rule of law;
- monitoring and review issues.

Official web-page of the Federal Ministry Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ):
<https://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/index.html>

❖ Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung / German NGO Forum on Environment and Development

The German Forum on Environment and Development focuses on realization of sustainable development. It maintains contacts with organizations from developing countries and organizes joint actions together with international organizations. The Forum supervises the international work that continues to run at UN level on environment and development. It also carries out awareness raising of the general public on the connection between environment and development and facilitates change of the current wasteful economy and lifestyle of industrial countries.



**German NGO Forum on
Environment and Development**

Major discussion points with the German NGO Forum on Environment and Development (**Lead Administration of Government and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia**):

- Engagement and mobilization of civil society for sustainable development;
- Role of civil society in progress tracking and reporting.

Official web-page of the Forum:
<http://www.forumue.de/en/about-us/>

❖ Sustainable Development Solutions Network Germany

The German Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN Germany) was founded in April 2014 by leading German knowledge centers. The network combines knowledge, experience and capacities of German academic, corporate and civil society organisations in order to contribute to the sustainable development of Germany as well as to German efforts for sustainable development across the globe. SDSN Germany aims at promoting sustainable development as a guiding principle for politics, business and society with a particular focus on Germany and Europe.



Major discussion points with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Germany (**Lead Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, Administration of Government of Georgia**):

- Stakeholder involvement;
- Work and tasks of the Council;
- Possible areas of future cooperation.

Official web-page of the SDSN Germany:
<https://www.die-gdi.de/en/sdsngermany/>

❖ Global Compact Network Germany

The UN Global Compact is the world's largest initiative for sustainable and responsible business. It aims at developing inclusive and sustainable global economy, which meets fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption (these principles are integral part of the sustainable development). It also calls business to take part in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals, as much as the massive potential for the economy created by the SDGs can only be opened up by sustainable and responsible corporate governance.

The Global Compact Network Germany was established in 2000 on the initiative of German companies as one of the first national platforms. The German Global Compact



Global Compact
Network Germany

Network proactively promotes the Agenda 2030. It facilitates businesses to incorporate sustainable development goals into their daily activities and assists companies to tackle potential negative effects of their businesses on responsibility areas mentioned above.

2016 was marked with the establishment of the Global Compact Network Georgia, combining representatives of business, business associations, NGOs and academia. The platform aims at contributing to Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia by: (i) Developing sustainable business practice; (ii) Influencing national corporate sustainable policy; (iii) Calling business to act upon Sustainable Development Goals.

Major discussion points with the Global Compact Network Germany (**Lead: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia**)

- Role of business sector in achieving the Agenda 2030 on national level;
- Activities, formats and tools utilized to implement ten principles and to promote sustainable corporate governance;
- Developing approaches to solutions;
- Promoting dialogue between business, government, NGOs, academia and international society on the attainment of sustainable development goals;
- Potential cooperation between the Global Compact Networks of Germany and Georgia for the exchange of expertise.

Official web-page of the Global Compact Network Germany:

<https://www.globalcompact.de/en/>

❖ Federal Statistical Office

Federal Statistical Office is the leading provider of the objective, independent and high-quality statistical information on Germany. Federal statistical surveys are conducted in cooperation between the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the 16 federal states. The tasks of the Federal Statistical Office include coordination of federal surveys, observing that they are without overlaps, comply with standard methods and act in accordance with the time schedule. It also compiles and publishes survey results.

supplemented by additional data series, which offer important additional information useful for interpreting the indicator data. Federal Statistical Office is further commissioned to collect reliable data for the indicators and to report about their development.

Major discussion points with the Federal Statistical Office (**Lead National Statistics Office of Georgia**):

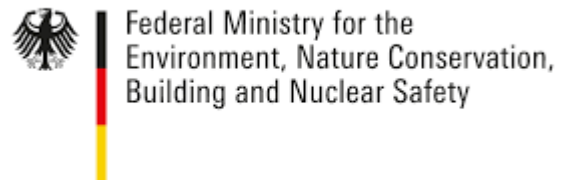
- Statistics, data collection and data availability concerning the national differentiation of SDGs;
- Preparation of national reporting on international level.

Official web-page of the Federal Statistical Office:

<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Startseite.html>

❖ The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) is primarily tasked to protect the public from environmental toxins and radiation and to establish an intelligent and efficient use of raw materials; the Ministry is responsible to advance climate action and promote a use of natural resources that conserves biodiversity and secures habitats. Furthermore, responsibilities for urban development, housing, rural infrastructure, public building law, building, the construction industry and federal buildings have also been transferred to the BMUB.



The Ministry plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainability. The following goals of the National Sustainability Strategy are particularly important for environmental policy:

- To double raw material productivity between 1994 and 2020.
- To double energy productivity between 1990 and 2020.
- To reduce primary energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to 2008, and by 50% by 2050.
- To reduce the emissions of climate gases by 40 percent by 2020 and by 80 to 95 percent by 2050 (compared to 1990).
- To raise the share of renewable energies in final energy consumption to 18% by 2020 and to 60% by 2050.

- To increase the share of electricity from renewable sources in total electricity consumption to at least 35% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050.
- To limit, by 2020, the use of undeveloped land in Germany to 30 hectares per day. In comparison: for the period between 1993-1996 it was 140 hectares per day; in 2012 74 hectares.
- To increase biological diversity in Germany to an index value of 100 by 2015. Over the past 10 years of observation (2001 - 2011) the indicator value deteriorated to only 63 percent (2011) of the target value.

Major discussion points with the BMUB (**Lead Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia**):

- National Sustainability Strategy – Indicators for sustainable development in Germany;
- Partnering for effective Review structures.

Official web-page of the BMUB:

<https://www.bmub.bund.de/>

Locations to visit

The City Berlin

The capital city of Germany and one of the 16 states (Länder) of the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin is the largest city of the country with a population of 4.5 million within its metropolitan area and 3.5 million within the city limits.



Berlin is best known for its historical associations as the German capital, internationalism and tolerance, lively nightlife, its many cafés, clubs, bars, street art, and numerous

museums, palaces, and other sites of historic interest. Berlin's architecture is quite varied. Although badly damaged in the final years of World War II and broken apart during the Cold War, Berlin has reconstructed itself greatly, especially with the reunification push after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. It is now possible to see representatives of many different historic periods in a short time within the city centre.

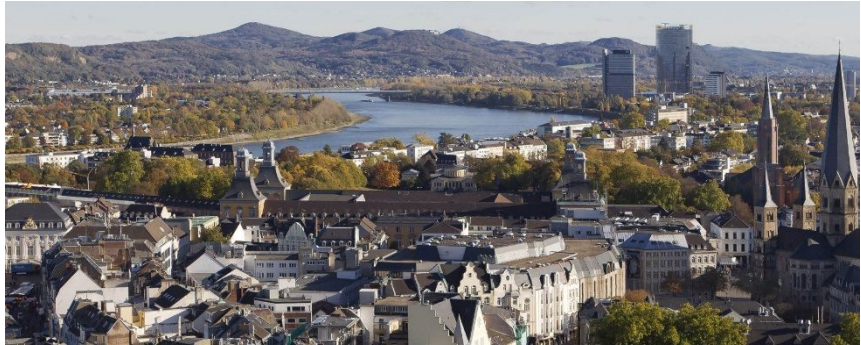
The most visited sights of Berlin would include the TV Tower with its stunning views, the famous Brandenburg Gate and the Reichstag parliament building.

Berlin has a continental climate with cold winters, hot summers and fairly mild autumns and springs.



Bonn

Bonn is a lively, loveable city on the banks of the river Rhine with a history of 2000 years, Beethoven's birthplace and the cradle of democracy of the Federal Republic of Germany. It



comfortably combines international flair with Rhineland joie de vivre and modern architecture with historic buildings. It is these contrasts that give the city its attractive face.

For around 50 years, Bonn was the capital city of the Federal Republic of Germany. Bonn is the second site of national government today, but has also evolved successfully into a centre for international cooperation and a location for global enterprises.

The main focus of Bonn's museum scene is the Museum Mile, consisting of five museums which attract art lovers, history buffs and science enthusiasts alike. Many exhibition venues, such as August Macke House, Frauenmuseum, Beethoven-Haus, make Bonn a much loved city. City of Bonn offers varied international cuisine. Visitors can enjoy an extraordinary wealth of shops and restaurants that sell or serve specialties from all over the world, further extending



the broad range of already existing, from traditional brewery house fare to the exquisite cuisine of Michelin-starred chefs. Historic old town of Sudstadt with its Neo-classical buildings offers countless bars and clubs to choose from.

Bonn has an oceanic climate. In the south of the Cologne lowland in the Rhine valley, Bonn is situated in one of Germany's warmest regions.

GIZ and Agenda 2030 Team wish you fruitful discussions and a very pleasant stay in Germany!

Viel Erfolg!

