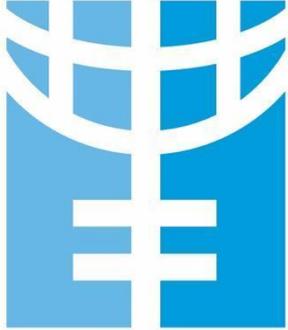


UN WOMEN



DEUTSCHLAND

Geocaching with UN Women Germany - Feminist City Tour Bonn

Hello and welcome to our feminist geocaching tour! We would like to invite you to discover a new side of Bonn with us.

GPS coordinates and directions will lead you to 16 places where you can learn interesting facts about special women of Bonn's history, gender-specific statistics and feminist theories. Each stop is followed by a multiple-choice question. All possible answers are assigned a letter. Once you have chosen the correct answers, you can use the letters to build the solution word.

The city tour is designed in such a way that all destinations can be reached on foot or by bicycle. Unfortunately, the route is not barrier-free in some places (e.g. station "Pissrinne").

What? A city tour which takes you on a round trip of about 4 km to places in Bonn which have been especially shaped and influenced by women.

Where? The tour starts at Bonn's town hall, which can be reached on foot, by bike or by public transport.

How? The tour is best done on foot or by bicycle. In addition to the tour description, you will need a mobile phone with GPS (for geocaching fans) or a map app, weatherproof clothing and, if necessary, food.

When? The route can be explored at any time of the year.

The city tour was designed by the UN Women Germany's Volunteer Group Bonn. We hope you enjoy it!

The theme of International Women's Day 2022 is "Gender equality today for a sustainable future tomorrow" and in this version of our tour there are some additions and bonus stops with exciting information on climate and gender.

The theme of International Women's Day addresses gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change. Women and men experience the impacts of climate change differently, contribute to environmental degradation and conservation in different ways, and have different levels of preparedness and capacity to cope with disasters.



We are looking forward to your photos of the tour - feel free to tag us on social media! You can find us on Instagram and Facebook at @unwomengermany and on Twitter at @unwomen_germany #EqualityActivist

Start: Hofgarten

[50°43'57.1"N 7°06'17.0"E](#)

Bonn's Hofgarten is not only a popular recreational area, it also has a long tradition as a venue for political protests. Particularly well known are the demonstrations against the emergency laws of 1968 and the peace demonstrations in the 1980s when hundreds of thousands of people gathered in the Hofgarten. Since 2019, the Hofgarten has also been the meeting place of the Bonn "Fridays for Future" movement and the starting point for the Global Climate Strike demonstrations. According to findings of the Chemnitz University of Technology, the global "Fridays for Future" movement is mainly determined by girls and women. At the Global Climate Strike on 15 March 2019, about 70 per cent of the approximately 1.6 million participants were female. The high proportion of young women in the protests is mainly attributed to female leaders such as Greta Thunberg. The survey by the TU Chemnitz shows that the main protagonists come from the 14 to 19 age group.

But it is not only in climate protests that differences between women and men in relation to climate change become apparent:

- Worldwide, women are more affected by climate change than men. The situation is particularly critical for women in rural regions of the Global South. In the 2004 tsunami in Southeast Asia, about four times as many women died as men. Many of them could not swim, were hampered in their flight by long tight-fitting clothes and were responsible for vulnerable relatives and children who slowed their flight.
- Women are more likely to believe in climate change compared to men. As a result, women who are more concerned about climate change are more likely to change their behavior accordingly. Men, on the other hand, tend to believe more in technical solutions than in behavioral changes.

- A recently published study from Sweden comes to the conclusion that while men spend only about 2% more money than women, they cause about 16% more climate-damaging emissions. According to the study, men put significantly more money - 70 % more than women - into greenhouse gas-intensive products such as petrol and diesel.

1. Old Town Hall

Markt 2, 53111 Bonn

[50°44'06.2"N 7°06'12.2"E](#)

Violence against girls and women is one of the most widespread human rights violations in the world. It includes many forms of violence, such as, domestic violence, rape and sexual coercion, forced marriage and child marriage, genital mutilation, stalking, forced prostitution and sexual harassment. According to a WHO study from 2013, 35 percent of all women worldwide experience physical, psychological or sexual violence. According to the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), out of approximately 15,000 cases of sexualized violence in Germany in 2016 93 percent of the victims were women. For many women, their own home is a dangerous place: 81 percent of the victims of partnership violence in Germany are women and every third day a woman dies from violent acts conducted by a partner or ex-partner.



Since 2008, the campaign "Orange The World" which is led by UN Secretary General António Guterres has drawn attention to gender-specific violence especially during the 16 days between the "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls" on November 25th and the "Human Rights Day" on December 10th. As part of the campaign, many buildings and landmarks around the world are illuminated in orange throughout this period. Examples are the City Hall in New York City, the buildings of the European Central Bank in Frankfurt and the European Commission in Brussels.

In Bonn, the buildings of the UN, Post/DHL, Deutsche Welle, SiNN, Kunstmuseum, Bundeskunsthalle, Godesberg Redoute and the old city hall were lighted up in orange and made this statement against violence against women and girls in 2020.

2. Remigiusplatz, public toilets

Remigiusplatz

[50°44'05.2"N 7°06'04.8"E](#)

First of all: this stop is not about these particular toilets at Remigiusplatz. (Public) toilets can be used in general to demonstrate and explain structural and social problems effectively. First, it is noticeable that there is no payment system at the door to the urinal, but there is one at the door to the toilet. While according to the signs, everyone can use both doors, it quickly becomes clear who uses urinals: People with penises. In many places, the reasoning behind free urinals is based on the expectation that men would switch to public urination as soon as they had to pay.



But this is not the only problem linking

toilets and equality: historically, men's and women's toilets have been given the same amount of space in public buildings. At first glance, the same amount of space may seem fair, but urinals in men's toilets take up far less space so they fit considerably more urinals thus people per square metre at the same time than women's toilets. And even if the number of square metres were adjusted, physical differences would not be considered when planning sanitary facilities.

Women need about 2-3 times as long as men when they use the toilet. This is not because women actually like to spend a lot of time in public toilets, but rather because they often accompany old and needy relatives and children. Additionally, women visit the toilet more often on average: Firstly, for anatomical reasons women suffer eight times more often from urinary tract infections and they are affected by bladder weakness more often than men (especially after giving birth). Secondly, because 20 to 25 percent of all women are of fertile age and therefore menstruate (more or less) regularly - for a total of about 7 years of their lives.

Women are particularly affected by the impacts of climate change: for example, up to 80% of the 21.5 million people fleeing due to climate-related impacts are women. Sanitation on routes, as well as in refugee camps, is mostly inadequate to non-existent. But it is not only the lack of hygiene products or access to sanitation that is a problem for many (refugee) women and girls. Often there are no separate sanitary facilities for women and going to the toilet is thus associated with fear of violence for many women. Thus, women and girls are observed, sexually harassed, raped or even killed on their way to the toilet. To protect themselves from these dangers, there are reports that women have stopped eating and drinking so that they no longer have to go to the toilet. What seems so obvious to us is just not for many women and girls. That's why access to safe sanitation is so important for women around the world.

3. Birthplace of Johanna von Elberskirchen

Sternstraße 37, 53111 Bonn
[50°44'09.7"N 7°05'59.6"E](#)

Johanna Carolina von Elberskirchen was born in this house at Sternstraße 37 on 11th April 1864. As the daughter of Bonn merchants, she was not entitled to a higher education. However, at the age of about 20 she became financially independent from her parents by taking up a job as an accountant. She then studied medicine and law in Switzerland. At this age, she wrote her first feminist texts and speeches, among other things about prostitution. She criticized the double standards of men who looked down on women and prostitutes, while visiting them at the same time for their services. Johanna von Elberskirchen was not everybody's darling and clearly positioned herself against sexist texts by anti-feminists. That's why she was wanted by warrant, arrested several times and released again.



She lived openly in a lesbian relationship with Hildegard Moniac for more than 30 years at a time when it was not commonly accepted, demonstrating her political spirit and activism even through her private life. She was actively involved in the radical wing of the women's movement and was one of the few women to hold an official position in the Scientific Humanitarian Committee (WhK) founded by Magnus Hirschfeld. There she stood up for the rights and emancipation of homosexual men and women in particular - unusual at a time when homosexuality was still considered a disease.

In addition, Johanna von Elberskirchen was an active social democrat and campaigned for the protection of female workers and the education of young people. She combined her various political perspectives and published (under the pseudonym Hans Carolan, among others) numerous essays, articles, brochures and books on sexuality, voting rights, medicine and naturopathy, gender-specific education and training, motherhood and violence against women and girls. In 1933, her writings were banned by the National Socialists and she withdrew from public life until she died 10 years later. Her urn was not properly buried during the war years and in the summer of 1975 two women secretly smuggled it into the grave of Hildegard Moniac in Rüdersdorf. In 2005, the memorial plaque was attached to her birthplace in Bonn.

4. Bertha von Suttner Statue

Bertha-von-Suttner-Platz
[50°44'15.5"N 7°06'11.4"E](#)

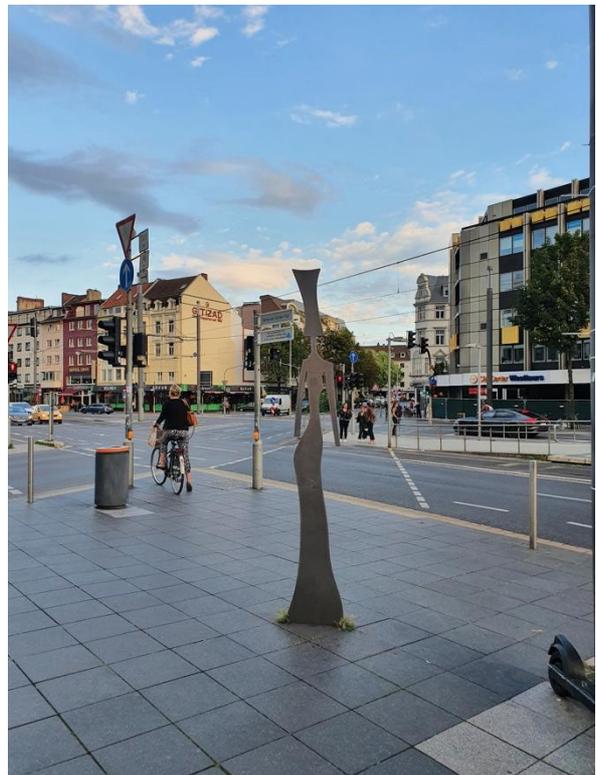
Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914) was an Austrian pacifist, peace researcher and writer. In 1905, she was the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1889, at the age of 46, she published the pacifist novel *Die Waffen nieder!* (Lay Down Your Arms!) which caused a great stir and made Bertha von Suttner one of the most prominent representatives of the peace movement. With the novel, Suttner took part in the pacifist discourse of her time. She defined peace as normal state guaranteed by natural law but threatened by war as consequence of human "madness". Thus, the right to peace could be claimed under international law.

In her speech to the Nobel Prize Committee, she outlined the three program points she had developed for overcoming conflicts between states without violence:

- Arbitration treaties to settle conflicts between states by peaceful means
- A peace union of all states, which must reject any attack by one state against another with collective force
- An international court of justice, representing the law on behalf of the peoples of the world

On 21 June 1914, a few weeks before the beginning of the First World War, of which she had repeatedly warned, Bertha von Suttner died of cancer.

During the Second World War the area around Brückenstraße in Bonn, together with the Rhine quarters, had almost been completely destroyed. In memory of Bertha's life's work this square was renamed Bertha-von-Suttner Platz in August 1949. On the initiative of the *Frauen Netzwerk für Frieden e.V. Bonn* a 2.5 m high monument made of stainless steel was designed by Sirpa Masalin (Finland) and erected at the corner of Sandkaule in 2013 to honour Bertha von Suttner. Some further information can be found on the information boards at the tram stop on the middle platform of Bertha von Suttner Platz station. Also, Bertha can be found on a tram (line 61/62) driving through Bonn - watch out if you can spot her!



5. Frauen helfen Frauen (Women help Women) e.V
Könlnstraße 69, 53111 Bonn
[50°44'26.3"N 7°05'56.8"E](#)



Many women in Germany are victims of violence within their relationships: in 2019 there were at least 115,000 cases of intimate partner abuse and relationship violence. The estimated number of unreported cases is much higher, as only about 20 percent of all those affected seek help. Although the German Federal Government ratified a legally binding instrument against violence against women and girls with the Istanbul Convention in October 2017, the trend has been rising in recent years.

Many women's shelters in Germany are overcrowded. According to various estimates, several thousand places are missing. Moreover, there are no clear legal guidelines on the financing and work of women's shelters. The admission of affected women is often linked to financial hurdles.

UN Women Germany has initiated a petition in 2019 with the following aims:

1. To enshrine in a federal law the right of women and children to protection against violence, thus also to a place in a women's shelter.
2. Long-term nationwide funding to create the urgently needed 14,600 places in women's shelters.
3. Making men part of the solution: targeted prevention and awareness-raising work for men to stop violence against women.

6. Haus der FrauenGeschichte
Wolfstraße 41, 53111 Bonn
[50°44'23.3"N 7°05'37.8"E](#)

The Haus der FrauenGeschichte (HdFG) is the only German museum that depicts history from the perspective of women. The museum is run by the Annette Kuhn Foundation, whose founder held the first chair for women's history in Germany at the University of Bonn in 1986. With the opening of the museum, she realized her vision of putting her academic work into practice and made women's history visible. The HdFG was opened in June 2012 and its permanent exhibition spans a period from a good 40,000 years ago to the present. The focus is on the European women's movements between 1938 and 1958. In addition to its exhibition, the Haus der FrauenGeschichte also offers events such as readings, (online) lectures, panel discussions and academies for educational purposes. In addition, there is a podcast of the HdFG on YouTube, which makes female role models from different periods of history visible.



7. Frauenmuseum Kunst, Kultur, Forschung e.V.
Im Krausfeld 10, 53111 Bonn
[50°44'27.3"N 7°05'35.0"E](#)



With its exhibitions, the Frauenmuseum Bonn specifically promotes female artists in order to improve the visibility of their work and provide a place in art history for them. The museum was founded in 1981 and was the first of its kind worldwide. Since then, it has served as a model for a number of other institutions - there are now other women's museums in Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Italy and Turkey, for example, some of them are also virtual museums. The women's museum in Bonn includes an academy, which deals with topics related to artistic creation, and a

library including an archive, which also contains feminist documents. The museum's art collection includes works by Yoko Ono, Käthe Kollwitz and Linda Cunningham, among others.

8. Bündnis90/die Grünen Office Bonn
Dorotheenstraße 79, 53111 Bonn
[50°44'23.8"N 7°05'28.5"E](#)

The share of female members of parliament in the German Bundestag dropped in the last federal election to only 31 percent - as low as last observed 19 years ago. 100 years after the introduction of the right to vote for women, no German parliament has succeeded in achieving equal representation of women and men.

While targets for the advancement of women and quotas are being discussed in almost all parties, *Die Grünen* play a pioneering role in gender parity: the dual leadership in the party and the parliamentary group must be occupied by at least one woman and strict quota rules apply to all other offices and bodies. Resolutions of the Federal Delegates' Conference are only passed if a majority of the women present agree to them.

The German Women's Council is a cross-party organisation with the high-profile campaign #MehrFrauenindieParlamente (More women in parliaments) for parity in the German Bundestag.



9. Stadthaus

Berliner Platz 2, 53111 Bonn

[50°44'13.3"N 7°05'43.6"E](#)



The *Stadthaus* of Bonn is the seat of the municipal administration and thus also the seat of the Equal Opportunities Commissioner of the city of Bonn. The Equal Opportunities Commissioner is given the task to take action in equality issues such as gender mainstreaming, better compatibility of work and family life and also in areas that must be treated and communicated sensitively, such as violence against women or women's health. The Commissioner is not only committed to the citizens of Bonn within her office, but also outside the city administration. Internally, for example, she monitors and promotes the implementation of the agreements of the Equal Opportunities Plan and she plays a decisive role in personnel decisions. Outside the administration she advises and supports women regarding career and job search, among other things.

The city of Bonn has the ambition to become climate-neutral by 2035. It is recognised that this is only possible in cooperation with national and international actors from business, civil society and science. To this end, the City of Bonn established the Office for Environment and Urban Greening in 2020. One important reason was the bundling of a range of competencies. Several perspectives and competencies flow into the new project to achieve its own climate goals. Women* and women's organizations were to play a particularly important role, because: Climate change and its impacts particularly affect women (more care work, increased risk of sexualized assault, poverty). A gender-sensitive perspective on impacts, causes and possible solutions is indispensable. Only then can climate change and its effects be tackled sustainably.

10. Bla

Bornheimer Straße 20-22, 53113 Bonn

[50°44'11.2"N 7°05'37.3"E](#)

Luisa is here! is part of the prevention campaign "Sicher feiern" (Party safely) initiated by the Frauen-Notruf Münster (Women's Emergency Hotline Münster) and offers direct help in cases of sexual harassment and sexualised violence against women and girls. It is modelled on the *Ask for Angela* project from Lincolnshire, England, whose concept has been modified for Germany. The project name "Luisa" was chosen because of the word's meaning "the fighter", among other things. In addition, the name is easy to understand even in noisy surroundings.

By asking the question "Is Luisa here?" guests in bars and clubs can raise the attention of the staff of the participating location. It is used as a code to get help in case of harassment, threat or fear of assault without further explanation. The code question was established with the purpose of making it easier for those affected to ask for help not of hiding their intention to do so. The appropriate offer of help - for example whether friends should be called, personal belongings should be gathered, an escort to a taxi is needed or the police should be informed - can then be discussed in a private space such as the staffroom.



Well visible poster and flyer in restaurants and bars as well as stickers on mirrors and doors in the women's toilet raise awareness of the campaign. In Bonn, 10 more locations are taking part in the campaign.

11. Old cemetery
Bornheimer Straße, 53111 Bonn
[50°44'08.8"N 7°05'26.7"E](#)



The most famous monument of the Old Cemetery is the tomb of Clara and Robert Schumann. In Clara Schumann we meet a woman who in the 19th century steadfastly asserted herself as a pianist and composer in a man's world and who is known by (almost) every person that grew up in Germany and is older than her/his mid-twenties - because Clara Schumann was the face on the front of the 100 DM note until 2002. On the back of the note was a grand piano that Clara had received as a "souvenir" from the Viennese piano maker Conrad Graf in 1838. Especially the performances in Vienna during this concert season (1837/38) led to unprecedented successes and to the international breakthrough of the then eighteen-year-old Clara Wieck. Among others, she was appointed imperial-royal chamber virtuoso by Emperor Ferdinand I. In her young years, Clara mainly performed pieces written by the popular composers of that time (Chopin, Bartholdy, Beethoven, Bach, Schubert). Today, her pieces of music can also be found online, for example on Spotify.

Despite strong objections from her father, Clara Wieck married Robert Schumann in 1840. The couple had eight children between 1841 and 1854. Although family commitments limited her career, Clara Schumann taught at the Leipzig Conservatory, composed, and toured frequently.

Despite Clara's own musical activities and success, the authors of *Der Alte Friedhof in Bonn* write about the symbolism of the funerary monument: "Clara kneels as a muse at the foot of the monument, holding the wreath of immortality in one hand, which she wants to give to Robert, and a musical scroll in the other."

12. Pissrinne

Herwarthstraße 40, 53115 Bonn

[50°44'03.7"N 7°05'21.7"E](#)

Reclaim through graffiti - the presence of graffiti with female connotations as a female appropriation of space.

Close to the main station of Bonn, there is a subway which is unofficially called the 'Pissrinne'. It is a place known for techno parties, raves and skate events which occasionally took place there. However, the 'Pissrinne' is also known as a place women tend to avoid. There are various characteristics to the 'Pissrinne' which make it an unpleasant place: the darkness, the sparse lighting, the limited visibility of the underground passage, and the lack of an alternative way to avoid the passage. Many women state they would be reluctant to walk through the underground passage alone at night.

Nevertheless, it is a space women have reclaimed in many different ways. Next to the stairs leading down to the 'Pissrinne' and on the walls down there there are graffiti which spell the words "VULVA" and "All Clitoris are beautiful". These paintings obviously contain a feminist message and indicate how women reclaim this male-dominated space:



These paintings obviously contain a feminist message and indicate how women reclaim this male-dominated space:

"And then I was quite surprised [...] You often see pictures of penises, but they never paint the vagina or the vulva. Then I found it irritating at first, but also actually quite cool that it was there". (Translated quote from Baum, Kayser, Murlebach, 2017)



These graffiti demonstrate that the male dominance in the Pissrinne not only isn't stable but is challenged and undermined.

We are fully aware that the Pissrinne is not the most desirable place for reclaiming space, so we would like to briefly introduce the movement "*Reclaim the night - We take back the night*" at this point. It was launched in the 1970s and demanded that women should be able to move safely and freely in public places at night - to reclaim this public space. The marches were partly a reaction to the "Yorkshire Ripper" murders and the local police, who advised women to stay away from public spaces after dark.

On 25 November, the International Day for the End of Violence against Women and Girls, a "Reclaim the Night" demonstration has also been taking place in Bonn for several years.

13. UN Women Germany
Wittelsbacherring 9, 53115 Bonn
[50°43'58.3"N 7°05'15.1"E](#)

UN Women is convinced that every woman has a right to a life free from violence, poverty and discrimination. Gender equality is the key to global development that benefits everyone.



The last stop on this tour is the office of UN Women Deutschland. UN Women Deutschland is an independent and non-profit non-governmental organisation and one of twelve national committees worldwide that support the work of UN Women politically and financially. To this end, UN Women Deutschland works together with the German government, German and international women's rights organisations and civil society. The German committee collects donations for UN Women projects worldwide and draws attention to grievances through public relations work.

To find out more about the work of UN Women Germany and how you can support this work, please visit www.unwomen.de

Bonus station 1: Brückenweibchen (Beuel)
Rheinufer Bonn Beuel, 53225 Bonn
[50°44'07.0"N 7°06'51.3"E](#)



The so-called "Bröckeweibchen" represents a nagging washerwoman who swings a slipper. She is the counterpart to the Bonn "Bröckemännche" and reminds us of the history of the Beuel laundresses who in the 19th century washed most of the region's laundry, including that of the city of Cologne. The men of the Beuel washerwomen brought the laundry back to Cologne on Thursday before carnival and then celebrated carnival there. In 1824, some of the laundresses decided to break the men's rule of carnival. When the men were on their way to Cologne that year, they sat down together and founded the *Alte Beueler Damenkomitee* e.V., which still exists today. In the following years, the day was started with a parade, and afterwards the *Wieversitzung* was celebrated in a hall. Men were only allowed to enter the hall after the end of the session.

Since 1957, all Beuel women's committees have participated in the town hall storm and since 1958, the laundry princess has been proclaimed every year, a unique figure in German carnival that can only be found in Beuel.

The "Bröckeweibchen" has only been on this spot since 2006, when it was attached to the new flood protection wall during renovation work in the area of the bridge. In 1945, it was salvaged from the ruins of the destroyed Rhine bridge and placed on the banks of the Rhine for the 125th anniversary of the Beuel Weiberfastnacht in 1949, when it was ceremonially unveiled. A second monument dedicated to the Beuel washerwomen can be found in front of the Beuel Museum of Local History.

Bonus station 2: UN Campus Bonn
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1, 53113 Bonn, Germany

[50°43'05.3"N 7°07'30.7"E](#)

The large building in front of you with the UN logo on the roof is called "Langer Eugen". Built in 1969, it was the tallest building in the federal capital Bonn at the time, and until 1999 it housed the offices of members of the German Bundestag. After German reunification and the move of the federal capital to Berlin, the office building was handed over to the United Nations. The UN Campus is thus a very special place of German parliamentary history and at the same time a symbol of the city's transformation from the former federal capital to a centre for international cooperation. The Lange Eugen is also part of the recommended tours [Weg der Demokratie](#), (Democracy Trail), [Parlamentsweg](#) (Parliament Trail) and [Parteienweg](#) (Political Parties Trail) as well as the [Architektur-Tour](#) (Architecture Tour) and the Tour [Bonn international](#).

In the 25th UN anniversary year (2021), the Bonn UN Campus counted 25 different UN secretariats with around 1,000 employees. UN Bonn works in the areas of biodiversity (IPBES), global volunteering (UNV), health (WHO), disaster risk management and satellite-based information systems (UN-SPIDER), and climate change (UNFCCC), among others.

UNFCCC, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, headed by Secretary-General Patricia Espinosa from Mexico, supports international climate negotiations and the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement from Bonn - among other things by hosting the annual world climate summits, as most recently in Glasgow in November 2021. Together with UN Women, UNFCCC works to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into all climate action and that all actions contribute to gender equity. Climate solutions will not be effective unless all social groups (and all genders) participate in decision-making and their experiences, expertise and needs are taken into account.



Bonus station 2: Frauen de Formation
Charles-de-Gaulle-Straße 5, 53113 Bonn
[50°42'57.8"N 7°07'55.3"E](#)

Tina Schwichtenberg is a well-known German sculptor and action artist. Since 1988 she has been creating female sculptures in ceramic or bronze. Meanwhile there are already more than 100 such figures, which she calls "Frauen De Formation" and exhibits all over the world. Since 2007, 30 of these sculptures have been standing in Bonn. It all started with a sculpture of her daughter.

"This figure exuded so much energy and strength, that I knew it was worthwhile to continue working with this body. So the idea was born. The idea from which over time the 'Women-de-formation' came into being."

At first sight the female figures appear very uniform and their positions, circular with their backs to each other, very orderly. On closer inspection, however, the different "de-formations" become apparent. According to the Duden, a deformation is a change in shape or volume of a body due to forces acting on it. Some names and their special appearance allow us to draw conclusions about the violence and pressure that must have been exerted on these women (figures).

For Schwichtenberg, art is about bringing attention to things that catch her eye "[...] things that strike me, that make me laugh and angry, that touch me deeply or occupy me inwardly for a long time. This gives me ideas for objects, which I realise with the help of different materials and techniques."



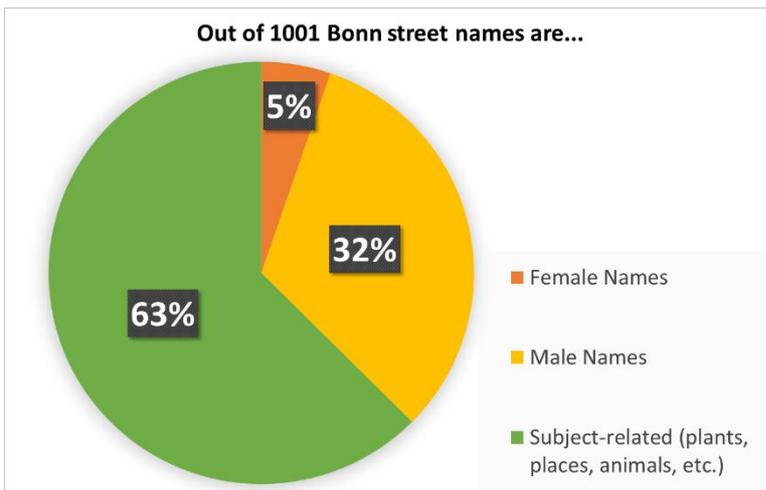
Currently, one of her works of art is also on display in the Frauenmuseum: "Return of the Brushes". More than 150 vacuum jug brushes can be seen, which are stuck in an imaginary kitchen floor and can be interpreted as a synonym for the Corona everyday life and its consequences. With this exhibition, she wants to signal that even more than before, housework and care work will remain in the hands of women.

Bonus station 3: Petra-Kelly-Allee (Gronau)

Petra-Kelly-Allee, 53113 Bonn

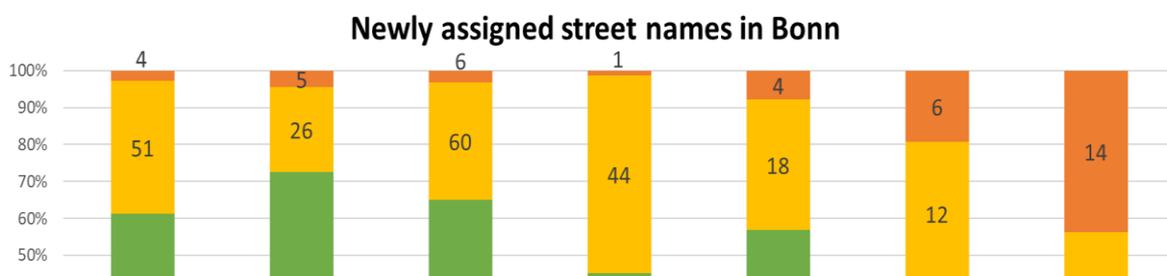
[50°42'50.9"N 7°07'58.9"E](#)

Hardly any other person has left a stronger mark on the early years of the Green Party than the politician and peace activist Petra Kelly. As a founding member of the Green Party, she announced upon joining that she would create a "new form of political representation where not only the protection of life and peace would finally be given priority, but where the principle of equality between men and women would be genuinely practiced". Idealistically and uncompromisingly, the "Joan of Arc of the Atomic Age" fought until her death for her vision of a better world. Petra Kelly's path ended suddenly on 1st October 1992. According to a police report, she died from a bullet fired off a gun which of all people belonged to the man who was her companion for many years in politics as well as in private life: Gert Bastian, the "Peace General", met Petra Kelly after he had left the Bundeswehr in protest against the planned NATO double decision and joined the peace movement. After shooting his partner, Bastian killed himself. It is weeks later that the two bodies were found. The exact circumstances of their joint death have not yet been conclusively clarified.



The Petra-Kelly-Allee in Bonn was named in 2006 and is one of 6 streets named after women throughout this decade. If you look around, it may take you a while to find a female street name in Bonn because only 5 percent of the streets are not named after men, plants, animals, or places etc. However, if the naming of streets after recognized women continues at the rate of the last decade (the highest so far, and the first in which more streets were named after woman than

men) a gender balance for Bonn's streets would be reached in 3345. Below the text you find an analysis based on own research (Bonn street register from the database "Straßennamen in Bonn").



References and link list (leads to German sites as the original text was researched and written in German)

Hofgarten: <https://dgvn.de/meldung/klimagerechtigkeit-und-geschlecht-warum-frauen-besonders-anfaellig-fuer-klimawandel-naturkatastroph/>

Old town hall: <https://zonta-bonn.de/node/12635>

Remigiusplatz: **Perez, Caroline Criado** (2019): Invisible Women - Exposing Data Bias in a World Designed for Men

Birthplace of Johanna Carolina Elberskirchen: <https://mh-stiftung.de/biografien/johanna-elberskirchen/>

Bertha-von-Suttner-Statue: <https://www.regensburger-tagebuch.de/2016/05/vortragsserie-starke-frauen-die-die.html>; <https://www.frauennetzwerk-fuer-frieden.de/themen/bertha-von-suttner/bertha-bahn-2019.html>

Frauen helfen Frauen e.V.: <https://www.unwomen.de/informieren/beendigung-der-gewalt-gegen-frauen.html>

Haus der FrauenGeschichte: <https://hdfg.de/hdfg/geschichte>; <http://www.annette-kuhn-stiftung.de/>
<https://www.netzwerk-fgf.nrw.de/en/the-network/about-us>

Frauenmuseum: <https://www.frauenmuseum.de/>

Office Bündnis90/Die Grünen: <https://www.gruene-bundestag.de/themen/frauen/grosse-koalition-blockiert-parite-kommission>

Stadthaus: <https://www.bonn.de/themen-entdecken/soziales-gesellschaft/gleichstellungsstelle.php>

Bla: <https://luisa-ist-hier.de/>

Old cemetery: <https://www.klassikradio.de/programm/aktuelles/zum-geburtstag-von-clara-schumann>

Pissrinne: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327836964_Stadt_Geschlecht_Sexualitaet_Eine_digital-visuelle_Erkundung

UN Women National Committee Germany e.V.: <https://www.unwomen.de/ueber-uns/un-women-deutschland.html>

Brückenweibchen: https://de.linkfang.org/wiki/Beueler_W_percentC3_percentA4scherinnen

UN Campus: Gender and UNFCCC topics <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/gender-and-unfccc-topics>

GIZ (2021) Diving into the gap: Gender dimensions of Climate Risk Management

Frauen de Formation: https://de.linkfang.org/wiki/Tina_Schwichtenberg; <http://www.tina-schwichtenberg.de/>

Petra-Kelly-Straße: <https://www.gruene.de/unsere-gruene-geschichte>