

Model region
for sustainable
development

Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

German Commission
for UNESCO

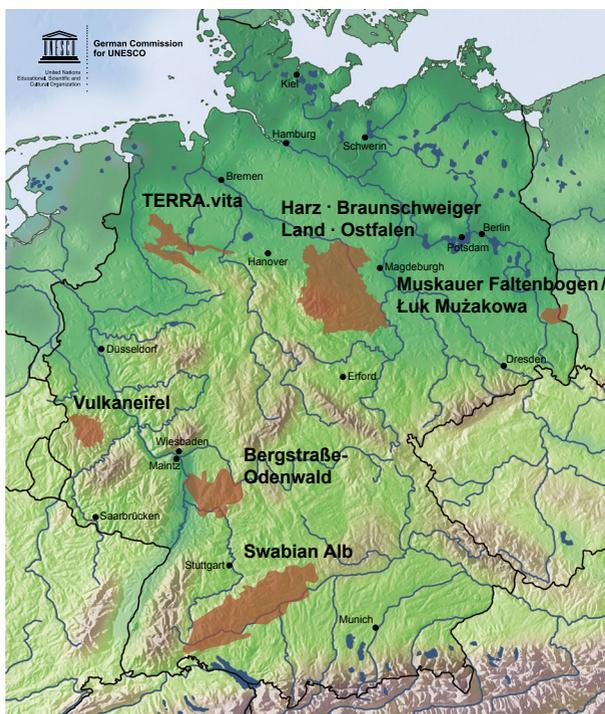
Since November 2015 a new category of UNESCO sites has existed: the UNESCO Global Geoparks. Alongside the World Heritage Sites and the Biosphere Reserves, Geoparks are now the third category of sites to be recognized by UNESCO.

UNESCO Global Geoparks are areas with geological sites and landscapes of international geoscientific significance. The UNESCO Global Geoparks make this significance tangible for the population as well as for visitors through a holistic concept of education, conservation and sustainable development. UNESCO Global Geoparks promote identification with the region, tourism and regional value creation. They address the challenges of global change in the region – always with reference to the special geological heritage in connection with the respective cultural and natural heritage.

UNESCO Global Geoparks in Germany

There are currently over 160 UNESCO Global Geoparks in more than 40 countries, six of them are in Germany:

- Bergstraße-Odenwald
- Harz · Braunschweiger Land · Ostfalen
- Muskauer Faltenbogen/ Łuk Mużakowa (German-Polish)
- Swabian Alb
- TERRA.vita
- Vulkaneifel



Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark



Federal state: Rhineland-Palatinate
Area: approx. 1,290 km²

Fascinating Vulkaneifel

The Vulkaneifel is known for its maars, craters created by volcanic water vapor explosions. The term “Maar” comes from a dialect in the Geopark region, and is now the name commonly used for this type of volcano in almost all languages around the world. There are around 350 large and small eruption centers in an area of around 30 by 55 kilometers. Most of them are cinder cones with and without lava flow. However, 75 are maar volcanoes, of which twelve still contain a

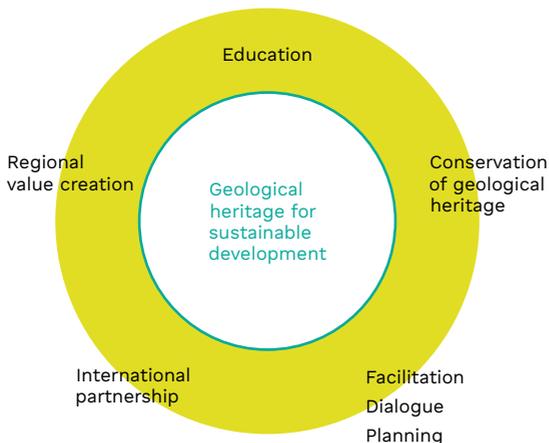
maar lake – the “eyes of the Eifel”.

The Ulmen Maar, Germany’s youngest volcano, last erupted 10,900 years ago. The earth under the Vulkaneifel is still moving – but there is currently a break in volcanic activity.

In addition, the Vulkaneifel also boasts world-class fossils such as the Eckfeld prehistoric pony, or the oldest known honey bee, or the fossil reef worlds of the Gerolsteiner Dolomites. Five geo-information centers, numerous hiking trails and bicycle tours provide explanations and guide visitors to more than 200 marked geologically significant points.



UNESCO Global Geoparks – A quality label with high standards



UNESCO World Heritage and the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves have been world-renowned designations for years and are well known among the general public and tourists. Geoparks, the third category of UNESCO sites, are on par with the established UNESCO designations. The granting of UNESCO status is accompanied by high expectations of a Geopark by UNESCO, but also residents and visitors.

UNESCO Global Geoparks aim to make important contributions to the goals of UNESCO and the United Nations: international understanding, peace and sustainable development. UNESCO Global Geoparks not only make their geological and regional heritage tangible, they also use it to nurture and facilitate sustainable development in the region.

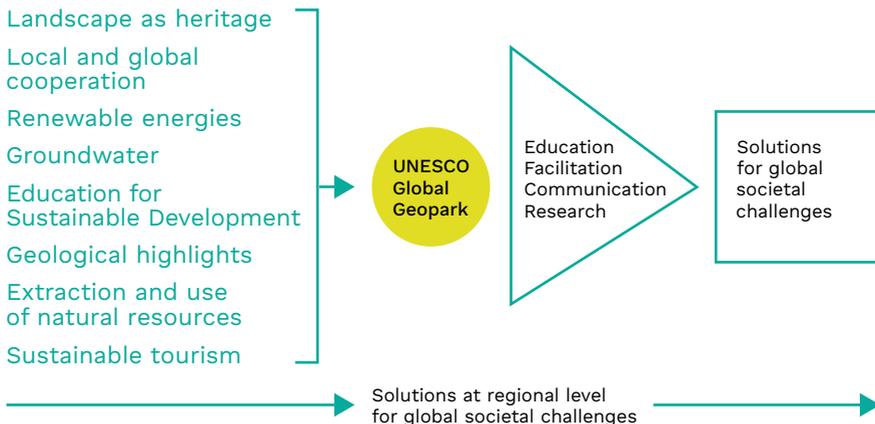
To this end, the Geopark teams develop a holistic concept together with local actors – political decision-makers, the business community and environmental associations as well as all citizens. In this manner, they respond to the needs, opportunities and challenges of their respective regions.

Regional solutions for global challenges

The UNESCO Global Geoparks devise strategies that address matters of local relevance, such as the collective design of a sustainable future, or the promotion of sustainable local tourism.

The Geopark regions take up these issues and translate them, for example, into their educational work, which imparts knowledge and skills. They shed light on the heritage of the region for residents and visitors and create awareness of the broader contexts and processes. They support problem-oriented research and to that end, work with universities, non-university research institutes, museums and UNESCO associated schools.

At the same time UNESCO Global Geoparks not only address regional issues, but also global societal challenges, such as the finiteness of natural (above all geological) resources and climate change. In this regard, the UNESCO Global Geoparks are well-positioned to tackle urgent sustainability issues. Integrated into networks from the local to the international level, they form an important interface and enable a comprehensive discussion of questions that relate to a sustainable future.





International model regions

The UNESCO Global Geoparks aim to become internationally exemplary and globally visible model regions for sustainable development that create real value – especially for the respective region and its inhabitants. UNESCO Global Geoparks are attractive regions for tourists, and job-seekers, and ideal locations for those who wish to live well.

Since April 2016, a National Committee, set up by the Federal Foreign Office has been supporting the UNESCO Global Geoparks in Germany. It advises the Geoparks on how they can fulfill the qualitative requirements of the UNESCO distinction. UNESCO and the National Committee have raised the bar steadily over time, thereby enabling continuous quality development.

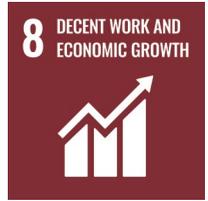
A valuable addition to and support for the work of the National Committee comes from the cooperation between the German UNESCO Global Geoparks, which occurs on a national scale in the form of regular consultations within the “German UNESCO Global Geoparks Forum”.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Implementation in Germany

In September 2015, the world community adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 17 goals constitute an all-encompassing aspiration to eradicate poverty and hunger worldwide, make high-quality education accessible to all, promote climate protection and peace, and reduce global inequality. The 2030 Agenda is historically unique; its ambitious goals apply to all countries and are intended to harmonise the economic, ecological and social interests of present and future generations in the long term through specific measures, the success of which will be continuously monitored.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the guiding principle for policies in Germany. The new German sustainability strategy adopted in January 2017 is just one example. The federal, state and local governments are developing policies at all levels for the 2030 Agenda. The political parties have also embedded key elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in their basic programmes.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

2030 Agenda – Reference framework for UNESCO Global Geoparks



UNESCO Global Geoparks promote awareness of the most important societal challenges of our rapidly changing planet. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the key reference framework. It covers all the global challenges and all policy fields – from business to social development and education, all the way to nature conservation. Only by creating cross-sectoral policies and integrative answers can we succeed in managing the great challenges of our time.

It is therefore important to adapt the 2030 Agenda to the local conditions of the UNESCO Global Geoparks. Which key issues will be important locally in the short and long term? What options for the future can a Geopark reveal? Which ongoing projects can be linked to specific goals of the 2030 Agenda?

With their contributions to the 2030 Agenda, the UNESCO Global Geoparks likewise always make important contributions at local and state levels.

The German UNESCO Global Geoparks have been engaging with the 2030 Agenda since 2016.

In November 2016, they formulated their strategy together with experts, the German Commission for UNESCO and the Federal Foreign Office.

Together they have identified a number of goals from the 2030 Agenda that are pivotal to the work of the UNESCO Global Geoparks in Germany. Almost all of them already play a role in the work of the UNESCO Global Geoparks.

Most important goals of the 2030 Agenda for UNESCO Global Geoparks in Germany



2030 Agenda – Good practices from the Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark



SDG 4 Education for Sustainable Development

Eight months to become a junior ranger – Many events and excursions on the subjects of flora/fauna and geology as well as an outdoor first aid course prepare youngsters for their assignments in the Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark. As multipliers and contacts for schools, they are responsible for the protection of natural environment and the landscape.



SDG 13 Climate protection and adaptation

On 30 March 2017, the EU Project “LIFE-IP ZENAPA” commenced. Over the course of eight years, eleven partners from eight federal states – including the Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark – and also from Luxembourg will take on the challenge of triggering the switch to alternative energies in line with the varying requirements related to the protection of the climate, the natural environment and species.



SDG 17 International partnership and knowledge transfer

In light of the extant connection between the maars of Huguanyan and the Vulkaneifel, it is only natural that the Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark and the Leiqiong UNESCO Global Geopark in the south of China exchange information. The partnership has existed for almost 20 years already and was renewed in 2016.

2030 Agenda – Good practices from other German UNESCO Global Geoparks

Swabian Alb UNESCO Global Geopark



In the “Groundwater Adventure World” exhibition at the Langenau waterworks, visitors can find comprehensive information about the basic element of life – drinking water. The exhibition is an information point at the UNESCO Global Geopark and provides a closer look at the connection between the topics of water and geology. Joint campaigns for UNESCO’s World Water Day are planned.

Bergstraße-Odenwald UNESCO Global Geopark



In cooperation with the UNESCO Global Geopark, the “Glückshonig” beekeeping company produces high-quality honey exclusively in the region. It has placed its bee colonies by the information facilities of the UNESCO Global Geopark. As a contribution to sustainability, the UNESCO Global Geopark receives 10 cents from the beekeeper for every jar of blossom honey. In return it plants trees and bee-friendly flowers.

Muskauer Faltenbogen/Łuk Mużakowa UNESCO Global Geopark



A well-developed, (supra) regional network of cycling paths has been created that invites visitors to go on cross-border excursions. Special highlights include themed tours on “Glass”, “Geology”, “Abandoned Mines” and “Jerischker Terminal Moraine”, which reveal the arched landscape in an illustrative and detailed manner through numerous information boards.

Executive summary

UNESCO Global Geoparks promote awareness of the most pressing global challenges of our time. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development serves as the reference framework. It calls for cross-sectoral, integrative answers.

UNESCO Global Geoparks deal with locally relevant issues such as demographic change and economic development. In addition, they concern themselves with global issues that the UNESCO Global Geoparks can help solve. Examples of this are the finiteness of geological resources and climate change.

The UNESCO Global Geoparks adapt the 2030 Agenda to local conditions and, at the same time, contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to local and state politics.

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Further information

Criteria and procedure:
www.unesco.de/geoparks

Sustainable Development Goals:
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

German sustainability strategy:
www.bundesregierung.de

Contact

UNESCO Global Geoparks Unit of
the German Commission for UNESCO
Phone: +49 228 604 972-31/-32
geoparks@unesco.de
www.unesco.de/geoparks

Vulkaneifel
UNESCO Global Geopark
Phone: +49 6592 933 202
geopark@vulkaneifel.de
www.geopark-vulkaneifel.de

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