

Model region  
for sustainable  
development

# TERRA.vita

## UNESCO Global Geopark and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

German Commission  
for UNESCO

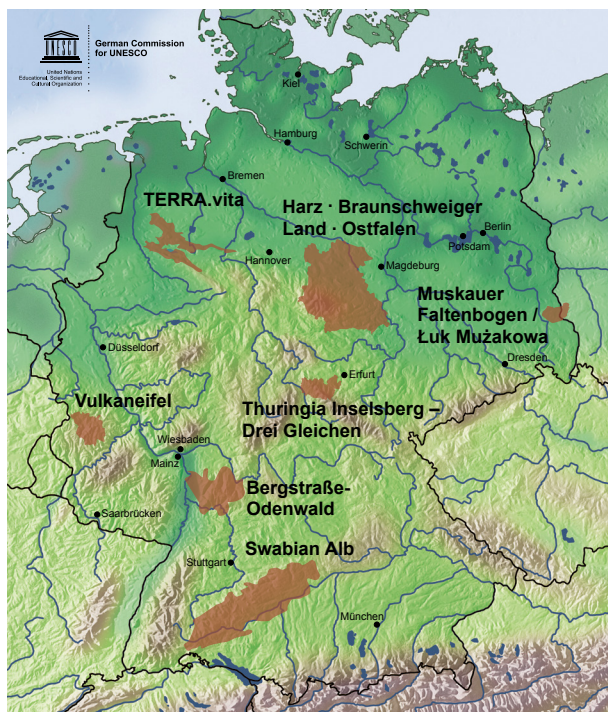
Since November 2015 a new category of UNESCO sites has existed: the UNESCO Global Geoparks. Alongside the World Heritage Sites and the Biosphere Reserves, Geoparks are now the third category of sites to be recognized by UNESCO.

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, seven of them are in Germany:

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



Model region for sustainable development

TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark

# TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark



Federal States: Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia  
Area: approx. 1,560 km<sup>2</sup>

# A short biography of the Earth

The TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark comprises the northwesternmost foothills of the German low mountain ranges, the Teutoburg Forest and the Wiehen Hills.

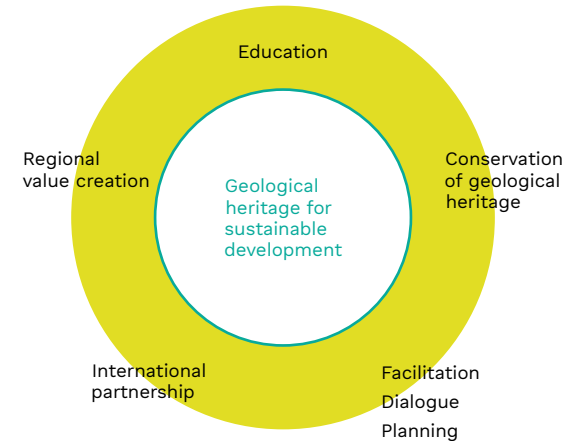
The influence of geological and climatic processes on the landscape is clearly visible, despite the strong imprint of past human activities.



The TERRA.vita Geopark (the coined term can be translated as “a short biography of the Earth”) provides an insight into 300 million years of the Earth’s history, for example, on the basis of hard coal forests, dinosaur tracks and mighty ice age erratic boulders. The park’s offering includes mining museums, many early Stone Age megalithic tombs, the largest salt-works in Northwestern Europe, one of the largest hard stone quarries in Europe and a multitude of other landmarks.

The TERRA.park in Osnabrück, a project for the EXPO 2000 world exhibition, and the adjacent information centre TERRA.vision offer a vivid explanation of the Earth’s history.

## 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.

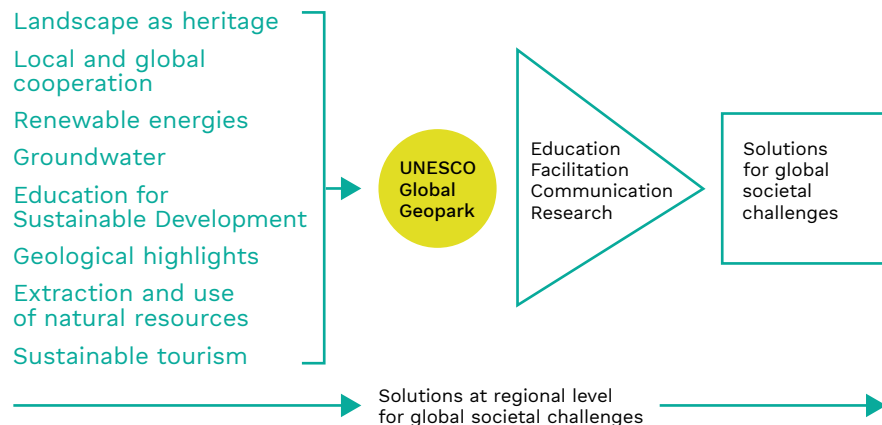
To this end, the Geopark teams develop a holistic concept together with local actors – political decision-makers, the business community and environmental associations as well as all citizens. In this manner, they respond to the needs, opportunities and challenges of their respective regions.

# 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 world-wide, 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.



# 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 TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark

## SDG 3 Health and wellbeing



The TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark consciously emphasizes the invigorating effects of its “TERRA. peutic” landscape. Visitors find their way to themselves and to nature, for example, on the “Paths with a Heart”, which are specially tailored to the needs of heart patients, or on the “Pssst Paths”, which are particularly quiet hiking trails.

## SDG 4 Education for Sustainable Development



Understanding through experience is the guiding principle of the UNESCO Global Geopark. A multi-media educational offering was developed in close cooperation with teachers, that includes learning content to underpin the geography lessons with examples from the local region. Additional excursions enable learning to be consolidated using prominent examples in the region.

## SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy



Climate protection through geothermal energy is the goal of the joint climate initiative of the district of Osnabrück, the district of Steinfurt and the city of Osnabrück. In cooperation with the TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark, it encourages developers to use geothermal energy for their heating technology. Architects, planners and municipal representatives are informed of the potential of this technology in seminars.

# 2030 Agenda – Good practices from other German UNESCO Global Geoparks

## Muskauer Faltenbogen/Łuk Mużakowa UNESCO Global Geopark



The German-Polish Muskauer Faltenbogen/Łuk Mużakowa UNESCO Global Geopark is the only cross-border UNESCO Global Geopark in Germany and one of only four such UNESCO Global Geoparks worldwide. In the course of the German-Polish school project and at the international Geopark Camp, children and young people are learning how neighbours become friends.

## 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.

## Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark



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.

# 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.

# Imprint

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Further information

Criteria and procedure:  
[www.unesco.de/geoparks](http://www.unesco.de/geoparks)

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

German sustainability strategy:  
[www.bundesregierung.de](http://www.bundesregierung.de)

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