What is a UNESCO Global Geopark?

UNESCO Global Geoparks are single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development.

A UNESCO Global Geopark uses its geological heritage, in connection with all other aspects of the area's natural and cultural heritage, to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues facing society, such as using our earth's resources sustainably, mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing natural disasters-related risks.

By raising awareness of the importance of the area's geological heritage in history and society today, UNESCO Global Geoparks give local people a sense of pride in their region and strengthen their identification with the area. The creation of innovative local enterprises, new jobs and

high quality training courses is stimulated as new sources of revenue are generated through geotourism, while the geological resources of the area are protected. At present, there are 140 UNESCO Global Geoparks in 38 countries. They are all institutional members of the Global Geoparks Network.

UNESCO Global Geoparks

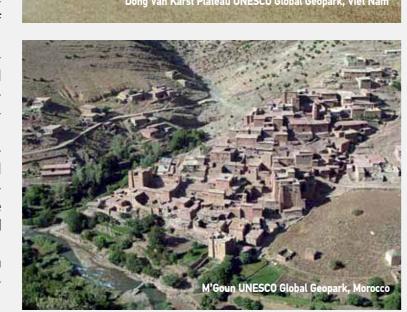
UNESCO's work with Geoparks began in 2001, when collaboration agreement signed between UNESCO Division of Earth Sciences and the European Geoparks Network.

In 2004, 17 European and 8 Chinese geoparks came together at UNESCO headquarters in Paris to form the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) where national geological heritage initiatives contribute to and benefit from their membership of a global network of exchange and cooperation. On 17 November 2015, the 195 Member States of UNES-CO ratified the creation of a new label, the UNESCO Global Geoparks, during the 38th General Conference of the Organisation. This expresses governmental recognition of the importance of managing outstanding geological sites and

UNESCO supports efforts in all countries to establish UNESCO Global Geoparks all around the world, in close collaboration with the Global Geoparks Network.









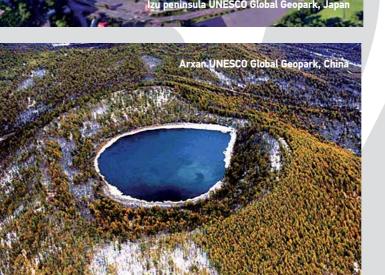




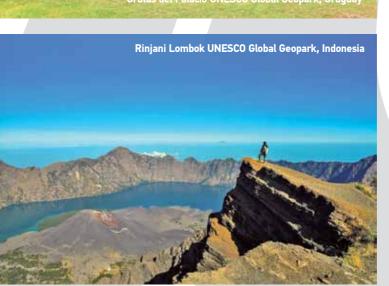
UNESCO Global Geoparks

2018/2019

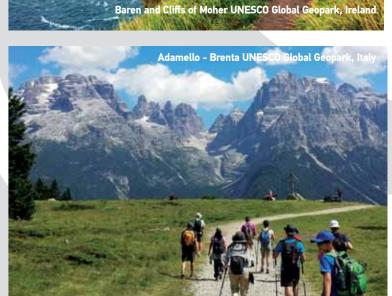












Global Geoparks Network



Global Geoparks Network

landscapes in a holistic manner.

The Global Geoparks Network (GGN) is a non-profit and a non-governmental organisation. It was initially founded in 2004 as an international partnership developed under the umbrella of UNESCO, and was officially registered as an association in 2014 subjecting to French law. The Global Geoparks Network is the official partner of UNESCO for the operation of the UNESCO Global Geoparks. Networking and collaboration among Global Geoparks is an important component of the Global Geoparks Network.

The Global Geoparks Network also promotes networking on a re-The three regional Geoparks networks are in Asia - Pacific, Europ and Latin America and Caribbean.

The objectives of the Global Geoparks Network are:

to promote the equitable geographical establishment,

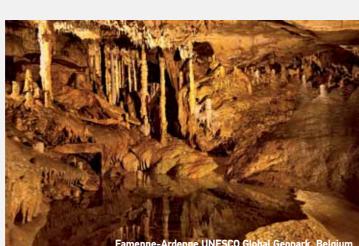
- development and professional management of Global Geoparks, • to advance knowledge and understanding of the nature, function
- and role of Global Geoparks; to assist local communities to value their natural and cultural
- to preserve Earth heritage for present and future generations;
- to educate and teach the broad public about issues in geosciences and their relation with environmental matters and
- to ensure sustainable socio-economic and cultural development
- based on the natural (or earth) system • to foster multi-cultural links between heritage and conservation and the maintenance of geological and cultural diversity, using
- to stimulate research when appropriate; • to promote joint initiatives between Global Geoparks
- (e.g. communication, publications, exchange of information,

participatory schemes of partnership and management;

The Global Geoparks Network establishes ethical standards which must be adopted and respected by Global Geoparks and Globa The Global Geoparks Network organises co-operation and mutual

assistance between Global Geoparks and between Global Geopark The Global Geoparks Network initiates and co-ordinates thematic

Working Groups which will foster international co-operation is a variety of issues related with Geopark operation and activities. The Global Geoparks Network represents, advances, and disseminates knowledge in Geodiversity management and other disciplines related to studies in Geo-conservation, Geo-tourism, Geo-education and/or the management and activities of Global Geoparks.

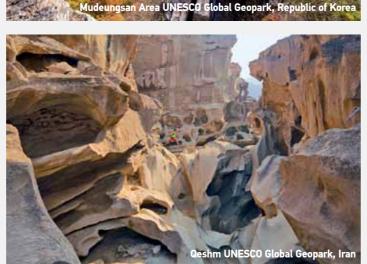














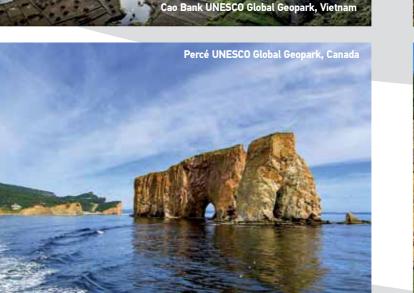
Poster produced by the Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest / Christos Paraskevaidis based on brochure designed by Geological Survey of Northern Ireland. Globes MUSEUM by the Applied Geomorphology Laboratory / University of the Aegean, Greece. © Lesvos Island UNESCO Global Geopark, Greece. Photos: Global Geoparks Network archive unless otherwise indicated

UNESCO Global Geoparks 2018/2019



Conca de Tremp Montsec UNESCO Global Geopark, Spai







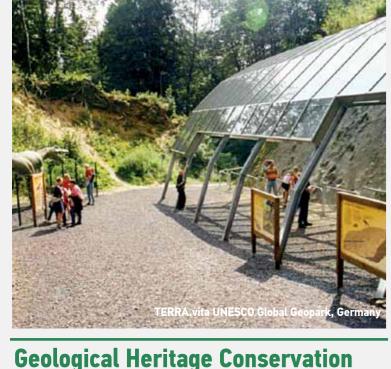


Global Geoparks Network

Global Geoparks Network

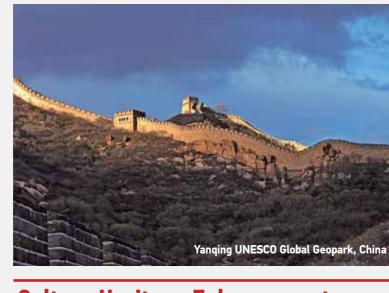
UNESCO Global Geoparks

Top 16 Focus Areas



UNESCO Global Geoparks are areas that use the concept of sustainability, value the heritage of Mother Earth and recognize the need to protect it. The defining geological sites in UNESCO Global Geoparks

are protected by indigenous, local, regional and/or national law and management authorities, which allow for the necessary monitoring and maintenance of these sites. A UNESCO Global Geopark develops, experiments and enhances methods for preserving the geological heritage. The Global Geoparks Network is developing partnerships among UNESCO Global Geoparks for sharing best practice and know-how on the protection, conservation and rational management of the geological heritage sites.



Culture Heritage Enhancement

In many countries emblematic geosites are considered as sacred places. Since ancient times, sacred sites have had a mysterious allure for billions of people around the world. Legends and contemporary reports tell of extraordinary experiences people have had while visiting these places. Different sacred sites have the power to heal the body, enighten the mind and inspire the heart. People built in such places temples and monasteries. UNESCO Global Geoparks host some important sacred places emphasizing the connection between specific landscapes and land-forms with mythology, archaeology and history.

UNESCO Global Geoparks are fundamentally about people and about exploring and celebrating the links between our communities and the Earth. The Earth has shaped who we are: it has shaped our farming practices, the building materials and methods we have used for our homes, even our mythology, folklore and folk traditions.



Biodiversity Protection

UNESCO Global Geoparks are areas where the analysis of specific interactions between the lithosphere and biosphere provides an integrated concept of the role of the geological environment in the evolution of the biosphere. Geopark activities and projects are important in order to raise awareness on the relationship between the geological environment and modern ecosystems and their rational management under a holistic concept.



Capacity Building Activities

UNESCO Global Geoparks offer training courses and capacity building activities for local stakeholders and young unemployed people who can then, in turn, support Geopark

The Global Geoparks Network in collaboration with UNES-CO organizes International Training Courses on Geoparks supporting the development of Geoparks in many countries especially in Regions with less UNESCO Global Geoparks.



Education for Sustainability

adults and retired people.

UNESCO Global Geoparks develop and operate educational activities for all ages to spread awareness of our geological heritage and its links to other aspects of our natural, cultural and intangible heritages. UNESCO Global Geoparks offer educational programmes

for schools or offer special activities for children through "Summer camps", "Kids Clubs" or special "Fossil Fun Activi-They also offer education, both formal and informal, for



Natural Resources Wise Use

The history of mankind and civilization is based on the resources exploited from Earth's crust. The development of modern societies is limited by the consequences of depleting of natural resources

UNESCO Global Geoparks inform people about the sustainable use and need for natural resources, while at the same time promoting respect for the environment and the integrity of the landscape.



Geological Hazards Risk Reducion

UNESCO Global Geoparks promote awareness of geological hazards, including volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. Through educational activities for the local people and visitors many UNESCO Global Geoparks give information on the source of geological hazards and ways to reduce their impact including disaster response strategies. These efforts build important capacity and contribute to building more resilient communities that have the knowledge and skills to effectively respond to potential geological hazards. The Global Geoparks Network working group on Geo-haz

ards coordinates common activities and helps prepare di-





Sustainable Development

UNESCO Global Geoparks are engaging with local people and respecting their traditional way of life in a way that empowers them and respects their human rights and dig-

A UNESCO Global Geopark should have an active role in the economic development of its territory through enhancement of a general image linked to the geological heritage and the development of sustainable tourism. A Geopark has direct impact on the territory by influencing its inhabitants' living conditions and environment. The objective is to enable the inhabitants to re-appropriate the values of the territory's heritage and actively participate in the territory's



Climate Change Understanding

UNESCO Global Geoparks hold records of past climate change and are educators on current climate change as well as adopting a best practice approach to utilising renewable energy and employing the best standards of "green tour-

UNESCO Global Geoparks serve as outdoor museums on the effects of past and current climate change thus giving the opportunity to show visitors how climate change can affect our environment, and raise awareness on the potential impact of climate change on the region, and provide the local communities with the knowledge to mitigate and adapt to the potential effects of climate change.



Sustainable Tourism

UNESCO Global Geoparks create infrastructure and activities to support visitor's access and interpretation of the Geological heritage as well as the development of sustainable tourism activities in the Geopark territory. UNESCO Global Geoparks promote themselves as sustainable tourism destinations offering a diversity of guided field walks and nature tourism activities, authentic experience

The Global Geoparks Network became a gold partner of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in 2017 to support the celebration of the International Year of sustainable Tourism for development.





Employment

UNESCO Global Geoparks are a platform for the development, nurturing and promotion of local cottage industry and craft products. UNESCO Global Geoparks are contributing for the sustainable development of areas hosting significant geological heritage sites through the creation of new enterprises and the employment of young people in their territories.



Women Empower

UNESCO Global Geoparks have a strong emphasis on empowering women whether through focused education programmes or through the development of women's cooperatives. In some UNESCO Global Geoparks women's cooperatives also provide an opportunity for women to obtain additional income in their own area and on their own terms.



Science & Research

UNESCO Global Geoparks are special areas where the geological heritage, or geodiversity, is of international importance. Thus Geoparks are interesting to implement results of scientific research in the field of geo-conservation, tourism and sustainable local development. UNESCO Global Geoparks are encouraged to work with academic and research institutions to engage in active scientific

A UNESCO Global Geopark is an active laboratory where people can become engaged in science from the highest academic research level to the level of the curious visitor.

research in the Earth Sciences, and other disciplines as ap-

propriate, to advance our knowledge about the Earth and its





Networking

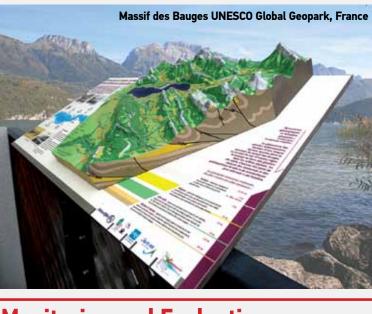
working strongly contributes to the success of the Geoparks movement and plays a valuable role in facilitating the sharing of experience, quality management, formation of joint initiatives and projects and capacity-building. The Global Geopark Network and its Regional Geopark Networks offer a global platform of cooperation and exchange of best practice between UNESCO Global Geoparks.

Networking is one of the core principles of Geoparks. Net-



Local and Indigenous Knowledge

UNESCO Global Geoparks actively involve local and indigenous peoples, preserving and celebrating their culture. By involving local and indigenous communities, UNESCO Glob al Geoparks recognize the importance of these commun ties, their culture and the link between these communities and their land. It is one of the criteria of UNESCO Global Geoparks that local and indigenous knowledge, practice and management systems, alongside science, are included in the planning and management of the area.



Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the continuing high quality of UNESCO Global Geoparks, including the quality of the management of each UNESCO Global Geopark, the status of each UNES-CO Global Geopark is subject to a thorough revalidation every 4 years.

The Global Geoparks Network is supporting the Geopark evaluation and revalidation process by providing the experts for the evaluation missions and maintaing the roster of evaluators.





Austria*

1. Styrian Eisenwurzen UNESCO Global Geopark 2. Carnic Alps UNESCO Global Geopark 3. Ore of the Alps UNESCO Global Geopark **Belgium**

4. Famenne-Ardenne UNESCO Global Geopark **Brazil**

5. Araripe UNESCO Global Geopark Canada

6. Stonehammer UNESCO Global Geopark 7. Tumbler Ridge UNESCO Global Geopark

8. Percé UNESCO Global Geopark China 9. Danxiashan UNESCO Global Geopark

10. Zhangjiajie UNESCO Global Geopark

11. Yuntaishan UNESCO Global Geopark 12. Wudalianchi UNESCO Global Geopark 13. Songshan UNESCO Global Geopark 14. Shilin UNESCO Global Geopark

15. Huangshan UNESCO Global Geopark 16. Lushan UNESCO Global Geopark 17. Hexigten UNESCO Global Geopark

18. Taining UNESCO Global Geopark 19. Xingwen UNESCO Global Geopark 20. Yandangshan UNESCO Global Geopark

21. Jingpohu UNESCO Global Geopark 22. Leigiong UNESCO Global Geopark 23. Taishan UNESCO Global Geopark

24. Wangwushan-Daimeishan UNESCO Global Geopark 25. Fangshan UNESCO Global Geopark

26. Funiushan UNESCO Global Geopark

27. Zigong UNESCO Global Geopark

28. Longhushan UNESCO Global Geopark

29. Alxa Desert UNESCO Global Geopark

30. Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark 31. Ningde UNESCO Global Geopark 32. Leye Fengshan UNESCO Global Geopark 33. Tianzhushan UNESCO Global Geopark

34. Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark 35. Sanqingshan UNESCO Global Geopark 36. Shennongjia UNESCO Global Geopark 37. Yanqing UNESCO Global Geopark

38. Mount Kunlun UNESCO Global Geopark 39. Dali-Cangshan UNESCO Global Geopark 40. Dunhuang UNESCO Global Geopark

41. Zhijindong Cave UNESCO Global Geopark 42. Arxan UNESCO Global Geopark 43. Keketuohai UNESCO Global Geopark 44. Guangwushan-Nuoshuihe UNESCO Global

Geopark 45. Huanggang Dabieshan UNESCO Global Geopark Croatia

46. Papuk UNESCO Global Geopark **Cyprus**

47. Troodos UNESCO Global Geopark Czechia

48. Bohemian Paradise UNESCO Global Geopark 49. Odsherred UNESCO Global Geopark

Finland 50. Rokua UNESCO Global Geopark **France**

51. Haute-Provence UNESCO Global Geopark 52. Luberon UNESCO Global Geopark 53. Massif des Bauges UNESCO Global Geopark 54. Chablais UNESCO Global Geopark 55. Monts d'Ardèche UNESCO Global Geopark

56. Causses du Quercy UNESCO Global Geopark 57. Beaujolais UNESCO Global Geopark

58. Vulkaneifel UNESCO Global Geopark 59. TERRA.vita UNESCO Global Geopark

60. Bergstraße-Odenwald UNESCO Global Geopark 61. Swabian Alb UNESCO Global Geopark 62. Harz, Braunschweiger Land UNESCO Global Geopark

Greece 63. Lesvos Island UNESCO Global Geopark

64. Psiloritis UNESCO Global Geopark 65. Chelmos Vouraikos UNESCO Global Geopark 66. Vikos - Aoos UNESCO Global Geopark 67. Sitia UNESCO Global Geopark

Hungary* 68. Bakony-Balaton UNESCO Global Geopark

70. Reykjanes UNESCO Global Geopark 71. Batur UNESCO Global Geopark 72. Gunung Sewu UNESCO Global Geopark

69. Katla UNESCO Global Geopark

73. Ciletuh - Palabuhanratu UNESCO Global 74. Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark Iran (Islamic Republic of)

75. Qeshm Island UNESCO Global Geopark 76. Copper Coast UNESCO Global Geopark 77. Burren & Cliffs of Moher UNESCO Global

Geopark Italy 78. Madonie UNESCO Global Geopark 79. Beigua UNESCO Global Geopark 80. Parco Geominerario della Sardegna UNESCO

Global Geopark 81. Rocca di Cerere UNESCO Global Geopark 82. Adamello-Brenta UNESCO Global Geopark 83. Cilento, Vallo di Diano e Alburni UNESCO Global Geopark

84. Tuscan Mining Park UNESCO Global Geopark 85. Alpi Apuani UNESCO Global Geopark 86. Sesia Val Grande UNESCO Global Geopark

87. Pollino UNESCO Global Geopark 88. Itoigawa UNESCO Global Geopark 89. Unzen Volcanic Area UNESCO Global Geopark

91. San'in Kaigan UNESCO Global Geopark 92. Muroto UNESCO Global Geopark 93. Oki Islands UNESCO Global Geopark 94. Aso UNESCO Global Geopark

90. Toya - Usu UNESCO Global Geopark

95. Mt. Apoi UNESCO Global Geopark 96. Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark Malaysia 97. Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark

Mexico 98. Comarca Minera, Hidalgo UNESCO Global 99. Mixteca Alta, Oaxaca UNESCO Global Geopark

100. M'Goun UNESCO Global Geopark **Netherlands** 101. De Hondsrug UNESCO Global Geopark

102. Gea Norvegica UNESCO Global Geopark 103. Magma UNESCO Global Geopark

Poland*

Romania

Tanzania

Portugal 104. Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional UNESCO

Global Geopark 105. Arouca UNESCO Global Geopark 106. Açores UNESCO Global Geopark 107. Terras de Cavaleiros UNESCO Global Geopark

Republic of Korea 108. Jeju Island UNESCO Global Geopark 109. Cheongsong UNESCO Global Geopark 110. Mudeungsan Area UNESCO Global Geopark

111. Hateg UNESCO Global Geopark Slovakia* Slovenia*

112. Idrija UNESCO Global Geopark

113. Cabo de Gata-Níjar UNESCO Global Geopark 114. Sierras Subbéticas UNESCO Global Geopark 115. Sobrarbe-Pirineos UNESCO Global Geopark

116. Basque Coast UNESCO Global Geopark 117. Sierra Norte de Sevilla UNESCO Global Geopark

118. Villuercas Ibores Jara UNESCO Global Geopark 119. Central Catalonia UNESCO Global Geopark 120. Molina & Alto Tajo UNESCO Global Geopark 121. El Hierro UNESCO Global Geopark 122. Lanzarote and Chinijo Islands UNESCO Global

Geopark 123. Las Loras UNESCO Global Geopark 124. Conca de Tremp-Montsec UNESCO Global Geopark

125. Ngorongoro Lengai UNESCO Global Geopark

Geopark 129. North-West Highlands UNESCO Global Geopark

126. Satun UNESCO Global Geopark

Turkev

Ireland*

130. Fforest Fawr UNESCO Global Geopark 131. English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark 132. GeoMôn UNESCO Global Geopark

127. Kula Volcanic UNESCO Global Geopark

128. North Pennines AONB UNESCO Global

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

133. Shetland UNESCO Global Geopark **Uruguay** 134. Grutas del Palacio UNESCO Global Geopark

Viet Nam 135. Dong Van Karst Plateau UNESCO Global Geopark 136. Cao Bang UNESCO Global Geopark

* List of transnational UNESCO Global **Geoparks** Austria & Slovenia

137. Karawanken / Karavanke UNESCO Global Geopark **Germany & Poland** 138. Muskauer Faltenbogen / Łuk Mużakowa

UNESCO Global Geopark Hungary & Slovakia 139. Novohrad-Nógrád UNESCO Global Geopark Ireland & United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland 140. Marble Arch Caves UNESCO Global Geopark

