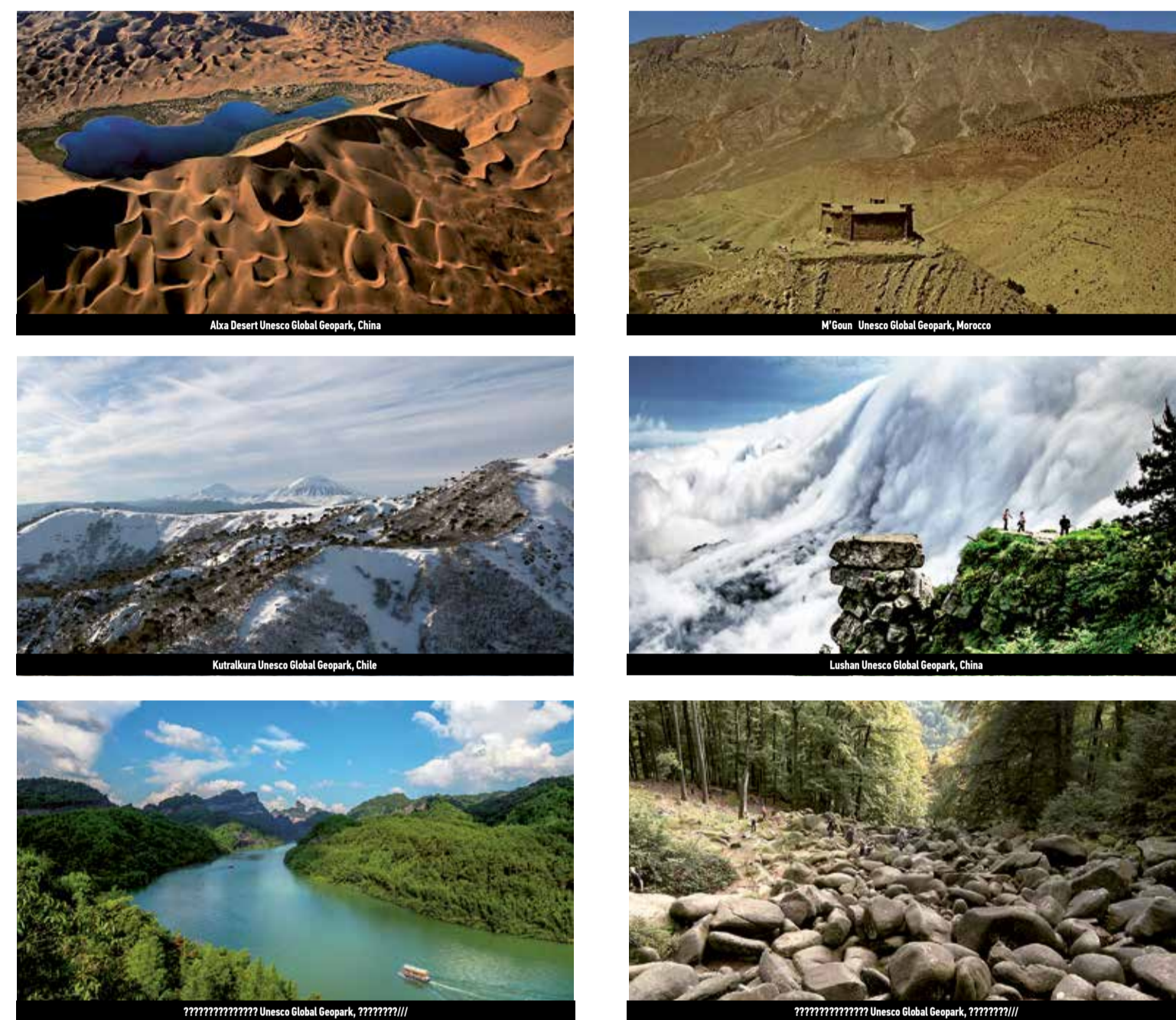


Global Geoparks Network

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 regional basis. The four GGN Regional Geoparks Networks are the Asia Pacific Geoparks Network (APGN), the European Geoparks Network (EGN), the Latin America and Caribbean Geoparks Network (GeolAC) and the African UNESCO Global Geoparks Network (AUGGN).
- 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 heritage,
 - to preserve Earth heritage for present and future generations,
 - to educate and teach the broad public about issues in geo-sciences and their relation with environmental matters and natural hazards,
 - 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 participatory schemes of partnership and management,
 - to stimulate research when appropriate,
 - to promote joint initiatives between Global Geoparks (e.g. communication, publications, exchange of information, twinning).

The Global Geoparks Network establishes ethical standards which must be adopted and respected by Global Geoparks and Global Geopark professionals. The Global Geoparks Network organises co-operation and mutual assistance between Global Geoparks and between Global Geopark professionals. The Global Geoparks Network initiates and co-ordinates thematic Working Groups which will foster international co-operation in 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.



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 195 UNESCO Global Geoparks in 48 countries. All the UNESCO Global Geoparks are institutional members of the Global Geoparks Network.

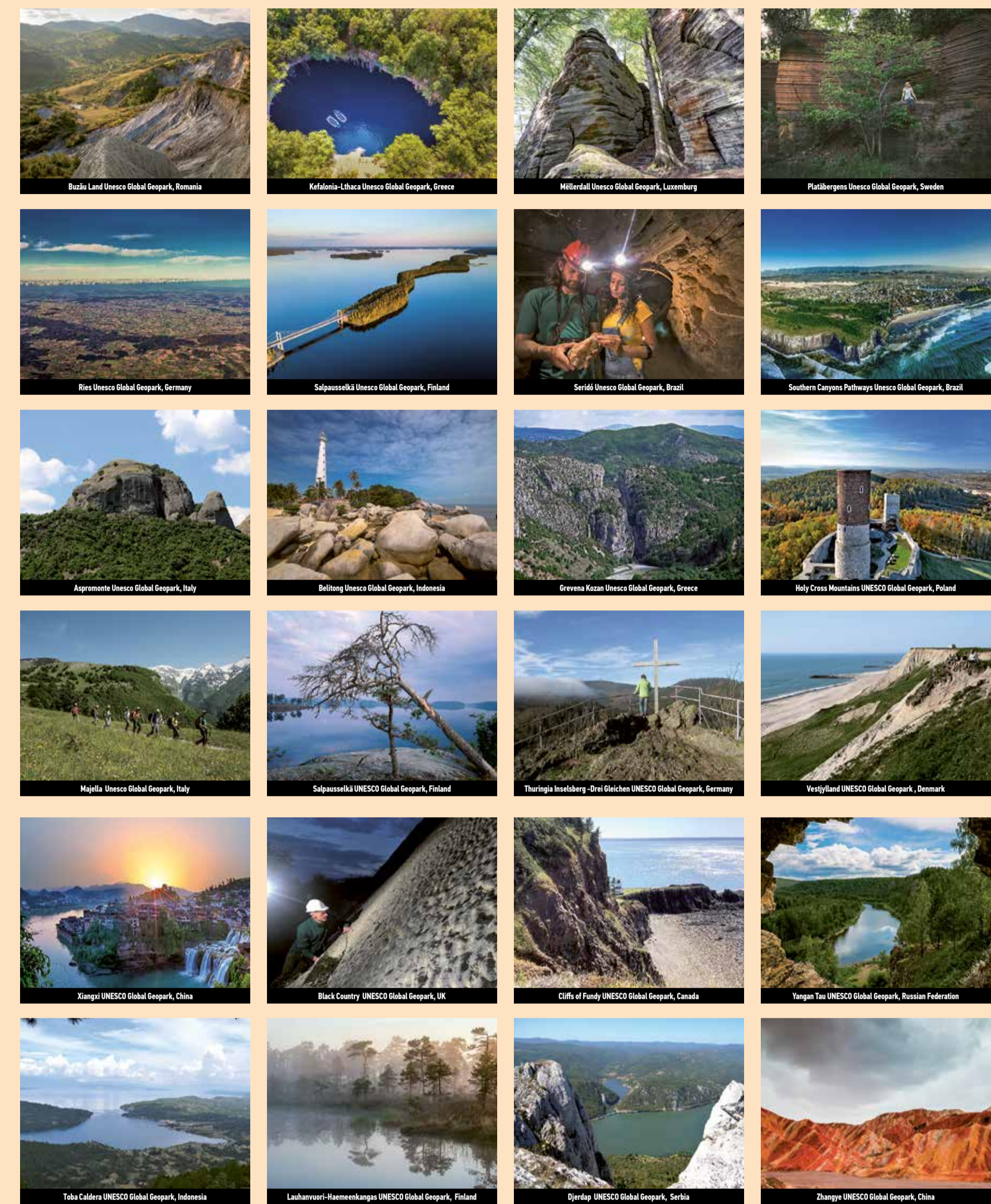
UNESCO Global Geoparks

UNESCO's work with Geoparks began in 2001, when a collaboration agreement was 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 co-operation. On 17 November 2015, the 195 Member States of UNESCO 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 landscapes in a holistic manner. UNESCO supports efforts in all countries to establish UNESCO Global Geoparks all around the world, in close collaboration with the Global Geoparks Network.

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

Global Geoparks Network

2004-2024 20 years of collaboration for geo-conservation and sustainable development



UNESCO Global Geoparks

2024



Global Geoparks Network

2004-2024 20 years of collaboration for geo-conservation and sustainable development

UNESCO Global Geoparks Global Geoparks Network
Top 16 Focus Areas

Geological Heritage Conservation

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.

Education for Sustainability

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 Activities". They also offer education, both formal and informal, for adults and retired people.

Climate Change Awareness

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 tourism". 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 and local gastronomy. 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.

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 activities and operation. The Global Geoparks Network in collaboration with UNESCO organizes International Training Courses on Geoparks supporting the development of Geoparks in many countries especially in Regions with not many UNESCO Global Geoparks.

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.

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.

Cultural 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, enlighten 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.

Science & Research

UNESCO Global Geoparks are special areas where the geological heritage, or geodiversity, is of international importance. These 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 research in the Earth Sciences, and other disciplines as appropriate, to advance our knowledge about the Earth and its processes. 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.

Geological Hazards Risk Reduction

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-hazards coordinates common activities and helps prepare disaster mitigation strategies among Geoparks.

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 dignity. 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 cultural revitalization as a whole.

Networking

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

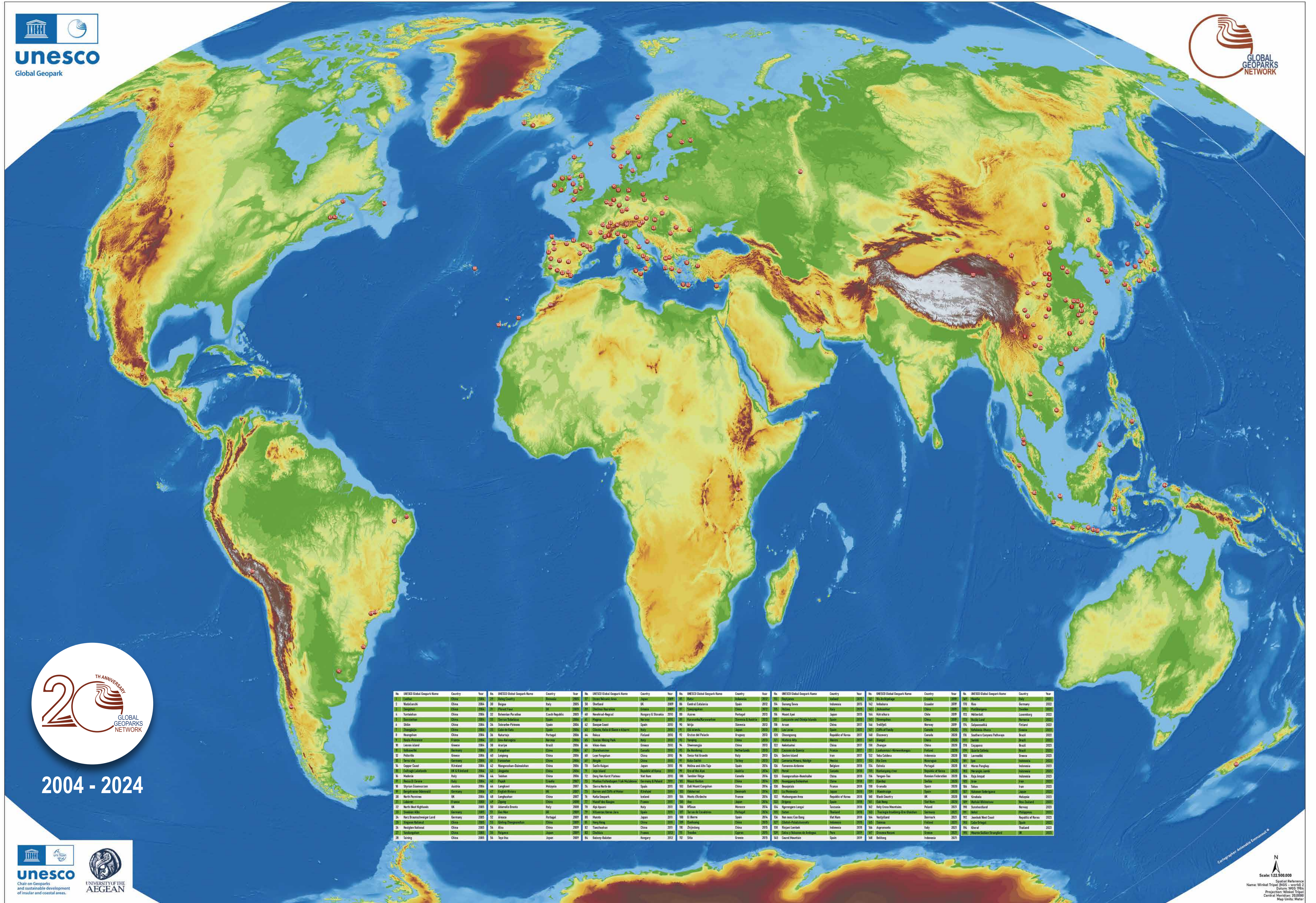
Local and Indigenous Knowledge

UNESCO Global Geoparks actively involve local and indigenous peoples, preserving and celebrating their culture. By involving local and indigenous communities, UNESCO Global Geoparks recognize the importance of these communities, 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 UNESCO Global Geopark is subject to a thorough reevaluation every 4 years. The Global Geoparks Network is supporting the Geopark evaluation and reevaluation process by providing the experts for the evaluation missions and maintaining the roster of evaluators.

UNESCO Global Geoparks 2024



2004 - 2024

No.	UNESCO Global Geopark Name	Country	Year	No.	UNESCO Global Geopark Name	Country	Year	No.	UNESCO Global Geopark Name	Country	Year	No.	UNESCO Global Geopark Name	Country	Year
1	Basel	China	2004	21	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	101	Shangri-La	China	2019	121	Shangri-La	China	2019
2	Madunash	China	2004	22	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	102	Shangri-La	China	2019	122	Shangri-La	China	2019
3	Sanshan	China	2004	23	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	103	Shangri-La	China	2019	123	Shangri-La	China	2019
4	Yanbaoshan	China	2004	24	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	104	Shangri-La	China	2019	124	Shangri-La	China	2019
5	Shilin	China	2004	25	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	105	Shangri-La	China	2019	125	Shangri-La	China	2019
6	Shangri-La	China	2004	26	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	106	Shangri-La	China	2019	126	Shangri-La	China	2019
7	Shangri-La	China	2004	27	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	107	Shangri-La	China	2019	127	Shangri-La	China	2019
8	Shangri-La	China	2004	28	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	108	Shangri-La	China	2019	128	Shangri-La	China	2019
9	Shangri-La	China	2004	29	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	109	Shangri-La	China	2019	129	Shangri-La	China	2019
10	Shangri-La	China	2004	30	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	110	Shangri-La	China	2019	130	Shangri-La	China	2019
11	Shangri-La	China	2004	31	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	111	Shangri-La	China	2019	131	Shangri-La	China	2019
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17	Shangri-La	China	2004	37	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	117	Shangri-La	China	2019	137	Shangri-La	China	2019
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26	Shangri-La	China	2004	46	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	126	Shangri-La	China	2019	146	Shangri-La	China	2019
27	Shangri-La	China	2004	47	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	127	Shangri-La	China	2019	147	Shangri-La	China	2019
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29	Shangri-La	China	2004	49	Shangri-La	Bhutan	2009	129	Shangri-La	China	2019	149	Shangri-La	China	2019
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