

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).

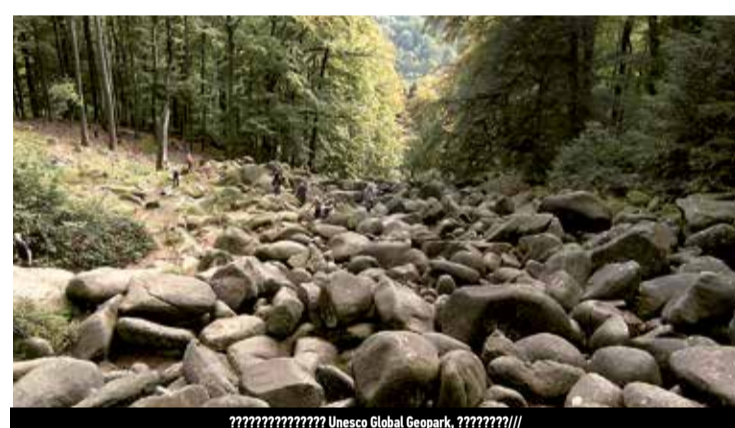
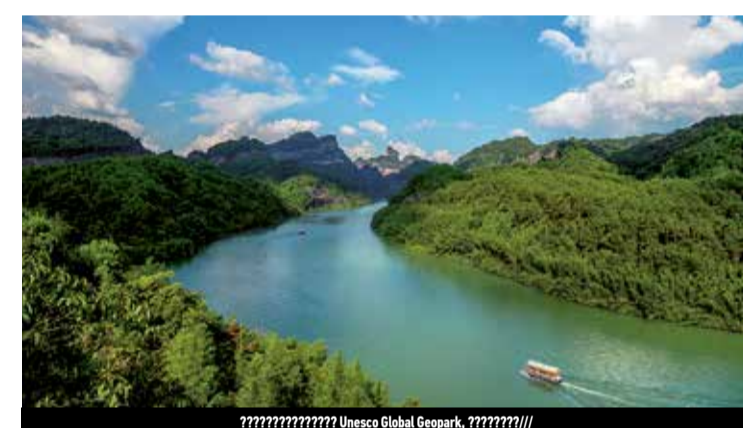
The objectives of the Global Geoparks Network are:

- 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 Geoparks professionals. The Global Geoparks Network organises co-operation and mutual assistance between Global Geoparks and between Global Geoparks 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.



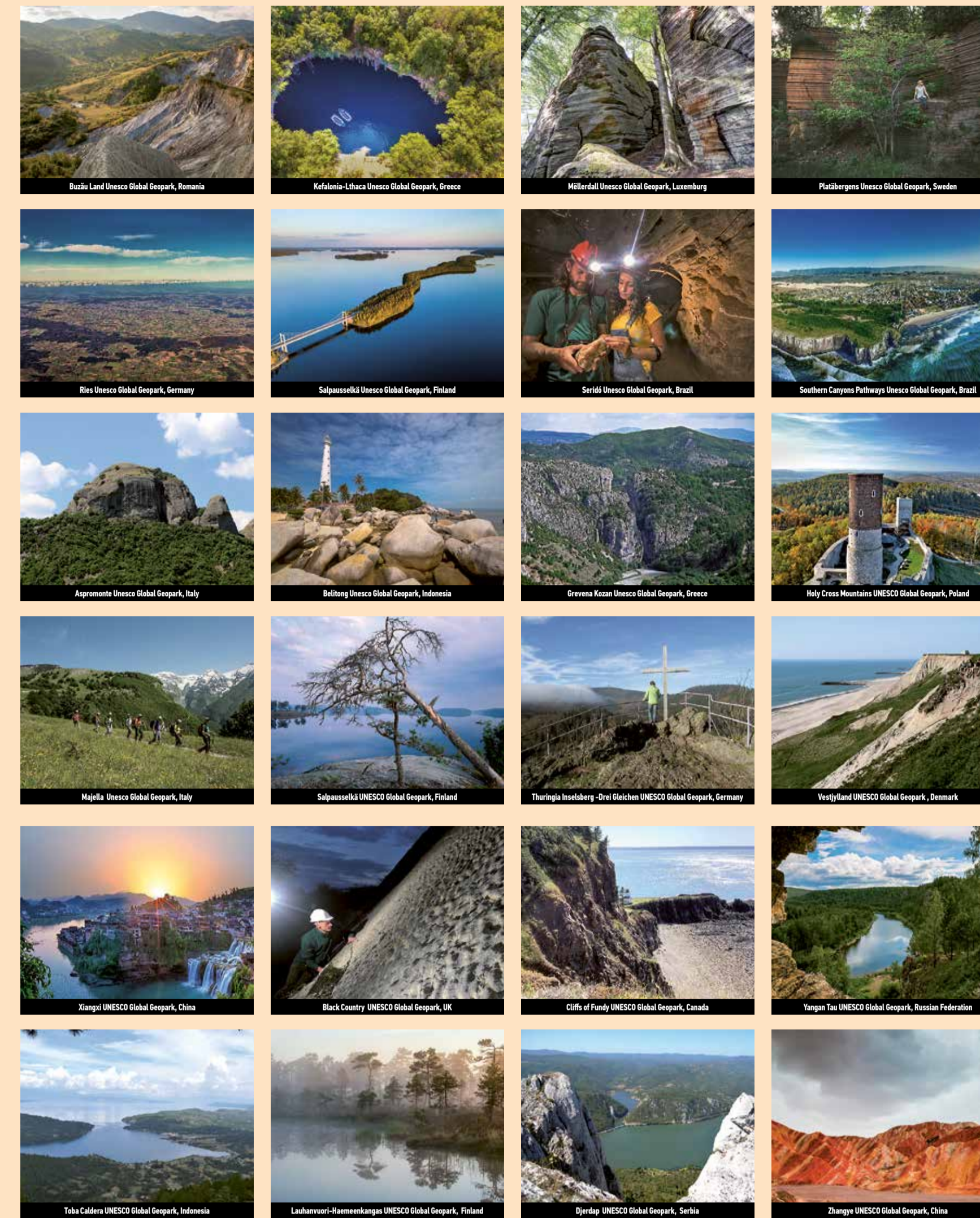
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE LEVOS PETRIFFED FOREST

Poster produced by the Natural History Museum of the Levos 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 / Levos Island UNESCO Global Geopark, Greece. Photos: Global Geoparks Network archive unless otherwise indicated

Global Geoparks Network



2004-2023 19 years of collaboration for geo-conservation and sustainable development



UNESCO Global Geoparks



2023/2024



Global Geoparks Network



2004-2023 19 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.



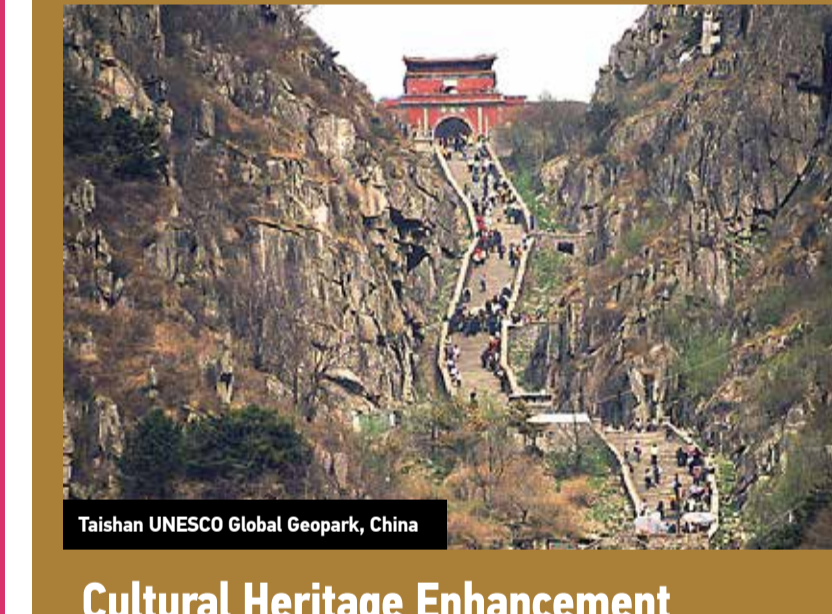
Women Empower

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.



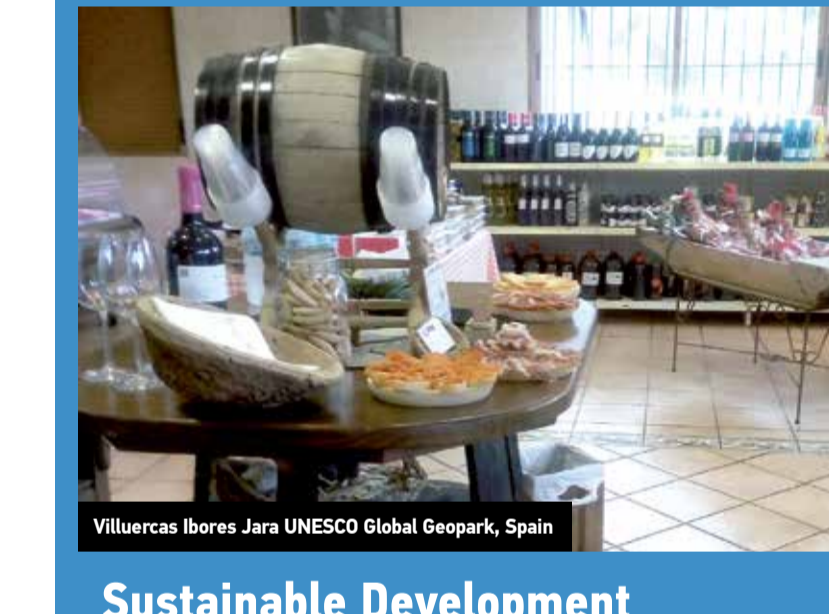
Science & Research

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 Geoparks 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

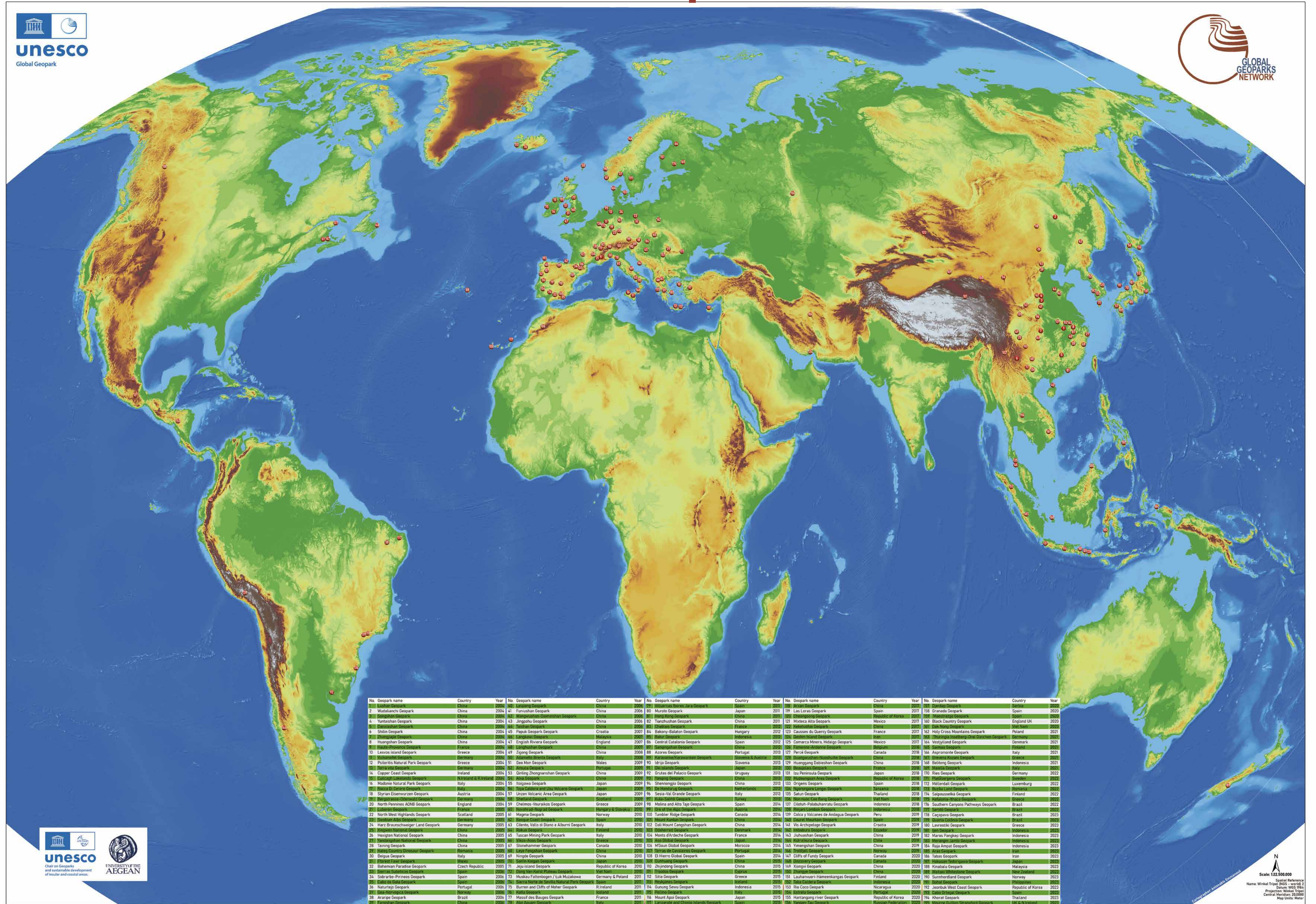
UNESCO Global Geoparks actively involve local and indigenous peoples, preserving and celebrating their culture. By involving local and indigenous communities, UNESCO Global Geoparks recognize the importance of these communities, their culture and the link between these communities and their land. It 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 2023 - 2024



No.	Geopark name	Country	Year	No.	Geopark name	Country	Year	No.	Geopark name	Country	Year	No.	Geopark name	Country	Year
1	Lushan Geopark	China	2006	41	Lake Baikal Geopark	Russia	2009	81	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	121	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
2	Wuyuan Geopark	China	2004	42	Wuyuan Geopark	China	2004	82	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	122	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
3	Sanghan Geopark	China	2006	43	Wangyuan Geopark	China	2006	83	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	123	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
4	Yuntashan Geopark	China	2004	44	Jingpo Geopark	China	2004	84	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	124	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
5	Wuyuan Geopark	China	2006	45	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	85	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	125	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
6	Shilin Geopark	China	2004	46	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	86	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	126	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
7	Zhangjiazui Geopark	China	2006	47	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	87	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	127	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
8	Huangshan Geopark	China	2004	48	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	88	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	128	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
9	Huayue Geopark	China	2004	49	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	89	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	129	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
10	Leiwos Islands Geopark	Greece	2004	50	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	90	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	130	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
11	Wolfgangsee Geopark	Austria	2006	51	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	91	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	131	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
12	Pistiri Natural Park Geopark	Greece	2004	52	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	92	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	132	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
13	Terra Vita Geopark	Germany	2004	53	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	93	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	133	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
14	Copper Coast Geopark	Ireland	2004	54	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	94	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	134	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
15	Geopark Lakeland	UK	2004	55	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	95	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	135	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
16	Madonia Natural Park Geopark	Italy	2004	56	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	96	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	136	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
17	Styrian Eisenwurzen Geopark	Austria	2004	57	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	97	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	137	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
18	Beira Interior Geopark	Portugal	2006	58	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	98	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	138	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
19	North Pennines AONB Geopark	England	2004	59	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	99	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	139	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
20	Lodron Geopark	Austria	2004	60	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	100	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	140	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
21	North West Highlands Geopark	Scotland	2005	61	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	101	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	141	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
22	Strait of Messina Geopark	Italy	2006	62	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	102	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	142	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
23	Harz Braunschweiger Land Geopark	Germany	2005	63	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	103	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	143	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
24	Kingman National Geopark	China	2005	64	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	104	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	144	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
25	Hexigten National Geopark	China	2005	65	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	105	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	145	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
26	Hexigten National Geopark	China	2005	66	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	106	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	146	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
27	Taining Geopark	China	2005	67	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	107	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	147	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
28	Yancheng Geopark	China	2005	68	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	108	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	148	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
29	Beiqiu Geopark	China	2005	69	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	109	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	149	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
30	Beiqiu Geopark	China	2005	70	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	110	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	150	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
31	Phoenician Geopark	Wales	2005	71	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	111	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	151	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
32	Bohemian Paradise Geopark	Czech Republic	2005	72	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	112	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	152	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
33	Bohemian Paradise Geopark	Czech Republic	2005	73	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	113	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	153	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
34	Sobrarbe-Pirineos Geopark	Spain	2006	74	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	114	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	154	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
35	Sobrarbe-Pirineos Geopark	Spain	2006	75	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	115	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	155	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
36	Naturgy Geopark	Portugal	2006	76	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	116	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	156	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
37	Naturgy Geopark	Portugal	2006	77	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	117	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	157	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
38	Bea-Norvegica Geopark	Norway	2006	78	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	118	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	158	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
39	Araripe Geopark	Brazil	2006	79	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	119	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	159	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018
40	Araripe Geopark	Brazil	2006	80	Yingde Geopark	China	2006	120	Marine Geopark	Spain	2011	160	Black Mountain Geopark	France	2018



Scale: 1:22,500,000
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 Projection: Winkel Tripel
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 Map Units: Meter