

CNR-IUGS-IGCP Italian Report

Contents:

- New IGPP Statutes
- Invitation to join the new IGCP Council
- Application form for the new IGCP Council

IGCP and UNESCO Global Geoparks merge into IGPP

After 40+ years of IGCP (International Geoscience Programme), this highly successful cooperation program underwent a major overhaul. In an effort to strengthen the Earth Sciences in UNESCO, after a series of meetings between the International Union of Geological Sciences, some of UNESCO Member States, and the Global Geoparks Network (GGN), it was proposed that the IGCP and Global Geopark activities would come together under a new International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGPP). During the 38th session of UNESCO's General Conference, Member States decided to endorse the statutes of the new international programme.

The 195 Member States of UNESCO have also ratified the creation of a new label, the UNESCO Global Geoparks. This expresses governmental recognition of the importance of managing outstanding geological sites and landscapes in a holistic manner. Together with World Heritage sites and Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Global Geoparks form a complete range of sustainable development tools. IUGS is an active partner in the new initiative.

From now on the IGCP will be merged as the science wing of the International Geosciences and Geoparks Programme with UNESCO Global Geoparks. This also means the Statutes and Operational Guidelines of the IGCP have slightly changed. The IGCP will have a IGCP Council, consisting of 6 members (the 5 IGCP Theme Leaders and a chair person). Overall this is similar to the old situation, however, the selection process for the IGCP Council members is slightly different from the old situation.

In this newsletter you will find the following four documents: (i) the IGPP Statutes; (ii) a letter explaining the call for new IGCP Council members; (iii) the Terms of Reference for the IGCP Council candidates, and (iv) the application form for new IGCP Council candidates.

We would like to encourage you to send the information and documents to Italian Earth science experts who are qualified for this position. The deadline for application is the 15th of June 2016. We expect candidates to send to the IGCP Secretariat in UNESCO the following information. The language of all documents shall be English.

- Completed nomination form and declaration on the respect of the IGPP Statutes, IGCP Operational Guidelines as well as on the fact there are no conflict of interest
- Detailed CV (including a complete publication list and a list of research projects in which the candidate is/has been involved for the last 5 years)
- A list of your 10 most important publications during the 10 last years
- Cover letter explaining motivation and added value of the candidate to the IGCP Council

All potential candidates should contact the Italian IUGS National Committee (see back cover) before applying.



STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE AND GEOPARKS PROGRAMME

The International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP) shall be implemented through two activities: the International Geoscience Programme, a co-operative venture with the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), and the UNESCO Global Geoparks. They shall coordinate their work through a shared UNESCO Secretariat and joint coordination meetings of their respective Bureaux which will convene as necessary. The chairpersons of the two respective Councils will co-chair the IGGP.

These Statutes may be amended by the General Conference of UNESCO on its own initiative or on the proposal of the Director-General of UNESCO.

Part A: The International Geoscience Programme

Article 1: International Geoscience Programme

The International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) as part of the IGGP fosters interdisciplinary geoscientific research among researchers internationally, through joint research work, meetings and workshops. Since its creation in 1972, IGCP has supported over 350 projects in about 150 countries. IGCP brings together scientists from around the world, and provides them with seed money to devise and conduct joint international research and to collectively publish the results. High on the list of selection criteria are scientific quality and the extent of the international, multidisciplinary cooperation likely to be generated by a proposed project.

Article 2: International Geoscience Programme Council

- 2.1 A Council is hereby set up for the International Geoscience Programme (hereinafter referred to as the "IGCP").
- 2.2 The Council shall be composed of six ordinary members, with the right to vote, appointed by mutual agreement by the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the IUGS. The Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the IUGS or their representatives shall be *ex officio* members of the Council without the right to vote.
- 2.3 Ordinary members appointed to the Council shall be high-level experts actively engaged in scientific research related to the objectives of the IGCP, taking into account an equitable geographical distribution and gender equality. They shall serve in a personal capacity, not as representatives of their respective states or any other affiliated entities. They will be required to ensure that they have no conflict of interest and that they will not seek or accept instructions from governments or other authorities.
- 2.4 Ordinary members of the Council shall be appointed for a term of four years, renewable once. Every two years, half the membership of the Council shall be renewed. When appointing the initial members of the Council, the Director-General of UNESCO shall indicate those whose initial term shall expire after two years.
- 2.5 In case an ordinary member resigns or is unable to serve, she/he may be replaced for the remainder of her/his term in accordance with the procedure defined above.
- 2.6 The Council shall be responsible for advising the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of IUGS on the strategy, planning and implementation of the IGCP and specifically for:
 - (a) supervising the implementation of IGCP from the organizational and from the scientific points of view;

- (b) studying proposals concerning developments and modifications of the programme;
- (c) recommending scientific projects of interest to IGCP member countries;
- (d) coordinating international cooperation in the framework of IGCP;
- (e) assisting in the development of national and regional projects related to IGCP;
- (f) recommending any measures that may be required for the successful implementation of the programme;
- (g) coordinating IGCP with related international programmes.

2.7 In carrying out its activities, the Council may make full use of the facilities offered by UNESCO, IUGS, other international organizations, governments and foundations. The Council may also consult on scientific questions all appropriate international or national governmental or non-governmental scientific organizations and, in particular, the International Council for Science (ICSU).

2.8 After each session, the Council shall present a report on its work and its recommendations to the Bureau referred to in Article 4 below. The report will be circulated to IUGS, Member States and Associate Member States of UNESCO.

2.9 The Council shall submit a report, on the progress of the IGCP, for each session of the General Conference of UNESCO, as part of a joint report of the IGCP, and shall report annually to the Executive Committee of IUGS.

2.10 The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 3: International Geoscience Programme Council Sessions

3.1 The Council shall meet at least once a year at the invitation of UNESCO and the IUGS. The meetings of the Council shall, unless the Council decides otherwise, be held in public.

3.2 Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO and adhering bodies of the IUGS will be invited to send observers to the public sessions of the Council.

3.3 The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements may be represented at sessions of the Council.

3.4 The Director-General of UNESCO may extend invitations to send observers to sessions of the Council to:

- (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
- (b) intergovernmental organizations;
- (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the Directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with non-governmental organizations.

3.5 Representatives of the Scientific Board referred to in Article 5 below may also attend sessions of the Council in accordance with arrangements to be made by UNESCO and the IUGS.

- 3.6 Observers of interested international scientific organizations may be invited to attend sessions of the Council in accordance with the regulations and rules in force in UNESCO and in the IUGS.
- 3.7 Representatives and observers referred to in Articles 3.2 to 3.6 above shall not have the right to vote.
- 3.8 At the beginning of its ordinary session subsequent to the appointment of new members in accordance with Article 2.4 above, the Council shall elect a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and a Rapporteur who shall remain in office for two years.

Article 4: International Geoscience Programme Bureau

- 4.1 A Bureau is hereby set up for the IGCP.
- 4.2 The Bureau will consist of five members: the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the Rapporteur of the Council of the IGCP. The Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of IUGS or their representatives shall be *ex officio* members of the Bureau without the right to vote.
- 4.3 Its duties will be:
 - (a) to make the final decisions on IGCP project proposals and levels of funding;
 - (b) to hold joint coordination meetings as required with the Bureau of the UNESCO Global Geoparks.
- 4.4 The Bureau shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
- 4.5 The report of the sessions of the Bureau will be circulated to the Council and to Member States and Associate Member States of UNESCO.

Article 5: Scientific Board

- 5.1 The Council shall be assisted in its scientific duties by a Scientific Board established for this purpose jointly by UNESCO and IUGS on the recommendation of the Council.
- 5.2 The functions of the Scientific Board shall be to evaluate project proposals in terms of their scientific merit, their financial needs, their economic and social interest and their appropriateness to the general scope of the programme, and to make recommendations concerning them to the Council. The Council shall define the terms of reference of the Scientific Board.

Article 6: Secretariat

- 6.1 The secretariat for the IGCP shall be provided by UNESCO and by IUGS, if the latter so desires, and shall furnish the necessary services for all sessions of the Council and of its Bureau.
- 6.2 The Director-General of UNESCO shall take the steps required for the convening of the sessions of the Council.

Part B: UNESCO Global Geoparks

Article 1: UNESCO Global Geoparks

UNESCO Global Geoparks, within the IGGP, are the mechanism of international cooperation by which areas of geological heritage of international value, through a bottom-up approach to conserving that heritage, support each other to engage with local communities to promote awareness of that heritage and adopt a sustainable approach to the development of the area. Through the IGGP, these areas can apply to UNESCO, for designation as a “UNESCO Global Geopark”, drawing upon the broader mandate of the Organization.

Article 2: UNESCO Global Geoparks Council

- 2.1 A Council is hereby set up for the UNESCO Global Geoparks.
- 2.2 The Council shall be composed of 12 ordinary members, with the right to vote, who shall be individuals appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO on recommendation of the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) and of Member States. In addition the Director-General of UNESCO, the President of the GGN, the Secretary-General of the IUGS, the Director-General of the IUCN or their representatives shall be *ex officio* members of the Council without the right to vote.
- 2.3 Ordinary Members appointed to the Council shall be high-profile experts chosen for their proven experience, scientific or professional qualifications in relevant fields, taking into account an equitable geographical distribution and gender equality. They shall serve in a personal capacity, not as representatives of their respective States or any other affiliated entities. They will be required to ensure that they have no conflict of interest and that they will not seek or accept instructions from governments or other authorities.
- 2.4 The term of office of ordinary members of the Council shall be four years, renewable once. Every two years, half the membership of the Council shall be renewed. When appointing the initial members of the Council, the Director-General of UNESCO shall indicate those whose initial term shall expire after two years.
- 2.5 In case an ordinary member resigns or is unable to serve, she/he may be replaced for the remainder of her/his term in accordance with the procedure defined above.
- 2.6 The Council shall be responsible for advising the Director-General of UNESCO on the strategy, planning and implementation of UNESCO Global Geoparks and specifically:
 - (a) raising and allocating funds;
 - (b) cooperation among the UNESCO Global Geoparks and with other relevant programmes.
- 2.7 The Council shall be responsible for assessing revalidated and new UNESCO Global Geopark nominations received from designated bodies in Member States as described in the operational guidelines. It shall also be responsible for making decisions on whether new applications should be forwarded to the Executive Board for endorsement. The Council decisions concerning new UNESCO Global Geopark nominations will be submitted to the UNESCO Executive Board for their endorsement in a document prepared by the Bureau of the Geoparks Council together with the UNESCO Secretariat. All extensions will follow the same procedure for endorsement as a new nomination.
- 2.8 The Council shall be responsible to accredit extensions for revalidated UNESCO Global Geoparks.

- 2.9 Decisions of the Council are not open for appeal.
- 2.10 After each session, the Council shall present a report on its work and its decisions to the Bureau, referred to in Article 4 below. The report will be circulated to Member States and Associate Member States of UNESCO.
- 2.11 The Council shall submit a report, on the progress of the UNESCO Global Geoparks for each session of the General Conference of UNESCO, as part of a joint report of the IGGP.
- 2.12 The Council shall establish its own rules of procedure.

Article 3: UNESCO Global Geoparks Council Sessions

- 3.1 The Council will meet annually in ordinary session, when possible during a regional or international conference on UNESCO Global Geoparks. All costs related to the sessions of the Council will be borne by the inviting UNESCO Global Geopark or any other conference organizers. In the event of no such conference the session will either be deferred, held remotely or held at UNESCO Headquarters subject to available resources.
- 3.2 The Council may convene extraordinary sessions, the costs of which will be covered by extrabudgetary resources.
- 3.3 Member States and Associate Members of UNESCO will be able to send observers to sessions of the Council.
- 3.4 The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has concluded mutual representation agreements may be represented at sessions of the Council.
- 3.5 The Director-General of UNESCO may extend invitations to send observers to sessions of the Council to:
- (a) organizations of the United Nations system with which UNESCO has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (b) intergovernmental organizations;
 - (c) international non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the Directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with non-governmental organizations.
- 3.6 Representatives and observers referred to in Articles 3.3 to 3.5 above shall not have the right to vote.
- 3.7 At the beginning of its ordinary sessions subsequent the appointment of new members in accordance with Article 2.4 above, the Council shall elect a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and a Rapporteur who shall remain in office for two years.

Article 4: UNESCO Global Geoparks Bureau

- 4.1 A Bureau is hereby setup for the UNESCO Global Geoparks.
- 4.2 The Bureau will consist of five members: the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the Rapporteur of the Council of the UNESCO Global Geoparks. The Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the GGN or their representatives shall be *ex officio* members of the Bureau without the right to vote.

4.3 Its duties will be:

- (a) to prepare with the Secretariat the necessary documentation for the Executive Board of UNESCO in order for it to be able to provide a final endorsement of new UNESCO Global Geoparks nominations and extensions based on decisions of the Council;
- (b) to hold joint coordination meetings as required with the Bureau of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP);
- (c) to select the evaluation team for each application and revalidation.

4.4 The Bureau shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

4.5 The report of the sessions of the Bureau will be circulated to the Council and to Member States and Associate Member States of UNESCO.

Article 5: Evaluation Teams

5.1 Evaluation Teams shall independently:

- (a) evaluate applications, extensions and revalidations for UNESCO Global Geoparks on the basis of the strict guidelines provided by the Council;
- (b) prepare a report to the Council on the applications, extensions and revalidations evaluated.

5.2 The Secretariat in conjunction with GGN shall maintain a roster of evaluators.

5.3 Members of each Evaluation Team will be chosen by the Bureau from the roster of evaluators.

5.4 Evaluators will serve in their personal capacity, not as representatives of their respective States or any other affiliated entities. The GGN will be required to ensure that evaluators have no conflict of interest regarding new UNESCO Global Geopark applications or those requiring revalidation. Evaluators will not seek or accept instructions from governments or other authorities and will not conduct missions in their own country.

Article 6: Secretariat

6.1 The Secretariat of the UNESCO Global Geoparks shall be provided by UNESCO.

6.2 The Director-General shall take the steps required for the convening of the sessions of the Council.

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARKS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Geopark concept arose in the mid-1990s as a response to the need to conserve and enhance the value of areas of geological significance in Earth history. Landscapes and geological formations are key witnesses to the evolution of our planet and determinants for our future sustainable development. From the outset, Geoparks adopted a “bottom-up” or community-led approach to ensure that an area’s geological significance could be conserved and promoted for science, education and culture, in addition to being used as a sustainable economic asset such as through the development of responsible tourism. In 2004, with the support of UNESCO, 17 members of the European Geoparks Network and eight Chinese Geoparks came together to create the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) which, with then more than 100 Global Geoparks as members, acquired legal status in 2014.

A UNESCO Global Geopark must contain geology of international significance. It is independently evaluated by scientific professionals in the relevant discipline of Earth Science. UNESCO Global Geoparks are living, working landscapes where science and local communities engage in a mutually beneficial way.

Education at all levels is at the core of the UNESCO Global Geopark concept. From university researchers to local community groups, UNESCO Global Geoparks encourage awareness of the story of the planet as read in the rocks, landscape and ongoing geological processes. UNESCO Global Geoparks also promote the links between geological heritage and all other aspects of the area’s natural and cultural heritage, clearly demonstrating that geodiversity is the foundation of all ecosystems and the basis of human interaction with the landscape.

UNESCO Global Geoparks contribute to achieving UNESCO’s objectives by promoting geology and science in general through a wider contribution to UNESCO’s mandate while cutting across education, culture and communication.

2. THE BASIC CONCEPTS

2.1 UNESCO Global Geoparks within UNESCO’s International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme

UNESCO Global Geoparks, within UNESCO’s International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP), encourage international cooperation between areas with geological heritage of international value, through a bottom-up approach to conservation, local community support, promotion of heritage and sustainable development of the area. Through the IGGP, these areas apply to UNESCO as the only United Nations organization with a remit in the Earth Sciences to designate as a “UNESCO Global Geopark”, which draws upon the broader mandate of the Organization.

2.2 UNESCO Global Geoparks

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. The international geological significance of a UNESCO Global Geopark is determined by scientific professionals, as part of a “UNESCO Global Geopark Evaluation Team”, who make a globally comparative assessment based on the peer-reviewed, published research conducted on geological sites within the area. UNESCO Global Geoparks use geological heritage, in connection with all other aspects of that area’s natural and cultural heritage, to enhance awareness and understanding of key issues facing society in the context of the dynamic planet we all live on.

2.3 Use of logos

UNESCO Global Geoparks will be entitled to use a “linked logo” to be developed for UNESCO Global Geoparks. This use will be governed under the 2007 “Directives concerning the use of the name, acronym, logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO” or by any subsequent directive.

2.4 Geographical representation

As part of UNESCO, the IGGP is committed to promote balanced global geographical representation for UNESCO Global Geoparks.

3. CRITERIA FOR UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARKS

- (i) UNESCO Global Geoparks must be single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education, research and sustainable development. A UNESCO Global Geopark must have a clearly defined border, be of adequate size to fulfil its functions and contain geological heritage of international significance as independently verified by scientific professionals.
- (ii) UNESCO Global Geoparks should use that heritage, in connection with all other aspects of that area’s natural and cultural heritage, to promote awareness of key issues facing society in the context of the dynamic planet we all live on, including but not limited to increasing knowledge and understanding of: geoprocesses; geohazards; climate change; the need for the sustainable use of Earth’s natural resources; the evolution of life and the empowerment of indigenous peoples.
- (iii) UNESCO Global Geoparks should be areas with a management body having legal existence recognized under national legislation. The management bodies should be appropriately equipped to adequately address the area of the UNESCO Global Geopark in its entirety.
- (iv) In the case where an applying area overlaps with another UNESCO designated site, such as a World Heritage Site or Biosphere Reserve, the request must be clearly justified and evidence must be provided for how UNESCO Global Geopark status will add value by being both independently branded and in synergy with the other designations.
- (v) UNESCO Global Geoparks should actively involve local communities and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the Geopark. In partnership with local communities, a co-management plan needs to be drafted and implemented that provides for the social and economic needs of local populations, protects the landscape in which they live and conserves their cultural identity. It is recommended that all relevant local and regional actors and authorities be represented in the management of a UNESCO Global Geopark. Local and indigenous knowledge, practice and management systems should be included, alongside science, in the planning and management of the area.
- (vi) UNESCO Global Geoparks are encouraged to share their experience and advice and to undertake joint projects within the GGN. Membership of GGN is obligatory.
- (vii) A UNESCO Global Geopark must respect local and national laws relating to the protection of geological heritage. The defining geological heritage sites within a UNESCO Global Geopark must be legally protected in advance of any application. At the same time, a UNESCO Global Geopark should be used as leverage for promoting the protection of geological heritage locally and nationally. The management body must not participate directly in the sale of geological objects such as fossils, minerals, polished rocks and ornamental rocks of the type normally found in so-called “rock-

shops” within the UNESCO Global Geopark (regardless of their origin) and should actively discourage unsustainable trade in geological materials as a whole. Where clearly justified as a responsible activity and as part of delivering the most effective and sustainable means of site management, it may permit sustainable collecting of geological materials for scientific and educational purposes from naturally renewable sites within the UNESCO Global Geopark. Trade of geological materials based on such a system may be tolerated in exceptional circumstances, provided it is clearly and publicly explained, justified and monitored as the best option for the Global Geopark in relation to local circumstances. Such circumstances will be subject to approval by the UNESCO Global Geoparks Council on a case by case basis.

(viii) These criteria are verified through checklists for evaluation and revalidation.

4. THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

4.1 UNESCO Global Geoparks Council

The Council is the decision-making body for new UNESCO Global Geopark applications and revalidations and it is responsible for advising the Director-General on the strategy planning and implementation of the Global Geoparks activity of the IGGP. The Council is composed of 12 ordinary members, with the right to vote, who are individuals appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO on recommendation of GGN and Member States. In addition, the Director-General of UNESCO, the President of GGN, the Secretary-General of IUGS, the Director-General of IUCN or their representatives shall be *ex officio* members of the Council without the right to vote. Ordinary Members appointed to the Council shall be high-profile experts chosen for their proven experience, scientific or professional qualification in relevant fields, taking into account an equitable geographical distribution and gender equality. Ordinary members will serve in their personal capacity, not as representatives of their respective States or any other affiliated entities. Council members will have to agree in writing that they will abstain in cases of conflict of interest regarding new UNESCO Global Geopark applications or those requiring revalidation.

4.2 UNESCO Global Geoparks Bureau

The Bureau will consist of five members: the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the Rapporteur of the Council of the UNESCO Global Geoparks. The Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) or their representatives shall be *ex officio* members of the Bureau without the right to vote.

Its main duty will be to prepare with the secretariat the necessary documentation for the Executive Board of UNESCO to provide a final endorsement of new UNESCO Global Geopark nominations based on decisions of the Council. The UNESCO Global Geoparks Bureau will hold joint coordination meetings with the Bureau of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP).

4.3 UNESCO Global Geoparks Evaluation Team

UNESCO Global Geoparks will be evaluated – both during the initial application and during revalidation – by an independent team composed of desk-top advisors and evaluators carrying out field missions.

The international significance of the geological heritage of each new UNESCO Global Geopark application will be assessed by desk-top advisors following specific and publicly available scientific criteria. IUGS will be asked to coordinate this role and to ensure that all statements on the scientific value and international significance of the geological heritage of an aspiring UNESCO Global Geopark are available annually in time so that evaluators can access them ahead of the field evaluation mission. Other organizations may also be involved as appropriate.

The UNESCO Secretariat in conjunction with the GGN will establish and maintain a roster of evaluators who will undertake field evaluations of new applications for aspiring UNESCO Global Geoparks. These evaluators will have combined and proven professional experience relevant for Global Geopark development (geological heritage, conservation, sustainable development, tourism development and promotion, and environmental issues). These evaluators will also conduct revalidation missions.

Evaluators for UNESCO Global Geoparks must follow strict guidelines provided by the Council for new application and revalidation missions. These evaluators will serve in their personal capacity, not as representatives of their respective States or any other affiliated entities. GGN will be required to ensure that evaluators have no conflict of interest regarding new UNESCO Global Geopark applications or those requiring revalidation. Evaluators will not seek or accept instructions from governments or other authorities and will not conduct missions in their own country. If any National Geopark Committee seeks to observe an evaluation or revalidation mission, it will be fully up to the evaluators which observations and information provided they will include into their final reports. They are expected to submit their reports to UNESCO in a timely manner. Evaluators will not have the status of “experts on mission” pursuant to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946.

4.4 National Geopark Committees

Member States should play an active role in the development of their UNESCO Global Geoparks. As such, and only if the Member State wishes to do so, the creation of a National Geopark Committee is recommended. These “National Committees” could be named differently, for example, National Forum, National Task Force or Task Group. These committees may be created by the competent entity in charge of Geoparks in that Member State. The committees must be recognized by that Member State’s National Commission for UNESCO or the relevant government body in charge of relations with UNESCO. These committees should also liaise with existing national committees for the IGCP where applicable.

Possible balanced National Geopark Committee composition:

- Representative(s) of the National Commission for UNESCO and/or the relevant government body in charge of relations with UNESCO;
- Representative(s) of the national geological organization or survey;
- Representative(s) of the national environmental/protected area organization;
- Representative(s) of the national cultural heritage body;
- Representative(s) of the national tourism organization;
- Representative(s) of the national committee for IGCP;
- Representatives from UNESCO Global Geoparks, where they exist, in that Member State (possibly rotating in countries with many UNESCO Global Geoparks); and
- Different and additional members may be included as seen appropriate to fit the particular national context.

Its work at national level may consist of:

- Coordinating the national contribution to UNESCO Global Geoparks within the IGGP;
- Identifying the geological heritage and raising public awareness of its importance;

- Promoting the development of new UNESCO Global Geoparks, assessing and endorsing applications, revalidations and extensions;
- Observing any evaluation or revalidation mission in that Member State should they wish to;
- Presenting to that Member State's National Commission for UNESCO or the relevant government body in charge of relations with UNESCO all UNESCO Global Geopark applications, which will then be forwarded to UNESCO.
- Ensuring the proper withdrawal of the area as a UNESCO Global Geopark within the IGGP, should the area so wish or should they fail the revalidation process;
- Promoting international cooperation between UNESCO Global Geoparks;
- Providing information at the national level about the global and regional networks of UNESCO Global Geoparks;
- Initiating and supporting strategies and actions for sustainable development in and among UNESCO Global Geoparks.

These Operational Guidelines for UNESCO Global Geoparks represent best practice. Member States through their National Geopark Committees are entitled to formulate additional, more specific guidelines on a national basis to fit a particular national context.

The UNESCO Secretariat will liaise closely with National Geopark Committees and Member State's National Commission for UNESCO or the relevant government body in charge of relations with UNESCO at all stages during the evaluation and revalidation processes of aspiring and existing UNESCO Global Geoparks.

All applications and revalidations must be accompanied by a letter of support from the National Commission for UNESCO or the relevant government body in charge of relations with UNESCO.

4.5 Regional and Global Geopark networks

From the start of the development of the concept, networking has been 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. UNESCO encourages the strengthening of regional Geopark networks and the GGN. UNESCO, inspired by the work of Geopark networks, will continue to offer its support and assistance to such networks, will coordinate capacity-building for UNESCO Global Geoparks and will encourage exchange of best practice between UNESCO Global Geoparks.

5. THE APPLICATION PROCEDURE

5.1 Introduction

An aspiring Global Geopark can apply to UNESCO for designation through a rigorous procedure, the precise details and deadlines of which are available on the UNESCO website.

5.2 Nomination

Ahead of any formal application, any aspiring UNESCO Global Geopark should submit an expression of interest via the official channel as defined by the National Commission for UNESCO

or the government body in charge of relations with UNESCO, involving, if applicable, the National Geoparks Committee.

A comprehensive and carefully formatted application dossier (including supporting material to demonstrate that the area has already been functioning as a *de facto* Global Geopark for at least one year) should be submitted through the official channel as defined by the National Commission for UNESCO or the government body in charge of relations with UNESCO to the UNESCO Secretariat involving, if applicable, the National Geoparks Committee. This should be accompanied by an explicit endorsement of any relevant local and regional authorities and a letter of support from the National Commission for UNESCO or the government body in charge of relations with UNESCO. The UNESCO Secretariat shall involve the main national contact point in all communication with the aspiring Global Geopark, including the findings of the field evaluation mission, the outcome of the decisions of the Council, and the endorsement by the UNESCO Executive Board.

In order to ensure a balanced geographical representation of UNESCO Global Geoparks, the number of “active” applications is limited to two per Member State. An application is considered “active” upon receipt of the dossier by the UNESCO Secretariat and ceases to be active once a final decision is made regarding its designation as a UNESCO Global Geopark, or if the application is suspended. Only applications from UNESCO Member States will be considered for designation as a UNESCO Global Geopark.

5.3 Evaluation

The UNESCO Secretariat will check the completeness of each new application. If incomplete or incorrectly formatted, the UNESCO Secretariat will ask for a revised application. Once an application is considered complete, the UNESCO Secretariat will send the geological section of each new application to IUGS for a desk-top assessment.

At the same time, the Global Geoparks Bureau will assign a maximum of two evaluators to undertake a field mission. The costs of travel and accommodation for the evaluators must be borne by the management body of the applying area. Additional participants to these missions, including representatives of National Geopark Committees, may participate as observers and without a role in the compilation of the mission report. Observers will be responsible for funding their participation in the mission.

Upon completion of the field evaluation mission, a report must be prepared by the evaluators and submitted to the UNESCO Secretariat, which will then make the report available to the Council for review. The report must follow a template prepared by the Council.

Documentation related to a UNESCO Global Geopark application, including the reports of the desk-top assessment and the evaluators, will be made publicly available on the UNESCO website.

5.4 Applications review

Only applications from UNESCO Member States will be considered for evaluation as UNESCO Global Geoparks. As a designation of an intergovernmental organization, applications and revalidations for UNESCO Global Geoparks will be subject to a series of checks to enable Member States to exercise their oversight responsibility:

- (i) At the national level, any application from an aspiring UNESCO Global Geopark must be reviewed and submitted to the UNESCO Secretariat through the official channel as defined by the National Commission for UNESCO or the government body in charge of relations with UNESCO involving the National Geoparks Committee, if applicable.
- (ii) Upon receipt of complete applications, the UNESCO Secretariat will prepare a summary document describing all aspiring UNESCO Global Geopark applications (one

page summary per application including a detailed map) received and make it available online for Member State review in the two working languages for a 3-month grace period.

- (iii) At the annual open meeting of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP), the UNESCO Secretariat will make a brief public presentation describing the applications received from aspiring UNESCO Global Geoparks.
- (iv) In the event that a written objection by a Member State is received concerning a proposed Global Geopark during the periods or events mentioned under (ii) and (iii) above, the nomination will not proceed to scientific evaluation and it will be up to the Member States concerned to seek a resolution to the issue.

5.5 Recommendations and decisions

The Council will review each application, the desk-top assessment of the geological heritage and the field evaluation report on the basis of criteria as explained on the website.

The Council may recommend to accept an application, reject an application or defer it for a maximum of two years to allow for improvements to be made to the quality of the application. In case of deferral, there is no need to repeat the field evaluation during this time.

Decisions of the Council are not open for appeal.

After positive assessment of the applications by the evaluation teams and the decision of the Council, the Bureau will recommend to the Director-General to include an item on the agenda of the Executive Board of UNESCO. This item will propose that the Executive Board endorse the nominations decided upon by the Council. The details of nominations will be contained in an Information Document for the Executive Board.

The UNESCO Secretariat shall notify the applicant and the responsible national authority of the Executive Board decision.

Upon acceptance as a UNESCO Global Geopark, the management body of all new UNESCO Global Geoparks will be asked to sign a legal disclaimer removing UNESCO from any legal or financial responsibilities over the territory of the UNESCO Global Geopark or associated activities within it.

5.6 Revalidation process

In order to ensure the continuing high quality of UNESCO Global Geoparks within the IGGP, including the quality of the management of each UNESCO Global Geopark, the status of each UNESCO Global Geopark shall be subject to a thorough revalidation every 4 years as follows:

- (i) One year prior to the revalidation, a one-page summary of the UNESCO Global Geopark undergoing revalidation shall be submitted to the UNESCO Secretariat, to be checked and forwarded to the Council.
- (ii) A progress report is prepared by the management body of the UNESCO Global Geopark undergoing revalidation and submitted three months prior to the field inspection to the UNESCO Secretariat through the official channel as defined by the National Commission for UNESCO or the government body in charge of relations with UNESCO involving, as applicable, the National Geopark Committees. The reports should comment on actions taken to address recommendations made after a previous revalidation; they must conform to a template prepared by the Council.

- (iii) The UNESCO Global Geoparks Bureau will send up to two evaluators on a mission to revalidate the quality of the UNESCO Global Geopark. All costs associated with this mission will be paid for by the UNESCO Global Geopark that is subject to the revalidation.
- (iv) Additional participants to revalidation missions including representatives of National Geopark Committees may participate as observers and without a role in the compilation of the mission report. Observers will be responsible for funding their own participation in the revalidation mission.
- (v) A report from this mission is submitted to the UNESCO Secretariat for distribution to the Council, to be considered at its annual meeting.
- (vi) If, on the basis of this report, the Council considers that UNESCO Global Geopark continues to fulfil the criteria set-out in Section 3 of these guidelines, in particular that the quality and management of the area have improved or at least continues to be satisfactory since designation or last revalidation, it may decide that the area will continue as a UNESCO Global Geopark for a further four-year period (so-called "green card").
- (vii) If, on the basis of this report, the Council considers that the UNESCO Global Geopark no longer fulfils the criteria, it may decide to inform the management body of the UNESCO Global Geopark to take appropriate steps within a two-year period to ensure that the criteria will be met and maintained. In such instances, the status of the area as UNESCO Global Geopark will be renewed only for a two-year period after which a new revalidation report and a new field mission will be undertaken with the same conditions referred to in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above (so-called "yellow card").
- (viii) Should the UNESCO Global Geopark not fulfil the criteria within two years after receiving a "yellow card", the Council will decide as appropriate that the area concerned should lose its status as a UNESCO Global Geopark and all relevant entitlements (so-called "red card").
- (ix) The Council can revoke the status at any time to any UNESCO Global Geopark if that UNESCO Global Geopark is unable, for whatever reason, to undergo the revalidation process according to the rules specified here or if a UNESCO Global Geopark is in clear breach of the criteria of UNESCO Global Geoparks.
- (x) Should an existing UNESCO Global Geopark wish to change its size, provided that any change amounts to less than 10% of the existing area, then the Council may be informed about the change by a letter through the official channel as defined by the National Commission for UNESCO or the government body in charge of relations with UNESCO to the UNESCO Secretariat involving, if applicable, the National Geoparks Committee outlining the reasons for the change and outlining how the new area still fulfils the criteria for a UNESCO Global Geopark. The Council can approve or reject the change.
- (xi) Should an existing UNESCO Global Geopark wish to change its size, but the proposed change amounts to more than 10% of the existing area, a new application must be made following the procedure described above. The same applies where new international boundaries cross a UNESCO Global Geopark. Such applications are exempt from the restriction on the number of "active" applications per Member State at any one time.
- (xiii) All extensions are subject to the intergovernmental check as described in Section 5.4.

(xiv) Decisions of the Council are not open for appeal.

Should a Member State wish to withdraw a UNESCO Global Geopark, it shall notify the UNESCO Secretariat who will forward the intention to the Council. Upon notification of receipt of the intention by the Secretariat, the UNESCO Global Geopark will then cease to benefit from all relevant entitlements and be free from relevant obligations.

The Criteria and Application Guidelines as part of the Operational Guidelines are subject to change by the General Conference upon the recommendation of the Council.

6. FINANCING

UNESCO's Global Geoparks will be financed primarily from extrabudgetary sources with no additional financial costs to UNESCO.

The GGN will make a voluntary annual contribution to UNESCO equivalent to at least US \$1,000 per Global Geopark to allow UNESCO to promote UNESCO Global Geoparks and to organize, facilitate and support capacity-building activities, especially in regions of the world where none or few UNESCO Global Geoparks exist. These funds will be placed in a UNESCO Special Account.

Additional extrabudgetary fundraising activities to assist with further capacity building will be actively pursued, with the aim to place funds raised also in the Special Account for UNESCO Global Geoparks.

All costs related to evaluation and revalidation missions for two evaluators will be borne by the management body of the applying area. Observers will be responsible for obtaining their own funding to participate in the field mission.

In exceptional circumstances, and for developing countries only, a request may be made to the UNESCO Secretariat for financial assistance to prepare an application dossier and/or the costs of an evaluation mission be covered by UNESCO from extrabudgetary sources. Similarly, and for developing countries only, a request may be made so that the costs of a revalidation mission are covered by GGN or UNESCO from extrabudgetary sources. No UNESCO Global Geopark will be entitled to more than two such requests to UNESCO.

All costs related to the meetings of the Council and the Bureau will be borne by the inviting UNESCO Global Geopark or any other conference organizers. In the event of no such conference coinciding with the annual meeting of the Council, holding the meeting by remote means will be considered. As an exceptional alternative, the Council may opt to have its meeting at UNESCO Headquarters, with costs borne by UNESCO subject to available funds in the Special Account, or the Council and Bureau may choose to defer the meeting.

As the number of UNESCO Global Geoparks rise, so will the level of income to the Special Account on UNESCO Global Geoparks. Furthermore, individual UNESCO Global Geoparks will be encouraged to make further contributions if the income they receive from being a UNESCO Global Geopark allows it. As UNESCO Global Geoparks will continue to fund all evaluation and revalidation missions with which they are concerned, the increased income from greater membership will release more funds for capacity-building. Furthermore, as the number of UNESCO Global Geoparks grows, more professional experts will fulfil the criteria for joining the Evaluation Team, which means a continuing and growing supply of experts to undertake evaluation and revalidation missions.

7. SECRETARIAT

UNESCO shall act as the Secretariat for UNESCO Global Geoparks and be responsible for its functioning and promotion. The UNESCO Secretariat shall manage the applications process of aspiring UNESCO Global Geoparks and the revalidation process of existing UNESCO Global

Geoparks. The UNESCO Secretariat shall liaise with IUGS and other organizations, as appropriate, to obtain independent, desk-top scientific assessments. The UNESCO Secretariat shall liaise with GGN and other organizations, as appropriate, to obtain independent, field evaluations. The UNESCO Secretariat shall prepare the agenda and the documentation of the Bureau and Council meetings and shall ensure follow up to their recommendations, including preparing the appropriate documents for meetings of UNESCO's Executive Board as outlined in Sections 4 and 5. The UNESCO Secretariat shall liaise with individual UNESCO Global Geoparks to facilitate activities towards sustainable development and international cooperation.

The UNESCO Secretariat shall keep UNESCO Global Geoparks, Member States, National Commissions for UNESCO, National Geopark Committees and the public informed of the activities of UNESCO Global Geoparks, individually and as a network, focusing on best practice with regard to UNESCO's objectives. This will include updating a list of UNESCO Global Geoparks published on the UNESCO website and regular reporting to the UNESCO governing bodies.

8. CAPACITY-BUILDING

Networking and balanced geographical representation across all Member States are fundamental principles of Global Geoparks. Recognizing the very strong role networking has played in the success of Global Geoparks and recognizing the valuable role it plays in facilitating the sharing of experience, formation of joint initiatives and projects and the highly significant role it plays in capacity-building, UNESCO through its IGGP will encourage the strengthening of regional networks and of the GGN.

It is through working with these networks that the IGGP can fulfil its role in capacity-building at regional and national levels for UNESCO Global Geoparks, aspiring Geoparks and any other interested Member States, especially in those areas of the world where few or none exist. Specifically, UNESCO will seek to support at least one annual regional workshop for capacity-building in under-represented regions. This will be facilitated using funds in the Special Account for UNESCO Global Geoparks. Additionally, the IGGP will play an active role in nurturing partnerships and the sharing of best practice between existing UNESCO Global Geoparks and aspiring Global Geoparks and, where possible, help fund an exchange of expertise between them. In addition, the IGGP will seek to support one annual training course for new members of GGN's evaluator roster.

The IGGP may also operate or support other training courses, conferences and workshops relevant to the UNESCO Global Geoparks on a case-by-case basis and if sufficient funds exist. These initiatives may be organized in collaboration with relevant public or private organizations.

The IGGP will investigate the establishment of a web-based tool to document and exchange experiences and best practice of the Global Geopark community.



11 May 2016

Ref : SC/EES/EGR/IGCP/16/31

Subject :CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: UNESCO and IUGS are looking for new members to join the Council of the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP)

Dear Sir / Madam,

The International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) is a 45-year long joint-venture between UNESCO and the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). The IGCP has long been recognized globally amongst geoscientists as one of the most successful models for promoting international scientific cooperation in geosciences for individuals sharing a global vision for research. The programme continues to provide opportunities for strong collaboration, capacity building for developing countries and recognition by international peers.

The purpose of this call is to invite nominations for six new candidates to become member of the IGCP Council. Please find herewith the details on the organization and on the Terms of Reference of the IGCP Council members, including the new IGCP Council Application Form. All nominated candidates must complete this form digitally, include a digital copy of their CV (specify publication record, international collaboration and other related activities), a list of their 10 most important publications during the last 10 years and a motivation letter. All documents should be provided in English. This information should be sent directly to the IGCP Secretariat in UNESCO.

A number of these experts, appointed mutually by the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the IUGS, will be invited by UNESCO and IUGS to join the new IGCP Council as specialists to take up their reviewer tasks according to the IGCP Council's Terms of Reference. The IGCP Council members' tasks will be to assess the annual progress of existing IGCP projects as provided in their annual reports and also review several new project proposals for future funding (usually approximately 6-10 per year). For the current call, five members of the IGCP Council will each cover one of the following themes of Earth Resources, Global Change, Geohazards, Hydrogeology and Geodynamic. A sixth member will act as Chairperson of the Council. Within the IGCP Council, each theme is backed-up by a group of 8 to 10 experts, who assists their respective theme leader.

Ahead of the annual IGCP Council meeting in Paris (France), these Council members will be required to compile the project evaluations and responses of the Scientific Board members in their own group. During the annual IGCP Council meeting, the IGCP Council members will discuss these compiled responses and comments. 50% of the IGCP

1/2

Council members will be replaced every two years, ensuring a dynamic IGCP Council and allowing many scientists to participate in the annual IGCP Council meeting in Paris (France).

If you are aware of excellent scientists, who have an exemplary track record in a particular field of research and a passion for international collaboration, please suggest to them that they apply to join the IGCP Council. There is no limit to the number of nominations an organization can submit. We especially encourage nominations from female researchers or researchers based in African, Asian or Latin-American countries.

On behalf of UNESCO and IUGS we thank you in advance for your cooperation in keeping IGCP alive and functioning at the highest of scientific levels.

Accept, Sir/Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Patrick Mc Keever
IGCP Secretary



Roland Oberhänsli
IUGS President

Enc.: - Terms of reference for the IGCP Council members
- IGCP Council member application form



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE PROGRAMME (IGCP) COUNCIL:

What is the IGCP?

The International Geoscience Programme (IGCP) is a joint endeavour between UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and IUGS (International Union of Geological Sciences), within the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme of UNESCO (IGGP).

The primary aims of IGCP are to facilitate international collaboration amongst scientists from around the world in research on geological problems, particularly between those individuals from more industrialized and those from developing countries or, increasingly, between scientists from developing countries. Through long-term joint research efforts, meetings, field trips, and workshops, IGCP aims to promote the use of geosciences in global issues including, but not limited to, sustainable development, the health and safety of humanity and the reduction of the adverse effects of natural disasters and resource extraction.

Since its creation in 1972, IGCP has supported 360 projects in about 150 countries. IGCP provides geoscientific projects with seed money, typically between US\$ 5,000 and 10,000 per year for a maximum duration of five years. The financial support covers part of the costs of organizing and managing research, meetings and workshops related to the project and is also meant to facilitate participation by scientists from developing countries.

IGCP has proven to be a very successful and cost-effective way of promoting sustainable development by enhancing geoscientific knowledge and expertise in developing countries.

IGCP projects must meet the following criteria:

- Focus on high-quality science relevant to the scientific objectives of the IGCP;
- Meet a need of international importance and societal relevance;
- Emphasize interdisciplinary cooperation;
- Constitute international participation including scientists from developing countries;
- Demonstrate potential for both long-term and short-term geoscientific and/or societal benefits;
- Include capacity building workshops or activities and/or educational trainings, especially focused towards young scientists and scientists from the developing world;
- Explicitly acknowledge the sponsorship of UNESCO, IUGS, and IGCP; and,
- Promote global geoscience visibility, for example, through the publication of scientific results using internationally recognized scientific journals, but also other forms of more informal media (e.g. website, TV programs, exhibits, public briefings for decision makers),
- A report summarizing the scientific highlights and achievements in EPISODES after 3 years

More information on IGCP can be found online at:

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/international-geoscience-programme/>

TERMS OF REFERENCE

In accordance with the [Statutes of the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme \(IGGP\)](#) (see Part A, Article 2.2) and the [Operational Guidelines of the International Geoscience Programme \(IGCP\)](#) (see Article 5.2), the six ordinary members of the IGCP Council shall be appointed by mutual agreement of the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of IUGS.

Council composition

The IGCP Council shall be composed of six ordinary members, with the right to vote, as well as the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the IUGS or their representatives who shall be *ex officio* members of the IGCP Council without the right to vote.

Profile of the Members of the IGCP Council

IGCP Council members shall be high-profile experts chosen for their proven experience, scientific or professional qualifications in relevant fields, taking into account an equitable geographical distribution and gender equality. They shall serve in a personal capacity, not as representatives of their respective States or any other affiliated entities. They will be required to ensure that they have no conflict of interest and that they will not seek or accept instructions from governments or other authorities.

Council Members must fulfil at least three of the criteria below:

- Hold a PhD in Earth sciences
- Have a proven exemplary track record in a particular field of research and still be actively doing research
- Be considered a high-level expert in a particular field
- Have a proven record of international scientific collaborations

Term of office

Ordinary members of the IGCP Council shall be appointed for a term of four years, renewable once. Every two years, half the membership of the IGCP Council shall be renewed. When appointing the initial members of the IGCP Council, the Director-General of UNESCO shall indicate those whose initial term shall expire after two years.

Responsibilities of an IGCP Council member

As a member of the IGCP Council, you and your respective team members on the IGCP Council assisted by the members of the Scientific Board* will need to assess the progress of about half a dozen existing projects as provided in their annual reports and also critique several new project proposals for future funding. For the current call, five members of the IGCP Council will cover each one of the following themes: Earth Resources, Global Change, Geohazards, Hydrogeology, and Geodynamic. Ahead of the annual IGCP Council meeting, you will be required to compile the project evaluations and responses by the Scientific Board members in your own thematic group.

* *Scientific Board: evaluates project proposals and annual reports of active projects in terms of their scientific merit, their financial needs, their economic and social interest and their appropriateness to the general scope of IGCP and to make recommendations concerning the proposals and projects to the IGCP Council.*

Subsequently, you will have the chance to participate in the annual IGCP Council Meeting in Paris (France), where the IGCP Council members will discuss the compiled responses and comments. The Council members must be ready to dedicate time to travel to the Council meeting and study the many documents related to the IGCP projects. Council meetings are held in English therefore a good knowledge of the English language would also be required.

IGCP Council members are expected to develop and implement fundraising activities to increase the budget of IGCP and consequently improve and enlarge the possibilities of the IGCP project seed funding.

Council sessions

The annual session of the IGCP Council will be held in Paris during January-February. After the appointment of new members, the Council will begin the subsequent ordinary sessions electing a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and a Rapporteur who shall remain in office for two years.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

The following documents should be sent directly to the IGCP Secretariat in UNESCO. The language of all documents shall be English.

- Completed nomination form and declaration on the respect of the IGCP Statutes, IGCP Operational Guidelines as well as on the fact there are no conflict of interest
- Detailed CV (including a complete publication list and a list of research projects in which the candidate is/has been involved for the last 5 years)
- A list of your 10 most important publications during the 10 last years
- Cover letter explaining motivation and added value of the candidate to the IGCP Council

**UNESCO and
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

IGCP Council Application Form



NOMINATED CANDIDATE INFORMATION

Personal Information:

Title:	First name:
Surname:	Middle name:
Birth date:	Gender:
Affiliation:	
Office tel:	Fax:
Email:	
Work address:	
City/Town:	Postal code/Zip code:
Country:	Nationality:

Please select which IGCP main theme best represents the candidate's specialisation:

- 1) Earth Resources: Sustaining our Society
 - 2) Global Change: Evidence from the Geological Record
 - 3) Geohazards: Mitigating the Risks
 - 4) Hydrogeology: Geoscience of the Water Cycle
 - 5) Geodynamic: Control of our Environment
-

NOMINATOR INFORMATION

- Self-nomination
- Nomination by current IGCP Council or Scientific Board member
- Nomination by IGCP and/or IUGS National Committee
- Nomination by other

Nominating Organisation:

Country:	Contact Email:
Contact Name:	Tel Number:

By signing this document, I, the IGCP Council member candidate, confirm that:

1. I have taken note of and will respect the Statutes of the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP), the Operational Guidelines for IGCP in my capacity as a member of the IGCP Council.
2. I do not have any kind of conflict of interest related to the mandate and duties of being a member of the IGCP Council.

Signature

Place and Date

Please send your completed application form no later than 15 June 2016 to the IGCP Secretariat (Ms Margarete Patzak, m.patzak@unesco.org, and Ms Katrien Heirman, ka.heirman@unesco.org) accompanied by your detailed Curriculum Vitae (CV), a list of your 10 most important publications during the 10 last years and a motivation letter.

INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE PROGRAMME (IGCP)

IGCP Council Candidate's Specialisations

Please select a maximum of five (5) categories which best reflect your area(s) of expertise within geoscience.

Geology

- General Geology
- Archeological Geology
- Environmental Geology
- Geomorphology
- Glacial Geology
- Marine Geology
- Mineralogy/Crystallography
- Paleolimnology
- Petroleum Geology
- Igneous Petrology
- Metamorphic Petrology
- Sedimentary Petrology
- Sedimentology
- Stratigraphy
- Structural Geology
- Tectonics
- Volcanology
- Mathematical Geology
- Medical Geology
- History of Geology
- Other

Other

- General Earth Sciences
- Atmospheric Sciences
- Earth Science Education
- Physical Geography
- Glaciology
- Ocean Engineering/Mining
- Deep Earth
- Remote Sensing
- Meteorology
- Material Science
- Land Use/Urban Geology
- Geographic Information Systems
- Outreach/Communication
- Geological Heritage
- Other

Geochemistry

- General Geochemistry
- Analytical Geochemistry
- Experimental Petrology
- Exploration Geochemistry
- Geochronology Radioisotopes
- Low-temperature Geochemistry
- Marine Geochemistry
- Organic Geochemistry
- Stable Isotopes
- Aqueous Geochemistry
- Trace Element Distribution
- Other

Geophysics

- General Geophysics
- Experimental Geophysics
- Exploration Geophysics
- Geodesy
- Geomagnetism/Paleomagnetism
- Gravity
- Heat Flow
- Seismology
- Marine Geophysics
- Other

Paleontology

- General Paleontology
- Paleostratigraphy
- Micropaleontology
- Paleobotany
- Palynology
- Quantitative Paleontology
- Vertebrate Paleontology
- Invertebrate Paleontology
- Geobiology
- Other

Planetology

- General Planetology
- Cosmochemistry
- Extraterrestrial Geology
- Extraterrestrial Geophysics
- Comparative Planetology
- Astrobiology
- Meteorites and Tektites
- Other

Energy

- Oil/Gas
- Hydrocarbons
- Fossil Energy
- Nuclear Energy
- Sustainable Energy
- Other

Economic Geology

- General Economic Geology
- Coal
- Metals
- Non-Metals
- Rare Earth Elements
- Other

Hydrology

- General Hydrology
- General Water/Hydrogeology
- Geohydrology
- Quantitative Hydrology
- Surface Waters
- Other

Hazards

- Landslides
- Volcanoes
- Tsunamis
- Floods
- Earthquakes
- Neotectonics
- Paleoseismology
- Nuclear Explosion Monitoring
- Other

Soil Science

- Soil Physics/Hydrology
- Soil Chemistry/Mineralogy
- Pedology/Classification/Morphology
- Forest Soils/Rangelands/Wetlands
- Soil Biology/Biochemistry
- Paleopedology/Archaeology
- Other

Engineering Geology

- General Engineering Geology
- Earthquake Engineering
- Mining Tech/Extractive Metallurgy
- Mining Engineering
- Petroleum Engineering
- Rock Mechanics
- Other

Climate Change

- Carbon Sequestration
- Greenhouse Gases
- Paleoclimatology
- Paleobiology
- Paleoecology
- Climate Change Tectonics
- Other

Sustainable Development

- Sustainable Geology
- Sustainable Quarrying
- Sustainable Mine Development
- Sustainable Mineral Resources
- Sustainable Resource Development
- Other

Oceanography

- General Oceanography
- Biological Oceanography
- Chemical Oceanography
- Geological Oceanography
- Physical Oceanography
- Shore and Near-shore Processes
- Other

IGCP Italian Report
is a publication of the
National CNR-IUGS-IGCP
Committee of Italy. The
Committee is supported
by the National Research
Council of Italy -
International Relations
Office



CNR-IUGS-IGCP Italian National Committee

Dr. Marco AMANTI
Dipartimento Difesa del Suolo/Servizio Geologico d'Italia
ISPRA - Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale
Via Curtatone 3 - 00185 Roma
E-mail: marcoamanti@isprambiente.it

Prof. Attilio C. BORIANI
Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra
Università degli Studi di Milano
Via Botticelli, 23 - 20133 Milano
E-mail: Attilio.Boriani@unimi.it

Prof. William CAVAZZA (Chair)
Dipartimento di Scienze, Biologiche, Geologiche e Ambientali
Università di Bologna
Piazza Porta San Donato 1 - 40126 Bologna
E-mail: william.cavazza@unibo.it

Dott.ssa Daniela DI BUCCI
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile
Ufficio III – Rischio sismico e vulcanico
Via Vitorchiano 2, 00189 Roma
E-mail: daniela.dibucci@protezionecivile.it

Prof. Carlo DOGLIONI
Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra
Università "La Sapienza"
Piazzale Aldo Moro 5 - 00185 Roma
E-mail: carlo.doglioni@uniroma1.it

Dott. Massimo FREZZOTTI
ENEA
Via Anguillarese 301
Santa Maria di Galeria, 00123 Roma
E-mail: massimo.frezzotti@enea.it

Dott. Biagio GIACCIO
CNR - Istituto di Geologia Ambientale e Geoingegneria
Via Salaria km 29,300
00015 Montelibretti RM
E-mail: biagio.giaccio@igag.cnr

Prof.ssa Isabella RAFFI
Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Geologia
Università "G. d'Annunzio" di Chieti-Pescara
via dei Vestini 31 - 66013 Chieti Scalo
E-mail: raffi@unich.it

Dr. Fabio TRINCARDI
CNR - Istituto di Scienze Marine
Arsenale – Tesa 104 – Castello 2737/F - Venezia
E-Mail: fabio.trincardi@bo.ismar.cnr.it

Dott. Gianluca VALENSISE
Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia
Via di Vigna Murata 605
00143 Roma
E-mail: gianluca.valensise@ingv.it

A Reminder:

If you participate in an IGCP Project do not forget to submit a short report by December 15th, 2016, to be included in the next issue of the IGCP Italian Report. The report should be <1,500 words long and should include the following information:

- number, title and duration of project;
- leader(s) and affiliation(s);
- name and affiliation of Italian correspondent;
- description of Italian involvement in the project during the year 2016 (including research interests and results, participation and organization of meetings, etc.);
- publications authored by Italian participants during the year 2016.