



# **GREEN LIST STANDARD VERSION 1.1**

## **CALIFORNIA EAGL ADAPTATION**

**OCTOBER 23, 2018**

IUCN GL Standard Version 1.1\_Cal EAGL Adaptation\_Oct23\_2018

Criteria No.	Title	Criteria Description	Indicator No.	Generic Indicator	Sample Means of Verification (additional ones can be added directly here in a different colour)	Notes	Adapted Indicator text if applicable	Brief justification for adaptation (1-3 sentences)
KEY: Blue = indicators to be met during Application Phase, Green = indicators to be met during Candidate Phase, <b>Bold italic = adaptations made by California EAGL</b>								
GLS-V1.1-1.1	GUARANTEE LEGITIMACY AND VOICE	There are clearly defined, legitimate equitable and functional governance arrangements, in which the interests of civil society, rights-holders and stakeholders, are fairly represented and addressed, including those relating to the establishment or designation of the site.	GLS-V1.1-1.1.1	The site's governance structure is clearly defined and documented and in accordance with relevant national or regional government, jurisdiction or recognised authority specifications	Foundational documents - including California State Constitution, laws and regulations - or relevant rules pertaining to governance structure.		The governance structures of the network and its sites are clearly defined and documented and in accordance with relevant national or regional government, jurisdiction or recognised authority specifications	PREAMBLE: The MPA Network is under the jurisdiction of the State of California and has one main governance structure. The MPA network is composed of 124 individual sites.  The indicators have been adapted to assess the network as a whole, as well as its component sites. The changes reflect that intent.  For our purposes we have adopted the IUCN definition of MPA Network defined in Lafolley et al. 2008, in addition to IUCN's definition of a PA for the network's component sites.
			GLS-V1.1-1.1.2	The site's and local governance structures and mechanisms provide civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders with appropriate opportunities to participate in management planning, processes and actions	Foundational and current operational documents explaining governance structure and mechanisms for interaction.		The governance structures, mechanisms, plans and local partnerships of the network and its sites provide civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders with appropriate opportunities to participate in management planning, processes and actions	"Local governance" is removed. "Site" is replaced by "network and its sites". The relevant management authority is the State, which provides just one structure of governance. We added 'partnerships' because they are critical in facilitating stakeholder involvement.
			GLS-V1.1-1.1.3	The site's and local governance structures and mechanisms recognise the legitimate rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Documentation of formal or informal relationships/agreements and regulations and approved proceedings of meetings with California Indian tribal entities	Guidance on Indigenous rights is contained in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	The governance structures and mechanisms of the network and its sites recognise the rights of Indigenous Peoples	"Legitimate" removed because it is either a right or not a right. "Local communities" removed because communities as entities do not have special rights as compared to the general population.
			GLS-V1.1-1.1.4	Rights-holders and stakeholders are effectively involved in decision-making and the adaptive management of the site.	Clear identification of rights-holders and stakeholders Documentation of discussion and meetings with rights-holders and stakeholders Documentation of discussion and meetings with Collaboratives	Effective involvement' is a judgement call that will be made by the EAGL	Rights-holders and stakeholders are effectively involved in decision-making and the adaptive management of the network and its sites	
			GLS-V1.1-1.1.5	Governance arrangements help advance gender equity in relation to management of the site.	Documentation of formal or informal relationships/agreements with relevant groups Documented evidence of efforts to improve and maintain diversity and equity through governance and decision-making structures, management and employment programmes, employment records, and regulations	Governance arrangements help advance gender equity in and around the site.	Governance arrangements help advance diversity, inclusion, and equity (including gender equity), in relation to management of the network and its sites	Diversity and inclusion were added because gender is only one type of equity that needs to be addressed. (Reference: California Civil Rights Act)
			GLS-V1.1-1.1.6	The defined governance structures and mechanisms are accepted by major constituents (civil society, rights-holders and stakeholders), reflecting the governance category of the site	Documentation of formal or informal relationships/agreements between major constituent groups Documentation of discussions with constituent groups		The defined governance structures and mechanisms are accepted by major constituents (civil society, rights-holders and stakeholders), reflecting the governance category of the network and its sites.	We assume that mechanisms include management and other plans as well.
GLS-V1.1-1.2	ACHIEVE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	Governance arrangements and decision-making processes are transparent and appropriately communicated, and responsibilities for implementation are clear, including a readily accessible process to identify, hear and resolve complaints, disputes, or grievances.	GLS-V1.1-1.2.1	The governance structures and key documents on management are readily accessible to civil society in an easily understandable format. Key documents include the site's management plan or equivalent, relevant subsidiary plans and other key direction documents	Confirmation of public accessibility of the listed documents, records and other information		The governance structures and key documents on management are readily accessible to civil society in an easily understandable format. Key documents include the management plan or equivalent, relevant subsidiary plans and other key direction documents for the network and its sites	Note that 'civil society' is interpreted as the public in California
			GLS-V1.1-1.2.2	Where a formal decision-making body exists, the current membership of the body is publically available and procedures for establishment and membership of the body are publically accessible, or: Where there is no decision making body appointed, the names and contact details of formal decision makers such as a Minister or Agency Director are publically accessible	Confirmation of public availability of the current membership of any decision-making body for the network. Confirmation of public accessibility of the relevant details		The current membership of the formal decision-making bodies for the network and its sites are publically available and procedures for establishment and membership of the bodies are publically accessible	
			GLS-V1.1-1.2.3	The outcomes of discussions by decision-making bodies or decision-makers in relation to issues raised by civil society, rights-holders and stakeholders are publically available	Assessments and reports confirming there is appropriate, clear and regular communication of decisions from decision-making bodies or decision-makers	There may be cases where public availability of some discussions is not appropriate, especially in relation to cultural heritage measures	The outcomes of discussions by decision-making bodies or decision-makers, for the network and its sites, in relation to issues raised by civil society, rights-holders and stakeholders, are publically available	

			GLS-V1.1-1.2.4	A readily accessible process to identify, hear and resolve complaints, disputes or grievances related to the governance or management of the site is in place	Assessments and reports, endorsed by stakeholders, confirming there is an appropriate process in place		A readily accessible process to identify, hear and resolve complaints, disputes or grievances related to the governance or management of the network <b>and its sites</b> is in place	
GLS-V1.1-1.3	ENABLE GOVERNANCE VITALITY AND CAPACITY TO RESPOND ADAPTIVELY	Planning and management draws on the best available knowledge of the social and ecological context of the area, using an adaptive management framework that anticipates, learns from and responds to change in its decision-making.	GLS-V1.1-1.3.1	Procedures are in place to ensure that results from monitoring, evaluation and consultation are used to inform management and planning processes including the establishment of goals and objectives	Ongoing monitoring reports with recommendations on corrective management actions Documentation of procedures for connecting monitoring and evaluation	There may be cases where some monitoring information should not be public, such as location of endangered species or cultural heritage matters	Procedures are in place to ensure that results from monitoring, evaluation and consultation are used to inform management and planning processes including the establishment of goals and objectives <b>for the network and its sites</b>	
			GLS-V1.1-1.3.2	Planning and decision-making recognises relevant conditions, issues and goals at national and regional scales that impact the protected area	Documentation of planning processes		Planning and decision-making recognises relevant conditions, issues and goals at <b>global</b> , national and regional scales that impact the <b>network and its sites</b>	"Global" is added because ocean processes occur at a global level
			GLS-V1.1-1.3.3	Planning and management processes draw on multiple knowledge sources (scientific, experiential, local and traditional knowledge)	Documentation of planning processes clearly demonstrating knowledge sources and how they are sourced and used in decision-making processes		Planning and management processes draw on multiple knowledge sources (scientific, experiential, local and indigenous traditional knowledge)	IUCN Resolutions 95 and 75
			GLS-V1.1-1.3.4	The site has, where relevant, considered historical changes and future projections in social, ecological and climate conditions	Documents and references used for planning processes Considerations included in management plan or equivalent		The <b>network and its sites have</b> , where relevant, considered historical changes and future projections in social, ecological and climate conditions	
GLS-V1.1-2.1	IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND MAJOR SITE VALUES	The site's major values for conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values are identified and understood.	GLS-V1.1-2.1.1	The site meets the IUCN definition of a Protected Area and/or is recognised as a 'Conserved Area'	Foundational documents or equivalent Documented consultation with network management Reference to IUCN definition of a Marine Protected Area Network (Laffoley et al., 2008)	Foundational documents are the baseline documents used to manage the site, including management plans, systems plans, legislation, protected areas framework documents, etc.	<b>The network meets the IUCN definition of a Marine Protected Area Network (Laffoley et al. 2008), and each site in the network meets the IUCN definition of a Protected Area</b>	All 124 individual sites that make up the California MPA Network will meet the IUCN definition of Protected Area but they are recognised, dedicated, and managed as a network to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. MPA Network definition (Laffoley et al. 2008).
			GLS-V1.1-2.1.2	The site has been listed and correctly assigned one of the six IUCN Protected Area management categories, or has been listed as an 'Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measure', and been assigned one of the four IUCN governance types in the United Nations Environment Program / World Conservation Monitoring Centre World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	Reference to the UN Environment Centre World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), with all data fields completed, accessible through the Protected Planet® portal	Sites not formally listed as Protected Areas under the formal WDPA dataset can be included by WCMC as a 'Conserved Area' category, for example as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, or as 'Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures'. The four governance types can be found in IUCN Governance of Protected Areas: from Understanding to Action, Best Practice Protected Areas Guideline Series No. 20	<b>Each site in the network (and the network as a whole, if applicable) has been listed and correctly assigned one of the six IUCN Protected Area management categories, or has been listed as an 'Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measure', and been assigned one of the four IUCN governance types in the United Nations Environment Program / World Conservation Monitoring Centre World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)</b>	
			GLS-V1.1-2.1.3	The site has a current management plan or equivalent that is used to guide management priorities and activities	Management plan or equivalent Work programs and activities indicating conformity with management plan objectives and priorities		<b>The network and its sites have a current management plan or equivalent that is used to guide management priorities and activities</b>	
			GLS-V1.1-2.1.4	The major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values of the site are clearly identified and understood	Foundational documents or equivalent Management plan or equivalent Scientific research papers Related databases Reports on indigenous traditional and local knowledge, as appropriate Feedback from stakeholders		The major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values are clearly identified and understood <b>for the network and its sites</b>	This EAGL's interpretation of "understood" is: understood to the extent of current scientific and cultural knowledge.
GLS-V1.1-2.2	DESIGN FOR LONG-TERM CONSERVATION OF MAJOR SITE VALUES	The design of the site in its landscape/seascape context support long-term maintenance of the major site values.	GLS-V1.1-2.2.1	The designated site is large enough and sufficiently connected to other habitats or ecosystems to achieve the goals and objectives for the site's significant values for nature conservation	Management planning documentation including maps Consultation with relevant management entities References to scientific research justifying conclusions Consultation with relevant experts		The designated <b>network, as composed of its individual sites</b> , is large enough and sufficiently connected to other habitats or ecosystems to achieve the goals and objectives for the <b>network's</b> significant values for nature conservation	
			GLS-V1.1-2.2.2	The site is part of an identified conservation network which is designed to meet goals of representation, replication, connectivity and resilience	Management planning documentation including maps Site system plan or gap analysis Consultation with relevant management entities		The <b>network, together with adjacent managed areas</b> , is designed to meet goals of representation, replication, connectivity and resilience	

			GLS-V1.1-2.3.3	<p>Where a major site value is 'ecological integrity':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site contains an assemblage of native species and ecosystem types that is characteristic of the region, with intact ecological processes and trophic systems</li> <li>The site is large enough and sufficiently well connected to sustain a viable species population and ecosystem processes in the long term</li> </ul> <p>Where a major site value is the conservation of a species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site contains the full range of habitats required to sustain a viable population of the species or the ecological community in the long term, taking account of all relevant aspects of the species' life cycle (e.g. breeding areas, wintering grounds, safe migration routes)</li> <li>The site is large enough and sufficiently well connected to sustain a viable population of the species in the long term</li> <li>Or, where the species range is too large to be protected within one designated area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The site is designed to protect one or more critical life history stage for a species. e.g. feeding, breeding, resting, migratory path / bottleneck</li> <li>b) The site contains sufficient areas of the key habitats that support the critical life history stage of the species</li> <li>c) The site is sufficiently well connected to other protected or managed areas that contain habitats the species needs to complete its life history</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Maps of sites and surrounding areas Management planning documentation Consultation with relevant management entities References to scientific research justifying conclusions Specific research projects on species and/or ecosystem types Consultation with relevant experts</p>	<p>Where a major value <b>of the network and its sites</b> is 'ecological integrity':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Each site within the network</b> contains an assemblage of native species and ecosystem types that <b>are</b> characteristic of the region, with intact ecological processes and trophic systems</li> <li>The <b>network</b> is large enough and <b>the sites within it are</b> sufficiently well connected to sustain viable species <b>populations</b> and ecosystem processes in the long term</li> </ul> <p>Where a major <b>value of the network and its sites</b> is the conservation of a species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>network</b> contains the full range of habitats required to sustain a viable population of the species or the ecological community in the long term, taking account of all relevant aspects of the species' life cycle (e.g. breeding areas, wintering grounds, safe migration routes)</li> <li>The <b>network</b> is large enough and <b>the sites within it are</b> sufficiently well connected to sustain a viable population of the species in the long term</li> <li>Or, where the species range is too large to be protected within the designated <b>network</b> area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Sites within the network are</b> designed to protect one or more critical life history stages for a species. e.g. feeding, breeding, resting, migratory path / bottleneck b) The <b>sites within the network</b> contain sufficient areas of the key habitats that support the critical life history stage of the species c) The <b>sites within the network are</b> sufficiently well connected to other protected or managed areas that contain habitats the species needs to complete its life history</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
GLS-V1.1-2.3	UNDERSTAND THREATS AND CHALLENGES TO MAJOR SITE VALUES	Threats and challenges to major site values are described and understood in sufficient detail to enable effective planning and management to address them.	GLS-V1.1-2.3.1	Major current and potential threats to major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values of the site are identified, understood and documented, and their location, extent and severity described in sufficient detail to enable effective planning and management to address them	Management plan or equivalent listing threats for each major value Documentation of consultation with relevant experts Documented method and process for identifying threats		Major current and potential threats to major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values of the <b>network and its sites</b> are identified, understood and documented, and their location, extent and severity described in sufficient detail to enable effective planning and management to address them	
			GLS-V1.1-2.3.2	The likely impact of climate change on the major site values has been assessed, understood and documented	Management plan or equivalent documenting climate change threats Consultation with relevant communities and experts Scientific publications		The likely impact of climate change on the major <b>network and</b> site values <b>have</b> been assessed, understood and documented	This EAGL's interpretation of "understood" is: understood to the extent of current scientific and cultural knowledge.
GLS-V1.1-2.4	UNDERSTAND THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT	The social and economic context of the site including the positive and negative social and economic impacts of the way it is managed is understood and reflected in management goals and objectives.	GLS-V1.1-2.4.1	The social and economic characteristics of the region that may be affected (positively or negatively) by the site's designation and / or current management have been identified and the location, extent and severity of impact of the site on social and economic characteristics have been described in the management plan or equivalent	Social and economic impact report(s), assessments Consultation with relevant management entities Consultation with affected parties Consultation with relevant experts Management plan or equivalent		The social and economic characteristics of the region that may be affected (positively or negatively) by the designation and / or current management of the <b>network and its sites</b> have been identified and the location, extent and severity of impact of the <b>network and its sites</b> on social and economic characteristics have been described in the management plan or equivalent	
			GLS-V1.1-2.4.2	The social and economic benefits and impacts have been considered in the development of management goals and objectives for the site in the management plan or equivalent	Assessment that benefits and impacts have been considered in the management plan or equivalent Consultation with appropriate representatives of potentially affected rights-holders and other stakeholders		The social and economic benefits and impacts have been considered in the development of management goals and objectives for the <b>network and its sites</b> in the management plan or equivalent	

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GLS-V1.1-3.1	DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	<p>The site has a long-term strategy that provides a clear explanation of the overall goals and objectives of management (explicitly including the conservation of the site's major values and achievement of its social and economic goals and objectives). This is reflected in an up-to-date management plan or its functional equivalent.</p> <p>There are clear and appropriate management directions: strategies and actions specified in plans, policies and procedures are appropriate and sufficient to achieve the planned goals and objectives for the site.</p> <p>There is adequate capacity to manage the site effectively: strategies are supported by adequate financial and human resources, adequate staff competency, capacity development and training; appropriate access to equipment and adequate infrastructure; and measures are in place to deal with critical shortfalls.</p>	GLS-V1.1-3.1.1	The site has a current management plan or functional equivalent which includes: a) the goals and objectives for management of the natural values and social and / or economic objectives (where relevant) identified in Component 2 b) the management strategies and activities to achieve these goals over the long term and an indication of the activities that are allowed or prohibited in the site and any zoning or temporal / spatial restrictions on access to or use of the site	Management plan or functional equivalent Evidence of consultation processes Formal approval of the management plan or equivalent	The <b>network and its sites have</b> a current management plan or functional equivalent which includes: a) the goals and objectives for management of the natural values and social and / or economic objectives (where relevant) identified in Component 2 b) the management strategies and activities to achieve these goals over the long term and an indication of the activities that are allowed or prohibited in the site and any zoning or temporal / spatial restrictions on access to or use of the site	The management plan should also document major natural values and associated ecosystem services and cultural values (2.1), and threats to these values (2.3) and the likely impact of climate change on values (2.4)
			GLS-V1.1-3.1.2	The site can demonstrate that management activities and regulations are being implemented and are consistent with the management plan (or equivalent)	Annual work plan or equivalent Consultation with site management	The <b>network and its sites</b> can demonstrate that management activities and regulations are being implemented and are consistent with the management plan (or equivalent)	
			GLS-V1.1-3.1.3	Adequate, functional and safe equipment and infrastructure is available and accessible to staff as appropriate to manage the site	Documentation which may include photos, maintenance schedules for major equipment, visual inspections, etc.	Adequate, functional and safe equipment and infrastructure is available and accessible to staff as appropriate to manage the <b>sites</b>	
			GLS-V1.1-3.1.4	The site has adequate numbers of appropriately trained staff, led by an effective management team, to implement all aspects of its management plan in the long term	Staff organisational chart and documents Discussion with staff and local knowledgeable experts	The <b>network and its sites</b> have adequate numbers of appropriately trained staff, led by an effective management team, to implement all aspects of its management plan in the long term	
			GLS-V1.1-3.1.5	Management efforts support equity, including gender equity, related to site management.	Staff organisational chart and documents Reports or information on implementation of annual work plans Discussion with staff and local knowledgeable experts	Management efforts support <b>diversity, inclusion, and equity (including gender equity)</b> , related to site management.	
			GLS-V1.1-3.1.6	Financial constraints are not threatening the capacity of management to achieve the site's objectives	Reports or information on implementation of annual work programs Discussion with staff and local knowledgeable experts	Financial constraints are not threatening the capacity of management to achieve the <b>network's</b> objectives	The funding for management of the network and its sites is allocated through the state for the network as a whole; the mandate for the state agency is to manage the MPA sites as a network.
GLS-V1.1-3.2	MANAGE ECOLOGICAL CONDITION	The site can clearly demonstrate that ecological attributes and processes are being managed to maintain the area's significant natural values with associated ecosystem services and cultural values	GLS-V1.1-3.2.1	Strategies and actions to maintain ecological attributes and processes (including natural disturbances) to maintain or enhance the site's significant values are identified and implemented	Relevant regional strategies Management plan or equivalent Annual work plan or equivalent Consultation with site management Operational plan	Strategies and actions to maintain ecological attributes and processes (including natural disturbances) to maintain or enhance <b>each</b> site's significant values are identified and implemented	
			GLS-V1.1-3.2.2	The site can demonstrate that management activities related to natural values are being implemented and are sufficient for the maintenance of the site's major natural values and ecological processes	Relevant regional strategies Management plan or equivalent Annual work plan or equivalent Consultation with site management Operational plan	The <b>network</b> can demonstrate that management activities related to natural values are being implemented and are sufficient for the maintenance of <b>each</b> site's major natural values and ecological processes <b>as they contribute to the network</b>	Because the network is what is being evaluated, we must view management activities in relation to how the sites function within, and to serve, the network.
GLS-V1.1-3.3	MANAGE WITHIN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE SITE	The site can clearly demonstrate that it takes into account the social and economic context of the area and the interests of rights-holders and stakeholders, and engages them appropriately. The social and economic benefits of the area are recognized, promoted and are being maintained, in a way which is compatible with the maintenance of the significant natural site values with associated ecosystem services and cultural values	GLS-V1.1-3.3.1	The social and economic context of the site has been incorporated into management, based on consideration of social and economic goals and objectives for the site, as established in Criterion 2.4	Annual work plan or equivalent Evidence of consideration of social and economic context in framing of objectives during the management planning process	The social and economic context of <b>each</b> site <b>within the network</b> has been incorporated into management, based on consideration of social and economic goals and objectives for the <b>network</b> , as established in Criterion 2.4	Because the network is what is being evaluated, we must view management activities in relation to how the sites function within, and to serve, the network's goals and objectives.
			GLS-V1.1-3.3.2	Opportunities to enhance the social and economic benefit of the site to local communities (where consistent with conservation of major site values) are considered during reviews of management plan and through adaptive governance, management and planning processes	Records of results of management's consultation with local stakeholders and rights-holders Management plan or equivalent Discussions with local stakeholders and community members	Opportunities to enhance the social and economic benefit of the <b>sites</b> to local communities (where consistent with conservation of major site values) are considered during reviews of management plan and through adaptive governance, management and planning processes	
GLS-V1.1-3.4	MANAGE THREATS	Threats are being actively and effectively responded to, so that their impact is not compromising the maintenance of significant site values or the achievement of the area's goals and objectives.	GLS-V1.1-3.4.1	The site management is implementing a work program that identifies effective responses to each of the significant threats to (a) significant site values identified under Criterion 2.3 or (b) the achievement of the site's goals and objectives including long term and 'external' threats	Annual work plan or equivalent Management plan or equivalent Discussions with local stakeholders and community members Consultation with relevant experts	The <b>management of the network and its sites</b> is implementing a work program that identifies effective responses to each of the significant threats to (a) significant site values identified under Criterion 2.3 or (b) the achievement of the site's goals and objectives including long term and 'external' threats	The network is under one management system, and has a common work program.
GLS-V1.1-3.5	EFFECTIVELY AND FAIRLY ENFORCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS	Relevant laws, regulations and restrictions are fairly and effectively applied in all aspects of site management and operations	GLS-V1.1-3.5.1	Patrol and surveillance systems, or equivalent, are in place where needed, are adequately set up with sufficient resources and effective operational procedures	Records of patrol and surveillance activity, including frequency, coverage of key areas Documentation of appropriate system of management of patrol and surveillance data	Patrol and surveillance systems, or equivalent, are in place where needed, are adequately set up with sufficient resources and effective operational procedures	

			GLS-V1.1-3.5.2	Legal or customary compliance mechanisms with appropriate sanctions are equitably applied to offenders	Documentation of compliance and enforcement system Evidence of structured framework around compliance system that ensures appropriate actions are taken in response to offences with more than one person involved in decision-making Record of the results of prosecutions		Legal or customary compliance mechanisms with appropriate sanctions are equitably applied to offenders	
			GLS-V1.1-3.5.3	Laws and regulations regarding the use of the site are publically accessible to civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders	Evidence of relevant available information		Laws and regulations regarding the use of the sites are publically accessible to civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders	
GLS-V1.1-3.6	MANAGE ACCESS, RESOURCE USE AND VISITATION	Activities within the area are compatible with and support the achievement of the area's conservation goals and objectives, meet the needs of users, and are properly regulated. When permitted, tourism and visitor management is compatible with and supports the achievement of the area's conservation goals and objectives.	GLS-V1.1-3.6.1	The types and levels of permitted activities are clearly described, and are compatible with the conservation of significant site values	Documented description of permitted uses in management plan or equivalent Consultation with site management Environmental impact studies Consultation with relevant experts		The types and levels of permitted activities are clearly described, and are compatible with the conservation of significant site <b>and network</b> values	
			GLS-V1.1-3.6.2	Where use and access are permitted: • Uses and access are managed to minimise harm to the major site values, for example through permits, design, access control, or education • The site's management strives to accommodate the needs of users, so far as this is compatible with the achievement of site objectives	Reference to site rules, bylaws, etc. Records of meetings of governing bodies, management committees, etc. Discussions with local stakeholders and community members		Where use and access are permitted: • Uses and access are managed to minimise harm to <b>each site's</b> major values, for example through permits, design, access control, or education • <b>Management</b> strives to accommodate the needs of users, so far as this is compatible with the achievement of <b>the network and its sites' objectives</b>	There are distinct management objectives for individual sites and the entire network
			GLS-V1.1-3.6.3	The nature and level of permitted access for visitors are clearly described and are compatible with the conservation of major site values and achievement of social objectives	Documented description of permitted visitor access in management plan or equivalent, or tourism management plan Consultation with site management Impact studies, visitor records Consultation with experts		The nature and level of permitted access for visitors are clearly described and are compatible with the conservation of major site values and achievement of social objectives	
			GLS-V1.1-3.6.4	Where visitor access is permitted: - Visitor impacts are managed to minimise harm to significant site values, for example through permits, access control, the provision and siting of facilities, education and enforcement - There is no evidence that the impacts of visitors are significantly threatening the achievement of the site's objectives - Visitor services and facilities are appropriate to the character, values and use of the site - Visitor services and facilities meet specified safety standards - Visitor services and facilities meet reasonable standards of environmental sustainability - Interpretive, educational and information services for visitors meet visitors' needs (e.g. the needs of different audiences or age groups) - The tourism industry within the site is managed to support the site's conservation and social objectives - Consideration has been given to the use of the site by disadvantaged people, and their needs have been adequately taken into account	Documented description of provisions for visitor management Visitor records Visitor response surveys Consultation with site management Consultation with experts Consultation with representatives of local community Consultation with representatives of tourism industry within the site's boundaries Report or other documentation in relation to the provision made for access by, and responses to the needs of disabled and disadvantaged people	Where safety standards are absent for country or a region, the EAGL should apply reasonable judgement to the safety protocols used by the site	Where visitor access is permitted: - Visitor impacts are managed to minimise harm to <b>each site's</b> significant values, for example through permits, access control, the provision and siting of facilities, education and enforcement - There is no evidence that the impacts of visitors are significantly threatening the achievement of <b>each site's</b> objectives - Visitor services and facilities are appropriate to the character, values and use of <b>each</b> site - Visitor services and facilities meet specified safety standards - Visitor services and facilities meet reasonable standards of environmental sustainability - Interpretive, educational and information services for visitors meet visitors' needs (e.g. the needs of different audiences or age groups) - The tourism industry within <b>each</b> site is managed to support the site's conservation and social objectives - Consideration has been given to the use of <b>each</b> site by disadvantaged people, and their needs have been adequately taken into account <b>- Consideration has been given to the use of each site by local tribes, and their needs have been adequately taken into account</b>	
GLS-V1.1-3.7	MEASURE SUCCESS	Monitoring, evaluation and learning provide an objective basis for determining measures of success through the establishment of thresholds for conservation of the site's major values. Monitoring and assessment programmes should	GLS-V1.1-3.7.1	For each of the major site values identified under Criterion 2.1, a monitoring system is in place and a set of performance measures has been defined and documented, which provides an objective basis for determining whether the associated value is being successfully protected	Monitoring program documentation Discussion with site managers Consultation with relevant experts		For each of the <b>network's and sites' major values</b> identified under Criterion 2.1, a monitoring system is in place and a set of performance measures has been defined and documented, which provides an objective basis for determining whether the associated value is being successfully protected	The change is aligned with the adaptation of Criterion 2.1's indicators

		be capable of providing data and/or information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether each of the site's major values are being successfully protected;</li> <li>• Location, extent and severity of threats; and</li> <li>• Achievement of management goals and objectives.</li> </ul> As appropriate, thresholds may be determined by changes in major values over a specified time	GLS-V1.1-3.7.2	A threshold level has been specified and assessed in relation to each set of performance measures that relate to natural values, that if achieved, is considered to demonstrate objectively that the associated major site value is being successfully conserved. As appropriate, threshold determination can include the assessment of conservation impact based on change in major values over a specified time period compared to those anticipated without the protected and conserved area	Monitoring program documentation Discussion with site managers Consultation with relevant experts		A threshold level has been specified and assessed in relation to each set of performance measures that relate to natural values, that if achieved, is considered to demonstrate objectively that the associated major <b>network and</b> site value is being successfully conserved. As appropriate, threshold determination can include the assessment of conservation impact based on change in major values over a specified time period compared to those anticipated without the protected and conserved area	
GLS-V1.1-4.1	DEMONSTRATE CONSERVATION OF MAJOR NATURAL VALUES	The site meets or exceeds thresholds for the stated performance measures for conservation of major natural values.	GLS-V1.1-4.1.1	The site meets or exceeds the performance thresholds for the conservation of major natural values, specified in Indicator 3.7.2, or meets the requirements specified in Indicator 4.1.2	The achievement of each natural value threshold should be documented through the site's established monitoring program	Thresholds should establish the condition of the natural value as being good, fair or in poor condition (see Woodley, 2013 for examples).	The <b>network and its sites meet or exceed</b> the performance thresholds for the conservation of major natural values, specified in Indicator 3.7.2, or meets the requirements specified in Indicator 4.1.2	
			GLS-V1.1-4.1.2	The EAGL has recognised the external context in which the site operates as being especially challenging, and management is responding to prevent loss of the value	The achievement of each natural value threshold should be documented through the site's established monitoring program	In rare cases, where the EAGL determines that extreme external circumstances have impaired the condition of the natural value, consideration may be given to extraordinary efforts to maintain the value despite the extreme circumstances. For example, park staff might have worked diligently to protect rhinos despite the presence of organised poaching gangs. Rhino populations might be in poor conditions, but would have disappeared without the intervention of park staff.	The EAGL has recognised the external context in which the <b>network of sites</b> operates as being especially challenging, and management is responding to prevent loss of the value	
GLS-V1.1-4.2	DEMONSTRATE CONSERVATION OF MAJOR ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	The site meets the stated performance measures for conservation of major associated ecosystem services.	GLS-V1.1-4.2.1	The site meets or exceeds the performance measures for the conservation of ecosystem services, as specified in Indicator 3.7.1	The achievement of each ecosystem service threshold should be documented through the site's established monitoring program		The <b>network and its sites meet or exceed</b> the performance measures for the conservation of ecosystem services, as specified in Indicator 3.7.1	
			GLS-V1.1-4.2.2	The provision of ecosystem services does not impair the ecological values of the site	Assessment against the monitoring data Discussion with local experts		The provision of ecosystem services does not impair the ecological values <b>of the network or its sites</b>	
GLS-V1.1-4.3	DEMONSTRATE CONSERVATION OF MAJOR CULTURAL VALUES	The area is meeting the stated performance measures for maintaining and providing for major associated cultural values	GLS-V1.1-4.3.1	The site meets or exceeds the performance measures for the conservation of cultural values, as specified in Indicator 3.7.1	The achievement of each cultural value threshold should be documented through the site's established monitoring program	The maintenance and enhancement of identified cultural values should be part of the site's monitoring plan	The <b>network and its sites meet or exceed</b> the performance measures for the conservation of cultural values, as specified in Indicator 3.7.1	