

Supplementary Online Material - Generic Indicators and Sample Means of Verification

Component	Criterion	Generic Indicator No.	Generic Indicator	Sample Means of Verification	Notes
1: GOOD GOVERNANCE	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 or equivalent containing rules, bylaws, governance structure	
		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 documents or equivalent explaining rules, bylaws, governance structure Minutes of meetings during management plan development	
		GLS-V1.1-1.1.3	The site's local governance structures and mechanisms recognise the legitimate rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities	Documentation of formal or informal relationships/agreements with relevant groups Meetings with local and indigenous communities	Guidance on Indigenous Rights is contained in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ¹⁰
		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 Discussion with rights-holders and stakeholders Discussion with site managers	'Effective involvement' will be assessed by the EAGL
		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 gender equity through governance and decision-making structures, management and employment programmes, employment records	Governance arrangements help advance gender equity in and around the site.
		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 Discussions with constituent groups	

¹⁰ http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

1: GOOD GOVERNANCE	<p>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.</p>	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	
		GLSCA-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 site Confirmation of public accessibility of the relevant details	
		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
		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	
		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	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
		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	
		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	
2: SOUND DESIGN & PLANNING	<p>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.</p>	GLS-V1.1-1.3.4	The site has, where relevant, considered historical changes and future projections in social, ecological and climate conditions	References used for planning processes Considerations included in management plan or equivalent	
		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 site management Reference to IUCN Protected Area definition ¹¹ and IUCN guidance on Conserved Areas and 'Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures'	Foundational documents are the baseline documents used to manage the site, including management plans, systems plans, national legislation, national protected areas framework documents, etc.

¹¹ <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-areas-categories>

2: SOUND DESIGN & PLANNING	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-V1.1-2.1.2	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 UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	Reference to the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring 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 ¹²	
		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 programmes and activities indicating conformity with management plan objectives and priorities		
		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 traditional and local knowledge, as appropriate Feedback from stakeholders		
		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 major values for nature conservation	Management planning documentation including maps Consultation with site management References to scientific research justifying conclusions Consultation with relevant experts		
		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 site management		

¹² http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/governance_of_protected_areas_from_understanding_to_action.pdf. Borrini-Feyerabend, G., N. Dudley, T. Jaeger, B. Lassen, N. Pathak Broome, A. Phillips and T. Sandwith (2013). Governance of Protected Areas: From understanding to action. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 20, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. xvi + 124pp.

2: SOUND DESIGN & PLANNING

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.

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

GLS-V1.1-2.2.3

Where a major site value is 'ecological integrity':

- The site contains an assemblage of native species and ecosystem types that is characteristic of the region, with intact ecological processes and trophic systems
- The site is large enough and sufficiently well connected to sustain a viable species population and ecosystem processes in the long term

Where a major site value is the conservation of a species:

- 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)
- The site is large enough and sufficiently well connected to sustain a viable population of the species in the long term
- Or, where the species range is too large to be protected within one designated area:
 - 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
 - b) The site contains sufficient areas of the key habitats that support the critical life history stage of the species
 - c) The site is sufficiently well connected to other protected or managed areas that contain habitats the species needs to complete its life history

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

GLS-V1.1-2.3.2

The likely impact of climate change on the major site values has been assessed, understood and documented

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 magnitude of effects of the site on social and economic characteristics have been

Maps of site and surrounding area
 Management planning documentation
 Consultation with site management
 References to scientific research justifying conclusions
 Specific research projects on species and/or ecosystem types
 Consultation with relevant experts

Management plan or equivalent listing threats for each major value
 Documentation of consultation with relevant experts
 Documented method and process for identifying threats

Management plan or equivalent documenting climate change threats
 Consultation with relevant experts

Social impact report(s), assessments
 Consultation with site management
 Consultation with relevant experts
 Management plan or equivalent

	goals and objectives.		described in the management plan or equivalent		
3: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT	<p>3.1 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY: 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 area'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, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides 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 area. - Demonstrates adequate capacity to manage effectively: Key strategies and associated activities to achieve goals and objectives in the long-term 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. 	GLS-V1.1-3.1.1	<p>The site has a current management plan or functional equivalent which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Assessment that benefits and impacts have been considered in the management plan or equivalent</p> <p>Consultation with appropriate representatives of potentially affected rights-holders and other stakeholders</p> <p>Management plan or functional equivalent</p> <p>Evidence of consultation processes</p> <p>Formal approval of the management plan or equivalent</p>	<p>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)</p>
		GLS-V1.1-3.1.2	<p>The site can demonstrate that management activities and policies, and/or legislation and regulations are being implemented and are consistent with the management plan (or equivalent)</p>	<p>Annual work plan or equivalent</p> <p>Consultation with site management</p>	
		GLS-V1.1-3.1.3	<p>Adequate, functional and safe equipment and infrastructure is available and accessible to staff as appropriate to manage the site</p>	<p>Documentation which may include photos, maintenance schedules for major equipment, visual inspections, etc.</p>	
		GLS-V1.1-3.1.4	<p>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</p>	<p>Staff organisational chart and documents</p>	
		GLS-V1.1-3.1.5	<p>Management efforts support equity, including gender equity, related to site management.</p>	<p>Discussion with staff and local knowledgeable experts</p> <p>Staff organisational chart and documents</p>	
		GLS-V1.1-3.1.6	<p>Financial constraints are not threatening the capacity of management to achieve the site's objectives</p>	<p>Reports or information on implementation of annual work plans</p> <p>Discussion with staff and local knowledgeable experts</p> <p>Reports or information on implementation of annual work programmes</p>	

3: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

3.2 MANAGE ECOLOGICAL CONDITION: Management can clearly demonstrate that ecological attributes and processes are being managed to maintain the area's major natural values and associated ecosystem services.

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 major values are identified and implemented

Discussion with staff and local knowledgeable experts

Relevant regional strategies
Management plan or equivalent
Annual work plan or equivalent
Consultation with site management
Operational plan
Relevant regional strategies
Management plan or equivalent
Annual work plan or equivalent
Consultation with site management
Operational plan

3.3 MANAGE WITHIN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE SITE: Management can clearly demonstrate that:
- Rights-holders and stakeholders are recognized and engaged effectively by management, and their interests are fairly and fully considered;
- The social and economic benefits of the area are recognized, promoted and are being maintained, OR, where such maintenance is incompatible with the maintenance of the area's natural values, any restrictions are designed and implemented in consultation with, and preferably following the free, prior and informed consent of right-holders and stakeholders.

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
Records of results of management's consultation with local stakeholders and rights-holders
Management plan or equivalent
Discussions with local stakeholders and community members

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

3.4 MANAGE THREATS: Threats are being actively and effectively responded to, so that their impact is not compromising the maintenance of major 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 programme that identifies effective responses to each of the major threats to (a) major 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

3.5 EFFECTIVELY AND FAIRLY ENFORCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS: Relevant laws, regulations and restrictions are fairly and effectively applied in all aspects of the protected area 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
Documentation of compliance and enforcement system
Evidence of structured framework around compliance mechanism that ensures appropriate actions are taken in response to offences with more than

GLS-V1.1-3.5.2

Legal or customary compliance mechanisms are supported including the equitable application of appropriate sanctions to offenders

3: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

3.6 MANAGE ACCESS, RESOURCE USE AND VISITATION: When permitted, activities within the area that involve direct access to resources 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 are compatible with and support the achievement of the area's conservation goals and objectives.

GLS-V1.1-3.5.3

Laws and regulations regarding the use of the site are accessible to civil society, stakeholders and rights-holders

GLS-V1.1-3.6.1

The types and levels of permitted activities are clearly described, and are compatible with the conservation of major site 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

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 objectives

GLS-V1.1-3.6.4

Where visitor access is permitted:

- Visitor impacts are managed to minimise harm to major 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 majorly 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 objectives
- Consideration has been given to the use of the site by disadvantaged people, and their needs have been adequately taken into account

one person involved in decision-making
Record of the results of prosecutions

Evidence of relevant available information

Documented description of permitted uses in management plan or equivalent
Consultation with site management
Environmental impact studies
Consultation with relevant experts
Reference to site rules, bylaws, etc.
Records of meetings of governing bodies, management committees, etc.
Discussions with local stakeholders and community members

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

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 a country or a region, the EAGL should apply reasonable judgement to the safety protocols used by the site

	<p>3.7 MEASURE SUCCESS: Monitoring, evaluation and learning provide an objective basis for determining measures of success. Monitoring and assessment programmes should be capable of providing data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Whether each of the site’s major values is being successfully protected; – Level and intensity of threats; and – Achievement of management goals and objectives. <p>As appropriate, thresholds may be determined by changes in major values over a specified time period compared to those anticipated without the protected and conserved area.</p>	<p>GLS-V1.1-3.7.1</p> <p>GLS-V1.1-3.7.2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Monitoring programme documentation Discussion with site managers Consultation with relevant experts</p> <p>Monitoring programme documentation Discussion with site managers Consultation with relevant experts</p>	
<p>4: SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION OUTCOMES</p>	<p>4.1: DEMONSTRATE CONSERVATION OF MAJOR NATURAL VALUES: The area is meeting or exceeding the performance thresholds for nature conservation, consistent with its IUCN protected area management category.</p>	<p>GLS-V1.1-4.1.1</p> <p>GLS-V1.1-4.1.2</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The achievement of each natural value threshold should be documented through the site’s established monitoring programme</p> <p>The achievement of each natural value threshold should be documented through the site’s established monitoring programme</p>	<p>Thresholds should establish the condition of the natural value as being good, fair or in poor condition¹³ (see Woodley, 2013 for examples).</p> <p>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.</p>

¹³ Woodley, Stephen. 2010. Ecological Integrity: A Framework for Ecosystem Based Management. Chapter 3 in: Cole, David N and Yung, Laurie (eds.), 2010. Beyond Naturalness: Rethinking Park and Wilderness Stewardship in an Era of Rapid Change. Island Press. 304 p

	<p>4.2: DEMONSTRATE CONSERVATION OF MAJOR ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES: The area is maintaining and providing the major ecosystem service values.</p>	<p>GLS-V1.1-4.2.1</p>	<p>The site meets or exceeds the performance measures for the conservation of ecosystem services, as specified in Indicator 3.7.1</p>	<p>The achievement of each ecosystem service performance measures should be documented through the site's established monitoring programme Assessment against the monitoring data</p>	
	<p>4.3: DEMONSTRATE CONSERVATION OF MAJOR CULTURAL VALUES: The area is maintaining and providing for the persistence of major cultural values.</p>	<p>GLS-V1.1-4.2.2</p>	<p>The provision of ecosystem services does not significantly impair the ecological values of the site</p>	<p>Discussion with local experts The achievement of each cultural value performance measure should be documented through the site's established monitoring programme</p>	<p>The maintenance and enhancement of identified cultural values should be part of the site's monitoring plan</p>
		<p>GLS-V1.1-4.3.1</p>	<p>The site meets or exceeds the performance measures for the conservation of cultural values, as specified in Indicator 3.7.1</p>		