

Project

Program Formulation

Climate Change: The New Evolutionary Challenge for The Galapagos

## **Annex: GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN**



August, 2021

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## Acronyms

CAF	Latin American Development Bank
CGREG	Governing Council of the Special Regime of Galapagos
CNIG	National Council on Gender Equality
DPMAG	Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ENVIGME	Survey of family relations and gender-based violence against women
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GADM	Municipal Decentralized Autonomous Governments
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gases
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
INER	National Institute of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
INIAP	National Institute of Agricultural Research
MAATE	Ministry of Environment Water and Ecological Transition
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MEER	Ministry of Electric and Renewable Energy
MESAS	Strategic Framework of Social and Environmental Safeguards
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
PEGSAG	Generation Expansion Plan for the Galapagos Isolated System
PGSA	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PLANEE	National Plan of Electric Efficiency
PNG	Galapagos National Park
TCN	Third National Communication
TdC	Theory of Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
UPA	Farming Production Units
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## Introduction

The gender analysis and action plan document pertains to Annex 6 of the documents defined for the generation of a Funding Proposal for the Green Climate Fund. The program under development is called “Climate Change: The New Evolutionary Challenge for The Galapagos”

The purpose of this document is to show and address the gender specificities in the Galapagos as regards livelihoods of the Galapagos population. It seeks to identify structural gaps limiting active participation of women in terms of livelihoods, including farming, fishing and tourism.

This gender analysis was conducted in the Galapagos Islands, most precisely in the islands of Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal, considered to be among the world’s most renowned natural sites and with greatest conservation status. These islands hold near 95% of their original species, 97% of their land surface, and 100% of their marine area, and have been declared protected areas (González, et.al, 2008). However, the islands face significant challenges: i) reducing their reliance on fossil fuels, ii) reducing their population vulnerability and that of the ecosystems in the face of climate change adverse impacts.

It is politically organized into 3 cantons and 5 rural parishes.

There are small towns that have a high percentage of basic services. For example, electricity coverage is almost 100%, only 3% of the inhabited islands does not have electric coverage. Also, in terms of energy, 16% comes from renewable sources.

In this context, we will work on the gender analysis, describing in detail the different groups of actors and their gender dynamics<sup>1</sup>.

This document contains:

- a. The summary of the program and its extent for each component.
- b. Objectives of the gender analysis and action plan
- c. The section after that introduces the document methodology.
- d. There follows the analysis itself, in section 1, introducing the national and international regulatory legal framework ensuring women’s rights.
- e. A section with the gender evaluation.
- f. And the GAP itself

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<sup>1</sup> The gender analysis focused on women in Galapagos because, according to the baseline data, the greatest gender gaps are among women. They have the least access to health services, education, job opportunities, land ownership, among others.

### **Program Summary:**

Program “Climate Change: The New Evolutionary Challenge for The Galapagos” defined its general purpose as implementing a multi-sectoral, cross-cutting, climate-related initiative to catalyze a transformative change towards a self-sufficient insular system with low-carbon emissions and greater adaptive capacity to climate change and variability”. In this context, mechanisms are intended to be designed to promote an extended global or inter-governmental responsibility allowing for management actions in the territories to focus on developing inherent capacities of resilience, adaptation, and mitigation.

At the socio-economic level, the local population is highly dependent on tourism. Production activities belonging to the tourism value chain (energy, agriculture, fishing, hotels, ships, restaurants) need a technological leap to prepare to climate change, requiring sources of financing in advantageous conditions and non-refundable resources.

The indirect beneficiaries of the Programme are the total population (33,000 people) and the ecosystems of the Galapagos islands. The main direct beneficiaries are the tourist sector (hotels, restaurants, operators), farmers, small-scale fisheries, main governmental institutions, local banks, private sector (generation companies and suppliers), and the education sector (schools and universities).

Under the current circumstances (high country risk and the aftermaths of the pandemic), it would not be possible to catalyze a coordinated change in the Archipelago without GCF funding. In this context, a program is anticipated to be implemented with the following components and results:

Component 1: Change of the energy matrix of the Galapagos Archipelago.

- Reduction of energy reliance of Galapagos livelihoods through enhanced access to and generation of low-emission energy.
- Reduction of energy consumption of Galapagos livelihoods through the implementation of energy efficiency measures.

Component 2: Building climate resilience of the Galapagos livelihoods.

- Galapagos food system is climate resilient in terms of consumption for both the domestic market and the sustainable tourism sector.
- Marine and land ecosystems are under effective restoration plans.

Component 3: Sustainability mechanisms for climate resilience and low-emission livelihoods.

- Strengthening of response capacity of key institutions, local livelihoods and Galapagos population.

Considering the project specificities, the gender analysis will emphasize on the livelihoods of the Galapagos population, on natural resources management and on socio-environmental sustainability of the beneficiaries defined for the Program.

### **Document objectives**

The document seeks to understand, systematize, and analyze the social, economic, and political factors underlying gender inequality in the Galapagos Islands, which dynamics is worsened by climate change, as well as the specificities behind women's and men's livelihoods of the Galapagos population.

The document's specific objectives include:

- To document and analyze the gender differences and specificities relevant for the program.
- To identify gender gaps in livelihoods of the Galapagos population.
- To identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the program design and components.
- To define a gender plan tailored to the needs of the livelihoods under climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- To issue recommendations for the mainstreaming of the gender approach into the program.

### **Methodology**

The gender analysis and action plan is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the Green Climate Fund and on a detailed publication providing a step-by-step guide for mainstreaming gender approach into climate change related programs and projects (see: UNWOMEN, 2017. Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects).

Following this line, three methodological processes are set forth in achieving a gender action plan.

Next, there follows detail thereof.

#### **PHASE 1: Gender Analysis Design**

The gender analysis itself consists in a process of information gathering and analysis. The methodological detail is as follows:

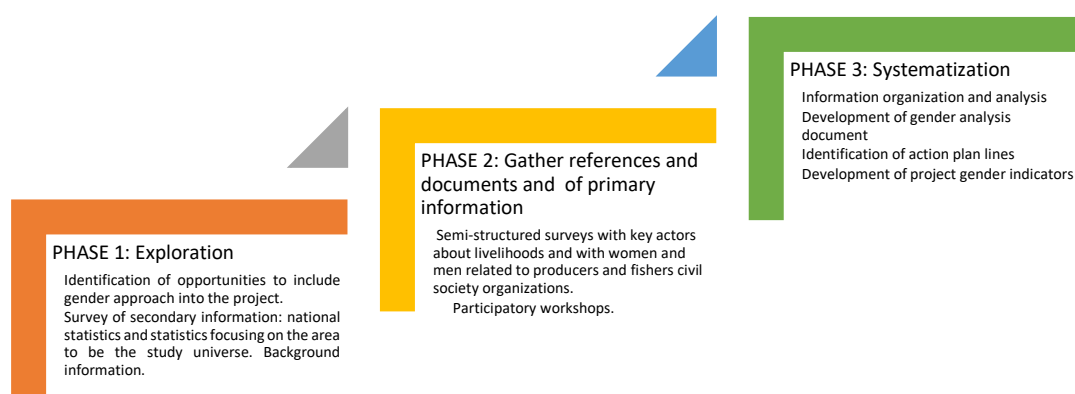
1.1 A desk review of the national legal framework related to women rights and gender mainstreaming, including national statistics and systematization of secondary information, national statistics, and statistics of reference on Santa Cruz, San Cristóbal and Isabela.

Thus, we also explored existing and key documents, and bibliographic references that address the socio-cultural dynamics in the Islands, with special attention to relevant documents dealing with women's rights and gender mainstreaming.

## 1.2 Primary data collection

Information systematization, once field information was collected. The same was organized and analyzed. On the one hand, analytical charts were developed with the information obtained, and on the other, reports of the workshops conducted were prepared to distribute among the participants. Through that exercise, a preliminary gender analysis was obtained.

### Methodological chart 1 Gender analysis



Prepared by the authors

## PHASE 2: Gender assessment

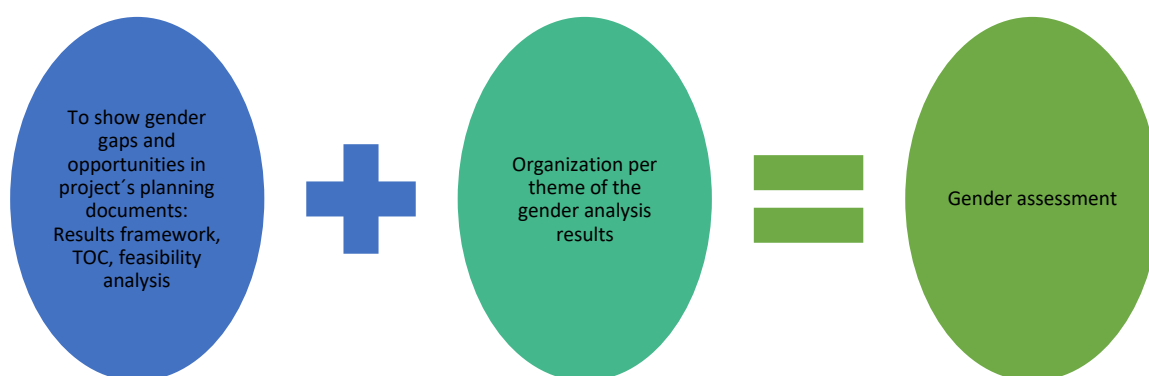
This is an analytical process that allows to contrast the results of gender analysis against the project's specificities. "The results of the gender analysis, based on the information and data collected, together with the stakeholder analysis, are synthesized into a gender narrative, which constitutes the basic component of the gender assessment. The gender analysis and the narrative that it yields typically uncover and describe the issues, gaps and problems that will be addressed by project interventions. Sometimes a deeper analysis is required to identify



the central problem and gender-responsive solutions. A problem tree analysis helps to clearly define the central problem, and its causes and effects” (UNWOMEN, 2017, 35).

Thus, gender assessment provides a thematic analysis of the results of the gender analysis, contrasted against the program’s planning documents, including its logical framework, theory of change, feasibility study, among others, resulting in the gender plan.

**Methodological chart 2: Gender assessment**



Source: prepared by the authors

Action Plan Development. This process built on the Gender Analysis document and on the gender assessment performed. With the analysis, gender gaps and opportunities to mainstream gender approach were identified.

The gender action plan includes activities, indicators, means of verification and goals. It is developed under the gender-responsive approach, meaning: the possibility of identifying, understanding and applying interventions to address gender gap, overcome gender prejudice in policies and interventions. “Gender sensitiveness upon application proactively and deliberately contributes to advancing gender equality, reducing gender gap and overcoming prejudice to attain gender results that improve women’s conditions (UICN, w/d,28).

## **SECTION 1: National and international legal framework guaranteeing gender approach**

## 1.1 International conventions

Additionally, on the international level, there are the following international agreements relating to the guarantee of women's rights. These are mandatory meaning the country expressly commits to promote gender equality.

In this context, the main international agreements have been subscribed and ratified ensuring women's human rights, including:

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW (1981), international instrument promoting the prohibition of discrimination. Its scope is based on the principles of substantive equality, non-discrimination and the principle of State's duty.
- The Belén do Pará Convention (1994). The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women - Convention of Belém do Pará - "ratified in 1995 by Ecuador, is the first binding treaty to acknowledge that violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights. This legal instrument also provides for the responsibility of the State parties for adopting concrete measures to prevent and eliminate all kinds of violence against women" (CNIG, 27).
- Beijing Platform (1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women was held - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action - providing for actions and measures to address the needs of diverse women. The country developed a report in 2019, which "gathers women's situation across the board in all their diversity. However, for the country's reporting methodology, a specific question was applied on specific measures for women and girls on the multiple, inter-related forms of discrimination. There is a specific option to account for the actions adopted for indigenous women" (Consejo de la Igualdad, w/d, 7)
- Mexico Consensus (2004) and Quito Consensus (2007) under the CEPAL. Tenth Regional Conference on Women of Latin American and the Caribbean, Quito, Ecuador, 6-9 August, 2007 With these, consensus is reached to improve women's living conditions in terms of: i) political participation and gender equality in decision-making processes at all levels, and ii) women's contribution to social economy and welfare especially in relation to unpaid work. With this purpose, actions are defined for the development of institutional arrangements and a framework of action (CEPAL, 2007)
- The Millennium Development Goals (2000) and the Sustainable Development Goals (2015). These are worldwide goals provided in 2015 with the purpose of ending poverty,

protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity for the population by 2030. In this context, development seeks to balance out environmental, economic and social sustainability. The scope of the SDGs is global, and it provides the Agenda 2030 with objectives and strategies to achieve those goals. Ecuador has a National Development Plan, aligned with the SDGs, at macro level (FLA/FARO, 2018).

## **1.2 National regulations addressing gender and environment issues in Ecuador**

Ecuador has made considerable progress in terms of national regulations to ensure women's rights. They are described herein below:

- **Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador**

Some sections guaranteeing against discrimination are included:

Section 3, subsection 1, provides that “the State's prime duties include guaranteeing without any discrimination whatsoever the true possession of the rights set forth in the Constitution and in international instruments, especially the rights to education, health, food, social security and water for its inhabitants”.

Section 11, subsection 2, provides that “all persons are equal and shall enjoy the same rights, duties and opportunities. No one shall be discriminated against for reasons of ethnic belonging, place of birth, age, sex, gender identity, cultural identity, marital status, language, religion, ideology, political affiliation, legal record, socio-economic condition, migratory status, sexual orientation, health condition, being a HIV carrier, disability, physical difference or any other distinguishing feature.”

Also, section 70 provides that “the State shall draw up and implement policies to achieve equality between women and men, through the specialized mechanism set up by law, and shall mainstream the gender approach in plans and programs and shall provide technical assistance for its mandatory enforcement in the public sector.”

Section 331 provides that “the State shall guarantee women equal access to employment, vocational and professional training and advancement, equitable pay, and the option to self-employment. Any form of discrimination, harassment or violent action, of any nature, whether direct or indirect, affecting women at work are also forbidden.”

Over the last years, public policies have been created seeking to reduce gender gaps. Chief among them was the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the Constitution of Ecuador, enacted in 2008, the “Plan National para el Buen Vivir 2013-2017 (PNBV)” (National Plan for the Good Way of Living), and the National Agenda on Women and Gender Equality 2014-2017.

- **Agenda on women**

“This is a political-technical instrument resulting from the compromise between the State and the Civil Society. Its purpose lies in the transformation of discriminatory social relations towards a State in which real or substantive equality is guaranteed with the Good Way of Living in the horizon of the State’s work. The agenda includes focus areas, policies and strategic guidelines. Among them, number eight pertains to the Environment and highlights the full participation of women and their empowerment in environmental management, management of natural resources and habitat contributing to the balance between nature and the community” (MAAE, 2017, 485).

All of the above is deemed an indispensable element to generate the appropriate environmental conditions for life preservation.

In 2018, the National Council for Gender Equality passed the 2018-2021 National Agenda for Women and LGBTI Equality, containing lines, policies and actions to adopt by the institutions and the civil society, beginning with equal treatment.

The women agenda includes lines of independence and peace culture and addresses issues about leading a free-violence life, actions in the educational sphere, and public policies on health, sexual and reproductive rights, or in fields such as sports. Another line related to life sustainability expressly refers to the environment.

“Focus area 2: Life sustainability: Policy 1 - Promote women empowerment and participation in decision-making regarding use and conservation of natural resources, and recognition of ancestral knowledge. 2- Implement programs strengthening practices, knowledge and know-how of rural Indigenous, Montubio, Afro-Ecuadorian women favoring environmental conservation, promoting business shared responsibility and strengthening resilience to face natural disasters. Policy 7 - Ensure access to and ownership of the means of production, such as land, water, financial services for the LGBTI people” (CNIG, 2018).

This focus area, in the Agenda on Women, includes the following environmental policies:

- Promoting women empowerment and participation in decision-making as regards use and conservation of natural resources, recognizing ancestral knowledge.
- Implementing programs strengthening practices, knowledge and know-how of rural Indigenous, Montubio, Afro-Ecuadorian women favoring environmental conservation, promoting business shared responsibility and strengthening resilience to face natural disasters.

- **Ecuador National Climate Change Strategy, ENCC 2012-2025. MAAE**

The Ministry of Environment, through the Under-Secretariat of Climate Change, published the “2012-2025 National Strategy on Climate Change”, encompassing the different sectors to face the challenges posed by climate change.

“To face the impacts of climate change, it is necessary to include variables considering, for example, the human aspect through criteria such as: priority groups, on account of age, gender, poverty, marginality, among others” (MAAE, 2012, 22).

Also, nine principles are provided for the implementation of the ENCC, with the purpose of completing the vision by year 2025. These include: the protection of vulnerable groups and ecosystems, with actions focusing on tending to the most vulnerable settlements and areas first, and with proactive measures to be taken to protect the population and the ecosystem at risk, and the principle of inter-generational responsibility, which states that all actions deriving from this Strategy will take into account mid-term and long-term effects, as well as potential consequences for future generations (MAAE, 2017, 486).

Additionally, among its Strategic lines focusing on reducing vulnerability and GHG emissions there are: Climate change adaptation and mitigation The Strategy seeks to:

- Create and strengthen the capacity of the social, economic, and environmental system to face climate change impacts.
- Create favorable conditions for the adoption of measures to reduce GHG emissions and to increase carbon sumps in strategic sectors.

- **NDC progress in gender approach**

On the national level, the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, encompassing the 2011-2015 period, includes Chapter 5, “Other relevant information”, which shows perceptions of climate change, ancestral knowledge, gender approach mainstreaming, transfer of technology, research and education on climate change” (MAAE, 2017, 480).

This chapter identifies the regulatory framework and some projects related to climate change adaptation and mitigation with a gender approach. Lastly, one of the conclusions included was that of “consolidating the available instruments to mainstream gender in projects on climate change, developed within the MAAE or by NGOs, which will allow to have shared methodological criteria to guide the process of training, intervention, implementation, indicator design, assessment, among others.” (MAAE, 2017, 518).

Furthermore, there is the NDC Support program, which is a global initiative providing technical and financial support for the design and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies under the Agreement of Paris (NDC-SP, 2019). Under such framework, there is methodology to mainstream the gender approach into the various priority sectors.

## SECTION 2: Gender analysis

Gender analysis first introduces general data on women's situation in Ecuador with emphasis on gender gaps. Secondly, gender gaps are introduced for the sectors connected with the project: energy sector, agricultural sector and tourism sector (hotels, restaurants, ships and boats). All of those, related to the strategic lines defined by the project.

### 2.1 Ecuador Socio-Economic Indicators

Indicator	Key data		
Population	Total: 17,373,662		
	Women	Men	
	8,683,172	8,690,490	
Child death rate	Child death rate for Ecuador in 2016 was 9.1 (INEC, 2016).		
	According to WHO, child death rate is of 8.9 (OMS, 2017).		
	Life expectancy: women, as regards % of men, 2012.		
Poverty rate	According to INEC (2018), income-based poverty at national level remains constant, at 24.5%.		
	For the same period, both rural poverty (43.0%) and urban poverty (15.9%), have no substantial statistical variations. (INEC, 2018)		
Employment-to-population ratio	According to INEC (2019), the appropriate employment rate was of 37.9%.		
	Underemployment was of 18.7%.		
	Other non-full employment rate was of 27.2%.		
	Unpaid employment, 11.0%.		
Unemployment rate	In March 2019, unemployment rate at national level was of 4.6%. At urban level, this rate was of 5.8%, and at rural level, 2.2%. National and urban-rural variations compared with March 2018 were not substantially significant (INEC, 2019).		
		Women	Men
	Employment	94%	96.40%
	Underemployment	16.90%	20%
	Unemployment	6%	3.60%

	In March 2019, nationally, 5.7% of women of the EAP were unemployed whereas unemployment among men was of 3.8%. This gap (1.9 p.p.) per sex was statistically significant (INEC, 2019).																																
Teenage pregnancy	According to Ecuador Social Observatory (2016) - latest year with data - 2,115 girls of 10 to 14 years of age, and 23,809 teenagers of 15 to 17 years of age gave birth in Ecuador.																																
Participation rate of women	At national level, this indicator reached 47.3% whereas at urban - rural levels, it reached 45.8% and 50.3%, respectively. (INEC, 2019).																																
Violence	<div>There follow the results of the national survey on family relations and gender-based violence (extracted from: INEC, 2019):</div> <table><tr><th>National indicators</th><th>National</th><th>Urban</th><th>Rural</th></tr><tr><td>(In % violence type throughout lifetime)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total violence</td><td>64.90%</td><td>65.70%</td><td>62.80%</td></tr><tr><td>Psychological violence</td><td>56.90%</td><td>56.70%</td><td>57.40%</td></tr><tr><td>Physical violence</td><td>35.40%</td><td>34.40%</td><td>38.20%</td></tr><tr><td>Sexual violence</td><td>32.70%</td><td>36.60%</td><td>22.90%</td></tr><tr><td>Economic violence</td><td>16.40%</td><td>17.00%</td><td>14.90%</td></tr><tr><td>Gynecological-obstetric violence</td><td>47.50%</td><td>44.70%</td><td>54.80%</td></tr></table>	National indicators	National	Urban	Rural	(In % violence type throughout lifetime)				Total violence	64.90%	65.70%	62.80%	Psychological violence	56.90%	56.70%	57.40%	Physical violence	35.40%	34.40%	38.20%	Sexual violence	32.70%	36.60%	22.90%	Economic violence	16.40%	17.00%	14.90%	Gynecological-obstetric violence	47.50%	44.70%	54.80%
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Gynecological-obstetric violence	47.50%	44.70%	54.80%																														

## 2.2 Description of Galapagos Population

According to INEC, 2015, Galapagos population is as follows:

**Chart 1: Galapagos population**

Grupos de edad	Hombres	Mujeres	Composición
Menor de 1 año	179	184	<b>27,7%</b>
De 1 a 4 años	902	894	
De 5 a 9 años	1.215	1.169	
De 10 a 14 años	1.264	1.185	
De 15 a 19 años	1.047	1.047	<b>68,2%</b>
De 20 a 24 años	941	878	
De 25 a 29 años	1.100	1.125	
De 30 a 34 años	1.263	1.228	
De 35 a 39 años	1.099	1.110	
De 40 a 44 años	962	872	
De 45 a 49 años	801	781	
De 50 a 54 años	711	633	
De 55 a 59 años	513	468	
De 60 a 64 años	355	286	
De 65 a 69 años	241	178	<b>4,1%</b>
De 70 a 74 años	146	129	
De 75 a 79 años	95	65	
De 80 a 84 años	40	44	
De 85 a 89 años	33	21	
De 90 a 94 años	14	17	
De 95 a 99 años	5	4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.926</b>	<b>12.318</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: INEC, 2015

Currently, the population of the Galapagos Islands is mostly young, with 68.2% of its inhabitants being 15 to 60 years of age, and within this range, most of them are 25 to 39 years of age. There are more men than women in reproductive age due to a high incoming migration

rate related to male-dominated productive activities given the characteristics of the islands (Desarrollo Sustentable y Ordenamiento Territorial del Régimen Especial de Galápagos, 2016).

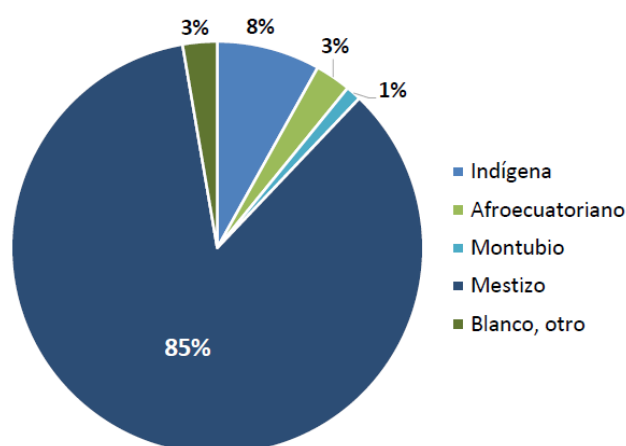
The Population and Houses Census (2010) shows that Working Age Population (WAP) in Galapagos amounts to 17,055 people (67.9% of the province's total), whereas 73.2% of that population pertains to Economically Active Population (EAP) and the remaining 26.8%, to Economically Inactive Population (EIA). Of the province's EAP, 60.2% pertains to men and 39.8% to women.

The Santa Cruz canton gathers over 62% of the territory's EAP. In San Cristóbal, where the provincial city is located, there is at least 30% of the province's EAP. (CGREG 2016, 57).

Galapagos population is mainly composed by immigrant "mestiza" population, indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and a substantial percentage of foreign population.

There follows a chart of ethnic self-identification in the Islands.

**Chart 2 - Ethnic Self-Identification in Galapagos**

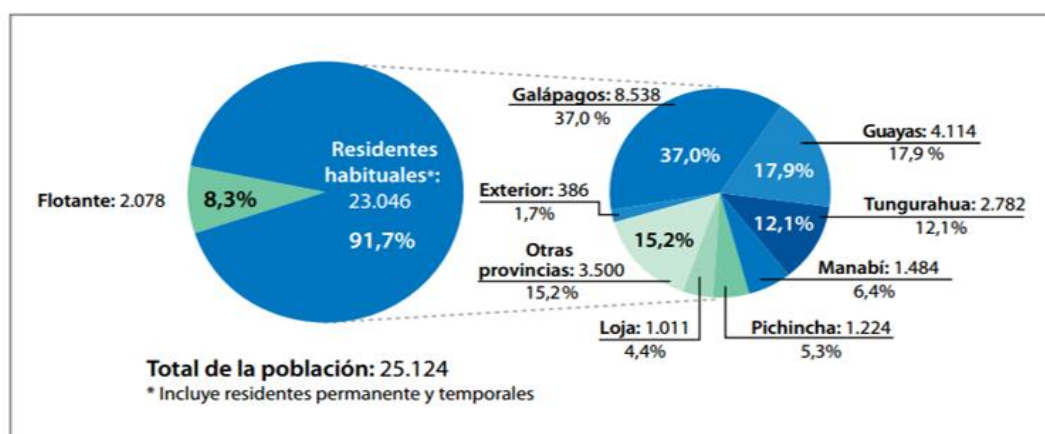


Source: INEC, 2015

A substantial group of the population comes from the provinces of Guayas, Tungurahua, Manabí, Pichincha, Loja and others from the Amazonian region.

**Chart 3: Composition of Galapagos population per place of origin**





Fuente: "Principales Características Demográficas de Galápagos - Resultados del Censo 2010"

As shown by the chart, the residing population has very diverse characteristics since they have arrived at the islands from different regions ("ecological floors") in the mainland, mostly the coast and the mountains. There is also a substantial percentage of floating population<sup>2</sup>, who arrive at the islands drawn in by the productive and subsistence dynamics of the islands.

### 2.3 Gender gaps in livelihoods of the Galapagos population.

This subsection shows the gender gaps or inequalities in terms of access to, use and control of, and share in the distribution of resources, benefits, services, opportunities and even rights and freedoms across all life spheres between women and men in the Galapagos Islands. Thus, relations between men and women are analyzed given they are, and have been, asymmetrical, because in the islands, as in other places, a dynamics prevails whereby women are relegated to life's private sphere, to the reproductive aspect (raising and caring of the family) whereas men have participated of the public sphere, in decision making concerning the community and the family, in dealings with external actors.

Once the project's specific scope is established, it is key to address the different activities related with the chance to improve power consumption, and the links regarding the actual scenario and the different productive activities, which are the daily livelihoods including tourism, agriculture, hotel services, fishing and biodiversity conservation. The project's ties and dynamics show a direct inter-relation among each one of the chains of value with environmental sustainability and the potential to improve gender inequitable dynamics.

The production specificities and the dynamics of the economically active population of each island will be used as baseline (CGREG, 2017,17).

- Santa Cruz: most population is devoted to tourism (54%) and business (44%);
- San Cristóbal: public administration and defense (25%);

<sup>2</sup>Floating population means that population with temporary residence on the islands, for example, in Galapagos a considerable number of people arrive in to cover tourism demand.

-Isabela: fishing (29%).

Next, each economic activity is reviewed from the gender perspective.

### **2.3.1 Energy sector and gender**

The energy is essential for caring activities such as lightning, cooking and air-conditioning. In Galápagos, in the urban areas, almost the whole population have access to basic services. In the urban areas, 7.972 are having electricity and 351 haven't electricity. On the rural areas, there are 1388 households with electricity, and just 45 families do not have electricity (INEC. 2015, 40).

This context is directly related to the well-being of women and girls, because they are primarily responsible for the bulk of household work. Access to clean energy will make a significant difference to their quality of life, including their health.

In terms of caregiving tasks, there are no major gaps in the islands, since they have electricity services and women do not have greater responsibility for access to services for their caregiving roles (See more on the interview annex).

In terms of energy use and consumption, the Galapagos population has electrical appliances, but they also use a lot of gas cooking. That being said, it is again necessary to work on raising awareness about where the energy comes from.

The socio-cultural dynamics in Galapagos demonstrate the need to empower women to achieve a paradigm shift in which adaptation, resilience, and energy efficiency are internalized and allow for real and efficient improvements in the quality of life.

In addition, the recognition of the differentiated work and tasks between women and men will make it possible to adequately meet the energy needs of both, which are strictly related to productive activities. Women and men are linked to the sale of services, labor for tourism, fishing and agriculture. In this context, it is evident that the main needs for both are access to technology, training, and financing opportunities.

Taking into account the above, the expected outcome for the program includes:

- Access to loans and the possibility of engaging a larger number of women in the monitoring initiatives.
- Generate information broken down per gender
- Define affirmative action to access loans: such as a percentage of enterprises owned by women interested on the improvement of the energy sources.

- Incentives to generate and strengthen capacities in terms of energy consumption and renewable energy.

### 2.3.1.1 Gender and finance

In Galapagos, as in other cities, women have few possibilities of accessing credit, as they face situations such as:

- Lack of own resources to be used as equity capital.
- Lack of property titles or other assets that could function as collateral.
- Lack of business knowledge and financial education.
- Lack of credit history.
- Lack of experience in obtaining some type of financing.

In this sense, and considering the particularities of women in relation to access to credit for the energy sector, it will be necessary to define affirmative actions to promote women's small businesses, as well as their access to clean energy.

### 2.3.2 Agricultural sector and gender

Agricultural activities in the islands take place mainly in rural areas. In the three inhabited islands, agricultural and farming activities take place in the upland areas. However, small family orchards have also been identified contributing to family's food.

In terms of the productive parcels, some specificities are introduced that allow to better understand this activity in the Islands.

Average age of female and male producers at UPAs is 54 years: men (54 years) and women (52 years). Roughly 1 out of 5 producers are older adults (65 years or more) (CGREG, 2016, 57).

There follow the number and distribution of Farming Production Units (UPA) in the Islands.

**Table 1: Number and distribution (UPA) in the Galapagos Islands**

Canton	UPAs			
	Number	Percentage	Hectares	Percentage
<b>Santa Cruz</b>	355	47%	9,592	51%
<b>San Cristóbal</b>	257	34%	5,577	29%
<b>Isabela</b>	128	17%	3,611	19%
<b>Floreana</b>	15	2%	230	1%

<b>Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,010</b>	<b>100%</b>
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Source: (Salvador, 2015); (García, 2018)

In the Galapagos islands, agricultural activity started with immigration in each one of the islands. However, the dynamics and timing of the crops varies.

Next, there follows a summary chart with the existing crops in the Islands:

**Table 2: Land use per surface area and number of UPAs in the Galapagos Islands**

Uso del suelo	SUPERFICIE (km²)		CANTIDAD DE UPA	
	Censo 2000	Censo 2014	Censo 2000	Censo 2014
Cultivos permanentes	22,08	15,17	417	570
Cultivos transitorios	1,53	2,20	303	342
Barbecho o restrojo	1,95	1,10		120
Descanso	1,91	4,33	39	132
Pastos	141,55	111,26	347	370
Especies invasoras		9,34		155
Montes y bosques	62,16	41,89	280	435
Otros usos	3,09	4,82	436	586
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,27</b>	<b>190,10</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>755</b>

Source: Extracted from Vera. w/d. quoting the Governing Council of the Special Regime of Galapagos (2016).

Most production systems in the islands are typically owned by and for the benefit of the families. As a result, most female and male farmers can use resources to produce food to ensure the island's food security (Barrera, Valverde, Escudero y Allauca, 2019, 159). However, local agriculture is not enough to cover the needs of the fluctuating population related to tourism.

The tourist-related activity in the Galapagos is one of the activities that demands agricultural and livestock produce the most. However, much of that produce is imported from the mainland. This reliance on the "outside" threatens with an increase in invasive species, and it likewise threatens the improvement of local economies, which cannot compete with the offer of products coming from the mainland, and makes it difficult for them to keep lands productive (Palacio, 2012: 4).

In addition, local crops face a series of challenges throughout their chain of production especially related to the limited access to seeds, little or no knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices, little or no interest by the local population in understanding and using local and seasonal produce for their meals and lastly the difficulties in trading their products in the tourist-related activities (interview conducted in 2019 to a representative of "Finca Luna").

In terms of gender dynamics, agricultural crops are characterized by long working hours mostly led by women. Also, women in many of the single-parent family groups have assumed the care work while working in farms typically away from their houses, in what is known as the upland. Even though women are found in those scenarios, gender relations are characterized by the exclusion of women from decision-making and from the benefits from trading agricultural produce. However, a high percentage of the population related to agriculture are women, as men need to leave their households to take jobs in several activities, especially rendering services, in population centers.

To better illustrate this, there follows the UPAs dynamics in the Galapagos and the existing workforce.

**Table 3: Workforce in agricultural activities**

Type of workforce hiring	Number of UPAs	Percentage
<b>Permanent staff</b>	149	20%
<b>Short-term staff</b>	117	15%
<b>Family workforce</b>	489	65%
<b>Total</b>	755	100%

Source: Extracted from Vera. w/d. quoting the Governing Council of the Special Regime of Galapagos (2016).

According to this chapter, when “family workforce” is mentioned, women of various ages and young men are included. Whereas permanent staff typically refers to men and when short-term staff is mentioned, these are women and men, part of the fluctuating population of the islands (interview to a coffee-grower).

The study conducted by FAO (2020, 22), claims that: “According to Barrera et al. (2019), about 86% of heads of households are men and 13.94% are women. However, despite the fact that women represent only 8.3% to 18.9% (parish-wide) of farm administrators, women play important leadership roles within their households and have a strong presence in the economic, social and political spheres. This is consistent with the 2014 Agricultural Census, where 75.24% of the farms are run by men. By 2014, when the last census was conducted, average age of men running farms was 54 years of age, whereas average age of women was 52 (Figure 1.14). These gender rates and advanced age of agricultural producers remains invariable (Barrera et al., 2019). It is worth mentioning that data gathered by the census does not reflect the actual dynamic roles of women within the family agricultural sphere. By way of example, the 2014 Census reports that women are disproportionally in charge of running integrated small orchards”.

There follows the characterization of the agricultural activity in each island. This was based on primary information gathered for this consultancy<sup>3</sup>.

- ✓ Isabela is one of the islands with greater agricultural productivity in the uplands, where fruits, varied legumes and orchard vegetables are grown. Typically, as it turns out, women and men work in this activity. However, it is the women who have the greatest responsibility in agricultural chores. This is so because many of the men work in activities related to the tourist and hotel sector, and in fishing. In this scenario, families are forced to hire workers from the mainland to conduct cleaning and harvesting activities.

The production from the area is sold in the local market, which is conducted typically by men, as they are the ones who transport the products and who trade it. From the interviews conducted mention was made of the difficulties of connectivity between the upland and the lowland. Much fruit is lost - fail to reach the market - and it can barely make it to other islands.

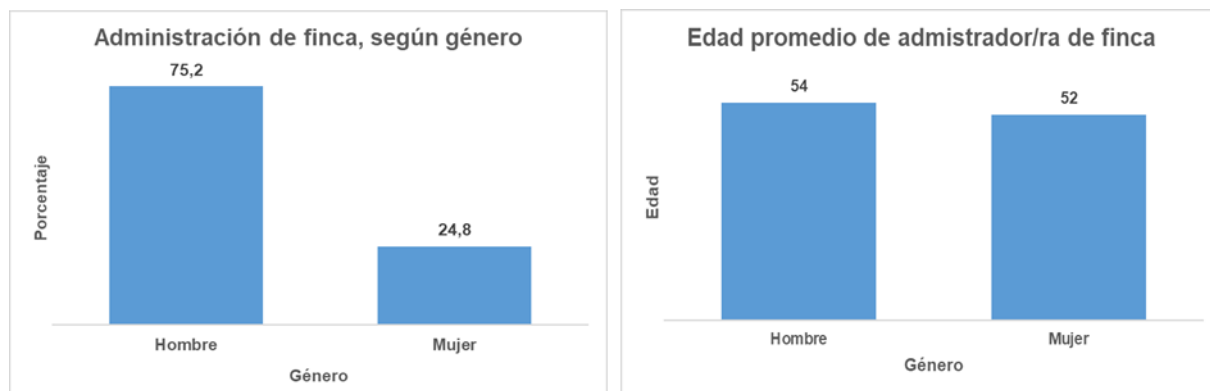
- ✓ In San Cristóbal, the agricultural dynamics is mainly related to subsistence. Also, small parcels with agro-ecological products and coffee-growing lands have been identified. There are about 388 producers (INEC, 2010). However, most of those devoted to agriculture in the upland are men.
- ✓ In Santa Cruz, the agricultural dynamics are quite similar to those of San Cristóbal. Agricultural lands are located in the upland. Many families, and women especially, are related to traditional agriculture, and do not use environment-friendly practices. Women and men are both related to the agricultural activity. However, men and women interviewed mention the need to maximize knowledge, capacities and experimenting of sustainable agricultural activities.

Even though the above is based on first-hand information, the FAO study (2020) based on the 2014 census (INEC) shows that men, and typically men of over 50 years of age, are those running the farms. This entails that women have no great decision-making power on crops, on their trading and most probably on the use of any income thereof. There follows the background information chart:

**Gender in agriculture chart:**

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<sup>3</sup>Interviews of October 2019 and workshops.



Extracted from INEC, 2014. Agrarian census, quoted by FAO 2020.

In terms of land ownership, no major conflict has been identified. According to the land zoning there is land for smallholders and to the National Park. In Galapagos, family productive units have been surveyed by the census and identified. In those scenarios, the question of access is by inheritance, and to a much lesser extent, through purchase or exchange.

In this scenario the origin of landowners is worth mentioning, as “it was found that 43.27% are Galapagos people, 21.64% come from the province of Loja, and 9.13%, from the province of Tungurahua, as the most representative percentages. It is worth mentioning that production systems are run by heads of households coming from 18 provinces across the country. Floreana island is where the lowest number of heads of households have come from other provinces of Ecuador, these being Loja and Cotopaxi. The number of years where heads of households have devoted to agricultural activities, on average, is 24.22 with a minimum of one year and a maximum of 81 years.” (FAO, et al.)

In this context, it is deemed necessary to continue working towards:

- Making visible and valuable gender-specific differential knowledge in agricultural activity.
- Promoting women capacities to improve sustainable production across all spheres of crop growing.
- Improving women knowledge to position themselves in decision-making spheres.
- Designing affirmative-action measures to access financing for renewable energy and sustainable initiatives, for example, policies and programs for women inclusion in eligibility criteria for financial facilities<sup>4</sup> and training programs to enable their participation.

<sup>4</sup> Considering the women needs on the FP is include that we are going to support “Women-owned Entreprises”, (IFC definition) If is:

(A)  $\geq 51\%$  owned by woman/women, OR

(B)  $\geq 20\%$  owned by woman/women; AND (i) has  $\geq 1$  woman as EO/COO/President/Vice President; AND (ii) has  $\geq 30\%$  of the board of directors composed of women, where a board exists.

### 2.3.3 Fishing sector and gender

The fishing activity in the Galapagos Islands has raised dramatically during the 1990s with the boom of the sea cucumber. Migrants from the mainland, who were part of the local workforce, conducted much of the fishing activity from back then. As a result, the sea cucumber and the lobster were subjected to overexploitation, reaching the endangered status.

The artisanal fishing activity is one of the main sources of income for the local population. There is a set of strict regulations to protect biodiversity while achieving different livelihoods. Presently, a group performs artisanal fishing and another group devotes to experiential fishing<sup>5</sup> strictly connected to tourism. As for deep-sea fishing<sup>6</sup>, as of 2013, there were 308 active fishers registered within the Galapagos National Park (Ramírez y Reyes, 2014), although the main activities related to fishing are those related to artisanal and experiential fishing.

There are 446 fishing vessels, about 284 fiberglass fast boats (“fibras”) for artisanal fishing, and 29 registered boats in the islands, each type of vessel devoted to a specific fishing style including artisanal and deep-sea fishing.

In this context, gender dynamics are characterized by inequality and invisibility of women across the fishing chain. In Galapagos, most fishers are men and are typically entrusted with decision-making, as well as benefit and resource distribution. In order to be able to better define fishing gender dynamics, information gathered by Vanessa Almachi - a dissertator at Ecuador’s Pontificia Universidad Catolica and intern of the Charles Darwin Foundation in 2020<sup>7</sup>- was organized and systematized as follows:

Men	Women
Expressly devoted to catching pelagic species and crustaceans. Their participation occurs before boarding, boarding, extraction, stowage, administration, and trading.	Women invest time, resources and energy before (sailing off) and after catching (stowage, processing and trading) activities.
Through this role, they have direct relation with trading in fishing activities, especially linked with commercialization ones.	It is mentioned that 1 woman for every 2 men work in the activities after catching.
	Women perform activities supplemental to the extraction of sea products. Meaning women depend

<sup>5</sup> Experiential fishing: “consists in taking a guided tour through authorized areas for the practice and display of the artisanal fishing activity and surface diving. The trip is rounded off with stops in wonderful rest areas surrounded by luxuriant nature. During the tour, the crew share their traditional fishing knowledge with the tourists, showing the culture and life style of Galapagos fishers.” From: [Pesca Vivencial, una opción para explorar Galápagos en este feriado – Ministerio de Turismo](#)

<sup>6</sup> Deep-sea fishing is practiced off the shore, in open sea. Typically, this is industrialized fishing with trading purpose. From: [【 PESCA de ALTURA 】 ¿Que es y que Tipos existen? - EsPesca](#)

<sup>7</sup>See: [\(2\) Facebook](#) Webinar: La igualdad de género en la pesca (“Webinar: Gender equality in fishing”). Fundación Charles Darwin, November 18, 2020.



	on those doing the catching and sometimes take part in trading.
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The fishing and added value dynamics differ from island to island. Next, their specificities are described:

a. Isabela:

Men	Women
Men work in the fishery value chain in the preparation, sailing and catching of various species. Men of Isabela process the fish and prepare it for its trading.	Women take part in the activity through storage work in the domestic space, in their houses' fridges, in stores and only 1 person has a dedicated place: a fishmonger's shop.  Trading and money collection from fishing is mostly the chore of women. However, the benefits obtained from these tasks are not always their own decision.

b. San Cristóbal

Men	Women
Men work in the following phases of the fishery value chain: pre-sailing, sailing, production, storage and trading.	Women play a very specific role relating to processing, cleaning and selection, as well as trading and money collection.

c. Santa Cruz

Men	Women
Men's responsibilities in Santa Cruz focus on pre-sailing, sailing, catching, storage, trading and administration chores.	Women especially take part in fish cleaning, processing and trading. Many of the women purchase the product from the fishers and sell it to independent traders and uplands.

In this context, work in the following areas is paramount:

- a. Making women's work in the fishery value chain visible.
- b. Sensitization to women's contribution to the fishery value chain, guaranteeing representation and participation of men and women on equal footing.
- c. Support for the identification and creation of participation and decision-making spaces in the fishery sector.
- d. Affirmative-action measures to improve women's participation in the fishery value chain according to the needs of the women identified.

#### **2.3.4 Tourism sector and gender**

Tourism is one of the main economic activities of the islands. The great biodiversity and their pristine ecosystems have made the Galapagos Islands one of the world's most important tourist destinations.

Over the years, Galapagos has become one of the main destinations for ecotourism and diving. "Despite some years of decline, related to an unfavorable national or international context, the trend has remained invariable and attempts to set an annual cap to tourist arrivals have ceased. Tourism growth creates jobs and boost the economy drawing in migrants and producing greater demand for food and supplies, which in turn increases the freight volume transported. Over the last 15 years, the growth in economic terms of tourism to Galapagos has registered an annual rate of 14%, while the total gross income from hotels has increased from USD 1.2 million to USD 10.7 million in the last 15 years (INGALA, 2007-2008,42, in Agenda del CGREG, 2010: 16).

Tourism includes a number of activities namely: guiding activities, lodging, food and beverage, travel agencies, boats without overnight stays, liveaboard boats, and land transportation. In each of these activities, there are gender dynamics in place characterized by inequality in terms of access and pay.

In several of the activities of the tourism value chain, women are the ones with more presence, thus, 21% work in lodging and food activities, 17.01% in transport and mobilization and 17% in commercial activities. Whereas men mostly work 17% in transportation and 16% in construction activities and 14% work in agriculture, forestry and fishing activities (INEC, 2015). A similar dynamic is also shown by the information generated with the survey for tourism and lodging services<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup>Survey carried out for consultancy "Professional services contract to prepare and formulate 'Output 6.1. Ecotourism certification program, implemented to adopt the best practices and international standards for sustainable consumption and production patterns throughout the tourism value chain', carried out by Cristina Borja.

As to guiding, gender distribution is as follows: 28% of Galapagos guides are women, compared to 73% of male guides; 60% of the guides are domiciled in Santa Cruz, followed by 22% in San Cristóbal. Regarding age, the average is 41 years (39 for women and 42 for men) (Observatorio de turismo en Galápagos. 2018, 27).

According to the data of the Survey carried out for consultancy “Contract of professional services to prepare and formulate Output 6.1. Ecotourism certification program, implemented to adopt the best practices and international standards for sustainable consumption and production patterns throughout the tourism value chain”, carried out in 2019, the number of women and men working in tour operation, in food and lodging activities are similar, with 50 percent women and 50 percent, men. Participation dynamics in dialogue spaces for women and men

Citizen participation processes focus on environmental activities since Galapagos is an area of high biodiversity and with very specific characteristics in ecosystem terms. Organizations typically focus on maximizing biodiversity conservation. Thus, social or development issues are left out of organizational agendas and dynamics. In these spaces, only 4% of women actively participate in organizations (CGREG 2016, 57).

However, in stakeholders mapping carried out in 2019, as part of this process, there is evidence of a group of organizations of which, up to date, no more information has been obtained, but when such information is obtained, they could be considered strategic partners for the implementation of the project (see annex 4: list of organizations).

Here is a typology of the organizations found by this analysis:

a. Organizations promoting biodiversity conservation:

They are mixed organizations with the participation of the young. They are based in Santa Cruz, and their purpose is to sensitize and generate key actions for the management of solid waste, as well as for the training of environmental male and female leaders. We refer to Frente Insular. Their activities can be enhanced with the involvement of more women to maximize their climate change resilience capacity, improving the quality of life of the population with sustainable initiatives.

b. Living laboratories:

These are private organizations that promote organic agriculture, permaculture and sustainable production so that Galapagos will no longer rely on foreign food. These experiences are key because they make a difference in generating a sustainable product and positioning it in the market. For example, coffee production in Lava Java (Santa Cruz), or in Luna farm (Santa Cruz).

Both farms have managed to produce non-invasive introduced species as an alternative for soil recovery, as well as endemic plants. Due to their trajectory and developed knowledge, these living laboratories can support experimentation and the promotion of women in organic, sustainable agriculture.

Additionally, these farms also work jointly with small producers interested in producing in a sustainable way, with local seeds and with a view to achieving the production of products with added value, for which it is considered that these could be capacity-building spaces.

c. Organizations working for human rights:

MAGMA, a group that seeks to make visible and eradicate gender-based violence in Galapagos, with incidence on the three Islands. They have been supporting various investigations related to gender-based violence in the Galapagos. Additionally, they have worked hard to position the issue of women's rights in fishing and agricultural activity.

d. Organizations of women craft producers:

Said organizations are located in San Cristóbal and they work together to enhance the abilities of women to produce stuffed animals that represent endemic animals of the Islands, as well as to "export" from the islands a percentage of existing plastic within the stuffing of the animals. These productive initiatives could be enhanced to improve the quality of life of the population.

e. COPES PROMAR – Fish production cooperative organization

They are a cooperative related to the trading and administration of seafood with action on the three Islands. They are an initiative that can show the potential of women in fish and crustacean trading.

f. There are trade union organizations in the area grouped around tourism, like the Board of Tourism, Hotel Owners Association, Transporters Association.

Although women leaders have not been clearly identified in the archipelago, and “there is a very low percentage of women who actively participate in organizations in the Galapagos” (Barrera, V .; Valverde, M .; Escudero, L .; Allauca, J. , 2019, pp 175), it is important to promote the non-stop contribution of women to the productive development of the islands, of which tourism is a fundamental part. These actions should aim at increasing their inclusion and

participation in all spheres of action, especially in those where their participation is essential, such as agriculture.

Any organizational action must prioritize resources and policies to strengthen governance, small-scale business initiatives, training and follow-up as women consider essential to improve their livelihoods and ensure proper and responsible management of natural resources.

This could mean their activities can act as organizational principles, in favor of actual gender equality, where focus is placed on their autonomy and empowerment.

Division of labor by gender, energy context and livelihood. As previously mentioned, the energy dynamics of Galapagos can be seen as that of any city that has energy (IEA).: "...the energy dynamics of Galapagos can be seen as that of any city that has energy; "Globally, household energy consumption patterns differ between men and women. For example in family households women spend more time on unpaid energy intensive household labour like cooking and laundry. .. Overall, men were found to consume more energy and this was mainly related to transport and eating out (R. Raty, A. Carlsson-Kanyama, 2009). The European Institute for Gender Equality found that women are more sustainable consumers than men as they value eco-labelled products and green procurement higher. They were also found to be more willing to change their energy-related behaviour in favour of sustainable options (EIGE, 2012).

In consideration of these dynamics, policies should focus on addressing forms of energy consumption, as well as the specific needs of women in terms of household management.

In terms of livelihoods, as mentioned above, livelihoods in Galapagos are: tourism, agriculture and fishing, which is why it is key that the capacities of women and men are strengthened for the enhancement of livelihoods, as well as the guarantee of rights to dignified work.

Next, there follows a table showing the findings of the workshops in relation with the participation of women and men in the different sectors.

Activity	Women and men participation, per Island					
	Women Isabela	Men Isabela	Women San Cristóbal	Men San Cristóbal	Women Santa Cruz	Men Santa Cruz
Agriculture	Decision-making					
	More women	Fewer men	Fewer women	More men in decision-making in planting	Fewer women in decision-making	More men in decision-making

	Seed reproduction, planting and harvesting					
	Fewer women as workforce	More men as workforce	Fewer women as workforce	More men as workforce	Fewer women as workforce	More men as workforce
	Trading					
	Equal responsibility in trading					
Fishing	Pre-sailing					
	No women	Only men	No women	Only men	No women	Only men
	Sailing					
	No women	Only men	No women	Only men	No women	Only men
	Fishing/extraction					
	No women	Only men	Few women	More men	No women	More men
	Cleaning					
	More women	Few men	More women	Few men	More women	Few men
	Trading					
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Tourist-oriented services	Hotel owners					
	Women working in cleaning services Administrative services	Men working in management services	Women and men can have similar roles in cleaning services Administrative and management services			
	Restaurants					
	Women and men can have similar roles in the tourism value chain, that is, cleaning, administrative and management services					
	Boats					
	Women and men can have similar roles in cleaning, administrative and management services.					
	Guiding					
	Without information.					
Transport and boats	Without information.					
Construction	Very few women working in construction.	Mostly men work.	Without information.			
Source: Workshops held in November 2019						

### 2.3.5 Analysis of women and men vulnerabilities in the project's intervention areas.

The project's area of intervention is an area of high social and environmental vulnerability. Socially, the islands rely extensively on the mainland, as they have high food and supplies requirements. In this context, the question of low production for life sustenance is one of the main vulnerabilities. On the other hand, there are the reliance on tourism and the growth of the State sector (CGREG, 2020: 30-31).

Lastly, there is the perception by the local population that the chances of getting a job on the islands are limited as a result of the presence of the Galapagos National Park and the chances of producing and exploiting natural resources are limited as well.

With this in mind, the project's potential benefits and risks were analyzed at a participatory space (the 2019 workshop). Two levels were analyzed: one local, at the level of livelihoods and day-to-day dynamics, and another, at the sectoral level connected with tourism.

At the local level, the following benefits and risks were established:

Activity	Benefits for women	Risks for women	Benefits for men	Risks for men
<b>Agricultural production</b>	Chances of generating sufficient food for the Galapagos population, in sustainable manner.	Reliance on the mainland.	Chances of generating sufficient food for the Galapagos population, in sustainable manner.	Little interest in working in agricultural and livestock production due to low productivity and profitability.
<b>Fishing activity</b>	Chances of making women visible in fishing activities	The fishing and collection activities are not limited to tourist-oriented consumption.	Access to resilience and sustainable fishing capacity building processes.	Resource overexploitation
<b>Work in the project.</b>	Chances of connecting with sustainable, clean-energy initiatives.	Difficulties to access project's benefits.	Chances of connecting with sustainable, clean-energy initiatives.	Perception of not enough regulations to work in productive initiatives (transport), retail trading.  Perception of incapacity to produce connected with the presence of the PNG.

<b>Basic services deficiency</b>		Potential for epidemics, diseases, children lose weight, there are not resources to take care of them. Difficulties to access water.		Difficulties to access fruit production areas.
Source: Survey of field information through interviews and workshops in Isabela, Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal, 2019.				

As it arises from the previous table, the project has implications not only in the context of the project, but also in improving the quality of life of women and men who inhabit the islands, for example, by improving crops and strengthening marketing capacities. Also, it shows climate-related vulnerabilities, which can be enhanced by the overexploitation of natural resources.

Understanding the above specificities, the Gender Action Plan will focus its efforts on establishing specific actions to address the needs for capacity building, to enhance the possibilities of participation in governance dynamics and also to define affirmative actions that guarantee actual participation of women in decision-making and in the management of access to and use of natural resources.

Likewise, sensitization processes are expected to be incorporated aimed at women and men, to make women's knowledge, capacities and possibilities of contributing to productive activities and to climate resilience visible.

### **2.3.6 Gender-based violence in the context of the Galapagos**

At a global level, efforts are being devoted to make gender inequalities and structural violence visible as these are omnipresent throughout the world and act as obstacles to the access to, use, control, and equitable and sustainable benefits of, land and natural resources. On a recurring basis, many women from different spheres of action continue to be discriminated against, socially and economically marginalized, they still have difficulties accessing their own spaces to produce, to access training, technologies and access to loans (Castañeda y otros, 2020, 24). These dynamics are no different in Galapagos, since it has been shown that violence continues to cause difficulties and violence across the board.

In this section, the situation of gender-based violence on the islands is analyzed. Gender-based violence is a key issue to analyze, since it manifests itself in different dimensions



(political, economic, physical, psychological and social), with different phases for its approach (perception, prevention, control and monitoring). According to ENVIGME, 2019, 11.8% of women has sustained some type of violence over the last 12 months, and 56% claim to have experienced violence at some point in their lifetime.

Across-the-board violence occurs throughout women's lives, with the following resulting gaps (USFQ/CTT y CGREG, 2020):

- Academic-wise: at university level, it is proven that 15% of men has completed their training, in contrast with 6% of women.
- Pay-wise: salaries varying between \$1560 and \$2340 are mostly for men (29%), and only for 7% of women.
- Work-wise: 13% of men and 3% of women work in the public sector.

In specific terms, comparing national figures versus those of the province of Galapagos, regarding types of violence, sexual violence rates are lower. However, they are still representative (22.8%) taking into account the province's population density. This incidence calls for special attention to sexual offenses, both regarding women and boys and girls.

In addition, the accumulated number of women who have suffered some form of gender-based violence in the province of Galapagos is higher than for the rest of the country. Although in 2015, 92% of the population claimed that living in Galapagos was safe, this figure warrants some context and must be contrasted against gender-based violence figures.

In this context, efforts are required to reduce situations of discrimination against women in terms of access to employment, equal pay, working hours sensitive to gender needs, etc. Although it is also true that in Galapagos the percentage of workplace violence is below the national average (Plural, 2020), with 15.9% of cases of at least once during lifetime, and 4.5% in the last year (INEC, 2019), these are still high numbers.

In terms of economic, financial and asset issues, some patent specificities appear in all three locations (PLURAL, 2020, 77):

"For women, the possibilities of accessing resources for production are very limited, which is due to the delimitation of land for production and to land tenure. Likewise, they have difficulties in accessing credit except for savings accounts or small loans for household consumption expenses. Women do not have assets of their own to be able to establish surety in order to obtain loans"<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> This is one of the main reasons because we are thinking on positive actions.

Men, on the other hand, have the possibility of higher income, as well as access to formal credit. Additionally, in one of the locations, there are the benefits of *campesino* insurance for small-sized farmers, especially in San Cristóbal.

An example of inequalities in terms of access to resources is financial violence. Most women who would like to separate from their partners cannot do so for economic reasons directly connected to, among other aspects, the socio-cultural assignment of the nurturance role, which falls mainly on women, and to the patriarchal checking - disciplining, which restricts their sphere of socio-labor action to the household (Memoria, 2020). Likewise, “there are few cases where women can keep control of resources within the marriage union, and more are the cases in which women lose their legal status when their marriage dissolves, such as situations of appropriation, removal or destruction of personal or jointly acquired property by their partner with permanent residence. Some women, when they separate from their husbands, must even leave most of their property behind due to the logistical and economic difficulties of transferring their assets to the mainland.”

### **SECTION 3: Gender assessment**

Once the gender analysis is completed, gender assessment is necessary to build the Gender action plan on. As explained in the methodology section of this document, once the analysis is completed, work is conducted on the key findings and on the chances of showing and mainstreaming the gender approach in the project.

#### **3.1 Main issues identified based on the gender analysis**

##### **✓ Energy**

In terms of energy, the islands have significant electricity service coverage. However, the energy that reaches homes is produced in an unsustainable manner, so local people need to be sensitized about the benefits of clean energy. To this end, this gender plan is aligned with the behavioral change proposal: “applying insights from behavioral science will enhance the effectiveness of the project activities. We foresee we will leverage an array of behavior change techniques to shape the projects’ implementation strategies. Depending on project needs, these may include applying behavioral insights to the way in which we communicate (framing messages so that they are as easy to understand and attractive as possible, having a clear call to action, using trusted messengers, emphasizing potential losses, etc.); to the way in which processes are implemented (levering social networks, making it as easy as possible, making people feel they have a

head start, giving clear examples “rules of thumb”, etc.); as well as in the way in which the products / services are presented (choice architecture, incentives, framing of products, reminding people at the moment of action, making pro-environmental behavior visible, etc.)” (WWF and other. 2021, 5).

And, speaking specifically in relation to access to credit, a benefit provided for in the Program, it is necessary to take into account that women can access to loan just with affirmative actions. Those might be defined with the financial institutions, however, they could be classified as follows, those are:

- reduction of requirements: use of sales billing statements.
- guarantees for credit against employee payroll detail.
- reduction of interest rates for women's businesses and microenterprises.

#### ✓ **Socio-cultural aspects:**

According to the information surveyed, the production issue is key for the population of the Islands. In this regard, Galapagos population is highly reliant on tourism services. However, in the current context of the COVID pandemic, the population's vulnerability has been made utterly clear.

Also, according to the information surveyed, the education gap in the Galapagos is quite lower than for the rest of the country, as the urban-rural differences are minimum - a substantial portion of the population has attained secondary and higher education. In terms of capacity-building through informal circumstances, this is mostly male, as men are the ones with greater chances of accessing means of transport and traveling to population centers.

In Galapagos, a higher prevalence of gender-based violence is observed against women with a low schooling level; whereas there is lower prevalence of violence in women with higher education.

Women's differential knowledge of ecosystems and their potential use in strategies of climate change adaptation must be promoted.

That said, the chances of accessing technological knowledge is limited. However, with recommendations and special attention to gender dynamics, both women and men capacities could be really enhanced.

#### ✓ **Gender-based violence**

Gender – based violence is one of the main problems in Galapagos, however it cannot be covered by the project. There is a high rate of physical, sexual, psychological, and structural violence (PLURAL, 2020).

The project will work on the design of a referral route for cases of sexual violence. The project, in terms of reducing structural violence, will have affirmative actions aimed at capacity-building, promoting women's participation in productive activities and affirmative actions for access to credit.

### ✓ **Access to information and technologies**

So far, the communities have received general information about the program. However, it is necessary to deepen the extent of such information. It is also necessary to work with women to improve their ability to understand and make the Program their own.

The gender plan will include positive actions<sup>10</sup> to enhance women participation in the Program and to enhance their activities and contribute to reducing the gap.

It is deemed important to retrieve the associative spirit of women and their ties to Tourism.

### ✓ **Organizational dynamics**

As mentioned before, organizational dynamics in Galapagos are restricted to promoting biodiversity conservation, so that social or development issues are left out of organizational dynamics, with only 4% of women actively participating in organizations (CGREG 2016, 57). However, it is deemed that existing organizations have the potential to improve governance and to work to promote renewable energy and climate resilience initiatives.

### ✓ **Economic dynamics**

Galapagos population is in the top quintile of income generation. This is so because of its connection with tourism. However, this has changed in the context of the pandemic during the last year.

Having established that, it is worth mentioning that there is a substantial component of social stratification on the Islands as the population has different migratory statuses (resident, in-

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<sup>10</sup>“Affirmative actions are public policies intended to compensate conditions that discriminate against certain social groups when exerting their rights. They are also known as “positive actions”, “positive measures”, “reverse discrimination” and “positive discrimination”. These types of actions are recommended for disadvantaged social groups. In the case of women they are mandatory since their gender condition is a factor that limits their access to economic, cultural and political resources important for their development. Its application in favor of women does not constitute discrimination against men since for them gender does not represent a limitation when exerting their rights. It is necessary to consider that the temporary nature of affirmative actions is subject to the result expected to be achieved and is not subject to determinations established beforehand. Therefore, affirmative actions will be suspended only if the problem has been solved and the results are ongoing”. From: [Acciones Afirmativas - Glosario para en línea \(inmujeres.gob.mx\)](#)

transit, illegal<sup>11</sup>). Migratory status makes a real difference in terms of income and life quality. Lastly, it is worth mentioning that, in the Galapagos, there are “poverty levels, which are indicative of present inequalities. Despite the fact the richest quintiles have more and more income, the poorest quintiles remain in the group where opportunities are limited”. According to the 2015 census, at provincial level, 25.06% of inhabitants was poor on account of Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN)” (ODS Territorios, web site).

### ✓ **Environmental dynamics**

Climate change is a phenomenon with multiple dimensions, causing impacts in the environment and in societies, with differentiated impacts on men and women, due to the fact that women have less formal education than men, less income, less participation in and access to decision-making, and the burden of household work and family care is vested in them. In the context of Galapagos, these dynamics are enhanced by the ties with biodiversity conservation.

Conservation of the unique biodiversity of Galapagos has allowed for a group of tourist-oriented activities to develop related to the natural and ecological potential. Few women are tour guides or have some tie with biodiversity conservation.

In this context, women participate selling services at hotel and restaurant level, and they also take part in small-scale commercial activities, and lastly selling of food.

There is also a group of women who own their own spaces for the selling of crafts with recycled material deriving from boat supplies.

In terms of agriculture, there is also the chance for women to strengthen their knowledge base and participate more resolutely and with more equal benefits in the tourism value chain.

Recognizing the growing role of women in the development of agricultural production activities, the program will promote their direct participation in the processes of good production and feeding practices, as well as adaptation to climate change;

Through the GAP, it will aim to train women promoters for the local transmission of the skills acquired through the training processes; it will promote that a number of comprehensive land use plans and market access mechanisms are led by women. Through activities such as those described above, the project expects to contribute to strengthening the social recognition and valuation of women, as well as promoting women's equal participation in the management of

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<sup>11</sup> According to the qualitative information surveyed in 2019, there is considerable number of people without work permits or with a passer-by status on the islands, who as a result are considered “illegal”. These typically experience labor exploitation on account of their status.

practices, in decision-making on the location of innovations proposed by the project, the techniques used, their management and maintenance.

Also, in fishing, women hold key knowledge and responsibilities which could be made visible and better valued in the fishery value chain.

## SECTION 4: Gender action plan

The Gender Action Plan for this project is based on the GCF's recommendations to address the gender approach, meaning "gender-responsive"<sup>12</sup>. This perspective proposes the need to define objectives and results that include<sup>13</sup>:

- Gender- responsive policies, institutions, coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks, which improve incentives for climate resilience and its effective implementation.
- Climate information and scientific research outputs/services identifying differential knowledge and impacts that contribute to adaptation measures. This helps plan development and decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors.
- Climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures discriminating between women and men, making clear gender specificities in reducing vulnerability. In this specific case, we will focus on capacity building.
- Men and women being aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses. For this specific case, the need for initiatives has been defined to improve sustainability and quality of life of the population that inhabits the islands.

**4.1 That said, we must mention that once the gender analysis and assessment were completed, it was possible to identify a series of activities to respond to the risks and opportunities of the project, as well as to maximize the shared benefits. Those activities are part of the results metering and framework anticipated for the Program. Gender Action Plan implementation**

As the Implementing Agency, CAF will be responsible for the administration and execution of GCF funds and through the management of agreements with WWF and FAO. CAF will be in charge of providing technical advice and direct execution of project outputs under its responsibility.

We will also work closely with MAATE's gender specialists for the implementation of the GAP.

CAF is in charge of the overall responsibility of applying social and environmental safeguards as well as the gender approach. To this end, it will have a safeguards and gender technician who will work closely with CAF specialists. CAF specialists are responsible for technical assistance, follow-up and monitoring of the Program's technicians.

The person in charge of gender and safeguards is responsible for:

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<sup>12</sup><sup>12</sup>The term "gender-responsive" derives from the instruments of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to promote and mainstream the gender approach, especially as regards the alignment between climate change initiatives and initiatives to conform to the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform. As well as with the fundamental aspects established by the NDC-SP Global for gender approach based on the guidelines of the Gender Action Plan of the UNFCCC. A gender-sensitive, gender-responsive, gender-transformative scale is established. This scale shows the scope and political decision of each project to incorporate and mainstream gender in its initiative. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019\\_L03S.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_L03S.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

- General oversight and monitoring of compliance with safeguards commitments.
- Specific support and recommendations on specific safeguards issues, if necessary.
- Implementation of the gender action plan.
- Once the Program is implemented, it will be necessary to make visits to the territory to deepen the analysis and to target the current gender-differentiated needs.
- Review annual work plans and budgets and analyze planned community/individual sub-projects and their impacts, so that risks of not implementing the approach adequately can be addressed;
- Ensure that consultations with local communities are conducted in an inclusive and participatory manner and are well documented;
- Provide accompaniment and referrals to women victims of gender-based violence.



GENDER ACTION PLAN					
Component / Result / Output /Activity	Gender activity	Indicator	Target	Time schedule	Budget
<b>Component 1: : Change of the energy matrix of the Galapagos Islands.</b>					
<b>Outcome 1.1: Increased renewable energy generation to reduce GHG emissions, diversify the energy matrix, and reduced dependency on imported fuels.</b>					
<b>Output 1.2.1: Improved energy-efficient measures to reduce GHG emissions and energy dependency of the Galapagos livelihoods.</b>	Define a line of credit for women that contains affirmative actions designed in a participatory manner with financial institutions.	A line of credit to improve energy efficiency at the household and livelihood-related business level.	At least 10% of the cooling and refrigeration units replaced are from female-headed households	Upon second year of project implementation	Include on the programme output.
	Community consultations undertaken during the Program implementation to ensure that women are adequately represented in the consultations, including ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups	Proportion of women and men attending consultations.	At least 50% participants of consultations are women	During the whole project	Include on the programme output.
	Include gender mainstreaming in the training and capacity building courses	The implementation staff have the expertise to review and assess project gender responsiveness and impacts.  Number of men and women participating on the capacity building courses.	At least the 40% of the staff has participate on the capacity building process.	Upon second year of project implementation	Include on the programme output.
	Generate gender capacities for female and male technical experts related to financial institutions, and to institutions responsible for monitoring those actions.	Evidence of differential capacities in officers.  Percentage of women and men who improve their skills.	By the end of the first year of project implementation, 40% of staff trained.	Starting in the second quarter of the first year, and once every year after that.	Appraised in the responsibilities of Safeguards and Gender specialist  Gender and energy specialist consultant

		Number of lessons learned based on capacity building.			
<b>Output 1.2.2 Strengthen CFN, LFIs, and beneficiaries' capacities for the development of mitigation projects, and to comply with the ESMS and MRV requirements</b>	Include at least 40% of fund (including project planning and design teams) and 25% of employees will be female	Number of women and men working as staff of the project.	At least 25% of women are part of the project staff.	On the first year of the project	Include on the programme output.
	Awareness raising for women and men on the importance of energy efficiency and adaptation measures.	Number of workshops conducted.  Percentage of women and men who improve their skills.  Number of lessons learned based on capacity building.	At least 30% of men and women participating on the awareness process.	On the first year of the project	Include on the programme output.
	The tourism activities of women entrepreneurs (guiding, hotel management, food, etc.) are publicized and promoted.	Number of entrepreneurs promoted.  Disaggregated information about the participants on the entrepreneurs.  Initial diagnostic.  One business plan	At least 10% of tourism businesses managed by women that change their energy source improve their businesses.  Number of actions implemented through the business plan.	Starting second year.	Appraised in Safeguards and Gender specialist's responsibilities  Budgeted for in the grants.
	Support financial institutions with the design of affirmative actions for access to microloans and loans to improve energy dynamics of the tourism and hotel services, as well as	Number of actions established.  Case-monitoring report.	Upon second year of project, at least 30 women obtaining loans.	Starting second year.	Appraised in Safeguards and Gender specialist's responsibilities

	to enhance women's productive activities.	Number of women and men participating on the workshops.  Number of workshops conducted.			Budgeted for in the grants.
<b>Component 2 - Resilience strengthening of Galapagos livelihoods.</b>					
<b>Result 2.1: Galapagos food system is climate-resistant in terms of both domestic consumption and consumption by sustainable tourism sector.</b>					
Outcome 2.1: Galápagos food system is climate resilient for both internal consumption and for the sustainable tourism sector.					
<b>Output 2.1.1. Enhanced institutional capacity for climate-resilient planning and development.</b>	Collect information on women's knowledge about biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.	At least one study per island.	Upon completion of the second year, there are 3 studies.		Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities  Local consultant (25000)
	Sensitize women and men to make visible women's potential in biodiversity conservation .	Number of sensitization processes conducted.  Number of women and men participating on the workshops.	6 workshops by the first quarter of years 2 and 3	Starting first quarter of year 2, one per year.	Local consultant
	Generate capacities for women for the empowerment and enhancement of their abilities in productive spheres in the 3 islands (Isabela, San Cristóbal, and Santa Cruz).	Percentage of change in women's and men's capacities, knowledge, empowerment, and participation in productive spheres.			Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities

	Establish an accompaniment and referral route for cases of gender-based violence within the scope of the project.	One derivation route (grievance redress mechanism) for gender violence cases	A route in operation by the end of the second year.	At the end of the second year.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities  Specialized consultancy (10000)
Output 2.1.2. Improved farmers livelihoods and rehabilitated ecosystem services through climate-resilient water and agricultural food productions systems.	Make a difference in the incorporation of affirmative action for women participation in productive initiatives, namely: food and production systems	Number of activities incorporating affirmative actions to cover women's needs.  Evidences of the uses on the knowledge and methodologies to improve water, food and production systems.	At least one mitigation activity and at least three adaptation activities (agriculture, fishing, tourism services).	By year two of project, number of activities with gender approach.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities
	Perform a diagnosis of sustainable productive activities and initiatives for women enhancing adaptation and mitigation activities and strengthening the tourism value chain.	Diagnoses prepared for the 3 areas.	One diagnosis per island by year two of implementation	A six-month diagnosis starting second semester of year one.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities  Local consultant (50000 USD)
	Generate capacities for women and women regarding empowerment and enhancement of their food systems and natural resources (Isabela, San Cristóbal, and Santa Cruz).	Training material  List of attendants, Knowledge evaluation	At least 40% of attendants show more knowledge after training of year one and 60%, by year two (measured through surveys before and after)	Starting year two of project implementation.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities

	Promote the empowerment of women in producer organizations through community promoters of good agricultural practices, water and sustainable food.	<p>Training material</p> <p>List of attendants, Knowledge evaluation</p> <p>Number of women and men participating on the workshops.</p>	At least 4 promoters per island.	Starting year two of project implementation.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities
	Development of material and information on good agricultural and livestock practices based on women's knowledge.	At least one study per island.	Upon completion of the second year, there are 3 studies.		<p>Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities</p> <p>Local consultant (25000)</p>
	Support job creation for women through ecosystem restoration	<p>Number of women trained.</p> <p>Number of women working in restoration initiatives.</p>	Upon project completion, number of women participating in restoration initiatives.	Starting first quarter of year two, annually.	Restoration specialist consultant. Local consultant (50000 USD)
	Enhancement of post-harvest and fish processing initiatives supported by the program.	<p>Defined activities on post harvest and fish processing implemented.</p> <p>Number of women and men participating on the activitie.</p>	By the end of year one, activity implemented.	From first quarter of year two of project implementation.	<p>Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities</p> <p>20.000 for the 6 activities, included on the outcome.</p>

<b>Output 2.1.3. The combined effect of climate change, overfishing and IUU fishing is prevented and mitigated through an adaptive co-management of the Galapagos marine zoning.</b>	Implemented an inclusive governance system in fishermen's organizations.	An assessment of the skills and practices of women and men in the extraction and commercialization of fish and crustaceans.  At least 10% of women in sustainable fishing activities.	A diagnostic  Follow-up reports		
<b>Output 2.1.4. Ecological role of shellfish and finfish stocks are restored, and livelihoods are diversified through the adoption of climate-smart small-scale fisheries and aquaculture approach.</b>	Improve participation of women and men in sustainable initiatives	Plan to implement sensitization campaign and incentives for sustainable activities  Number of women and men participating on the activitie.	By the end of year two, at least one plan implemented.	From second quarter of year two of project implementation.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities
	Enhancement of post-harvest and fish processing initiatives supported by the program.	2 defined activities on post harvest and fish processing implemented	By the end of year one, activity implemented.	From first quarter of year two of project implementation.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities  20.000 for the 6 activities, included on the outcome.
<b><u>Component 3 - Sustainability mechanisms for climate resilience and low emissions livelihoods</u></b>					
<b>Outcome 3.1 Strengthened response capacity of key institutions, local livelihoods, and population from Galapagos.</b>					
<b>Output 3.1.1 Tools and financial mechanisms established for the sustainability of the programme's actions.</b>	Lay down a communication and participation plan providing for women's needs, and their participation specificities in the project.	Communication plan  Number of messages and communications positioning women as agents of change.	By the end of year two, at least one	Starting year two of project implementation	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities

			defined communication plan		
	Strengthening of women's capacities, coming from social organizations and management spheres, favoring ownership and empowerment of rights and environmental governance of their organizations.	Training material  List of attendants  Knowledge evaluation	At least 40% of attendants show more knowledge after training of year one and 60%, by year two (measured through surveys before and after).	Starting year two from project implementation.	Appraised in Safeguards and Gender specialist's responsibilities  Local consultant
	Collect and promote differentiated knowledge of women and men on sustainable production, and sustainable fishing and business.	A report including such knowledge.  A plan of knowledge socialization and ownership.	Percentage of knowledge gathered and systematized.	Starting second quarter of project.	Appraised in Safeguards and Gender specialist's responsibilities  Local consultants
<b>Output 3.1.2 The Galapagos community is mobilized towards a transformative climate action.</b>	Improve participation of women and men in sustainable initiatives	Plan to implement sensitization campaign and incentives for sustainable activities	By the end of year two, at least one plan implemented.	From second quarter of year two of project implementation.	Appraised in Safeguards specialist's responsibilities

## Annexes:

### Annex 1 List of people interviewed

Name	Organization	City	Subject
Andrés Ordoñez	Board of Tourism	Santa Cruz	Tourism
Zoila Larrea	Artisan, stuffed animals manufacture	Isabela	Gender analysis
María Elena Guerra	Lava Java	Santa Cruz	Agriculture and production
Karina Bautista	Huerta Luna	Santa Cruz	Gender analysis
Alberto Andrade	Frente Insular	Santa Cruz	Gender analysis
Suelen Figueroa	Colectivos MAGMA	Santa Cruz	Gender analysis

### Annex 2

#### a. Interview systematization

#### b. Matrix of activities done:

Tool	Participants	Place	Responsability
Workshops and interviews	Men and women from the different sectors	San Cristóbal, Isabela and Santa Cruz	Mentefactura
Surveys and interviews for agricultures	Men and women	San Cristóbal, Isabela and Santa Cruz	FAO / USFQ
Surveys for tourism sector	Men and women	San Cristóbal, Isabela and Santa Cruz	WWF

Annex 3. Reports from workshops. See <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X-ugogU2c52olSuwxJO0Mq1eZKjrdJAf/view?usp=sharing>

### Annex 4. Civil society organizations

Name	Acronyms	Members	Parish	Corporate purpose
MANOS MAGICAS Production Association	ASOPROMAGIC	10	Puerto Ayora	Manufacture of high-quality garments and crafts with recyclable material
ECOMODA Tailors and Dressmakers Association	ASOEMOD	11	Puerto Ayora	Manufacture of all kinds of garments, lingerie, handmade, tapestry and trading of all kinds of accessories for uniforms.
FIBRA DE BANANO Crafts Production Association	ASOPROFIB	20	Puerto Ayora	Crafts production using banana fiber.



MUJERES POSITIVAS Food preparation association	ASLIMPOS	10	Puerto Ayora	Preparation of all kinds of foods
CAMINO VERDE GALAPAGOS Crafts Production Association	ASOCAMVER	12	Puerto Ayora	Manufacture and selling of all kinds of crafts with recycled material
MUJERES ESMPRENDEDORAS INSULARES Fruit Byproducts Prod.Assoc.	ASOPROINS	12	Puerto Ayora	Manufacture and selling of all kinds of fruits byproducts.
EL CHATO Crafts Production Assoc.	ASOPROCHAT	12	Santa Rosa	Crafts production in wood, metal, cloth, and all kinds of recycled material, costume jewelry, etc.
EMPRENDEDORES DE GALAPAGOS Service Providers Association	ASOSERGAL	11	Bellavista	Rendering of services of food preparation, cleaning, courier, reception and security, janitorial, laundry and plumbing.

Name	Acronyms	Members	Parish	Corporate purpose
Floreana Community Center	CECFLOR	71	Santa Maria – Floreana (San Cristonal canton)	Promote community-based tourism, development of production activities, use and conservation of natural resources
BALSER Multi-service association	ASOPRESBAL	10	Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristobal canton)	Rendering of services of food preparation, cleaning, courier, reception and security, janitorial, laundry and plumbing.
ARTE VERDE GALAPAGOS Crafts Production Association	ASOGALAP	20	Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (San Cristonal canton)	Manufacture of crafts
EMPRENDEDORES DE ISABELA Multi- service association	ASOEMPISA	10	Puerto Villamil	Catering, cleaning, courier, reception and security, janitorial, laundry and plumbing services.

			(Isabela canton)	
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Source: IEPS 2015.

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