
Report on feasibility of inclusion of climate change

INCLUSION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN GALAPAGOS' REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

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Introduction. -

Climate change in the Galapagos Islands affects the balance of marine and terrestrial ecosystems disturbing the population's livelihoods generating impacts on the economy. Presently, the inhabitants of the insular province turn to the agriculture, artisanal fishing and tourism activities for their income, such activities being highly vulnerable to climate change. Therefore, it is paramount to seek such activities' resilience and to turn them into the drives that will allow Galapagos to find a way of significantly reducing its GHG emissions.

Program "Climate Change: The new evolutionary challenge for Galapagos" proposes to develop a self-sufficient insular system where livelihoods of the people living on the islands respond to more efficient models generating low carbon emissions and having more adaptation capacity to climate change, as follows:

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

- *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: Resilience strengthening of Galapagos livelihoods.

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

For the proposed program to be sustainable in time, it is necessary to determine any potential gaps in the provisions or in the management instruments so that, if necessary, milestones will be developed to allow to include the proposed activities in the provisions or the planning instruments or in the policies.

One of the program's strength underpinning its sustainability over time is the fact that Climate Change in Ecuador is a public policy that needs to be built as mandated by the Organic Code of the Environment into the GADs' Development Plans and into the management plans of the areas comprising the National System of Protected Areas.

This legal situation, which is aligned with various provisions, makes it part of the institutional rationale -- in the short, mid and long term -- at each governmental level, as these are compelled to plan out, execute and finance those actions within their relevant sphere of action. The breach of any such legal obligations by the institutions contravenes the constitutional mandate.

In the specific case of Galapagos Islands, it is the Organic Law of the Special Regime the one that makes the Sustainable Development and Land Management Plan the planning instrument intended to harmonize and unify the strategic decisions of sustainable and continued development of the province in order to achieve coordinated, consensus-built management of the territory based on the territorial qualities, its special regime, and strict adherence to the principles of conservation of natural heritage and the Good way of Living.

This document is developed with the above in mind, with the purpose of determining potential gaps and generating milestones, which will allow to include the variables and activities of the program proposed to GCF into the various instruments - according to the national provisions. Such will ensure program's sustainability, by keeping level of investments over time and by paving the way to replicate the measures proposed under components 1 and 2.

Keep level of investments over time to generate program's sustainability.

Regulatory Framework Analyzed

Ecuador's provisions determine that Land Management Plans for the Galapagos Islands - including San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz and Isabela - as well as the Galapagos National Park Management Plan, must align with Galapagos' Development and Land Management Plan, and this in turn must align with climate change directives included both in the National Strategy and in the *Toda Una Vida* Plan and the Environment Code - and its regulations.

Analyzing the development policies together with the adverse or beneficial effects of climate change allows to reflect on the reasons behind vulnerability conditions and to make a decision to act upon them. (Arce & GIZ, 2013, page 69)

There is an upside to building risk management and climate change adaptation into decisions. According to Magrin (2008), there are advantages to having risk management and climate change adaptation cross-cutting decisions to attain sustainable development.

When it comes to mitigation criteria, we refer to the regulation of consumption and production patterns, and to the appropriate quantification of greenhouse gas emissions to contribute to their stabilization, one of the main issues of climate change. Clear and measurable plans of biodiversity conservation must be established.

In this context, the purpose is to analyze the need and feasibility of incorporating climate change variables according to national provisions into existing policies and programs of the Governing Council of the Special Regime of Galapagos (CGREG), of the Galapagos National Park (PNG), and of the municipalities of Santa Cruz, SAn Cristóbal, and Isabela.

Analysis on National Level:

Constitution of the Republic:

Article 242 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador provides that the State has a territorial organization divided into regions, provinces, cantons and rural parishes, and that for environmental conservation, ethnic-cultural or population reasons, special regimes may be established.

In this context, there is article 258 of the fundamental law, which addresses the protection of the Galapagos archipelago, creating a government of special regime for the province and stipulating that its planning and development will be organized "*around the strictest attachment to principles of conservation of the State's natural assets and of good living*". It is also stated that this province's administration will be vested in a Governing Council presided over by a representative of the Presidency of the Republic, and composed of

mayors from the municipalities of the province of Galapagos, one representative of parish boards and any representatives of any agencies as established by law.

The above article specifies that the Governing Council will be responsible for planning, managing resources and organizing activities to be performed in the province. In terms of land management, it is specified that the Governing Council will enact the relevant policies in coordination with the municipalities and the parish boards, who will be responsible for execution thereof. Lastly, it is provided that, for the protection of the Galapagos special regime, rights of domestic migration, work or any other activity, whether public or private, which may affect the environment will be limited, and the permanent residents affected by such limitation of rights will have preferential access to natural resources and sustainable environmental activities.

In addition, article of 275 of the Constitution provides that the State “shall plan the development of the country to ensure the exercise of rights, the pursuit of development objectives and the principles consecrated in the Constitution. Planning shall further social and territorial equality, promote compromise, which shall be participatory, decentralized, delegated and transparent”. On the other hand, article 406 provides that the State shall regulate “conservation, sustainable management and use, reclamation, and ownership limitations over fragile and threatened ecosystems.”

1.2.- COOTAD

The Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization (COOTAD), being the set of provisions governing issues of land planning and governmental level incumbencies, is of paramount importance to this plan.

For instance, section 7 thereof provides that provincial councils, among others, have the capacity to enact general rules, such as ordinances, agreements and resolutions for the full exercise of their authority and powers within their territory. More specifically, it provides that the decentralized autonomous governments of the special regime of the province of Galapagos will exercise regulatory authority subject to the limitations any relevant law may apply, which in this case is the Organic Law of the Special Regime of Galapagos (LOREG).

Section 10 of COOTAD provides that, for environmental conservation, ethnic-cultural or population reasons, special governmental regimes may be established, Galapagos being one of them. In addition, section 28 of COOTAD provides that each “territorial constituency shall have a decentralized autonomous government for the promotion of development and guarantee of Good Living through the exercise of their authorities”, and that the province of Galapagos will have a Governing Council of Special Regime.

In turn, section 104 of COOTAD provides that “the province of Galapagos constitutes a special governmental regime by reason of its environmental specificities and for constituting world natural heritage. Its territory shall be managed by a Governing Council under the shape and form anticipated in the Constitution, this Code and any law governing Galapagos Special Regime(...)”

As regards this development and land management plan, the provisions of Section 274 thereof must be mentioned, as it is stated that the rendering of public services or the implementation of works under the sphere of action of the GADs in fulfilling their functions must adjust to the relevant development and land management plans.

Section 295 provides that formulation of development plans must contain the following essential elements: A diagnosis, the definition of general and specific policies, strategic guidelines, programs and projects with specific goals.

Lastly, as regards the execution of development and land management plans, section 467 provides that the foregoing must be approved through ordinances, will become effective upon publication and may be updated from time to time, and, without exception, at the commencement of each administration. Also it provides that the plans are “mandatory reference for the development of annual operating plans, programs, projects, budgetary instruments and other management instruments of each decentralized autonomous government”.

1.3.- Organic Code of Planning and Public Finances (COP&FP)

Section 10 of the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finances acknowledges that national planning is the responsibility of the Central Government, providing that the President in doing so may provide for institutional and territorial arrangements. As regards the territorial incidence of the Executive power authority and the coordination and harmonization with the authority of the GADs, instruments such as the National Territorial Strategy or the National Development Plan are provided, seeking to further the interlocking of territorial planning processes under their power.

In turn, section 12 of the above mentioned provision determines that development planning and land management fall within the sphere of the relevant GAD, subject to their own plans and instruments in coordination with the various governmental levels.

More specifically, as regards development plans, the COP&FP provides that such instruments comprise the main guidelines for the GADs as regards their strategic decisions of development in their territories. Likewise, Section 41 stipulates that those must have a long-term horizon and must be implemented through the exercise of their powers.

As regards land management plans, the COP&FP stresses their importance when it provides that the purpose of those instruments is to harmonize and unify strategic development decisions regarding such elements as human settlements or natural resources. Furthermore, section 42 provides that land management plans “shall coordinate development policies and land management guidelines, subject to the powers of each level of government, and shall ensure compliance with the social and environmental role of the property,” which shows the importance of this public policy instrument for Galapagos.

Stressing on the content of these types of instruments, section 44, subsection a. determines that land management plans must define the economic, production, environmental, infrastructure and connectivity model at its relevant territorial level, which allows a better understanding of the structure that has been proposed for the Galapagos Land Management and Sustainable Development Plan.

1.4.- LOREG

The Organic Law of the Special Regime of the Galapagos (LOREG), published in Official Record No. 520 on June 11, 2015, is one of the most relevant regulatory instruments for the preparation and implementation of this plan. In this regard, section 1 thereof establishes the administrative legal system ruling all State agencies, and individuals, businesses or corporations conducting business in the province, within their relevant spheres of action. Likewise, the principles (section 3) governing policies, plans, regulations and other public or private actions in Galapagos are established.

Regarding the institutional arrangement of the province, the LOREG provides (section 4) that the Governing Council of the Special Regime of the province of Galapagos (CGREG) is the entity in charge, among others, of inter-institutional coordination and planning in Galapagos.

The LOREG establishes, and governs, the institutional-legal framework of the special regime, determining the scope of authority and powers of the plenary council, the presidency and the technical secretariat of the CGREG, which will be implemented through provincial ordinances and resolutions approved by the plenary council made up of representatives of the Executive Branch of Government and of the GADs of the province of Galapagos. Chief among its obligations and powers there are those provided in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 19 and 20 of Section 5 of the Law.

Based on the foregoing, the CGREG has several roles and powers directly related to the components of this public policy. This constitutes specific legal foundations for the proposals included in this plan.

The single chapter of Title IV of the LOREG related to planning, more specifically section 33, the Plan for Sustainable Development and Land Management (PDSOT) is defined as the planning instrument intended to

harmonize and unify strategic decisions of sustainable and continued development of the province in order to achieve coordinated, consensus-built management of the territory based on the territorial qualities, its special regime, and strict adherence to the principles of conservation of natural heritage and the Good way of Living. The PDSOT provided in the legislation, or the equivalent “Galapagos Plan”, will be henceforward the regional planning instrument of the Galapagos Special Regime, it being of mandatory strict compliance by the agencies of the Governing Council of the Special Regime of the Galapagos province and by other entities of the public and private sectors, and organizations of popular and solidarity economy.

1.5.- LOREG Regulations

The Regulations of the Law of the Special Regime of the Province of Galapagos is issued through Executive Order No. 1363, published in Supplemental Official Record No. 989, on April 21, 2017. This instrument provides, in section 1, that both LOREG and its Regulations govern the Special Regime provided in article 258 of the Constitution and lays down the legal-administrative system governing individuals, businesses and corporations, public or private, domestic and foreign to the province of Galapagos, to attain Good Living, sustainable development, life quality improvement, access to basic services by its population, under the singular conditions and characteristics of the archipelago.

In this regard, section 2 of these regulations defines the Special Regime of the province of Galapagos as the form of government and administration of such territory with political, administrative and financial autonomy, exerted by the Governing Council, established on account of the province’s unique conservation and environmental characteristics, for the protection of its ecological systems and biodiversity, its sustainable development, and integrated management of its population centers and protected areas, for ensuring balance of mobility and residence of visitors and residents, and their preferential access to natural resources and environmentally sustainable activities, ensuring citizens participation and social control as provided in the Constitution and in the law.

These Regulations state that the Galapagos territory consists of the archipelago’s land surface area including both population centers and the Galapagos National Park, plus the Marine Reserve, the Marine Area of Special Protection, the subsurface of the land area, the geostationary orbit, and the continental shelf.

Section 10 provides that the Governing Council of the Special Regime of the province of Galapagos will be entrusted with the province’s administration, planning, resource management and organization of activities conducted therein.

As regards the Sustainable Development and Land Management Plan for the Province of Galapagos, section 25 of the LOREG Regulations states that such Plan constitutes a coordination instrument between national, regional, and institutional planning of all governmental levels within the province of Galapagos, consisting of, among other aspects, plans and policies for Galapagos development and land management, and must be aligned with the principles and goals established in the National Development Plan and the National Territorial Strategy. The plan, and any amendments thereto, must be approved by the Plenary Council through an ordinance subject to the principles and provisions of the Law, being mandatory for all governmental levels of the province of Galapagos, and for all entities from the private sector and from the popular and solidarity economy. The plan’s development and proposed amendments, which will be vested in the Technical Secretariat of the Governing Council, will be participatory and will consider both the public and the private sectors from the province of Galapagos.

Section 26 of these regulations addresses all inter-institutional coordination between the Galapagos National Park Directorate and the Governing Council. This will be based on the Sustainable Development and Land Management Plan of the Galapagos Province. The plan’s environmental chapter includes the guidelines of the management plans for the protected natural areas.

Any land use, land occupancy, or revision or change of land use by any municipal decentralized autonomous government in the province of Galapagos, except in protected natural areas, as provided in section 27 of the LOREG Regulations, shall be subject to the general guidelines, standards and policies as the Plenary Council may determine and to the prior favorable report by the Council's Technical Secretariat.

1.6.- LOOTUGS

The Organic Law of Land Management and Land Use and Administration (LOOTUGS) is published on Supplemental Official Record No.790, dated July 5, 2016, with the purpose of laying down the principles and general rules governing the functions of land management and urban and rural land use and administration, and its relation with other functions materially affecting or occupying the territories for successful harmonization thereof, for promoting equitable and balanced development of the territories, for furthering the exercise of the right to the city, to a safe and healthy habitat, to suitable and dignified housing, consistent with lands' social and environmental functions and for furthering inclusive and integrated urban development for the Good Living of people, in alignment with the roles of the various governmental levels.

Section 9 of this law defines land management as the process and the result of spatially and functionally organizing the activities and the resources in a given territory to enable application and development of democratic and participatory public policies as well as to attain development objectives. Land management planning will be embodied in the development and land management plans of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments. Land management planning is mandatory for all governmental levels. National land management leadership will be vested in the strategic entity governing national planning.

For the actual exercise of the land management function, section 12 of the LOOTUGS contemplates land management instruments which, for the case of the Special Regime of Galapagos, is as follows: "The land management instruments for the levels of region, province, canton, rural parish, and special regime are the development and land management plans, as well as supplemental plans, as may be approved by the relevant Decentralized Autonomous Governments and special regimes under their sphere of action. The Galapagos Special Regime shall have a sustainable development and land management plan to be regulated by a specific law."

In addition to the provisions of the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finances, this law provides that any development and land management plan of the GADs must include a land use and administration plan incorporating structure planning components and city building components (section 27).

Land administration is defined in section 44 as the action and effect of administering lands based on the provisions of the land use and administration plans, and supplemental instruments, in order to allow access and use of the lands' potential in a sustainable and continued manner, subject to the principle of equitable distribution of encumbrances and benefits.

Municipal and Metropolitan Decentralized Autonomous Governments, in their relevant jurisdictions, are responsible for defining and issuing local policies regarding land management and land use and administration, subject to national guidelines (section 90).

Instruments under analysis -

- 1- First Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (March 2019).
2. Climate Change National Strategy (2012-2025)
- 3.- Draft of the Sustainable Development and Management Plan for the Special Regime of Galapagos (December 2020)
- 4.- Galapagos National Park management plan. (December 2019)
- 5.- San Cristobal GAD Development and Land Management Plan (2012-2016)

6.- Santa Cruz GAD Development and Land Management plan (2012-2027)

7.- Isabela GAD Development and Land Management Plan (2012- 2016)

It is worth mentioning that Land Management Plans allow to harmonize both economic development objectives and the objectives of environmental, political and social development in an integrated manner. This means that, if such plans are adequately developed and implemented, the residents' living conditions and life quality are improved. The above meaning a good quality of life, in all respects.

GADs are mandated by the Constitution to align with both national and international governing rules and with International Treaties subscribed by the country. In this regard, Ecuador has signed the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to which Ecuador adhered in 1993. Thus, the preparation of Development and Land Management Plans must always contemplate the guidelines of that Agreement.

In this context, it should be emphasized that both the Organic Code of the Environment (COA), as well as its General Regulations, provide that planning by the different levels of Government should include coordination and monitoring measures, as well as adequate monitoring and evaluation indicators to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This situation is imperative and pertinent in the Archipelago. The need to determine and coordinate mitigation and adaptation actions in each of the planning instruments is imminent. The opportunity to develop these instruments in an adequate way is clear as the upcoming issuance of the 2030 PDSOT (Sustainable development and land management plan) should make the cantonal GADs and the PNG align with the above mentioned objective mandated by the regulatory framework, which undoubtedly will allow to better achieve the goals of the program.

From the diagnosis carried out, it is evident that the Land Management Plans of the Galapagos Islands and the Management Plan of the Galapagos National Park do not contain clear criteria for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, with measurable indicators of goals. Although these criteria are mentioned in a general way in the Galapagos PDSOT, there are no clear and measurable goals for the actions to be carried out to reduce greenhouse gases. That the Galápagos PDSOT proposal does not have a methodology for reporting, evaluating and monitoring in terms of both reduction of emissions and quantification of the risk and prediction of the impact of a project cannot be overlooked. Those are fundamental lines for the application of the national regulatory framework on Climate Change.

From the analysis, we conclude that, in the existing planning instruments, the climate change variable is mentioned but it fails to comply, so far, with the national provisions requirements (COA and Methodology). This is why it is necessary to update the National Park Management Plan whereby it is determined how such management plan is aligned with Ecuador's nationally determined contribution (2019) and thus contributes to the achievement of the Climate Change objectives. With this, it will fulfill the provisions of section 38 of the Organic Code of the Environment (COA) and the methodology generated by the MAAE.

All this points at the deficiencies existing in Galapagos PDSOT, in the PDOTs of the Isabela, Santa Cruz and San Cristobal Municipalities and in the Management Plan of the Galapagos National Park. Since there is no PDSOT with plans and methodology which meet the requirement of clear criteria and contributions regarding mitigation and adaptation to climate change, there cannot be a positive contribution from the PDOTs of each of the cantons if they do not contribute to the PDSOT. It is not possible to verify contributions on the part of the cantonal management plans. For example, according to section 262 of the Organic Code of the Environment,

when preparing land management plans and development models, environmental guidelines and criteria must be incorporated into their planning, in line with the national planning of the coastal marine space. However, there is no contribution by the PDOTs on coastal marine space, and its adaptive capacity to the effects of climate variability and climate change is not promoted.

The main threat analyzed has to do with the enforceability of the local provisions to be developed, since it is necessary to have the technical and financial resources for full compliance with the provisions of the national legal system in matters of Climate Change, and strict compliance with the aspects consecrated by international standards. For this, there must be clarity in the guidelines and parameters stated in the Development Plans, in order to generate legal certainty of the need to implement such measures and, in turn, of funding allowing to implement and achieve optimal contributions to climate change.

Therefore, it is necessary and pressing, prior to updating the National Park Management Plan, to determine and align its contribution to the achievement of the Climate Change objectives in the PDSOT and in the local PDOTS.

One big mistake and barrier which has prevented the generation and fulfillment of all the mitigation measures proposed in the instruments analyzed has been failure to update the PDOTs by the Municipal GADS, an action that must be carried out at the beginning of each administration, as provided in the COOTAD, in line with the COA. In the same way, those must include territorial goals and objectives as regards climate change. The Municipal PDOTs of the Archipelago have not been updated. Therefore, the issuance of the 2030 PDSOT is the chance, regulatory speaking, to generate these updates and, more specifically, the necessary management instruments to make the goals proposed at the national level sustainable. The right time to implement those plans and methodologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation goes hand in hand with the project preparation of the 2030 Galapagos Plan.

It is imperative to lay down and develop inter-institutional coordination mechanisms as mandated by the LOREG, the COA and its regulation. First, because it is required by the regulatory framework and also because it is the only way in which contributions and the various instruments may be applied and enforced.

Analysis of Components and Activities based on regulations and management instruments –

For such purpose, this report analyzes the program's components and its activities in a differentiated manner based on any relevant provisions, management sectoral instruments and their embodiment in regional planning instruments (PDSOT). In addition, ten remote interviews were held with the people responsible for planning at different governmental levels in the province of Galapagos and with delegates of the Galapagos National Park. This helped bring together a diagnosis, from the islands, by identifying gaps and needs for improvement in planning instruments. Based on the analysis, a solution of local regulatory and planning nature is proposed. This will help develop, strengthen, and apply the program in the short, mid and long term.

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

This component is directly connected with the 2018-2021 Inter-institutional Strategic Plan of ELECGALAPAGOS S.A (PLANEE). One of MEER's objectives, according to that plan, is to promote the development of renewable energy in the country through the implementation of projects with renewable energy. The PLANEE instrument

also furthers the gradual replacement of fuels and high environmental impact energy sources with low-carbon or no-carbon sources, including renewable energy sources.

Improved energy efficiency measures to reduce GHG emissions and energy reliance of Galapagos livelihoods. From the documents underpinning this component, the 2016-2035 period is expected to have a minimum threshold of energy avoided in the sectors analyzed by the PLANEE of around 543 Mboe. This savings amounts to USD 84,131 million with an estimated reduction of GHG emissions by 65 MtCO₂e. (On a national level).

This component also seeks to strengthen capacities of the CFN, IFIs and beneficiaries to develop mitigation projects and to meet the SGAS and MRV requirements. In this regard, this is about a public policy of the Central Government, and it is developed based on agreements with multilateral organizations or financial institutions and their management policies.

To attain the results expected, through the activities contained in the projects, it is necessary to verify that the guidelines behind those objectives are underpinned by the relevant provisions, since they must have legal grounds to allow for development.

Regulatory framework

- Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador
- Organic Law of the Electricity Public Service - January 16, 2015
- Organic Law of the Special Regime for the Province of Galapagos– June 16, 2015.
- Organic Law of the Electricity Public Service Regulations - August 20, 2019
- Concessions, Permits and Licenses to Render Electricity Service Regulations, March 31, 1998.
- 2016-2025 Electricity Master Plan
- 2016-2035 Electric Energy National Plan
- 2030 Sustainable Development and Land Management Plan for Galapagos Special Regime
- 2018-2021 Galapagos Energy Strategy Plan

When comparing the above provisions and the objectives to reach, it is concluded that the latter are contained within the relevant regulations and instruments, which allows their realization.

All of them are aligned with our Constitution in that the latter guarantees the promotion of energy efficiency, the development and use of environmentally clean and healthy practices and technologies, and of renewable energy. Likewise, the Organic Law of the Electricity Public Service, and its regulations, provide the grounds for and promote the use of renewable energy, which is the main lineament behind the change of the energy matrix, by checking and controlling the participation of the public and private sectors in the promotion and execution of plans and projects involving renewable energy sources.

It has been verified that the Galapagos Energy Strategy Plan is aligned with the proposed Sustainable Development and Land Management Plan (PDSOT) of Galapagos Special Regime and, in turn, the latter are aligned with the Electricity National Plan, as there are chapters dealing with projects promoting energy sustainable generation and energy efficient and responsible consumption, and furthering a transition towards a Zero-Fossil Fuel energy model.

Identified Needs

By reading and analyzing the expected results from implementation of the projects subject to this consultancy, in addition to the interviews conducted with main stakeholders, certain gaps were identified in terms of provisions for the projects that need to be introduced and implemented, to help achieve an efficient energy system, paving the way to a change of the energy matrix.

1.- Sectoral planning is quite sturdy, sufficient and aligned with the national strategies and plans. However, on account of section 37 of the COPLAFIP, the plan must be amended and updated in the second half of this year, with the change of administration.

2.- The program's activities are included in the proposed PDSOT, which on account of the regulatory reasons mentioned in the above paragraph, must be adjusted to conform to the guidelines of the new sectoral policy. This instrument proposal specifies the activities without elaborating on the “how”, and this must be considered to attain program's sustainability.

3.- The renewable energy generation and storage projects included in the program have sufficient grounds from a regulatory and instrumental point of view. These projects, being part of the strategic sector, have enough provisions and instruments in place to keep them going during implementation. Therefore, their scope is included within the functions of the governing entity and of the company, and legal certainty is provided by the contractual instruments and by the sector's rationale.

4.- As regards the energy consumption project, it requires inter-institutional coordination, which exceeds the powers of the governing entity and of firm ELECGALAPAGOS. The activities have been considered by the sectoral planning instruments and by the proposed PDSOT, but they need to be embodied in provisions to achieve incentives and methodology for eco-efficient public works and to improve habitability criteria, to make GADs generate public works with LED lamps, investment regulations promoting the renewal of more efficient electric equipment, in addition to sustainable construction by the islands' hotel sector.

5.- Technical assistance for energy investments is key for development of the program. Although there are chances of coordinating with public and private financing entities, key stakeholders believe it important to generate local instruments that allow for and develop such mechanisms.

This component has ambitious goals with strong underpinning in both local and national sectoral planning. This component is also based on the PDSOT regional plan proposed. In this context, it is important to generate local solutions that allow the continuance and sustainability of activities that are not under the exclusive scope of the central government and of ELECGALAPAGOS, through a climate change planning provision solving the needs and allowing its execution in the short, mid and long term.

Component 2: Resilience strengthening of Galapagos livelihoods.

The activities proposed under this component are divided into the following sectors: agricultural, water, fishing, tourism and ecosystems.

With the purpose of aiding the analysis, it will be developed per area, according to the Work Plan. After the diagnosis is prepared, the gaps and obstacles of the program's activities for long-term program consolidation are determined in terms of provisions, planning instruments and public policies.

1- Agriculture and water -

Provisions pertinent to the sector:

- Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Official Record No. 449; October 20, 2008
- Organic Code of Production, Trade and Investments. Official Record No. 351. December 29, 2010
- Organic Administrative Code. Supplement to Official Record No. 31, July 07, 2017
- Organic Code of Planning and Public Finances. Supplement to the Official Record No. 306; October 22, 2010
- Organic Code of the Environment. Supplement to Official Record No. 983, April 12, 2017.
- Law of Rural Lands and Ancestral Territories. Supplement to Official Record No. 711, March 14, 2016
- Organic Law of Water Resources and Water Uses. Supplement to Official Record No. 305, August 06, 2014
- Organic Law of the Regime of Food Sovereignty. Supplement to the Official Record No. 583, May 05, 2009
- Law creating Public Company “Unidad Nacional de Almacenamiento”, Official Record No. 16, June 17, 2013

Planning Instruments:

- 2017-2021 Strategic Plan AM [Ministry's Resolution] 068
- Proposed National Farming Plan
- Proposed updating of Ecuador's farming policies
- Proposed Sustainable Agriculture Plan for Galapagos
- Proposed 2030 PDSOT of Galapagos

Situation Analysis

1.- The sector's Strategic Plan is aligned with the national strategies and plans, with the sectoral national policies, with the inter-sectoral agendas, and with the proposed territorial planning of the islands, PDSOT.

2.- As mentioned in the Strategic Plan, the orientation of the sectoral instruments are part to Ecuador's commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under the 2030 Agenda, more specifically to Goals 1 No Poverty; 2 Zero Hunger, and in a wider sense, with SDG 5 Gender equality; 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; 7 Affordable and Clean Energy; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 10 Reduced Inequalities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action; and 15 Life on Land.

3.- Whereas 80% of sectoral planning instruments are undergoing development, the remaining 20%, due to application of national provision, will change on the second half of this year. (Preparation of a new National Development Plan, section 37 of the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finances)

4.-The proposals developed under the program so far do not amount to public policies until the relevant approval by the applicable body.

5- The Program's sectoral activities are aligned with national plans and strategies, are outlined in the proposed PDSOT, and in the sectoral policy and plan projects developed so far.

The program has several management instruments in place for the application of the local sectoral policy, the ones existing today based on which the activities are performed. Those instruments are: Bio-agriculture Strategic Plan; Invasive Species Management Plan; Farming Research Strategic Plan for Galapagos; Conservation agreements with land owners; Management models and maps, among others.

Due to the regulatory and political circumstances mentioned, no legal assurance conclusively derives from waiting for the development and subsequent approval of the analyzed instruments in terms of sustainability of the project or its activities as far as the sector is concerned. The PDOTs from the three cantons of the province have failed to gather or integrate the instruments mentioned, which shows the lack of coordination management-wise.

In this context, it is necessary to mention that the program's activities require, at the experts' opinion, laying down a Management Model as regards: technical assistance, development of a legal and instrument framework at the local level, to outline the obligations of institutions and of the local land owners, sector's strengthening and inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms with the purpose of developing the activities defined and reach the program's objectives.

2.-Tourism -

Applicable provisions:

- Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Official Record No. 449; October 20, 2008
- Organic Code of Production, Trade and Investments. Official Record No. 351. December 29, 2010
- Organic Administrative Code. Supplement to Official Record No. 31, July 07, 2017
- Organic Code of Planning and Public Finances. Supplement to Official Record No. 306; October 22, 2010
- Organic Code of the Environment. Supplement to Official Record No. 983, April 12, 2017
- Organic Code of Land Management, Autonomy and Decentralization
- Organic Law of the Special Regime of Galapagos.
- Tourism Law
- General Regulations of Tourism Activities, December 17, 2002
- Tourism Special Regulations in Protected Natural Areas - January 19, 2016 (RETANP).

Planning Instruments:

- 2020 Sustainable Tourism Development Strategic Plan
- 2020 DETUR Plan
- 2030 National Tourism Plan
- Proposed Plan of Hotel Activity Regulation in Galapagos.
- Building Guidelines for New Tourism Infrastructure in Galapagos, 2012
- Tourist Accommodation Regulations for the province of Galapagos, 2015.
- LOREG Investment Regulations (Undergoing development)

Situation Analysis -

Tourism on the islands is the main livelihood for their residents. Upon issuing the LOREG, some controls and regulations were created for the tourism sector on the islands, which have been developed over the last years with the purpose of better regulate this economic activity.

This focus area crosscuts the program's activities as its actions go hand in hand with ecosystem's resilience and adaptation measures the sector may develop.

1.- It is necessary to have technical instruments determine the carrying capacity of the islands' tourism sector. This legal instrument deriving from the LOREG is the cornerstone to implement investments in the sector.

2.-It is important to develop the sector's specific chapter in the investment regulations.

3.- The instrument on hotel building on the islands must be updated so that it allows coordination of the program's activities under component 1 in terms of eco-efficient construction.

4.- The Investment Regulations are key to the process of changing electrical equipment in the sector.

5.- The LOREG-based moratorium regarding the hotel sector is in force, so it must be considered when applying and developing the component's other activities.

6.-The development of technological instruments for the generation of the sector's public policy must conform to the sectoral and local management plans.

The consequences of the pandemic have caused tourist activity to shrink in the archipelago. If we add to this the sector's moratorium, the delay in the generation of investment regulations, and the lack of coordination with the program's other activities, it becomes urgent to generate instruments that will make this economic activity feasible, stronger and booming again.

In this context, besides developing regulatory instruments, it is important to analyze the financing mechanisms of the program's activities for their sustainability in the short and mid term. The program's cross-cutting focus area depends on the access to such coordination and to such financing, promptly, for a solution that will encompass and unlock the circumstances exposed to reach the program's proposed goals.

Sectoral planning, as in the other focus areas, as mandated by section 37 of the COPLAFIP, must be made new in the second half of this year, and so must the local planning instruments as well.

In turn, as regards programs of eco-tourism certifications -- one of the goals of the program -- it is relevant to conduct a regulatory analysis to find potential legal gaps preventing this project sustainability in the long run. With this information, feasible solutions that can be implemented will be found.

The proposed program is an instrument that helps identify the importance of certification in light of the big challenges of climate change, becoming a strategic tool in the implementation of a self-sufficient system in the tourism value chain, which, if adequately arranged, can further the transition to a clean and sustainable energy model, capable of promoting efficient and responsible investments in the tourism industry.

When discussing sustainable activities, three main aspects must be considered: the environmental aspect, where the activity to be conducted minimizes any potential damage to the environment; the social and cultural aspect, in that the activity rekindles the social and cultural structure of the community; and the economic

aspect, in that the activity may contribute to the economic wellbeing of the town where it is being developed. In connection with the above, in terms of legal framework, the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador states in article 14 that “The right of the population to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment that guarantees sustainability and the good way of living, Sumak Kawsay, is recognised.”

In connection with the province of Galapagos, article 258 states that Galapagos “will have a government under a special regime. Its planning and development shall be organized on the basis of strict adherence to the principles of conservation of the natural assets of the State and the good way of living, pursuant to the law”. Within our worldview, the “good way of living” is one of the main cornerstones, as clearly stated in our Constitution. This reinforces the need to generate a certification program as instrument that will aid in the implementation of environment friendly and sustainable practices.

The tourism sector needs to strengthen its offer, particularly considering the current pandemic. Therefore, the need to generate a certification program becomes almost unavoidable since it would allow to reach that objective, safeguarding the natural assets by rising up to the challenges proposed by climate change.

In this regard, the 2017-2021 National Development Plan “Toda una Vida” (“An entire Life”), in its policy 9.4, claims to strengthen Ecuador as a megadiverse, intercultural and multiethnic country, through the development and strengthening of the country’s tourism offer.

In turn, the Tourism Law Regulations, in section 76, state that the “...Ministry of Tourism shall enact the policies and the reference framework to position the country as a travel destination. The management of tourism promotion pertains to the Ministry of Tourism together with the private sector.”

Also, the Special Regulations of Tourism in Protected Natural Areas - RETANP- comprise a set of policies to control tourist activities in the State’s Natural Areas, with predominance of promotion of sustainable tourism. All of this contributes to the mitigation of negative impacts which may arise during tourists activities in the State’s System of Natural Areas, creating an optimal scenario for implementation of sustainable tourism certifications.

The leading tourism provisions contemplate the whole array of tourist activities, besides identifying the components of the tourism value chain.

Likewise, the Chengdu Declaration on tourism, and Sustainable Development Goals state in declaration number six that “To advance towards and fulfill the agenda for sustainable development in 2030 and beyond, it is necessary to identify and adopt tourism planning approaches aimed at improving resource efficiency by tourism stakeholders.” The Chengdu Declaration clearly states the need to promote and further directives for the efficient use of resources, fully aligned with the principles and needs of sustainable tourism certification.

From the above it is assumed that the implementation of sustainable tourism certification is of the utmost importance within the program, as it is way to ensure that the tourists activities meet the necessary standards to avoid affecting in any way the province's sensitive ecosystem, as well as to create a synergy between the boost to the sector and impact mitigation, laying down favorable conditions both for the environmental and for the socio-economic aspects. That is why, tourism certification should not be considered as a goal in itself but as a tool to encourage businesses to improve their environmental and socio-economic performance. Likewise, its

implementation helps governments protect their niche markets as ecotourism or sustainable tourism destination.

There are provisions in place underpinning implementation of ecotourism certification for example, PLANDETUR 2020 contains actions designed to support tourism management, chief among them being quality manuals and certification programs. However, the General Regulations of the Tourists Activities, in section 164, state that in terms of ecotourism, the incorporation of an administrative procedure of support to ecotourism certification initiatives lies with the Ministry of Tourism.

In turn, the Environmental Strategy for Ecuador's Sustainable Development, published by the Ministry of Environment in October 2000, Chapter II on Policies for Ecuador's Sustainable Development, contemplates boosting certification systems of sustainable tourism activities when dealing with conservation and sustainable use. Despite the above, certifications could not be upheld, the main obstacles being the lack of financing, the lack of clarity of incentives to encourage businesses to implement best environmental practice initiatives, the lack of an efficient management model to ensure the program's continued effectiveness. That is why the development of a management instrument that allows to generate solutions to the obstacles mentioned is recommended. Such instrument should be a part to the future Galapagos' Climate Action Plan.

3. Fish -

The program has specific activities in this area, which crosscuts population's subsistence and food for the floating population resulting from tourism, as well as the appropriate management of Galapagos' Marine Reserve. As pointed out by several studies, fish resources constitute a social and ecological system around fish where the ecosystem, the resource, the fishermen and fisherwomen, and the governmental instruments interact, affecting resources.

Applicable provisions -

- Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Official Record No. 449; October 20, 2008
- Organic Code of Production, Trade and Investments. Official Record No. 351. December 29, 2010
- Organic Code of the Environment. Supplement to Official Record No. 983, April 12, 2017
- Law on fishing and fishery development (1974)
- Special Regulations of the Artisanal Fishing Activity in Galapagos' Marine Reserve (REAPRMG; 2003)

Planning Instruments:

- Fishing Calendar (2016-2021)
- Marine Reserve Management Plan of Galapagos National Park

Situation Analysis -

1.-Artisanal fishing in the insular province directly affects the marine ecosystem and therefore the determination of information systems for decision-making and of zoning in the Management Plan is paramount.

2.-The strengthening of institutional capacities with a horizon of climate change, the need to train staff from the islands' public institutions, and ongoing human resources in the long term are important to attain the program's goals.

3.-The main sectoral planning instrument is about to be completed (the Fishing Calendar). Such calendar should be built with a view of the program's activities.

4.-Both for the appropriate management of the RMG zones and for the technical application of the Fishing Calendar, it is necessary to generate methodologies and actions of evaluation, monitoring, control and surveillance, which provide data for decision-making, to measure the extent of the program's activities.

5.-Overall, the program seeks to de-construct the production units existing in the artisanal fishing sector of the islands' population. Technical and financial assistance for building new units is one of the main areas to focus on.

Given the sector's reality it is important to immediately activate the updating of the planning and zoning instrument, besides generating and developing technical assistance and financing possibilities based on regulatory instruments and public policies, to allow to reach the program's goals. This, with the purpose of introducing and applying best practice programs, developing coordination measures with the tourism sector, and generating mitigation and adaptation measures by the activity to face climate change.

Ecosystems -

Applicable Provisions-

- Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Official Record No. 449; October 20, 2008
- Organic Code of Production, Trade and Investments. Official Record No. 351. December 29, 2010
- Organic Code of the Environment. Supplement to Official Record No. 983, April 12, 2017
- Organic Law of the Special Regime of Galapagos.

Planning Instruments -

- Proposed 2030 PDSOT
- Galapagos National Park Management Plan
- Proposed chapter on Climate Change for the National Park Management Plan.

Situation Analysis -

It is first important to establish that the CODA (Organic Code of the Environment) and its Regulations compel all governmental levels to incorporate climate change criteria into their development and land management plans and into any other planning instruments. For the specific case of Galapagos, the provisions of section 26, subsection 11, in line with the provisions of section 38, subsection 12 thereof, must be applied, since PDSOT planning and Galapagos National Park Management Plan must align with those objectives as mandated by the Constitution and the Code.

1.- From the analysis of the proposed chapter on climate change for the National Park Management Plan, there are grounds for the program's activities. However, it fails to develop the internal instruments that allow monitoring and evaluation.

2.-It is necessary to strengthen institutional capabilities of the relevant entity with the purpose of developing evaluation, monitoring and control methodologies with a climate change approach.

3.-The zoning and management evaluation for both the land and the marine areas must be reinforced or developed in order to add to the program's activities.

4.- Inter-institutional coordination, development, expansion and implementation of information systems for a better decision-making in mitigation and adaptation aspects are paramount for the program.

5.-Overall, the proposed 2030 PDSOT contains the program's guidelines and as a result successfully underpins the development and application of new instruments, which, for purposes of regulatory economy, should be a part to the Climate Action Plan. The Management Plan is undergoing updating. Strengthening the climate change chapter and the management instruments stemming from the Plan is feasible under such process. Meanwhile, with the purpose of justifying the program's activities, management instruments should be developed making up for the coordination needs identified in the analysis of the other components.

General Conclusions:

1.-Overall, the projects and activities under the program are underpinned by national provisions, institutional plans, national strategies and the proposed 2030 PDSOT.

2.-As mentioned in the paragraphs above, on account of national provision (the COPLAFYP), the central government's planning process undergoes updating every four years with the change of administration. Such changes and updating, of both instruments and regulations, lead to adjustments at the level of the specific and local provisions: PDSOT, sectoral strategic plans, PNG Management Plan, etc. Therefore, and to avoid such gaps and to avoid provisions for each component from sustaining new changes in the face of the program's activities, a single document of local planning (Climate Action Plan for Galapagos) is proposed to be developed, encompassing and designing those instruments. This will allow to develop the program's activities and objectives in the form of planning instruments for the islands, which allows for their application and sustainability.

3.-Some activities call for a specific regulation for their application, and could be delayed by the mandatory reform of the national and local instruments.

4.-The lack of coordination of key activities within the program itself was identified as a flaw. For example, activities of component 1 to be implemented in the tourism sector have not taken into account the lack of investment regulations, the present moratorium and the need to update the Building Code for Tourism Infrastructure of Galapagos.

5.-The national provision, which is section 37 of the COPLAFIP, mandates to amend the central government's planning (strategic sectors, CGREG, MINTUR, MAG) with the change of administration. This situation could delay any progress made in proposed management instruments.

6.-The rationale of the proposed program exceeds institutional regulations proposed. The goals and activities are of national interest. As a result, there are various public and private entities, international financing organizations, non-governmental organizations, which have been supporting the archipelago's sustainable development for many years.

In addition, this Code and its regulations provide the legal and institutional framework for planning, coordinating, and monitoring public policies oriented to design, manage, and execute at a local, regional and national level, climate change adaptation and mitigation actions with a crosscutting vision.

Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the General Regulations refer to the rationale behind national and local participatory planning. Those sections clearly state the objectives, environmental criteria and guidelines that such planning instruments must include. More specifically, section 5, subsection j) provides the following obligation under the technical directives: *“To define the plans, programs and projects to implement measures of conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of natural assets as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation measures with monitoring and evaluation indicators (...)”*

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the Organic Code of the Environment, and its General Regulations, provide that planning across the different government levels must contemplate coordination, and monitoring measures, as well as adequate monitoring and evaluation indicators to mitigate, and adapt to, climate change.

In this context, and under the proposal brought to the GFC, it is important to mention that the LOREG allows the CGREG, through section 5 subsection 12, to issue regulations of a general nature within their sphere of action. This provision is paramount as it establishes the legal-administrative regime governing all State agencies and individuals, businesses or corporations doing business in the province. Similarly, it establishes the principles (section 3) governing policies, plans, regulations and other public or private actions in Galapagos.

The LOREG provides, in section 4, that the Governing Council of the Special Regime of the province of Galapagos (CGREG) is the entity in charge, among other things, of planning and inter-institutional coordination in Galapagos. The LOREG establishes and regulates the institutional-legal framework of the special regime, determining the scope of authority and powers of the plenary council, the presidency and the technical secretariat of the CGREG, which will be implemented through provincial ordinances and resolutions approved by the plenary council made up of representatives of the Executive Branch of Government and of the GADs of the province of Galapagos.

Therefore, and so as to avoid interfering with the new national, institutional, sectoral and local planning processes, which respond to different timelines and rationales, besides generating an immediate response to several sectoral provisions and instruments which have not been updated or which have been undergoing development for quite a long time, this consultancy proposes, based on the provisions mentioned, that a single planning instrument should be developed enacted through a CGREG ordinance, encompassing diagnoses, projects, activities, and solutions to the needs identified in the program with the purpose of building the necessary coordination among the participating institutions and of laying down the management model.

Climate Action Plan for Galapagos:

The proposed Climate Action Plan for Galapagos is intended to be a strategic document including the instruments that will allow the Province to meet its commitment to addressing climate change based on the program's proposals.

This plan acts as a regional planning instrument for climate action:

- The plan develops methodology for a Province that reaches a break-even-point balance of emissions by 2050.
- The plan must prove how the Province will adapt and improve its resilience and adaptation in the face of climate change.
- The plan will generate citizens participation mechanisms for the community to be involved.
- The plan lays out governance and authority of each entity and agency involved in the program.

This will be achieved by:

- Developing a plan based on unbiased, inclusive and executable data.
- Laying down a transparent process to monitor implementation and constantly communicating any progress made, besides developing proposals for planning updating in a way that is aligned with national, regional and local planning.

Feasibility Analysis of Climate Change Planning for Galapagos

Based on the diagnosis and on the feasibility analysis, Climate Change Planning for Galapagos is proposed to be applied through the following phases:

1.-Phase I Strategic Diagnosis. –

Develop and determine the collaboration and coordination mechanisms among the various government levels, the institutions involved, the private sector and the community for Program application.

2.-Phase II Proposed adaptation and mitigation actions –

This phase builds on the participation of technical experts from each GAD, and with the support of the institutions involved through validation of the program's proposals. The advantage is their immediate application. But it is necessary to include them in the local planning instruments in a manner that is consistent, to make them enforceable and sustainable in the long term.

2.1.-Estimation of vulnerability and climate risk –

This determines the exposed elements, the climate threat is defined, the degree of exposure is determined. Then, a vulnerability analysis is developed identifying the type, degree and consequences of potential impacts. With them, sensitivity to impact is calculated, as well as adaptive capacity. All of the above allows to estimate the climate risk based on a serious and robust evaluation of threats.

2.2.-Analysis of the sectoral mitigation actions:

In line with the functions and powers of each governmental level (Governing Council, cantonal GADs and the Galapagos National Park), the projects aligned with the mitigation priority sectors of the National Climate Change Strategy are identified: energy, agriculture, land use, water, ecosystems, etc.

This allows to identify how the actions of governmental levels come together as well as institutional interaction in the National Climate Change Strategy, and it lays down inter-institutional collaboration mechanisms.

2.3- Proposal of adaptation measures and mitigation actions:

Mitigation actions focus on sectors where more emissions have been identified - pursuant to the inventory conducted in phase I. It is important to analyze each sector's potential to reduce such emissions, in the short, mid and long term. Adaptation actions must focus on reducing risks and building resilience of infrastructure, human groups and ecosystems most vulnerable to climate threats.

Mitigation and adaptation actions must be documented in the formats provided by the MAAE. Those actions focus on the sectors with the highest emissions and climate risks, and on the activities that best allow emission and risk reduction. Mitigation and adaptation actions must be understood as a whole, with the purpose of improving efficiency and minimizing the risk of investment.

3.- Phase 3 Management Model -

In this phase, coordination strategies are defined, as well as the bodies responsible within each GAD or institution, and their interaction with key stakeholders. The monitoring, reporting and evaluation methodology is laid down for each one of the actions.

With this information, drafts of instruments and regulatory frameworks are developed. Before completing this phase, it is necessary to develop and apply socialization processes contemplated by law. Once socialization occurs, with the sectors involved, technical and legal reports are prepared to submit to the relevant approval processes.

Due to the special circumstances of the insular province, the development of three regulatory instruments is expected – a bill of law (ordinance) for the Inclusion of Climate Change in the PDSOT, a bill of law (ordinance) for the Inclusion of Climate Change in the PDOT (standard document applicable to the three municipal GADs), and Reform Project to the Ministerial Resolution providing the Galapagos National Park Management Plan.

Based on the foregoing, the dissemination of plans, policies, provisions and regulations for each one of the program's activities is paramount and must be established in the action plan with the purpose of maximizing the chances of integration and enabling execution on top of sustainability thereof.

The plan will build on preexisting mechanisms and prior plans and will build participation of non-governmental organizations into the plan's preparation and execution.

Actions and activities proposed under the program must become goals and objectives of the Climate Action Plan, since the notion is to develop the public policy instrument embodying and legally underpinning the program at regional level.

It is important that the plan should contain communication, dissemination and promotion activities. This will help understand the plan, participate in it, and meet the citizens participation requirement provision for this kind of instrument.

The administrative structure to reach the plan's goals is the cornerstone to determine those responsible for execution of this instrument.

The program's logical framework includes a detailed summary of the actions in all components. Therefore, the program has a strong footing of the mitigation and adaptation actions which must be laid down in the proposed planning instrument.

The plan must identify transparent methodology for the actions, funding mechanisms of the first phase -- which are clearly stated in the program but are not included in the provisions-- and potential sources of funds for the program's following stages.

Also, the time schedule of execution for such plan, since approval, must be clearly developed.

The long-term commitment to plan execution can only be shown with results indicators and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms defined in the planning instrument. Therefore, the action plan will propose monitoring, evaluation, reporting and reviewing methods. This will help establish, as part of the management instrument, the plan's periodic execution analysis, which ensures that all program's actions have a reflexive planning process with the stakeholders involved.

In this context, the development of the Ordinance providing the Climate Action Plan for Galapagos must have the following phases.

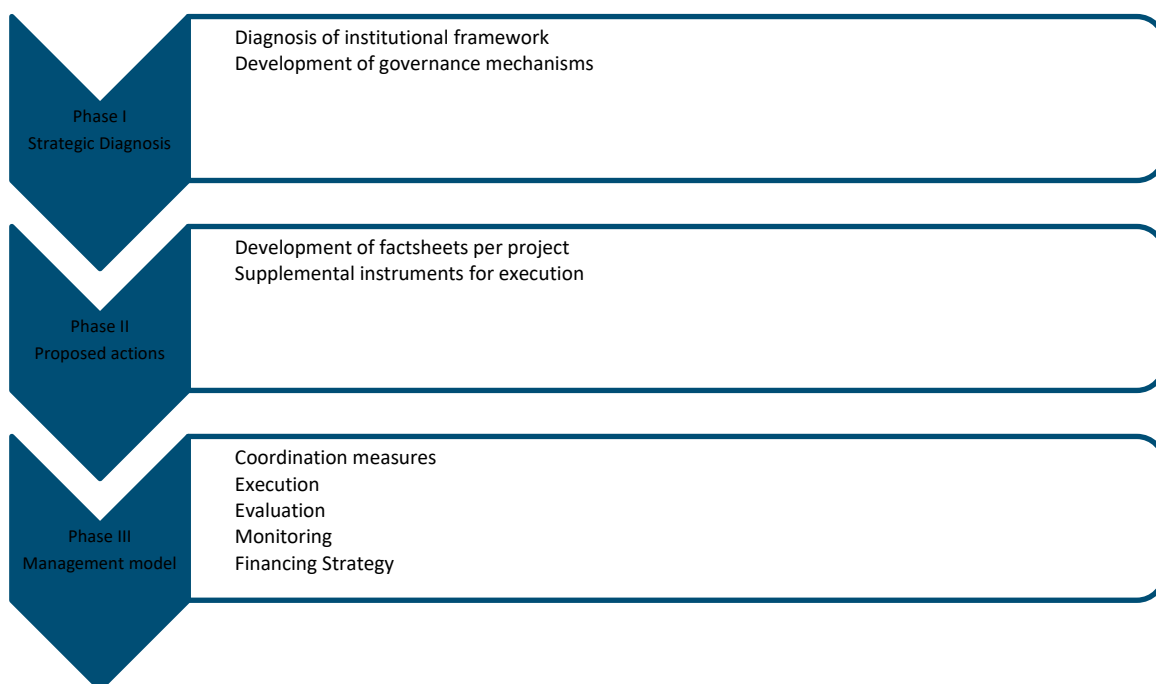
1.-Phase I Strategic Diagnosis. -Develop and determine the collaboration and coordination mechanisms among the various governmental levels, the institutions involved, the private sector and the community for program application.

2.-Phase II Proposed adaptation and mitigation actions -This phase is already identified and developed. It is necessary to reinforce the action factsheets as part of the instruments in order to determine the actions enforcement at the regulatory level.

3.- Phase 3 Management Model -At this stage, coordination strategies are defined, as well as the bodies responsible in each institution, their interaction with key stakeholders, and the monitoring, reporting and evaluation methodology for each one of the actions determined.

Based on the special circumstances of the insular province and of the project, this specific planning is expected to generate regulatory instruments that allow program management in an effective way (scheduling, eco-efficient building regulations, general cantonal provision on public lighting, tourism investment regulations, habitability criteria, institutional strengthening mechanisms, development of potential, Etc.)

Milestones for the inclusion of the Climate Action Plan for Galapagos.



Time schedule. –

Annex 1 Excel timeline for inclusion

Associated Costs –

The determination of associated costs for the Climate Action Plan for Galapagos with the purpose of enforcing and developing the program was conducted based on market costs. Such determination covers all items required for work execution, including professional fees, equipment, workshops, communication, stationery, among others. This value is broken down as follows:

#	STAGE	ACTIVITIES	Costs per PHASE
1	PHASE 1 STRATEGIC DIAGNOSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnosis of institutional framework Development of governance mechanisms 	70,000.00
2	PHASE II PROPOSED ACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of factsheets per project Supplemental instruments for execution 	30,000.00
	PHASE III MANAGEMENT MODEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination measures Execution Evaluation 	20,000.00



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring• Financing Strategy	
Total Associated Costs			120,000.00