

Annex 2: Systematization of the interviews					
Name of interviewee and organization to which she/he belongs	Zoila Larrea OMARI: Organization of active women from Isabela.	Miriam Gil. Women's organizations do not function on the island OMPAI: Organización de Mujeres Pinzón Artesano Isabela	Suelen Figueroa, Colectivo MAGMA	Alberto Andrade. Frente Insular	Karina Bautista. Luna Farm
Age		53 years old.			
BLOCK 1: Governance					
If you belong to or represent an organization, what is its activity?	She is part of an organization of women producers of stuffed animals. They are organized around the production and marketing of stuffed animals.		The MAGMA Collective was founded in 2017. There are 12 people.	The Frente Insular started about 10 years ago, since then it has a rotating group of members, but we work mostly with students and volunteers.	
How are they organized? Do they have a board of directors?	They produce handicrafts focused on stuffed animals; puppets focused on Galapagos animals. They sell on the big boats, the Islander, the Santa Cruz. The organization was grouped with the Charles Darwin Station because the work in the Islands was only fishing. At that time, there was no work for women, so they began to channel the idea of training women and finding another way to work. The training was achieved and so they decided to work in handicrafts. Now we know what the emblematic animals of the Galapagos are. We have unique fauna, and we have changed models, adapting to the environment and what we are doing. Our contribution is to reduce garbage on the	<p>This organization worked on handicrafts with recycled paper, we made cards, we worked with blenders, we had industrial machines, we baked. We sold a little bit, but we didn't have much income, people were getting disappointed. They had a store, in the downtown area, where it says, Modern Fanny. Eventually, we moved on to other things.</p> <p>The machines are still there and a lady is using them, they are stored there, the machines were a donation from a project. In the beginning, they grouped craftswomen in handicrafts, in sewing, in beauty, we did the artisans' course and they give you the artisans' card, you study and they take tests and everything.</p>	We have some coordinators by themes. We are adjusting and changing according to what is emerging.	We do conservation activism. We have done a series of campaigns to reduce garbage. Also, several days of garbage collection from the sea.	<p>It is a permacultural farm, in which we have started exploring seeds, agricultural practices and have also allowed us to generate skills, our workers, who in turn have a multiplier effect.</p> <p>We also work with some local restaurants that have been interested in using our products and positioning them in the market for tourists. We do it from the conscious gastronomy.</p>

	<p>islands; our stuffed animals are filled with plastic that cannot be recycled. The idea is to help with conservation.</p> <p>We receive garbage from the ships and what is not dirty, we reuse it here. The idea of recycling is well received because it is a contribution to the conservation of the environment. There are a lot of people who don't know about it.</p>	<p>There was another group that made T-shirts, she painted and had the T-shirts.</p> <p>Now, we don't have mass production, we are a little disjointed, but we are very interested in continuing to improve, to get back on track.</p> <p>For now, we just keep meeting from time to time and looking for opportunities.</p>			
The organization has bylaws	They were founded about 10 years ago at CONAMU. There are 18 members.	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Board of Directors	They are elected in Assembly every two years.	N/A	We have a coordination and several commissions.	N/A	N/A
BLOCK 2: Women's rights					
Do you know about women's rights? Are they important, why?	Yes, but many times our rights are denied, but sometimes the women themselves are self-conscious, but there is no possibility of obtaining guarantees.	There were women's congresses, and there were to go to Quito, they were looking for women to train. But not much. Now they don't work anymore, maybe 5 years ago. I don't know much about women's rights, it's like I don't remember anymore.	Sure, that's what we do. We work for women's rights and especially the eradication of gender violence.	Yes, although our organization does not work on this issue. We focus on biodiversity conservation practices.	Of course, this is an issue that we work on tangentially and sometimes from daily practices, rather than as specific activity of the farm.
In Galapagos, what women's rights need to be strengthened? Why?	I think that the issue of work is always something that needs to be worked on.....	Violence, they rape us, they kill us...	The issue of violence is very strong here. In addition, the labor issue has some difficulties and limitations; women work in administrative and service areas. While men can access different fields, ranging from work in agriculture, livestock and also participation in fishing. Women and men work equally in tourism.	N/A	The production issue is important, but we also have to address the issue of access to credit and capacity management.

Do you know of cases of gender violence or violence against women in the area? How does it happen? What are the consequences?	Yes, there is violence in the homes, the children are involved, there are problems due to infidelity, alcoholism.	Very little, it is almost unheard of. There are cases of rape of girls, about 3 or 4 cases. We don't know about tourists.	We have accompanied several cases. In Galapagos, issues of violence against women are still not very visible. These dynamics are still kept in the private sphere.	N/A	N/A
When there have been cases of gender violence, how do you act, what can you do from the population?	Just recently there was a problem with a friend, she was mistreated but they told her to go to the police and they told her to go to Santa Cruz. But what we hope is that the police will back her up.	We go to the police station and seek help there.	Accompaniment, sensitization.	N/A	N/A
Where do you go for help?	To the police, to the friends.	N/A	Public Prosecutor's Office, Health Center, depending on the case, there is a network of care.	N/A	N/A
BLOCK 3: housing					
Whose land or house do you live on?	My own.	<p>My parents have a farm, we don't, we have few cattle, we have about 30 or 40, more or less.</p> <p>It is cattle in the pasture and they sow grass to feed them, when there are more, they are also given corn cane, sometimes with the cold the grass does not grow, because of the cold we do not feel it. It is very cold.</p> <p>It is good there because there are products from the coast and the highlands. We have tomatoes, purple cabbage, pumpkin. Right now, there is a project that is giving them greenhouses, they have given them just to produce</p>	We live in Santa Cruz, in a rented house	Most people around here live by renting. But I'm not sure.	The house and farm are owned by my parents-in-law, they are among the first immigrants to Galapagos. My mother-in-law arrived as a school teacher about 40 years ago.

		<p>tomatoes, there are about 20 people who grow tomatoes, it is IOI.</p> <p>They also do artificial insemination.</p> <p>Now we have a fair, for interculturality, where we showed all the agricultural production, of the crops, we brought palm heart, tomato jams, cheese, yogurt, milk. From the east they have brought palm heart and chonta as well, there is cocoa, coffee and they have organic coffee with a green seal. IOI is the one that has helped the most.</p> <p>Most of us who live in Puerto Villamil have farms up in the highlands. Our parents gave us a piece of land.</p>			
Do you own the house where you live? Leased?		This is my house, we started building little by little and achieving the office, as well as the hotel.			
Does your home have basic services? Which ones?	Yes, here in the islands, very few people don't have electricity.	Here in the islands we have all the basic services.	Yes, most of the population has all the basic services.	I am not sure but I think everyone has basic services.	N/A
Are your appliances electric?	Some refrigerators, some people have air conditioning. We have fans for the hot season, the kitchen is gas.	In the hotel, some rooms have air conditioning. The refrigerator, displays are electric, the kitchen is gas.	Most still have gas stoves. Other appliances are electric.	The basic ones I think are electric, very few people have electric stoves.	The refrigerator cooks with gas.
BLOCK 4: Gender gaps					

Up to what age do women and men regularly study?	The male children study, the female to a lesser percentage. I don't think it is a dynamic of not taking care of their daughters, but they don't support their daughters' studies. With the issue of children's rights, sometimes it is no longer possible, there are so many things that can't be done and nothing, sometimes they leave the young people behind.	Most boys and girls finish high school. Although there is a good group of girls who end up becoming mothers before they finish.	Boys and girls study more or less until high school, but there is a high dropout rate that is related to teenage pregnancy.	I think the youth population goes to school equally.	I have no information.
At what age do women and men get married?	Now it is very young people who get together, they get carried away just for the moment, but they can't stand anything and the boys stay with children.	At an early age, around 14, 15 years old, they already have children, so the girls are left on their own. Very few of them get married, nowadays it is less common. Others have 13-year-olds who are having sex and there is nothing left to do but live with their parents.	As I was saying, the issue of matching and pregnancy is a key issue that has an impact on the life of the population.	N/A	From what I have seen, people on the islands pair up quite young.
What do young women and men work on?	Women are working as waitresses, cooks, receptionists, there are more job alternatives. The boys	We have employees from outside, they have to sign a contract per year, they have all the benefits of the law. An outside worker earns the basic salary, which is a little more than 700, double that of the mainland. These people have insurance and everything, only men are hired. We don't get all the juice out of the worker, others have them working all day, all the time, they have them working all the time. Sometimes we only work for the worker, with ice cream we go out, we make fruit ice cream, artisanal is milk ice cream:	Generally, women work in service sales: receptionists, waitresses/waiters, customer service always linked to tourism. We also see some tour guides, always more women than men.	On the islands, there is no major difference between the work activities of women and men. It could be thought that the tasks that are related to the topic, for example, fishing and agriculture, are generally dominated by men.	I would think that women are more in services and men in fishing, agriculture, construction. But these are non-referenced data.

		<p>blackberry, naranjilla, passion fruit but everything has milk.</p> <p>We sell cheese, we commercialize all the production.</p>			
What are the main social problems of Galapagos youth?	<p>There are a lot of drugs here, they consume everything and they don't work, they don't do anything, nobody helps them and it's very sad but nothing can be done. The kids are lost.</p> <p>The kids no longer work in fishing, now there are other work alternatives, they take courses to become guides, they work as sailors in daily tourism boats, in the same restaurants.</p>	<p>Drugs: coca, marijuana, and a lot of bases, on a small island the police are the only ones who don't know. It is a very serious problem because young children are involved in drugs, sometimes as young as 13.</p> <p>Nobody helps, people, know who sells, who consumes and nobody does anything.</p>	<p>We have problems with alcoholism, drugs, and a lot of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>The population often feels that they have reduced possibilities on the islands, many go out to the mainland and do not return.</p>	<p>I believe that the most serious issue is domestic violence combined with alcoholism and drugs. This is very complicated in the islands.</p>
What are the leisure spaces defined for women and men, sets? Describe them.	<p>At the Municipality level, they are having cultural fairs to get to know the local producers. We have a space for sports, those are the meeting places.</p>	<p>Women go for a walk, they go on bicycles, many people go to the beach, men go to the volleyball court and the canteen.</p>	<p>Women in Santa Cruz, have a space to socialize and distract themselves. We get together in the park after work, talk, and plan things. But really, I don't think there is a recreational option as such established for either men or women. There are several parks and, in the afternoons, I'm sure they go out to play sports.</p>	N/A	<p>In Bellavista we have some parks, we go hiking, we go to the beach, yes, we have several options. But I'm not sure if there are defined activities for women or men.</p>
BLOCK 5: Gender roles					
What, what are the responsibilities of women and men in:					
Home/family	<p>Nowadays women and men work, they go out of their homes more. It is no longer just a household space, now</p>	<p>Now I only have my store, my two daughters are out studying.</p>	<p>Galapagos is a multicultural space, so we live here with foreigners, Ecuadorians from all regions and of course some very</p>	<p>It's a subject I don't know, I think that men and women do the same thing, it's a matter of</p>	<p>I think that the roles have changed and surely women and men have the possibility of sharing tasks. I think</p>

	both men and women work in the home.		young Galapagueños. I think the dynamics are diverse and it depends a bit on the cultural background. But I would dare to say that it is still divided as women to the tasks of care and men to productive activities.	getting organized. But I don't have a concrete answer.	young couples have that clarity.
Community	They do not have much community work.	Before, all the institutions were more active, the guilds, the artisans used to meet.			
BLOCK 6: Relations with the landscape					
Do you know the island?	On one occasion I took a tour on a boat, I found it very nice, to know what we have to value it, to take care of it, we live without knowing what we have. I am from Loja, but I have lived here for 35 years. The kids hardly ever go out to see the islands, what I saw is that in the park they do courses and take them to other islands, it is the only way to value it. It seems that the park does it, but I don't know to what extent.	Yes, she is a tour guide in Spanish, she did the guide course in 2000. There are classes, you study, and they take exams. I no longer work as a guide, because there are many new guides, they lowered the price and now there is a lot of competition until other tourist sites are opened. I work through an agency.	Yes, a good part of it.	Yes, the inhabited ones, and also the ones that are not, it is an incredible place full of animals, the ecosystem is great.	Yes... we have had that luck; I think many women do not have it. Because sometimes the islands "trap" is like living in a small town. Where the local population has day-to-day responsibilities and will hardly know the islands.
Do you have any productive activity related to the ecosystem, which ones?	The "taking off" of garbage off the island is our productive activity.	I do not work with the ecosystem, but I receive tourists who visit the islands, the animals, the beaches....	No	N/A	Yes, our farm is productive but also want to achieve a connection with the community.

Conservation	We do not work in conservation but we support	<p>People are not very interested in conservation, only if they are linked to tourism, so now interest is slowly awakening. Some people are changing their livelihood before they were working in shark fin fishing, now they do tourism, we are young people. They do experiential fishing: they are fishing boats that take them fishing with hook and line and they snorkel, they also work in a place called the tunnels, you go sailing in the sea through some rock tunnels. They are 45 minutes away from the island. In the area you will visit the areas for bird watching, there are animals where you can see marine animals, white-finned sharks. There are others from the bay tour. The fishermen who do illegal fishing now take care of the resource because it attracts tourism.</p>	N/A	Yes, that is exactly our interest.	We work in the conservation and adaptation of seeds.
Local production	<p>The agricultural sector produces and comes down to sell at dawn, from the highlands, they bring several things they produce. Some products can be bought but not everything: vegetables, coffee, cocoa, citrus fruits. Now the time of mandarin is over, there are several things from home. There is a green guinea. Those who have cattle have milk, cheese, meat.</p>	It has a farm from where food is brought in.	N/A	N/A	Our farm is a local food production farm, we are working to position our products and to be used by the island's consumers.

Fishing	N/A	Fishing is more masculine, and now they have access to tourism, they have the possibility of reaching more tourism, they work on bay tours, there is experiential tourism, park with the fishing cooperative COPAISA (Eduardo Gudiño).	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commercialization of crustaceans	There is fishing time for lobster, and it is commercialized. It is collected, taken out of Santa Cruz, and goes to Guayaquil, domestic consumption is minimal. I used to do that.	No lo trabaja			
What is your main source of income?	<p>They produce handicrafts focused on stuffed animals; puppets focused on Galapagos animals. They sell on the big boats, the Islander, the Santa Cruz.</p> <p>The organization was grouped with the Station, before Isabel was a fishing boat, there was no work for women, so we looked for something to do. We make about 200 per month in the high season.</p> <p>As an organization, we make and have almost ready, without filling and we advance as much as we can and little by little we finish.</p> <p>There are days when they work and make progress in the houses.</p> <p>We take out expenses and invest and charge and divide the profit.</p> <p>A stuffed animal costs 12 or 13, the most expensive is the</p>	<p>Some men work in construction, carpentry. We produce fresh cheese and sell it, and what helps us are the ice creams. And also, a bazaar.</p> <p>Even if there were work, I would not be able to leave because we have the business. He is a guide if he knows English at all.</p> <p>He works with an agency in Quito, he just finished a group but now he doesn't have much work, these months are very low for tourism.</p> <p>I also do things with recycling, I make Christmas boots for ornaments, I'm a little bit handy, we make Christmas boots with bottles.</p>	At the moment I am not gainfully employed, my husband works at the Charles Darwin Foundation.	I have some activities related to conservation.	My work at the Luna farm is complemented by some consulting activities.

	wolf and it costs 15. They are left at 11 for all of them.				
Are there women guides?	Some women plant their vegetable garden, but it is more like for them. They do not work in the fields as such.	Some, yes, not many, but young women are more involved in tourism.	Yes, several and it is increasing.	Girls are increasingly interested in this and all conservation-related tasks.	¡Yes, it is!