

An aerial photograph of a coastal town in the Galapagos Islands. The foreground shows a dense green forest with a sandy area and a small pond. The middle ground features a cluster of buildings with red and white roofs, surrounded by lush vegetation. The background shows a large body of turquoise water filled with numerous white boats, including yachts and ferries. In the far distance, a hazy coastline with more buildings and mountains is visible under a clear sky.

GALAPAGOS 2030

Galápagos Islands Strategic Plan

GALAPAGOS GOVERNMENT COUNCIL





Galápagos 2030 Plan

Galápagos Islands Strategic Plan

PREPARED BY:

GALAPAGOS GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF:

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
'PLANIFICA ECUADOR'

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AND WATER

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND LIVESTOCK



Provincial Planning Assembly of the Galápagos:

Citizen Assembly Representatives

José Torres, San Cristóbal/ Gonzalo Pallo, parroquia El Progreso/ Jaime Yáñez, Santa Cruz/ Carlos Salinas, parroquia Santa Rosa/ Jhoni Loyola, parroquia Bellavista/ Óscar Intriago, Isabela/ Ángela Parra, parroquia Tomás de Berlanga.

Sector Representatives

Luisa Palacios, commercial sector/ Eduardo Brito, tourism sector / Diego Garcés, agricultural sector / Jesús Moreta, transport sector / Javier Morocho, artesanal sector / José Parrales, fisheries sector.

Government Institutions

Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Casa de la Cultura, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Government, Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Resources, National Secretariat for Risk Management.

Credits

Norman Wray Reyes

Minister President of the Galápagos
Government Council

Mónica Ramos Chalén

Technical Secretary of the Galápagos
Government Council

Ana Rousseaud Solano de la Sala

Galápagos 2030 Director

Marianita Granda León

Planning Director of the Galápagos
Government Council

Fabián Zapata, Daniel Proaño, Enrique Ramos,
Damien Kientz, Juan Carlos Guzmán, Alegría
Corral, Jennifer Bedoya, Noémi d'Ozouville,
Joyce Robalino, Danny Sánchez.

Technical Team

Patricio Cabrera

Facilitator

Analía Beler

Communicational support/editing

Byron Delgado, Sol Morán

Charles Darwin Foundation

Maps

Cecilia Rosso

Design and Layout

Leslie Embleton, Sophia Cooke

English Version Translation and editing

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Investing in People is Investing in Conservation

The Galápagos 2030 Strategic Plan is a planning tool that has been co-built with the community. With our ambition to work both with and for the people, we have collected shared visions for Galápagos over the next ten years.

This Plan comprises five areas: governance, community, environment, habitat and economy. These cover the social, natural, and financial elements that will be the focus of sustained work over the next decade. The Reactivation Plan for Galápagos, issued in July 2020, which considers short- and medium-term actions to tackle the challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, has also been incorporated. As planning is a continuous process, this Plan has an adaptive approach to address future uncertainties and to incorporate various possibilities that might arise in our society.

Maintenance of our natural heritage is a fundamental part of this Plan. We seek to guarantee environmental balance and promote responsible consumption and appropriate use of natural resources. We have set new and ambitious strategic goals to address both social and environmental issues and seek to build social capital, equality and inclusion, alongside environmental protection.

At the same time, it is vital to consider the financial capital of Galápagos when considering new and varied ways of making our lives fruitful in the islands. The effects of the pandemic have made us reconsider the vision of the islands for the next decade. Clearly, we cannot continue to base our economy primarily on a single source of income.

It is necessary, therefore, to rethink our systems of production and consumption to achieve diversification, food security and sustainable living. It is also crucial to focus our efforts on education and health, in order to improve the quality of life of the islands' inhabitants and enhance knowledge production and connectivity. With this Plan, we aim to establish foundations for a stable and diversified economy, which will enable us to generate appropriate conditions for innovation, investment and responsible growth.

All of us who live in Galápagos must share the great challenge of ensuring life here strikes the necessary balance between profitable and sustainable activity and supports the conservation of our World Heritage Site. Therefore, this is a Plan not only for the authorities and institutions that make up the Government Council, but a roadmap for all institutions, organizations, groups and citizens in Galápagos.



Norman Wray Reyes
Galapagos Government Council

An archipelago to be happy in

Vision of The Galápagos in 2030

By 2030, there will be a high quality of life in friendly, inclusive and safe neighborhoods that are connected to their natural environment.

All neighborhoods and areas of the parish and cantonal capitals will have basic services; they will be designed to have a close relationship with their natural environment and will be based on inclusion, accessibility and proximity. Everyone, regardless of age or skill, will have access to opportunities for sports, recreation, culture, education and health within less than 15 minutes' walk or bike ride.

By 2030, there will be excellent education for all.

The province will have a high-quality education system at all levels and a continuous training program to serve children, adolescents and adults, including the teaching of both English and sustainable development.

By 2030, the knowledge generated in the islands will be the basis of community action.

Innovation, technology and scientific knowledge developed in Galápagos will be used optimally to support decision-making, as a source of economic diversification, and within the general activities of the citizens.

By 2030, the population will enjoy a healthy life.

Health will be secured by the execution of preventive medicine strategies aimed at the community, with regional coverage and an emphasis on vulnerable groups. Access to universal health care will also be ensured.

By 2030, the rights of people and priority care groups will be respected.

Citizens will have dignified and happy lives, without violence or discrimination, and with equal opportunities and care.

By 2030, the population will be more responsible towards the environment.

The island population will have adopted, as its cultural value, the responsible use and consumption of resources, goods and services, therefore becoming a promoter of sustainable communities.

By 2030, we will participate in a new economic system with more opportunities and solidarity to seek the common good of the islands.

The transition process towards this new economic order will be based on the promotion of collaborative actions among the different actors that make up the system.

By 2030, we will have strengthened the special regime system.

A governance model will have been consolidated that reflects the Special Regime of Galápagos, where the administrative and financial autonomy of the province is guaranteed.

By 2030, we will have efficient public institutions.

Institutions will provide more efficient public services through increased automation, simplification of procedures, and the strengthening of the capacities of civil servants.

By 2030, there will be better connectivity and consistent supplies, through efficient, convenient, comfortable, safe and sustainable transportation systems.

The integrated public transport system will reduce the costs (economic and environmental) associated with mobility and will serve to support production. The integrated cargo supply chain from mainland Ecuador to the islands will have fewer environmental risks and be more efficient and affordable. The available internet bandwidth will increase five-fold and be more reliable and affordable.

Galápagos Milestones



61 years on from the creation of the Galápagos National Park

The GNP is the first protected area of Ecuador and the best-preserved volcanic archipelago in the world. 95% of its endemic flora and fauna have been maintained in excellent states of conservation.



23 years of the special regime

Since 1997, the province has been administered under a Special Regime established by the Constitution of Ecuador.



Expansion of the Biosphere Reserve

Declared in 1984 by UNESCO, the Biosphere Reserve was expanded in 2019 to 14.6 million hectares.



Pioneers in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda

In 2018 the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs, was adopted in the province, in alignment with the commitment of the Republic of Ecuador to the 2030 Agenda.



Provincial Planning Assembly

The islands have the first provincial system of citizen participation, which promotes the construction of policies and the monitoring and evaluation of planning and regulations in the province. The PPA has a citizen representation of 44% (14/32 members).



Equity funds

The recovery of territorial equity funds for the Galápagos will allow the investment of greater resources in development and conservation projects in the islands. These will be made effective through the Galápagos Government Council.



Biosecurity in the province of Galápagos

The archipelago has a biosecurity system that is unique in Ecuador. Galápagos Biosafety and Quarantine Regulation and Control Agency controls, regulates and reduces the risk of introduction of exotic species that could put the islands' biodiversity, the local economy, and human health at risk.



Renewable energy projects on the islands

Galápagos is a pioneer province in the generation of renewable energy. It currently has 11 projects including photovoltaic, wind and hybrid types that are either being developed or already in operation.



Galápagos without plastics and fireworks

Galápagos is the first province in Ecuador to have clear policies for the reduction of the use of single-use plastics and to prohibit fireworks. This has resulted in many cities in mainland Ecuador replicating these actions.

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To review annexes, visit the website of the Governing Council of Galápagos
www.gobiernoGalápagos.gob.ec

01

Introduction



Our Galápagos 2030 Plan

The Galápagos 2030 Strategic Plan is the result of a year-long effort to explore and understand the challenges that Galápagos is facing at a local and global scale. It has been built using a participatory, citizen, multilevel, multi-sectoral and multi-generational process, called “United for Galápagos”.

Opening this space for dialogue and co-construction of the Strategic Plan enabled identification of many themes, desires and demands that citizens of Galápagos sought to resolve. These were sorted into inputs for the three following documents:

- The Galápagos Reactivation Plan, written as a response to the crisis generated by COVID-19;
- The Galápagos Special Law¹;
- The Galápagos 2030 Strategic Plan.

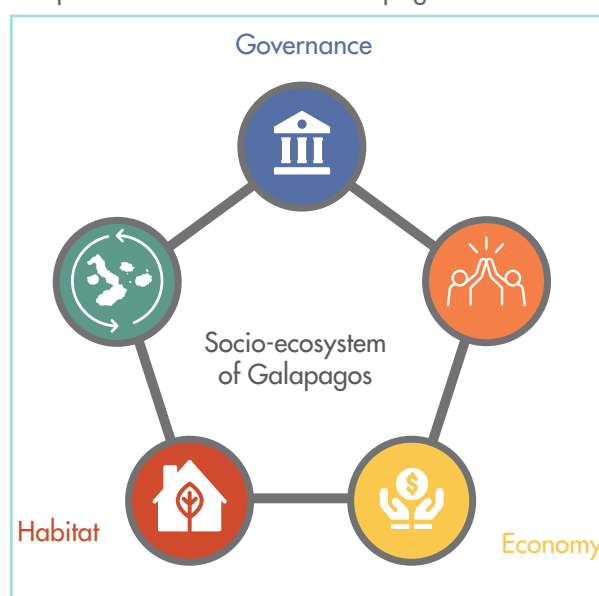
Bilateral, virtual and face-to-face workshops and meetings were established to gather the contributions from citizens, private organizations and public institutions. This enabled the involvement of participants from all the inhabited islands as well as participants from the cities of Quito and Guayaquil (mainland Ecuador).

In the Galápagos 2030 Strategic Plan, the Galápagos Government Council (CGREG) puts forward a 10-year vision comprised of five axes to tackle the challenges of the Galápagos socio-ecosystem². Completion of this vision will strengthen the potential and resilience of society and the natural environment in Galapagos, and support harmonious and responsible development in the face of global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss and threats to the oceans.

In addition to the Galápagos 2030 Plan, the Galápagos Protected Areas Management Plan for Good Living (2014) , establishes the policies and strategies for the management of Galápagos Protected Areas³

The strategic proposal of the Galápagos 2030 Plan is built from these five axes and contains: goals, policies, strategies, projects/actions and indicators.

Graphic No. 1: Axes of the Galápagos 2030 Plan



Governance: ensure a governance model that reflects the Special Regime of Galápagos.

Community: improve the well-being of the islands' inhabitants in accordance with the heritage of Galápagos

Environment: strengthen the resilience of the islands based on human resources and natural heritage.

Habitat: develop safe inclusive and sustainable spaces, that promote equal opportunities and are connected to the natural environment.

Economy: diversify the economy based on innovation, the common good, equality, ethics and access to opportunities.

¹ The National Assembly of Ecuador is debating the reform to the Galápagos Special Law (LOREG); however, the citizens of the islands have spoken in favor of the creation of a new Galápagos Law. For more information see document 'El camino hacia una nueva ley de Galápagos'.

² The Galápagos socio-ecosystem comprises ecosystems and society, conceived and managed as a whole. This management of the territory as a single, integrated and unitary entity facilitates the systematic management of the relationships and processes that link human and natural systems.

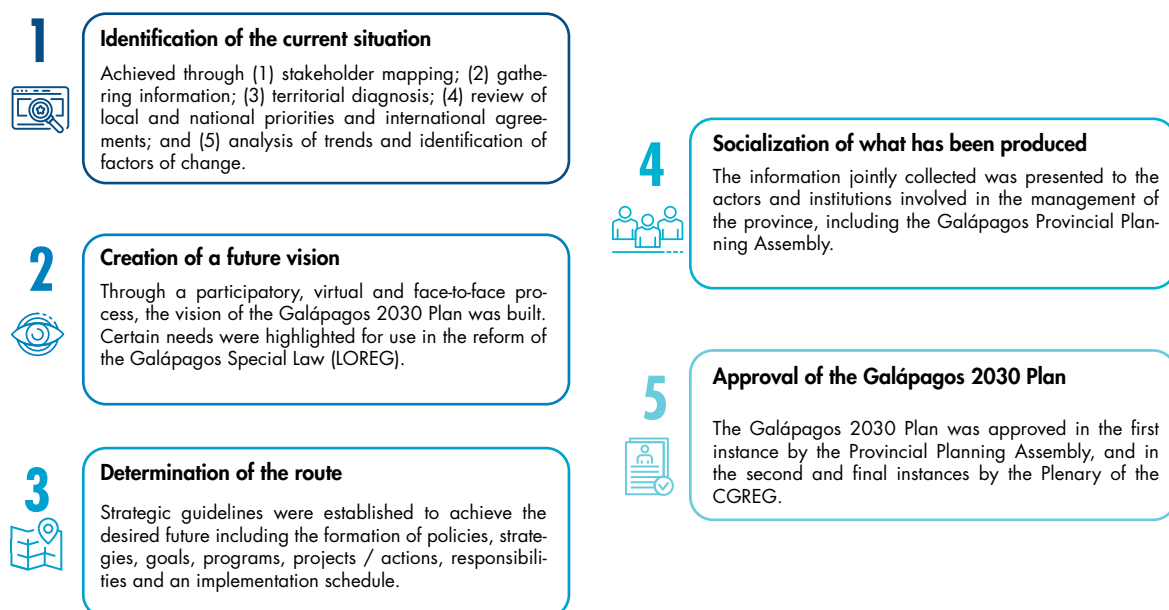
³ For more information <http://www.galapagos.gob.ec/en/>

This is how we build our Galápagos 2030 Plan

Based on the Galápagos 2015-2020 Plan evaluation and following national planning guidelines, the CGREG methodologically developed five steps in the regional planning process for 2020 to 2030.

“
‘United for Galápagos’
gave a voice to more than 400
Galapagueños
on the four inhabited islands.

Graphic No. 2: Methodological steps for the construction of the Galápagos 2030 Plan



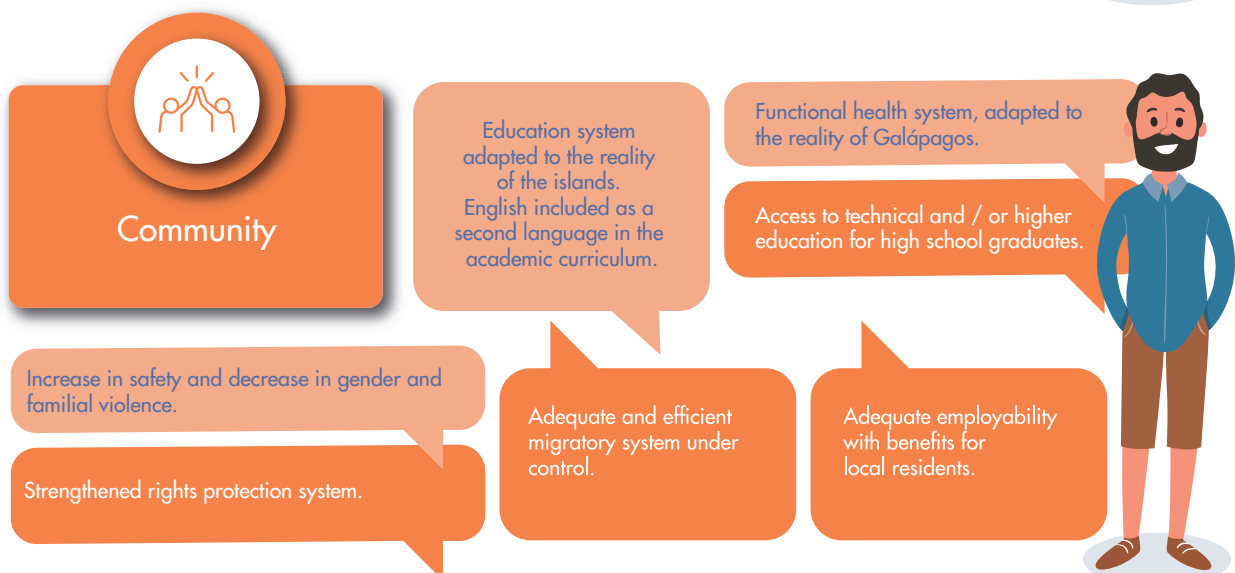
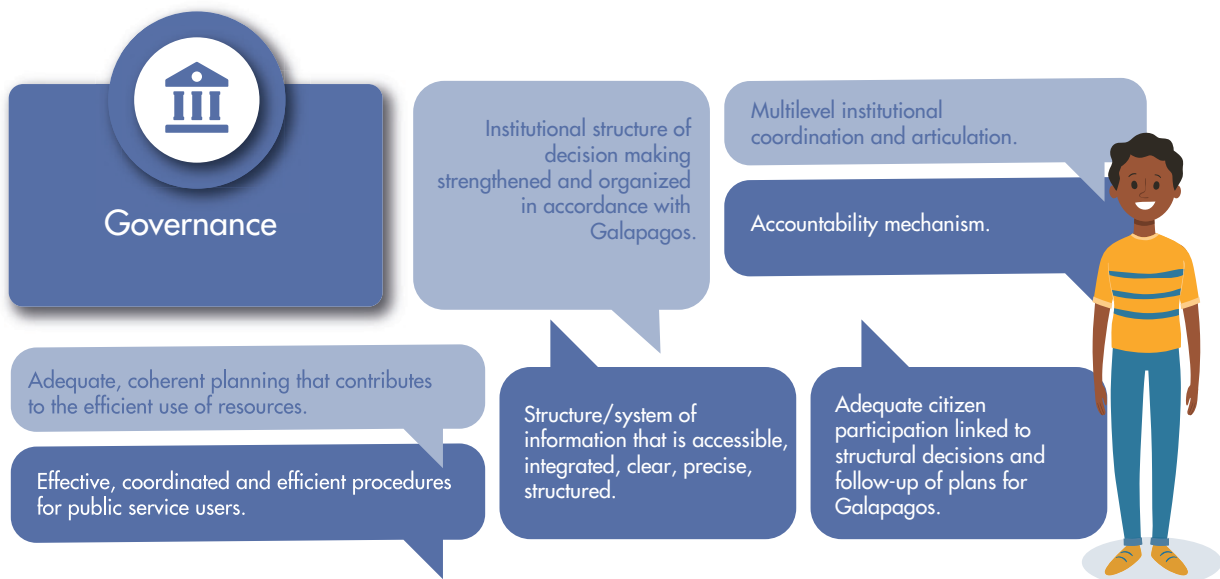
Graphic No. 3: Participants in workshops and meetings

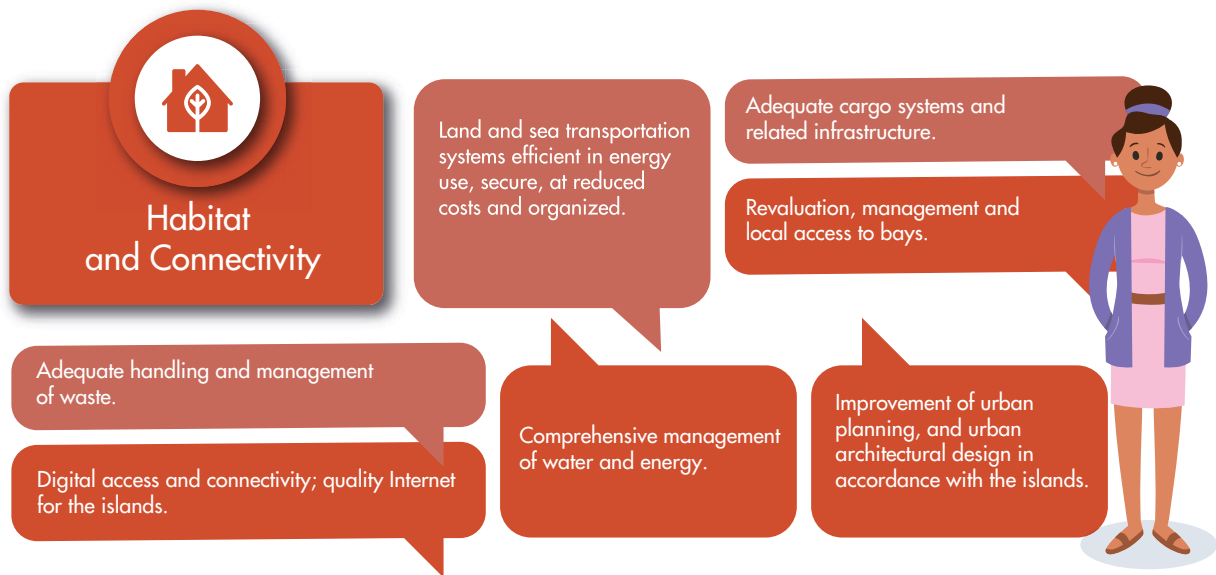


In Annex No.1 you can find the Evaluation of the Galápagos Plan 2015-2020.

*See document El camino hacia una nueva ley de Galápagos www.gobiernogalapagos.gob.ec

What we Galapagueños would like ...





Our Commitment to the Planet

In 2018-2020, through the Ecuador SDG Territory Initiative, CGREG led a process of inter-sectorial dialogue to enable a debate around the 2030 Agenda in Galápagos. Within this participatory process it was determined that, although the sustainable development of the islands should be closely aligned with strategies to manage terrestrial and marine ecosystems (SDG 13, 14 and 15), the success of this is reliant on the achievement of other SDGs as well. Those identified as most important are those regarding education, water provision, sanitation, reduction of inequalities and the building of sustainable communities and cities (SDGs 4, 6, 10, 11; ODS Territorio Ecuador, 2019). Further development of this process is now needed to adapt the targets of these prioritized goals – both social and environmental - to the Galápagos context and develop a route map to promote their implementation.

As well as the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Ecuador has agreed to a further 15 international instruments, which demonstrates a commitment of the Ecuadorian Republic to a series of institutional efforts, involving the design of public policies and investment, and the implementation of concrete actions to guarantee the conservation of the islands' ecosystems and the biosphere reserve. Development planning for Galápagos has the SDG Agenda as a constant priority. For that reason, the Reactivation Plan and the Galápagos 2030 Plan contain matrices to compare the strategic objectives of each with those of the SDG Agenda (Annex 6).

The implementation of the SDG Agenda in Galápagos should not be considered simply an exercise in matching public actions to the goals or indicators of the 2030 Agenda; instead, it requires the goals to underpin all regional planning processes.



PHOTO: MINTUR



Annex No. 6 shows how the Plan will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals



Galápagos in Numbers

133 000 km²
Marine Reserve Protected area

7985 km²
Land area of archipelago



3.3% of surface inhabited

4 inhabited islands
3 cantons
5 rural parishes

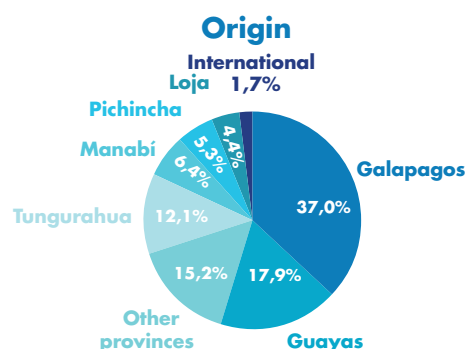
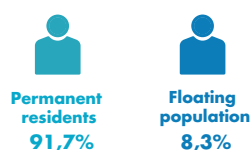
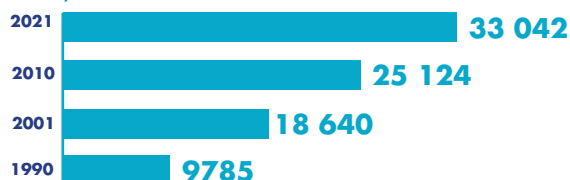


Protected Area: marine **100%** and terrestrial **96,7%**

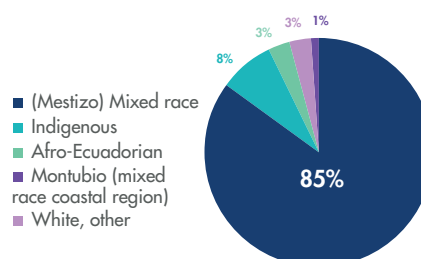
Population



*Total population according to the Administrative Policy Division in force each year



Self-identity according to culture, habits:



Economy



(Galapagos Observatory 2018)

(Source PNG, 2019)

Tourism: 80% of income 80%

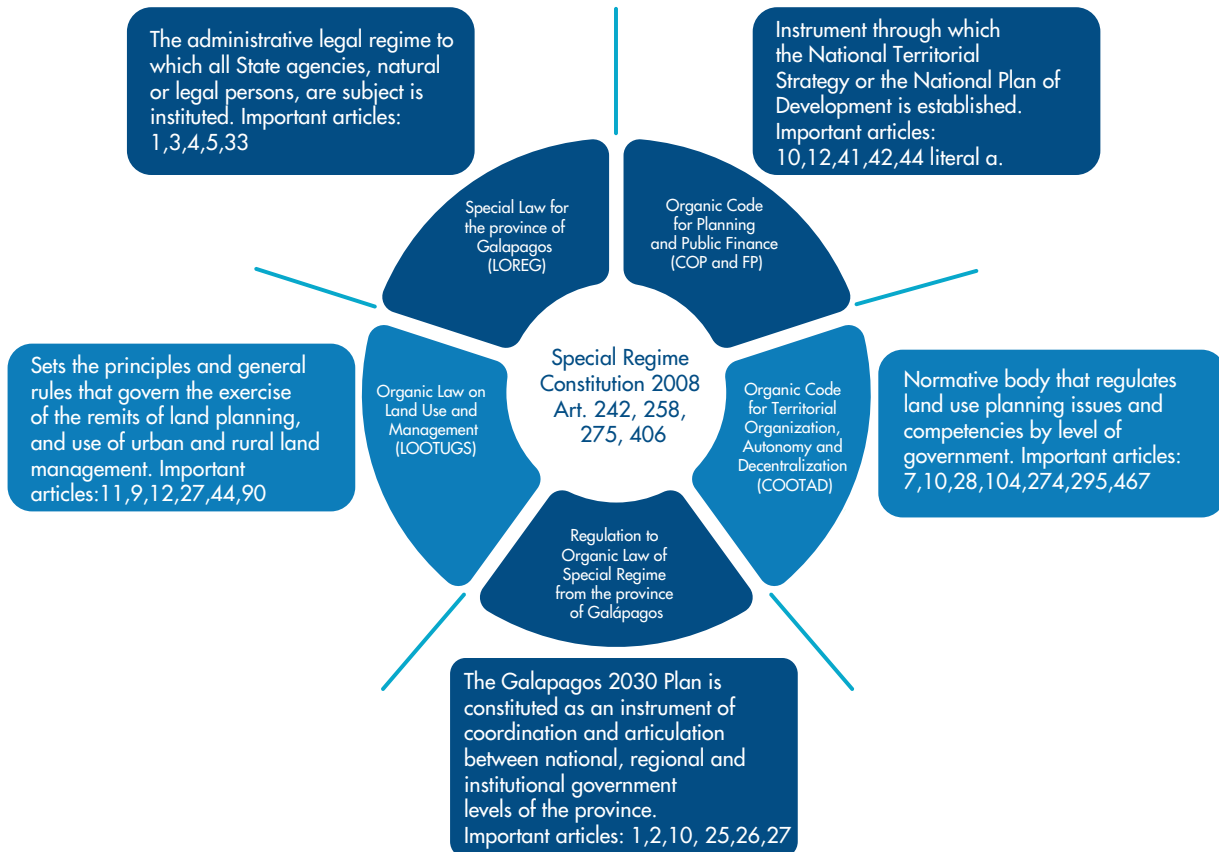
Source: INEC

The laws that govern Galápagos

Below is a compilation and analysis of the most relevant legal norms related to the development and planning of Galápagos Islands.


This constitutes a referential legal framework for the preparation and application of this public policy instrument, as well as enabling citizens to have a better understanding.

Graphic No. 4: Main national regulatory instruments



Graphic No. 5: Main international normative instruments



 In Annex No. 2 you can find the legal framework and planning tools of Galápagos.

02

Reactivation Plan for the Galápagos





PHOTO: GAD SANTA CRUZ

In recent history very few events have had such a large and global impact as COVID-19. In March 2020, faced with an imminent health crisis, Galápagos closed its borders. An epidemiological strategy was implemented, which successfully controlled the spread of the pandemic among the islands' communities. However, the social and economic effects of this pandemic have been severe, due to the over-dependence of Galápagos on tourism.

At the time of writing this document, it is not known with certainty what the long-term impacts of the virus will be. However, it is clear that people, and institutions, must change the way they look at the world, as well as their behavior.


As a result of this crisis, and prior to the development of the Galápagos 2030 Plan, it was necessary to prepare a Reactivation Plan for the province of Galápagos. This enabled a rapid response to COVID-19 through the execution of short-term programs and actions. This Reactivation Plan has been incorporated in the Galápagos 2030 Plan, enabling the COVID-19 recovery period to be faced in a planned fashion, incorporating both short- and long-term considerations.

The Reactivation Plan was developed in a participatory manner, in which meetings with key actors and community workshops were held. A survey of homes and businesses was also carried out to enable actions and projects to be defined. The Plan

was structured around four axes:

1. Wellbeing
2. Productivity
3. Connectivity
4. Institutionalility

At present, the Reactivation Plan is being executed through joint actions among the central government, the decentralized autonomous governments, the private sector and international cooperation.

 The Reactivation Plan for the province of Galápagos can be found in Annex 3.

03

Galápagos today



PHOTO: Parque Nacional Galápagos

Galápagos Today

This strategic diagnosis portrays, in a concrete and synthesized way, the socio-ecosystem of Galápagos by means of the five axes of the Plan: governance, community, environment, habitat and economy.

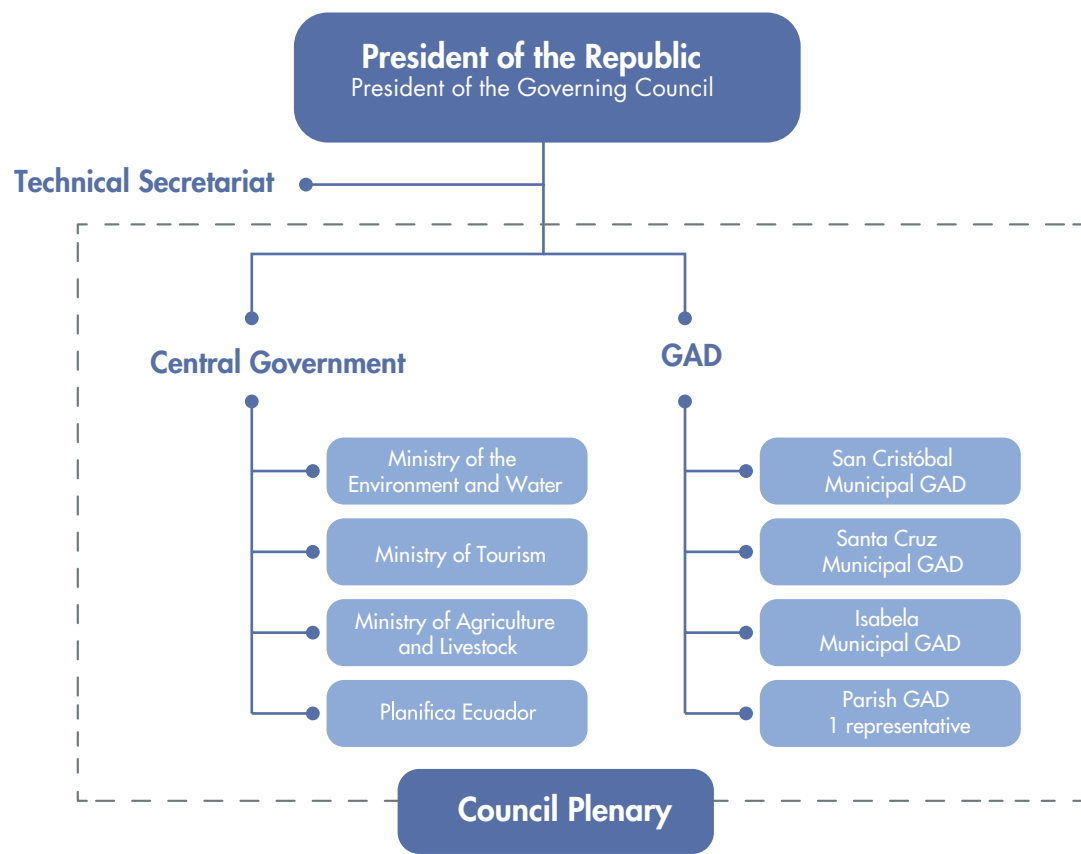
Governance


Galápagos is a province as established by the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. It has a government for the special regime, and its administration is run by the Galápagos Government Council, which is presided by a representative of the President of the Republic. Administrative decisions and public policies are the responsibility of the Plenary of the Government Council, which is made up of organizations of the central government and the local Municipalities (GADs).



PHOTO: MINTUR

Graphic No. 6: Galápagos Government Council Structure



 An extended version of the strategic diagnosis can be found in Annex No. 4

The Special Regime of the province of Galápagos is defined as the island territory complete with its environmental, social and economic characteristics. It has a system of government with a politically and financially autonomous administration, due mainly to the islands' geographic isolation, and global uniqueness. The special regime was formed because of the need to conserve the fragile island ecosystem and its large proportion of endemic species. Galápagos is both a living laboratory and a World Heritage Site.

An analysis of the institutions present on the islands shows that:

a) Although it is not necessary to have all the institutions that exist in mainland Ecuador represented, it is necessary that the remits and attributions of these institutions must be assumed by the islands' governance systems.

b) There is no clear distribution of these remits, so the Government Council has to take these responsibilities.

c) Many institutions have their remits and attributions clearly defined, but these are often a reflection of the needs of continental Ecuador and do not reflect the characteristics of the island territory. Among these are the need to have a budget, and organizational setup and trained officials all according to the geographical reality of the islands.

Some institutions which do not have a presence in the islands or whose remits have been assumed completely or partly by another institution, include: Governance (assumed by CGREG); 'Planifica Ecuador' and the Secretariat for Water (responsibility as-

sumed by MAAE); and MIDUVI, ARCSA, INHAMI, and MADIVIDE (transformed into MAG – Ministry of Agriculture, but excluding the division responsible for aquaculture and fisheries).

Elements of the Special Regime

- The Galapagos Special Law (LOREG), which regulates most of the specificities of the islands;
- The government system, based on the Government Council that is in charge of the administration of the province and the generation of public policy;
- A migration control system;
- A quarantine control system;
- An authorization system for the entry of motorized vehicles, investment regulations, Hotel Regulation Plan, among others.



5,8/10

Institutional confidence

6.2/10 National average
INEC/ ENEMDU 2016



7,9%

Citizen participation

5.6% National average
INEC/ ENEMDU 2016



5,9/10

Quality of institutional service

6.5/10 National average
INEC/ ENEMDU 2016



98,7%

Do not perform community activity

98% National average
INEC/ ENEMDU 2016



PHOTO: Adrián Vázquez

Community

Achieving the well-being of the islands' populations is one of the aspirations of the Ecuadorian government. This is, however, made more difficult by the archipelago's distance from mainland Ecuador and the resulting complexities in the provision of public services. Here the following topics are analyzed: basic services, education, justice, health, sports and culture.

Basic Services. It has been a great challenge for the local government to provide the urban and rural population with sufficient potable water and sewage systems. In the urban settlements there are water systems which have been left incomplete or mid-construction for many years. The rural populations, on the other hand, almost completely lack these services. Sewage management is also a complex task for the cantons of Isabela and Santa Cruz, and urgent action is required to improve the inadequate service.

Education. Primary and secondary education services are present across all cantons of the archipelago and technical courses are offered in culinary, tourism and agriculture.

There is a clear need for education of both the English language and sustainability to be compulsory in the school curriculum. Face-to-face public university education does not exist, and neither do technical higher education institutes, although a base for the Central University of Ecuador is being constructed in Santa Cruz.

However, there are private universities, one of them with an educational center in San Cristóbal and others that provide distance learning.

In the area of non-formal education, the Galápagos National Park Directorate (GNPD) has developed an experiential education program, "Explore Galápagos", which encourages local communities to visit tourist sites.

In general, there is need of an educational system which is adapted to the natural and social context of the archipelago. A system of training is also needed to strengthen the skills and abilities of people of all and create opportunities for personal development.

Justice. The justice service uses telematics to extend its coverage across the islands, which is not sufficient. Access to this service is also limited due to the lack of public defenders to assist those without means, and because of parameters imposed by the public defense unit.

Isabela does not have a judicial unit, notary, or public defender and depends on the canton of Santa Cruz. The population of Floreana does not have direct access to a justice service at all.

Across the province there is a prevalence of abuse against women (including physical, psychological, sexual, and financial), and issues surrounding illegal abortions, all of which demonstrate the need

to prepare and apply gender policies to guarantee women's rights in the islands.

Health. Improving and optimizing the health service in the islands is one of the most urgent needs for the local population. There is a lack of infrastructure, equipment, and doctors, and health centers have a limited capacity. Patients requiring specialized attention must therefore be sent to the mainland, which is a challenging task.

Excess weight and obesity are present in the population due to bad eating habits, lack of physical activity, and stress, for which preventative medicine programs have so far been ineffective. Although statistics do not exist, alcohol and drug dependency also constitute a permanent threat to the health of the inhabitants.

Sports. The population of Galápagos engages in more sports on land than in the sea. Clubs, local, parish, and cantonal leagues hold soccer, indoor soccer and basketball tournaments in both male and female categories throughout the year. The community also plays volleyball, practises dance therapy, and, to a lesser amount, plays watersports including surfing, sailing, and kayaking. The Provincial Sports Federation of Galápagos are developing cycling, taekwondo, and triathlon, with athletes from Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal.

There is a clear need to make a diverse range of sporting activities accessible for all ages of the population as part of a strategy for a healthy life.

Culture. One of the art forms in the islands is wood carving, often done to portray the land or marine fauna. Andean folklore dancing and music are also practised in the province (Santa Cruz has five private initiatives of this kind).

To strengthen the Galapagueña cultural identity, awareness-raising programs aimed at students (established by Casa de la Cultura of Galápagos and the GNPD) have been developed, as well as initiatives for responsible behavior towards nature (established by Casa de la Cultura and Ecology Project International).

There is also a need to encourage artistic activities through the teaching and training of existing and potential artists. In addition, it is necessary to work more on the empowerment of the "Island Culture", which includes, among other things, encouraging society to behave more responsibly toward its social and natural environments.

Impacts of COVID-19

- The public health system was not prepared for the health crisis. It received technical and financial assistance from CGREG (\$ 2.3 M), ABG (laboratory); and private organizations, both national and international.
- Divides were created in the education system between those who have internet access to receive classes and those who do not. 33% of student respondents could not attend classes virtually (CGREG 2020 Survey).
- 109 attended emergencies of domestic violence were registered by ECU 911 in the period from March 21 to September 12, 2020, with Santa Cruz canton presenting the highest number (62).



59,4%

Level of confidence
in judicial services
Judicature Council, 2018



56%

Women who have
experienced violence
At least
one act of violence
ENVIGME, 2019



123

Cases for drug
trafficking processed
2017 - 2020
3 cases/month



1,3%

Illiteracy Index
12.2 years of education
INEC/ENEMDU, 2016



PHOTO: MINTUR

Natural environment

Galápagos is a relatively young volcanic archipelago, located on the equator in the Pacific Ocean. Its geographical isolation has led to the development of high levels of endemism among its species and it also acts as a source of marine life for the Pacific. However, human presence has increased the geographic openness of Galápagos (Grenier, 2000), breaking the natural barriers that previously sustained this isolation (Bensted-Smith, 2002).

Managing the province of Galápagos from the perspectives of both conservation and 'Buen Vivir' (Good Way of Living) is complex but has enabled an increased understanding of the dynamics, flows and pressures between the natural and socio-economic systems. Protecting and maintaining ecosystems and their services is critical to the future of the islands and their inhabitants.

Because it was colonized relatively recently, Galápagos is the best conserved ocean archipelago. However, invasive species and other direct pressures threaten the coastal, arid and transition zones due to the amount of anthropogenic activity, and in the humid zone, home to many endemic species, these threats are compounded by removal or transformation of natural habitat.

There are also many external pressures on the Galápagos ecosystems (including climate change and natural disasters), with severe global trends, therefore the measures that can be taken on the islands are not sufficient on their own. However, mechanisms can be designed to promote an extended global or intergovernmental responsibility for Galápagos, enabling management actions in the territory to be focused on developing capacity for resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

These external pressures can have a large intensity and influence on the regulation of ecosystem services in Galápagos, given the close relationship of the islands biogeographic variables. Although the external pressures are severe, their impacts on ecosystems may be manageable. However long-term management strategies must be implemented, and mechanisms for decision-making to be based on quality technical and scientific information must be established.

Two other issues to be addressed are the presence of oceanic plastics on the coasts, and industrial fishing by national and international fleets in areas bordering the marine reserve. These require intergovernmental coordination actions to imple-

ment management strategies (e.g. Eastern Pacific Marine Corridor) and to determine new international agreements for the expansion of conservation zones and improvement of fisheries regulation policies and waste management in exclusive economic zones and international waters.

Considering resource use, the greater the concentration of human activities, the greater the intensity of the pressures and threats to natural resources. Here, internal pressures associated with changes in human behavior due to influences from the mainland, are increasingly a problem.

There is an urgent need for measures and policies that incorporate sustainability into all activities. Restoring the good practices achieved during early colonization of the islands, promoting an island identity, and consolidating the management of cities must be priorities for a transition towards sustainable human settlements in Galápagos.

Population growth and geographic openness constitute the greatest internal pressures that Galápagos faces, affecting supply services with ever greater intensity. Both pressures are considered to be irreversible; that is, despite the decrease in growth rate in Galápagos (INEC, 2015), it still remains positive. Likewise, while the connectivity routes between the islands and the mainland, and between the islands themselves, are fully regulated, the frequency and volume and volumes of goods and passengers transported is still increasing.

This connectivity has led to a high number of introduced species reaching the islands (average of 27 known species per year), which, along with unsustainable production patterns, seriously threaten the ecosystems of Galápagos and provision of their services. Invasive species are continuing to rapidly transform habitat and cause serious declines in native species.

The impacts of production patterns can be reversed through the strengthening of low intensity systems, pest control and technological innovation, which can enable a transition toward activities that are compatible with the natural environment. The

conservation of ecological corridors in rural areas and the restoration of ecosystems affected by invasive species must be a priority, although some effects of introduced species will be irreversible.

Although the occurrence of species arriving in the islands is still increasing, important management actions have been implemented in the territory. Most cases of species introduction result from deliberate importation, or unintentional contamination of transportation systems. Public policies, education and management decisions must therefore be developed with a focus on cultural ecosystem services, such that they can influence island lifestyle and processes, and therefore reduce importation occurrences.

Pressures and threats

Ecosystem services

Internal

- Geographical openness, consumption patterns, internal mobilization, recreation and waste production.

External

- Climate change, ocean plastics, industrial fishing, natural hazards.



95%
Species with optimal
conservation status

GNP Management Plan,
2014



2017
Endemic species

Data Zone FCD 2013



1579
Introduced species

46% intentional, 28% accidental
10% stowaway, 2% unknown.

Toral et al, 2017



8
Ecosystems

4 terrestrial: coastal, arid,
transitional, humid.
4 marine: aquifers, wetlands,
subtidal, pelagic.

GNP Management Plan,
2014

Habitat and human settlements

Galápagos, due to its exceptional biological, geographical and geological conditions, is a national park, a World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve. As a result, it has become a tourist attraction of great world renown.

There has been average annual growth in the number of tourists of 8% since 1979, reaching 276,000 visitors in 2018; an increase that has, until now, not been properly regulated. This has generated large pressures on natural resources, as well as a significant demand for imports and transportation from mainland Ecuador, which pose significant risks due to the entry of invasive species.

The resident population grew exponentially prior to the year 2000. However, since then, the LOREG and its regulations have introduced better control of migration and the average annual growth rate currently sits below the national average.

Despite this, it is estimated that currently there is a population of 32,042 residents, all with needs that must be satisfied by the national government, its decentralized organizations and the local municipalities.

The population explosion prior to 2000 induced a rapid development of human settlements, which grew in attempt to meet the fast-increasing housing, sanitation, food, energy, transport, and employment needs of the people. This development was not sufficiently planned, and it had only minimal consideration of the insular environment.

Thus, human settlements, both in urban and rural areas, were influenced by mainland norms, techniques and knowledge, rather than the reality of the islands. This produced population centers that are disconnected from their surroundings, and a population unaware of the environment in which they live and the threats it faces.

Until now, it has not been possible to fully satisfy the needs of the population. A clear example is the sanitation and sewerage systems, which, due to the geological characteristics of the archipelago, are expensive and complex to construct.

Volcanic rock makes drilling difficult, and its fractures make it permeable. This complicates the operation of traditional septic tanks, resulting in a risk to water sources and the health of population. The water quality on three of the four inhabited islands is currently not suitable for human consumption.

Many buildings on the islands are of poor quality, and more than 2,000 people are living in homes that do not meet the appropriate conditions for habitability. Thus, the Unsatisfied Basic Needs index (UBN) is high.

Due to the disconnection of population centers from the natural heritage of the islands, it is difficult for inhabitants to connect with the natural environment, a situation that perpetuates an unsustainable and de-contextualized development model.

The growing demand for tourist services, including hotels in the coastal areas of the cantons, makes land and housing more expensive in areas that are well-served by facilities for commerce, education, health, employment, public spaces and recreation.

Households are therefore being increasingly displaced to more remote areas, where land is cheaper. Here, the quality of life is lower and daily costs are higher, due to the need for motorized transport to access facilities.

Families that previously had access to a diverse range of opportunities are now having to move to areas where children no longer have direct access by their own means to recreation, education, physical activity and social interaction. This limits the possibility of closing divides and improving equality among the islanders.

This expansion of the urban population into the rural areas also occurs for another reason. Households with higher incomes, influenced by mainland lifestyles (large houses and gardens), take advantage of lower land prices in the highlands and prefer to live far from the congestion and pollution generated by motorized vehicles in urban areas.

However, this then increases the need for vehicles to facilitate travel between houses in rural areas and opportunities in urban areas. Thus, a self-reinforcing degenerative cycle is formed: greater urban expansion causes a greater need for motorized vehicles, which generate more traffic and pollution in urban areas, driving away residents and promoting greater expansion.

This problem is exacerbated when new settlements are located in risk areas, which are dependent on unreliable and threatened services. This is most evident in Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal.



PHOTO: CGREG

Neither island has an affordable housing program to bring households closer to employment, education, health and recreation opportunities.

Therefore, the development of more sustainable, inclusive city models with a better quality of life for all, remains difficult.

Population growth in rural areas affects production and generates pressure on scarce public resources.

With the population increasingly spread across larger areas, and at lower densities, providing infrastructure, basic services and public facilities is less efficient and more costly than if the population was in compact centers.

This dispersion has also slowed the development of services and facilities in consolidated urban areas.



3,28%

**Land
Surface**

Occupied by
human settlements
CGREG, 2014



81,4%

Population

Lives in urban area
INEC, 2015



3

People/ household

On the islands there are:
8,460 households
11,986 dwellings
INEC, 2015



51,3%

UBN

Unsatisfied Basic
Needs
CGREG/ SIIG, 2020



**Waste
0,78**

kg per inhabitant per day
0,85
kg per visitor per day
V eolia Ecuador 2019



Mobility, energy and connectivity

The rural areas of the islands have low productivity and ceased to satisfy the demands of the population long ago. This is partly due to a lack of incentives and facilities for marketing and exchange of products between islands, and, partly due to an increasingly reduced workforce, many of whom have moved into tourism. This has resulted in a strong dependence on the mainland for food. This dependence, combined with that for health and other service needs, as well increased tourist demand and greater local purchasing power, has generated more transport needs between the islands and the mainland, by both sea and air. This results in an increased risk of invasive species entry, the main threat to the integrity of ecosystems, local production and the health of the population.

The structure of the current cargo and supply system maintains direct points of entry from the mainland on each inhabited island and only 3% of the land surface is occupied by human settlements. The dispersal capacity of some exogenous organisms, however, means the biosecurity of more than 76% of the entire land surface (area of the islands inhabited) and the marine reserve, is compromised. The situation is aggravated by the need for the limited institutional capacities and resources to be distributed among various entry points, resulting in less exhaustive biosecurity controls in each place. There is also insufficient infrastructure for the handling, storage, consolidation, loading and unloading of merchandise.

Population and tourism dynamics in Galápagos not only generate more travel to and from mainland Ecuador, but also more trips within and between islands. The transport sector has therefore become the main source of fossil fuel consumption (77%). The roads, including the local streets of the

populated centers, are mostly designed for motorized traffic and do not have facilities for sustainable mobility or the transit of people with physical limitations.

This induces the indiscriminate use of and dependence on motorized vehicles, which in addition to generating greater imports of diesel and gasoline, reduces the safety and quality of life of the population. The deficiencies in, and sometimes lack of collective (public) transport, reduces the efficiency of the mobility system and its safety, and increases emissions, congestion and living costs. In response to these shortcomings, despite existing restrictions, many households have chosen to meet their transportation needs by importing additional personal motorized vehicles (especially motorcycles).

Urban tree groves, essential for non-motorized mobility and the quality of the built-up habitat, are practically non-existent, which discourages pedestrian and bicycle traffic, and exacerbates the urban heat island effect. A higher intra-urban temperature due to insufficient vegetation and a permeable surface, added to a completely decontextualized built-up area, lacking passive lighting and ventilation systems, results in high electricity consumption, especially due to mechanical air conditioning systems.

The high consumption of electrical energy, mainly generated by diesel combustion (86%), also adds to the importation of fossil fuels. Large investments in renewable energy generation plants have sought to combat this problem. A clear example is the ambitious photovoltaic energy generation and accumulation project for the Baltra-Santa Cruz system with 14.8MWp of installed power. However, these much-needed efforts are incapable of solving

the problem on their own.

A culture of responsible and efficient consumption is essential, particularly when it is considered that electricity demand has maintained a growth equivalent to a 6.6% annual average during the last decade. An important limitation to achieving an efficient consumption culture is that electricity is subsidized - people of Galápagos only pay for 1/4 of the generation and distribution costs of the electricity they use.

Faced with the above degenerative problems and processes, communication technologies, particularly the internet, present great opportunities. Through adequate and transparent information management, with a unified database, the decision-making processes, the development of public policies, the regulation and control of activities, and the strengthening of education and health could be facilitated. Likewise, the commercialization of products, the promotion of activities, and the diversification of employment are processes that would benefit substantially from better and greater connectivity and the appropriate technological tools.

However, this potential has not yet been exploited in the islands, despite them having a greater coverage of communication technologies than mainland Ecuador. This is due to the deficient connection and internet service, the lack of training and knowledge regarding the use of technology, and weak inter-cantonal and inter-institutional relationships. Therefore, the ongoing project for the deployment of fiber optics by submarine cable presents a great opportunity for the province.



PHOTO: Jorge Soromayor

Energy:



14 %

Renewable
Energy

Elecgalápagos, 2019



99.7%

Households with
electric power access

INEC, 2015



6,6%

Annual growth
in energy demand

Elecgalápagos, 2019



73 %

Electric power
subsidy

Elecgalápagos, 2019



\$53M / year

Fuel and energy
subsidy

Elecgalápagos/
Petroecuador, 2019

Mobility and Connectivity:



355,000

passengers by air
transport

72% Baltra
28% San Cristóbal
MINTUR, 2019



Transportation

maritime cargo

70,000 Ton imported / year
4,992 Million Ton CO₂ / year
SPTMF, 2018



4536

land motorized vehicles

CGREG / ANT vehicle census,
2019



41,8%

Galapagos household
internet coverage

SINI, 2019



60%

People use smartphones

INEC, 2015
(Estimate)

Economy

The central concern of the Galápagos when it comes to the economic system is its unsustainability. Most of its productive activities are inevitably linked to a global logic, be it economic, commercial, social or cultural (Salcedo A., 2008). There are many factors behind this problem, including that tourism – the main economic activity in the islands – does not have full participation of residents in its operation chain. This has generated conflict and dissatisfaction between local operators and merchants (Salcedo A., 2008).

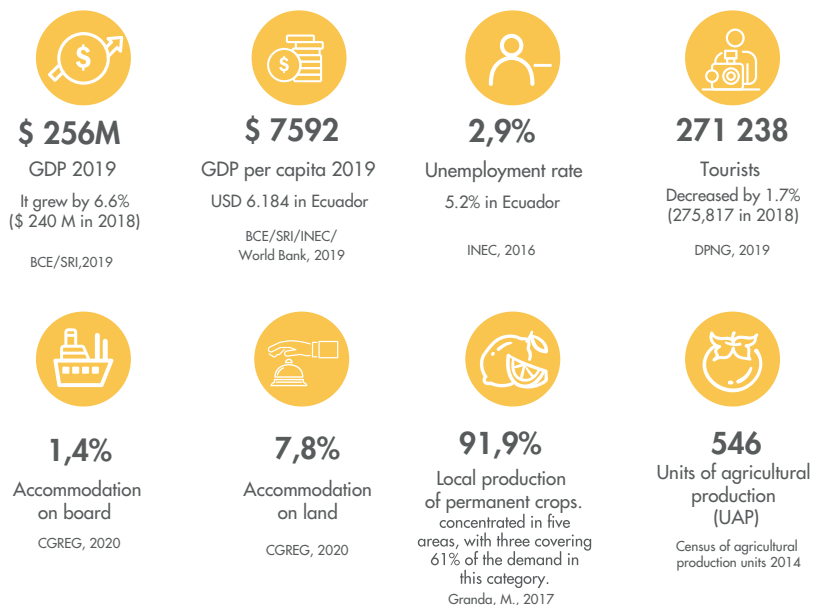
Land-based tourism has increased significantly in the last decade and has generated clear and strong links with the local economy. However, it consists mainly of domestic tourists who have lower average spending than international visitors who typically prefer boat-based sightseeing. For example, in 2014 it was estimated that the average spending per trip for international tourists was US \$2,296, and for national visitors it was US \$694.75 (Schep, S. et al, 2014).

Another element that has decisively contributed to the configuring of this model and, which is highly dependent on external factors, is the supply system. The consumption patterns and ways of life of the Galápagos population are highly dependent on the mainland. In addition, there is very limited diversification of opportunities and/or economic activities in the islands, as most are immersed in the dynamics of tourism and the expansion of the

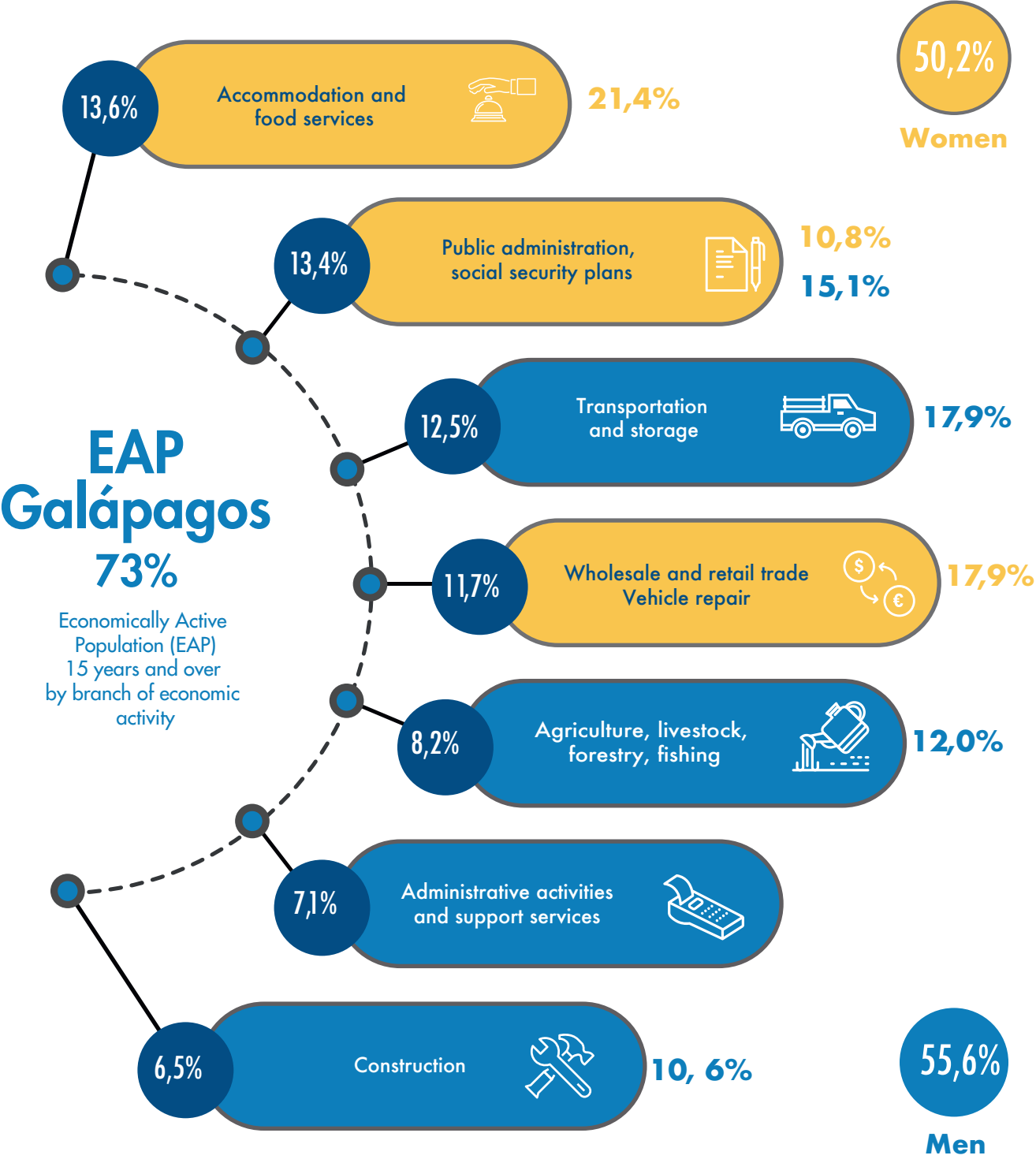
Economically active population

- 73% of the population of the Galápagos is employed (INEC, 2015).
- More than half of the economically active population (51.4%) are employed in activities related to tourism.
- The unemployment rate is 2.9%.

public sector. Thus, according to information from the Central Bank of Ecuador, the branches of economic activities linked to tourism³ represent 64% of the provincial Gross Value Added (GVA), while public administration represents 9.4%.



Graphic No. 7: Economically Active Population, 15 years and older (by branch of economic activity, according to sex)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Undersecretary of Budgets.

The challenges we face

Graphic No. 8: Galápagos system issues



Galápagos constitutes a dynamic and highly interrelated system with many overlapping and interacting factors. These include the development needs of a population in constant growth, aspirations for economic activity that guarantees prosperity, and the need to protect the high environmental value of this unique oceanic archipelago.

By applying the concept of '4 returns' (Commonland), it can be deduced that intensification of socioeconomic divides, weakening of the governance system, precarious living conditions, social inequity, and poor distribution of the economic benefits of natural resource use, have combined to cause a sense of heritage loss among Galápagos inhabitants.

These factors, which have been identified via dialogue spaces involving a diverse range of multi-sectoral actors, organisations, institutions and civil

society, are summarized below:

- Galápagos represents the first special regime government for Ecuador; however, the weakness of the governance system, in an internal sense, and its disarticulation from the Ecuadorian Republic in the provision of structural services, have led to a growing apathy and distrust of citizens towards governance.
- The communities inhabiting the islands often fail to live in accordance with their insular and heritage reality, continuing mainland lifestyles that intensify social divides and limit the sustainability of both economic activities and ecosystems.
- The high dependence of the Galápagos economic system on tourism does not allow equal access to opportunities and benefits generated by

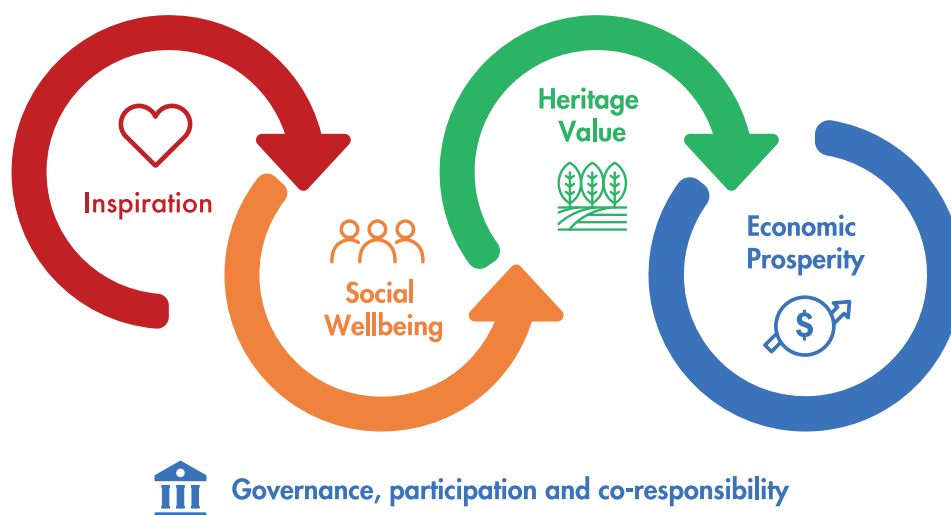
4 See graph 9

the commercialization of natural resources, which intensifies inequality within the communities.

- The natural heritage of Galápagos (i.e., its natural and landscape attributes) serves as a foundation for human development, and economic and productive activities. Its devaluation risks the ability of the islands to maintain healthy (in both a qualitative and quantitative sense) ecosystem services and flows, as well as adaptive and evolutionary processes.

- The current development dynamic of Galápagos is influenced by both internal and external pressures, but only the former has traditionally been contemplated in territorial development plans and strategies. External pressures, such as industrial fishing on the edge of the Galápagos marine reserve, demand the coordination of multilevel, multi-sectoral and intergovernmental actions, which have typically not been realized efficiently.

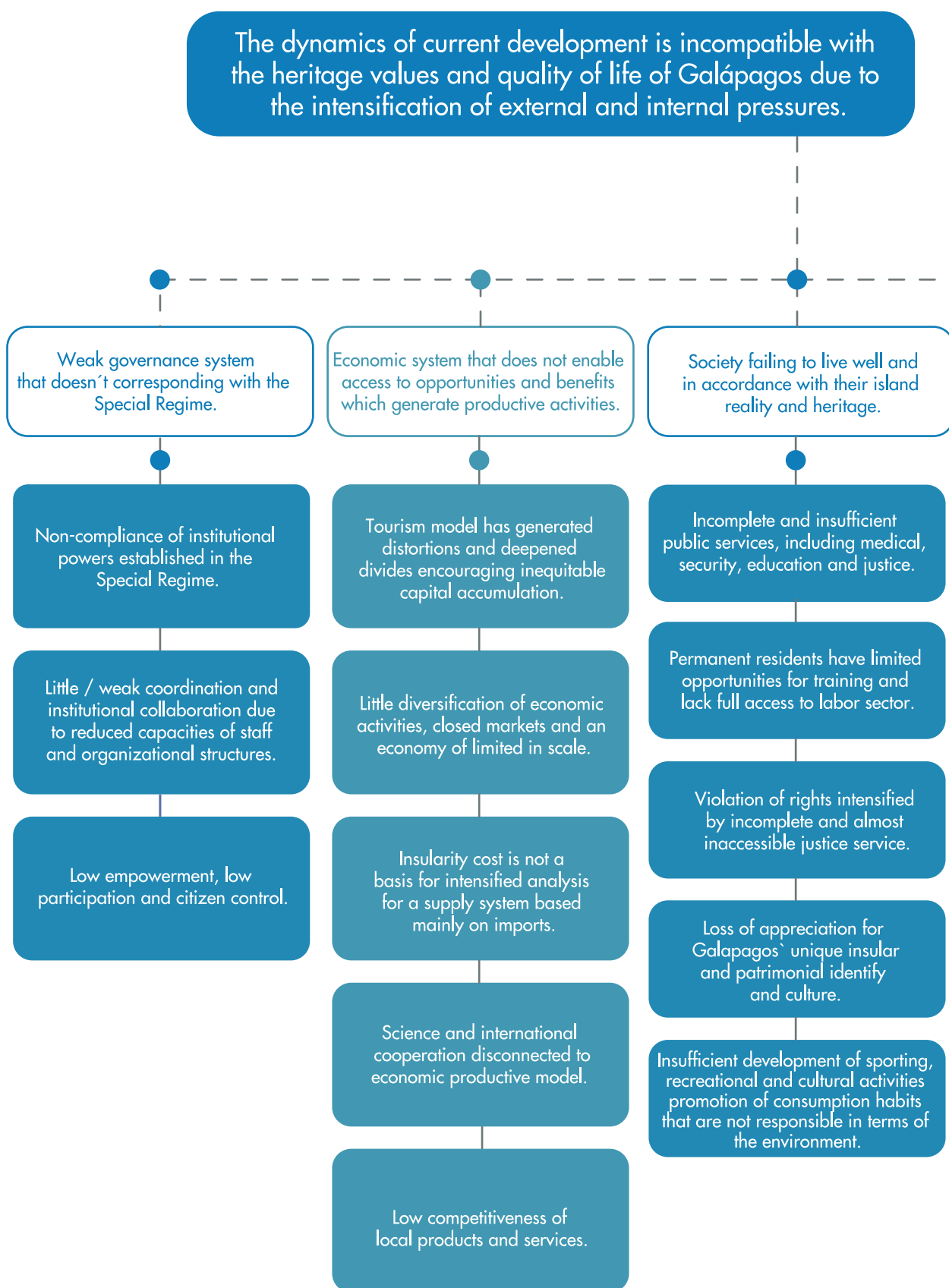
Graphic No. 9 Adaptation of the four returns concept for problem analysis



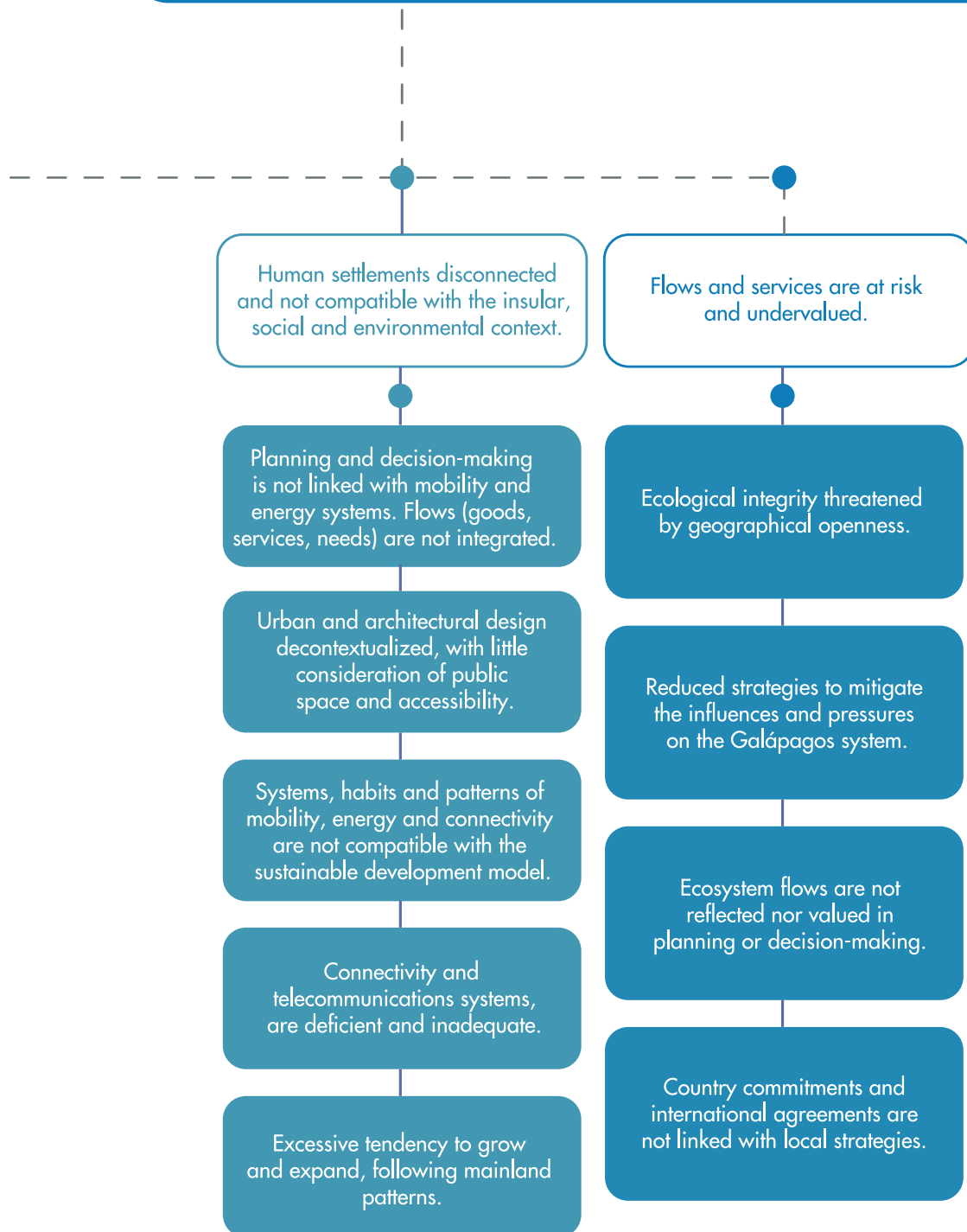
To achieve better planning and sustainable management, the problems facing Galápagos need characterizing, including those affecting community quality of life, those restricting the diversity of the economic model, and those causing both internal and external pressures on ecosystems.

In addition, specifying and understanding the issues in the governance and participation systems is a priority.

For this Plan, and for methodological application (regarding the '4 returns' and the guide for the Plan issued by the Planifica Ecuador Secretariat), the problems identified have been classified according to the sector they most strongly link with, although many of them are multi-sectoral in reality.



The dynamics of current development is incompatible with the heritage values and quality of life of Galápagos due to the intensification of external and internal pressures.



Current territory dynamics

Over the following pages, the current territorial model is graphically represented, using different images and scales, with aspects of the strategic diagnosis mapped. These range from regional issues, such as the management of the marine reserve and the exclusive economic zone, to specific social issues in human settlements and populated centers. The main problems and possibilities within the territory are synthesized along with global external pressures on the archipelago and internally generated pressures on natural resources. The relationships between different human settlements are also identified, as well as their relationship or dependence on mainland Ecuador.

Galápagos can be viewed at many different scales. Only a small area of its land surface (3.28%) is inhabited by humans, but the marine reserve extends 40 nautical miles from the land area of the archipelago and is located within the 200 nautical miles exclusive economic zone of Ecuador. As such, multi-scalar representation of the dynamics and problems of the islands is important. As the scale increases, the level of detail increases, which facilitates the articulation of this Plan with the different levels of government. At the parish scale, it has been possible to geographically locate the dwellings with

households whose basic needs are not being satisfied, using the Unsatisfied Basic Needs Index (UBN; a multidimensional measure of poverty).

This model of territorial representation shows the vulnerability of the Galápagos to both internal and external pressures, to which the government have differing abilities to influence or respond to. It can also serve to generate greater coordination between the different levels of government and as an input for the cantonal planning tools.

Global and regional scale

Galápagos is uniquely positioned at the convergence point of several currents - the warm Panama Current, the warm South Equatorial Current, the cold Humboldt Current, and the cold Cromwell Current. The islands are therefore part of a global system that is responsible for its unique life and great biological wealth. These currents are now, however, also responsible for bringing waste, mainly plastics and microplastics, to the archipelago.

Galápagos is particularly susceptible to the threat of climate change. The projected pattern of sea level rise poses great risk to the islands' ecosystems and their species, especially those in coastal areas. A global increase in air temperature of 1.1° to 2°C is expected, and this will potentially be higher on the equator. Greater rainfall is predicted in areas of higher altitude, along with more marked seasonality, with colder rainy seasons and hotter and drier dry seasons, more intense and frequent El Niño phenomena, increases in sea surface temperature (an average annual increase of 0.06°C has

been recorded since 2002), and a reduction in the pH of the ocean (acidification).

These changes pose multiple threats to the social and economic dynamics of Galápagos as well as the ecosystems. They are likely to affect areas of nesting and feeding and alter reproductive patterns of emblematic species. The regulatory capacity of ecosystem services will also decrease, which may result in ecological chaos, and disrupt productive activities such as agriculture and artisanal fishing.

Additionally, industrial fishing by large fleets on waters with large fleets on the edge of the Exclusive Economic Zone is a major external threat to the archipelago's socio-ecosystem and may increase as other global areas suffer the impacts of climate change.

At the regional level, the province of Galápagos is becoming more dependent on mainland Ecuador. Although population growth has decrea-

sed below the national rate, the number of both residents and tourists has continued to increase (prior to COVID-19), furthering the rise in demand for products, accommodation, services and land.

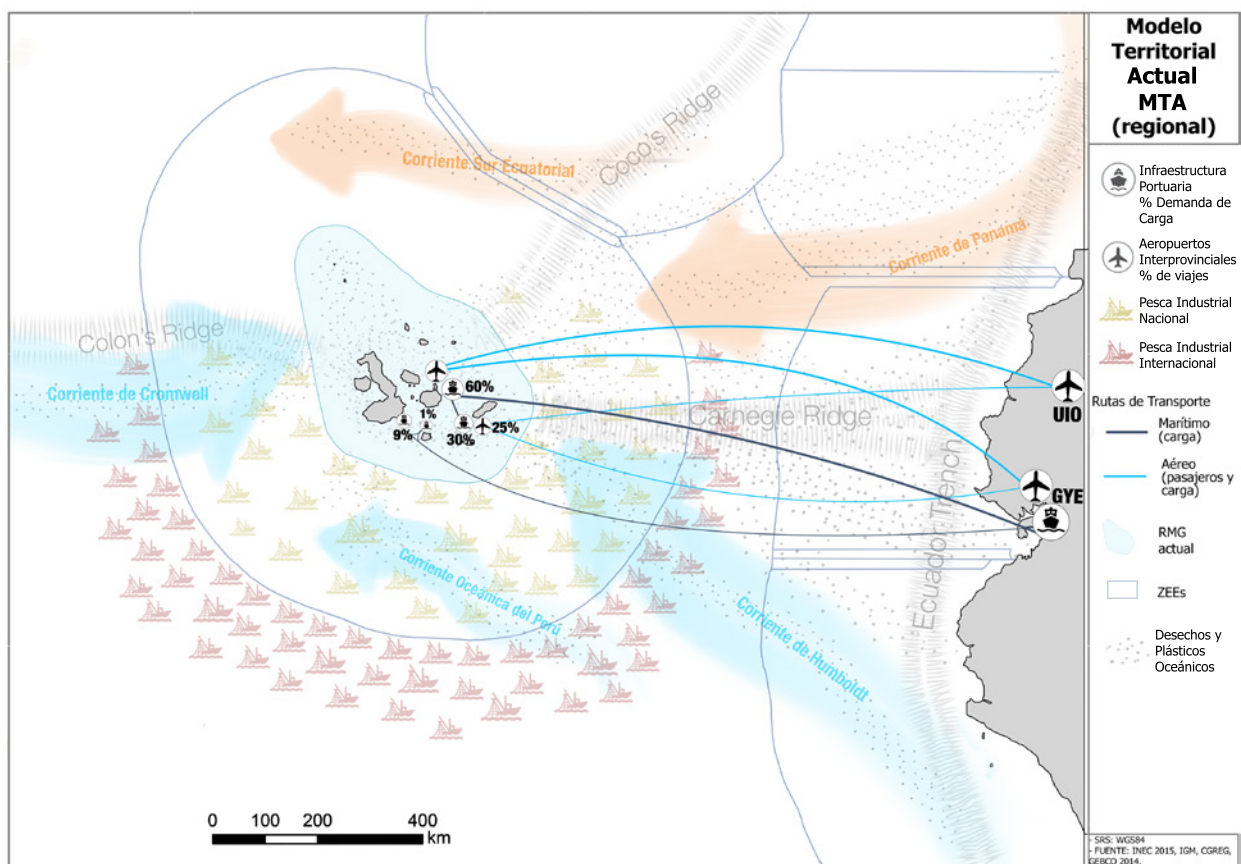
The low competition within the productive sectors and the decrease in agricultural productive land and production, due to the preference of many residents to work in tourism, has resulted in a decreased supply of local products and a growing demand for products from the mainland. The territorial model has therefore been designed to focus more on socioeconomic dynamics than planned land use.

There is a need to coordinate social and development economic policies and measures (especially those concerning tourism, production and more diverse opportunities), with land use planning to reduce dependency on the mainland and achieve greater resilience.

Despite its strategic regional location, the Galápagos does not have international airports or ports, mainly due to special considerations for the protection of ecosystems and protection against threats to biosecurity.

However, the deployment of optical fiber by submarine cable between the mainland and the islands is planned to begin in 2021. This may overcome various constraints in regional and global connectivity through digital media and other technology.

Map No. 1: Current territory dynamics, regional scale



Provincial scale

At the provincial level, the external pressures on ecosystems are presented according to their intensity. The impact generated by the internal anthropogenic activities of the Galápagos on natural resources is shown, as well as the main socio-economic factors and incompatibilities within the province at the parish level. These include the number of homes inhabited by families with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN), the illiteracy rates, and where there is limited access to technological tools. In general, rural parishes have the highest proportion of homes with a high UBN.

Cargo and passenger flows, together with the number of direct access or contact points between Galápagos and the mainland, and the internal connections are also shown. The transport sector (sea,

land and air) is the main source of GHG emissions in the province, and the access points for passengers and cargo are the main entry points of invasive species, which potentially pose the main risk to population health and the conservation of insular endemism.

The electricity sector is also a major consumer of fossil fuels; therefore, the installed power on each island is shown according to source. Despite 23% of the installed power generation being renewable, this generates only 16% of all the energy in the province.

Map No. 2: Current territory dynamics, provincial scale

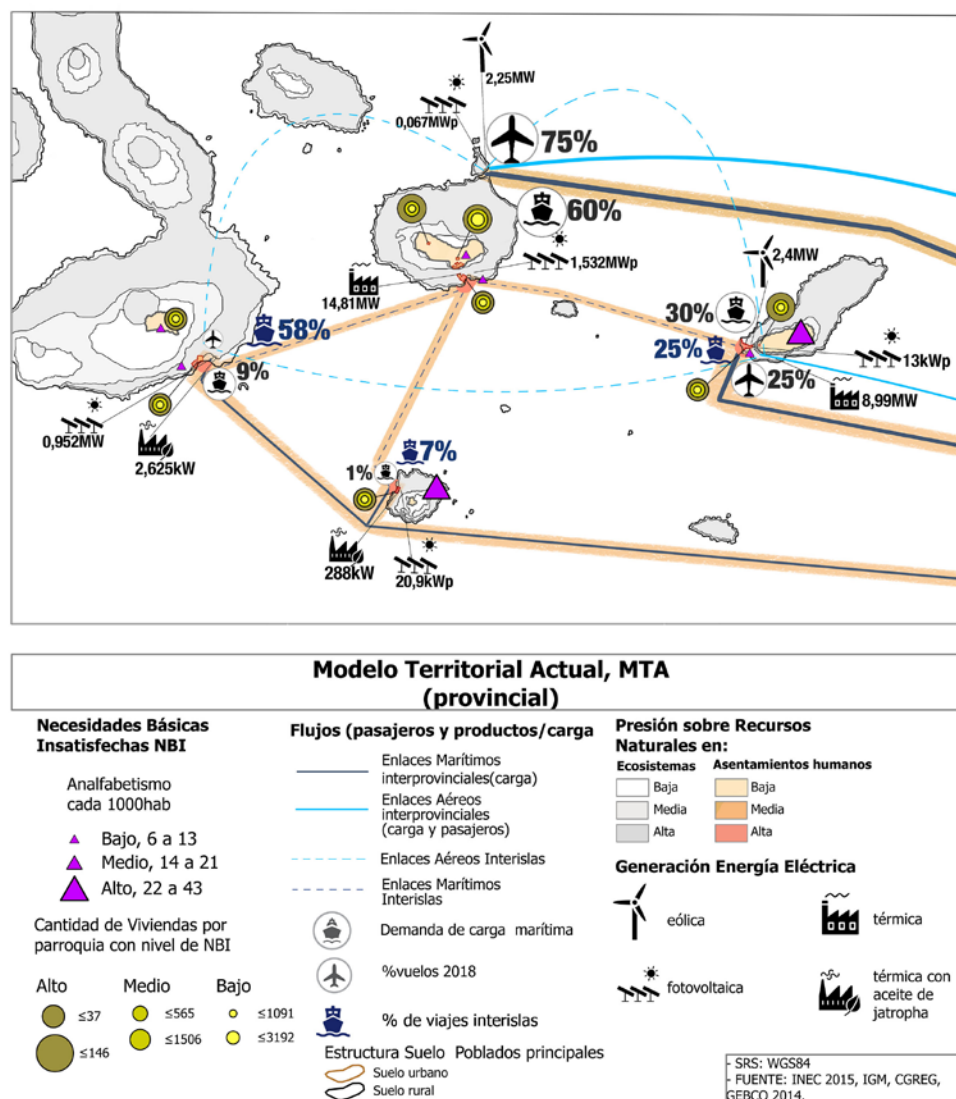




PHOTO: CGREG

Cantonal scale

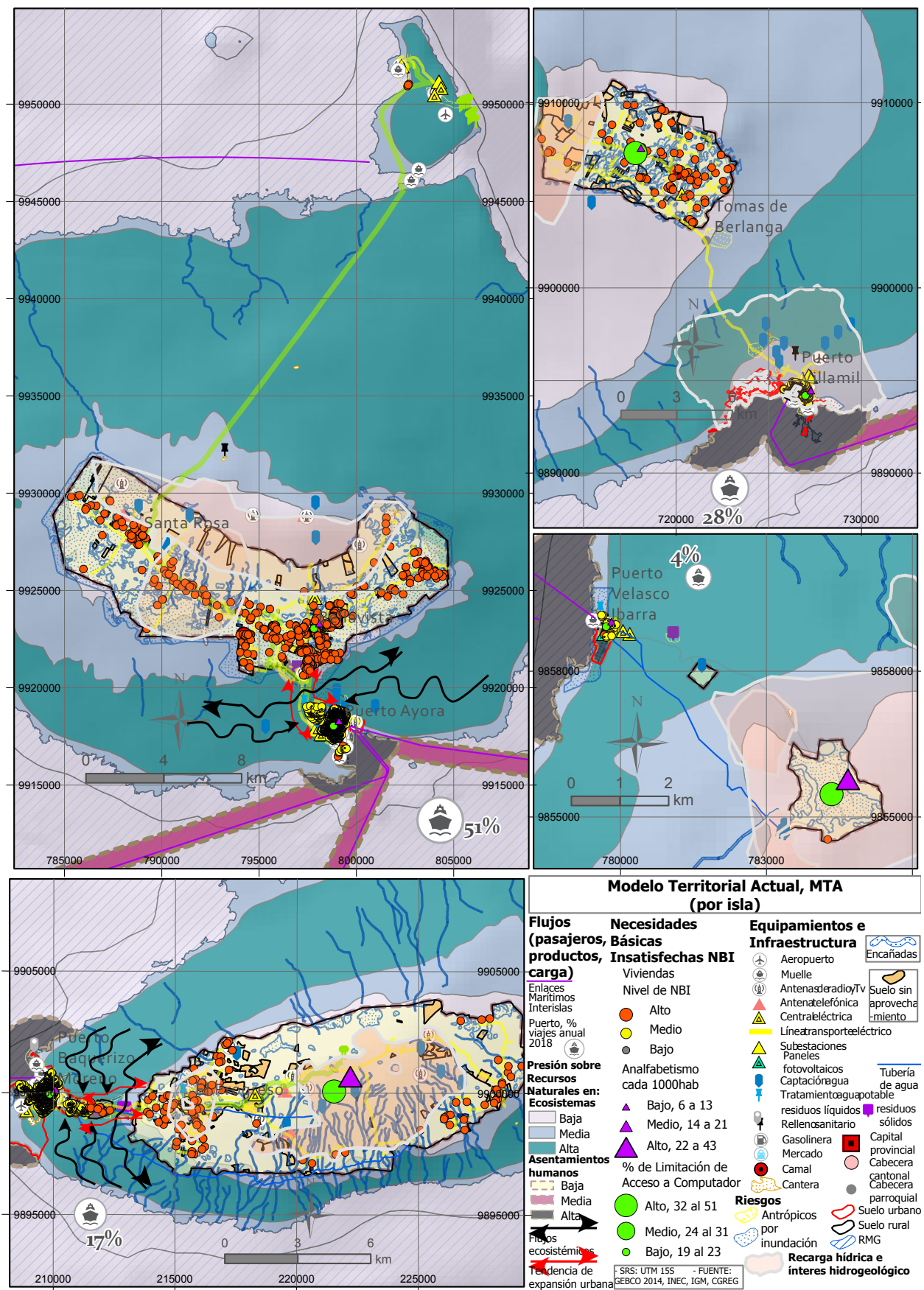
On the cantonal scale, the social and economic dynamics in the territory and, therefore, also the conflicts between them, are more evident. In certain cantons, it is possible to identify lack of coordination of decision-making at different levels of government, particularly when it comes to defining areas for urban expansion or change in land use (which has occurred through unregulated processes). With respect to this issue, the following map (with red arrows) shows the linear trend of urban expansion along the main roads from Puerto Ayora to Bellavista (in the case of Santa Cruz), and the one from Puerto Baquerizo Moreno to El Progreso (in the case of San Cristóbal).

In both cases, it is apparent that urban growth is closing the gaps between urban and rural parishes, impeding ecosystem flows and the mobility of terrestrial species. If these trends of linear expansion and joining of urban and rural parishes continue, the natural ecosystems of both islands (south and north in San Cristóbal, east and west in Santa Cruz) will

become disconnected.

As well as urban dynamics, risk areas due to flooding or human activities are identified. These clearly threaten populated areas near the coasts. In turn, these areas pose a threat to areas of hydrological interest or water abstraction. Although infrastructure for water collection has been developed, much more work is needed to improve this service.

Map No. 3: Current territory dynamics, cantonal scale

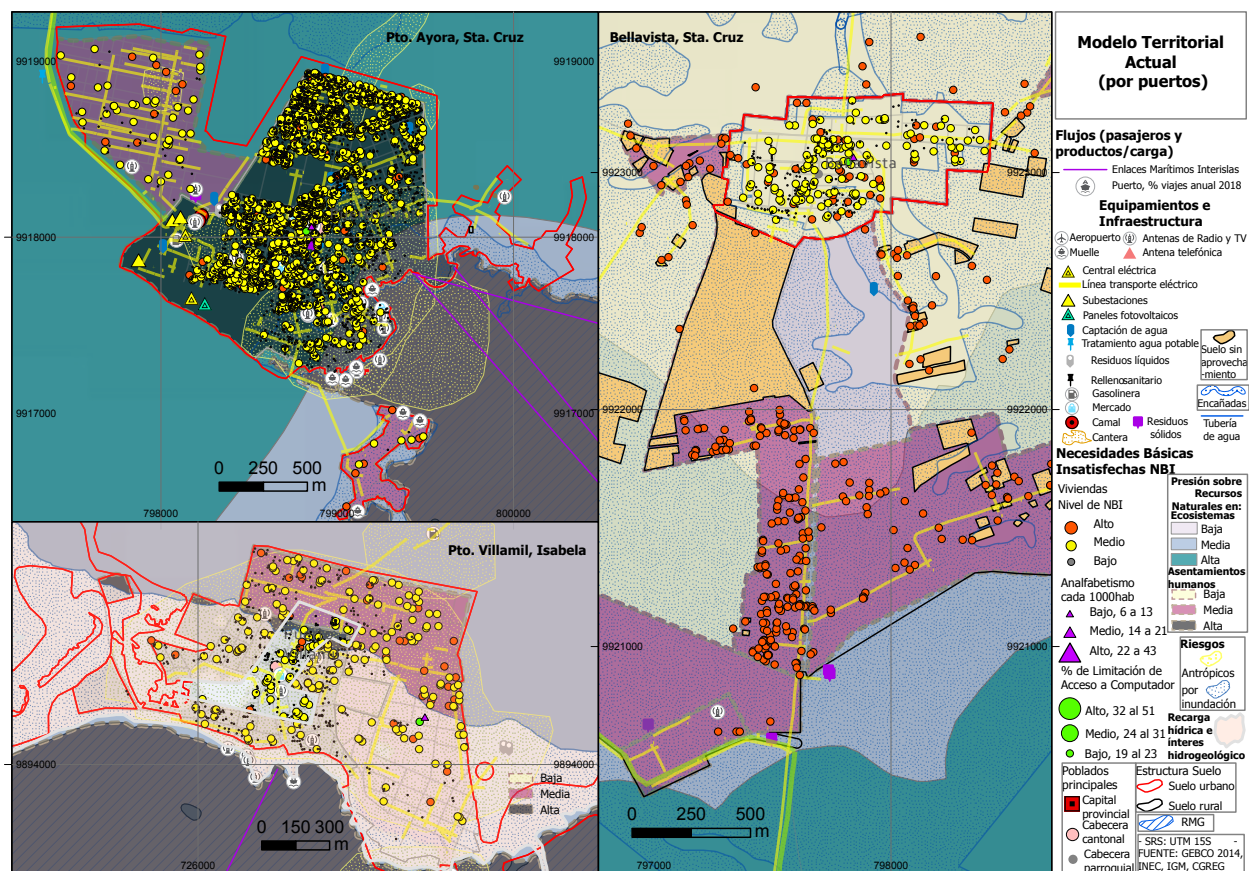


Parish scale

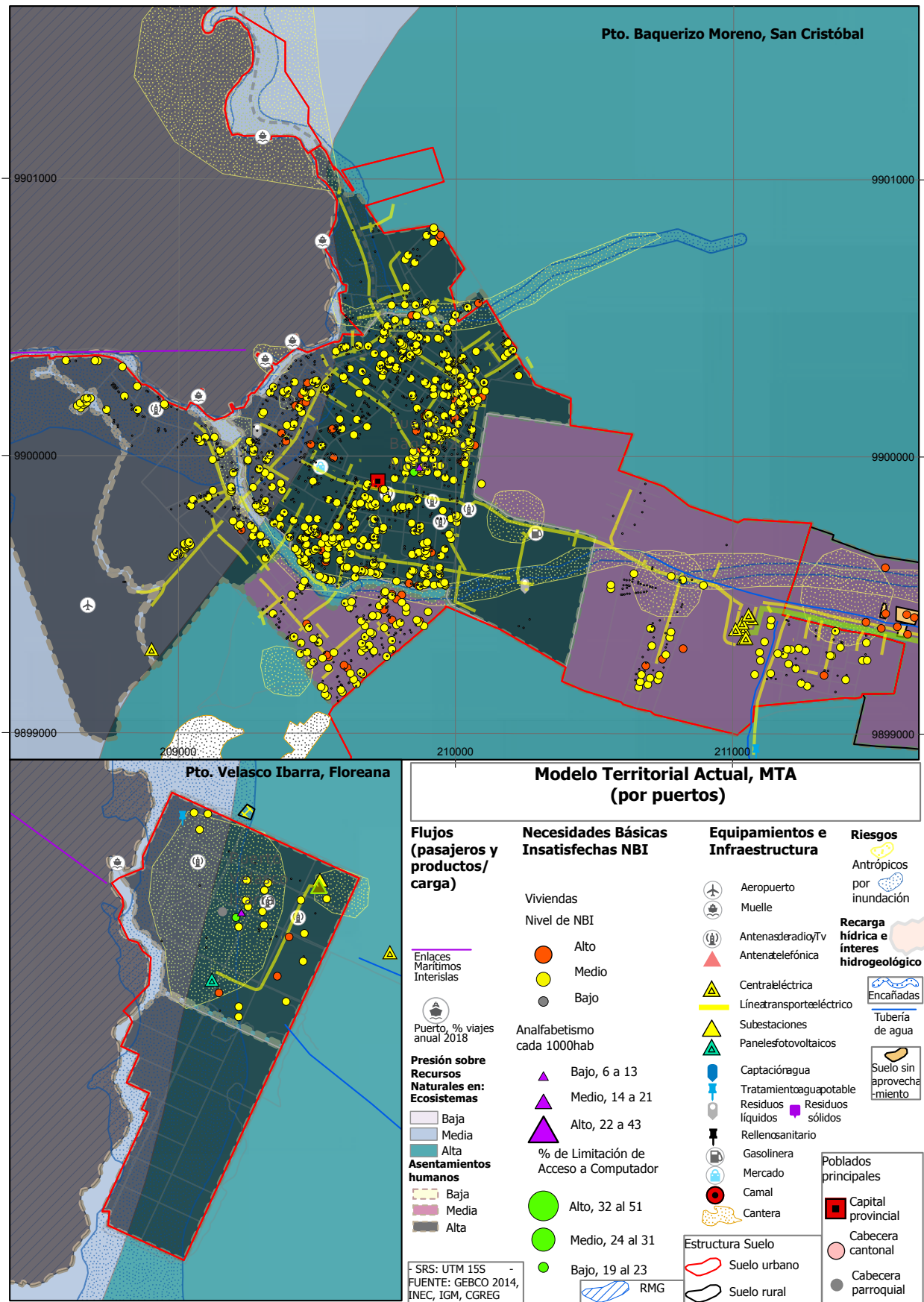
Viewing the province at a parish scale highlights the main deficiencies and opportunities on a more human-focused level, as well as the sectors requiring attention.

These maps show the amount of urbanized land and the number of homes that, in addition to having a low UBN index, are also in risk areas.

Map No. 4: Current territory dynamics, parish scale (1)
Pto. Ayora, Sta. Cruz, Bellavista, Sta. Cruz Territorial Model



Map No. 5: Current territory dynamics, parish scale (2)



04

Looking to the Future



Our Vision

“An archipelago to be happy in”

Our axes

Five strategic axes have been developed to achieve our vision:

Our governance (G):

Generating empowered citizens and effective governance.

Our community (C):

Improving well-being and quality of life.

Our environment (E):

Protecting the human and natural heritage values of Galápagos.

Our habitat (H):

Maintaining inclusive and sustainable territories.

Our economy (N):

Promoting production, entrepreneurship and opportunities for all.

Our goals

Our governance (G):

Establish a governance model that reflects the Special Regime of the Galápagos.

Our community (C):

Increase the well-being of the island inhabitants in accordance with the heritage value of Galápagos.

Our environment (E):

Strengthen the resilience and sustainability of the Galápagos.

Our habitat (H):

Create safe, inclusive and sustainable territories that promote equal opportunities, and are connected to each other as well as to their natural environment.

Our economy (N):

Lay the foundations of a new economic order that promotes the common good of the islands, prioritizing equality and access to opportunities.

Our policies

Our governance (G):

G1: Institutionalize a public administration that complies with its remits and functions in accordance with both its designated responsibilities and the Special Regime.

G2: Develop spaces for institutional coordination and cooperation, innovation and productive diversification.

G3: Consolidate a system of citizen participation and social control for public policy generation.

G4: Coordinate international cooperation and investment, and the development of applied science in the province.

Our community (C):

C1: Improve health, quality of life, and ensure the provision of efficient public services with coverage throughout the archipelago.

C2: Improve formal and non-formal education and the skills and capacities of the permanent residents of Galápagos.

C3: Affirm and strengthen the island identity in the Galápagos population based on the natural environment.

Our environment (E):

E1: Increase the generative and regenerative capacity of ecosystem services and flows by strengthening strategies for the sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in Galápagos.

E2: Expand the areas that are managed and increase mitigation of impacts and/or pressures on the archipelago.

E3: Promote the transition of human settlements toward sustainability and care of their ecosystems.

Our habitat (H):

H1: Work to achieve the consolidation of urban areas and the protection of rural areas, with princi-

ples of high quality of life, inclusion, peace, sustainability, and resilience.

H2: Promote a sustainable mobility model that guarantees equal access to opportunities for people of all ages and abilities.

H3: Promote sustainable generation of energy and its efficient and responsible consumption, and promote the transition towards an zero fossil fuel energy model.

H4: Guarantee equal access to the internet and digital/technological tools.

Our economy (N):

N1: Promote a transition process towards a diversified economic system based on collaborative and equitable economic relationships, identified in collaboration with the productive sectors.

N2: Diversify the economy with innovative opportunities that are compatible with the environment of Galápagos, and consider social and environmental issues in public services.

N3: Use knowledge as a resource for the transition towards a diversified economic system.



PHOTO: Mylene Rousseaud

Strategies and goals

Our governance (G):

Strategies	Goals:
G11: Promote an efficient and decentralized public administration in accordance with the reality of the islands.	Administrative and financial autonomy is guaranteed for the province of Galápagos. The main institutions of the province comply with their remits and attributes according to the special regime of Galápagos.
G12: Promote the reengineering of the main public institutions of the islands, in accordance with the Special Regime of the province.	The principle institutions in Galápagos function in compliance with the Special Regime and their individual responsibilities.
G13: Improve the provision of public services, through automation, simplification of procedures and the strengthening of the capacities of public officials.	The quality perception index of public services has increased from 5.9 to 8 by 2030.
G21: Promote permanent opportunities for inter-institutional coordination, as a mechanism for dialogue and resolution of socio-environmental conflicts.	A permanent inter-institutional coordination system has been created that allows improved dialogue, collaboration and reduction of social conflicts.
G22: Strengthen supra-national coordination mechanisms linked to the status of the natural heritage of the Galápagos Islands.	A supra-national coordination body exists for the protection of the Galápagos marine reserve.
G23: Promote the monitoring of planning and regulations in the islands.	Permanent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Galápagos 2030 Plan is underway.
G31: Promote transparency and citizen involvement in the fight against corruption.	Institutional corruption in the province has been eliminated.
G32: Involve the private sector in planning, decision-making and the execution of actions for provincial development.	Citizen participation has increased from 7.9% to 15%.
G33: Develop a provincial information management platform for the community and decision makers.	A provincial information platform is in existence.
G41: Diversify international cooperation funds to invest in social areas and applied research based on the needs of Galápagos.	International cooperation has been diversified in accordance with the development model of the islands.
G42: Establish an adequate mechanism to transfer the results of science and research to the community and/or decision makers on the islands.	All results of scientific investigations carried out in the province are available to the population and decision makers.

Our community (C):

Strategies	Goals
C11: Monitor and further projects for the provision of drinking water and sewerage, environmental sanitation and comprehensive waste management, undertaken by the decentralized autonomous governments and executive institutions.	100% of the port populations and rural parish towns have potable water, and sewerage and solid waste management systems.
C12: Ensure universal access to health services with comprehensive quality care that protects and improves the physical and mental health of the inhabitants.	100% of the archipelago's population has timely and adequate health care.
C13: Implement actions that promote equal rights, with special attention to vulnerable groups.	Cases of discrimination and unequal treatment of people due to their gender, ethnicity, age, immigration status, or their disability in the province are eliminated.
C14: Implement actions that promote equal rights, with special attention to vulnerable groups.	Cases of discrimination and unequal treatment of people due to their gender, ethnicity, age, immigration status, or their disability in the province are totally eliminated.
C21: Increase the quality of K-12 education in the province, and ensure a holistic and inclusive approach to education of boys, girls, adolescents and adults.	100% of the students have access to an innovative education contextualised to Galápagos.
C22: Promote continuous formal, technical and non-formal training in the province.	An operational technical training institute and a continuous training program with provincial coverage are in operation.
C31: Develop training, experiential and recreational activities, so that the population of the islands knows and appreciates the natural environment of Galápagos.	100% of the population of the islands appreciates, knows, has access to and co-exists with the natural environment of the islands.
C32: Promote a culture of responsible consumption.	Consumption of local products has increased, and waste generation and exogenous species entry have been reduced.
C33: Promote knowledge and respect of the Special Regime of Galápagos for its proper application.	The Special Regime of Galapagos is understood and functioning properly.
C34: Promote local talents and their products or activities in mainland Ecuador and abroad.	The province has professionals, artists, athletes and experts with a high degree of national and international competition.
C35: Strengthen cultural services that promote the integral development of children, adolescents, adults, the elderly and the community in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities in Galápagos have sustainable, intercultural and inclusive lifestyle that highlight identity based on diversity, historical memory and the connection of human beings with themselves, the community and the natural environment. The cultural sector is present in Galápagos as a productive sector.

Our environment (E):

Strategies	Goals
E11: Consolidate, coordinate and integrate management actions to conserve and restore the ecological integrity of ecosystems and biodiversity.	The number of emblematic Galápagos species in critical conservation status has reduced.
E12: Strengthen the comprehensive biosecurity system for Galapagos. Improve the inspection and quarantine system, including optimization of the management model, procedures, automation, infrastructure and personnel, with emphasis on the loading dock in Guayaquil.	The number of accidental and deliberate introductions of species, and their inter-island dispersal and establishment is reduced.
E13: Monitor the status and resilience of ecosystem services and the sustainability of their flows.	There is good awareness of the state of ecosystem services so their quality can be maintained or increased.
E14: Strengthen intergovernmental and inter-institutional capacity to implement strategic management and conservation actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intergovernmental and inter-sectoral spaces to influence actions for sustainable land management and human activities are consolidated. ● There is a governance model promoting the optimization of committees.
E21: Reduce the internal and external pressure generated by the exploitation of resources and conserve the habitat for emblematic species.	All impact activities in conservation areas have collaborative management plans.
E31: Promote decarbonization and reduction ecological footprint of settlements and human activities.	There has been a 20% reduction of the carbon and water footprint of human settlements and the main economic activities.

Our habitat (H):

Strategies	Goals
H11: With a focus on sustainability, promote the occupation of vacant lots and vertical residential growth in urban areas and protect productive rural character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unregulated development has decreased and human settlements are ordered. ● Natural water sources and areas of collection, storage and circulation are protected. ● Pressure on quarries and protected areas is reduced, along with the use of, and dependence on, stone materials in construction. ● All inhabitants of populated centers (cantonal and Parish capitals) have access to opportunities for culture, recreation, entertainment and sports within 15 minutes, on foot or by bicycle from their place of residence. ● Vegetation cover in the public spaces of the populated centers has increased and their temperature has decreased. ● A built-up habitat, connected and harmonized with the insular context and reality.

H12:	Identify and address the limitations for the provision and access to decent, safe and affordable housing within the urban perimeter.	There is greater access to decent, safe and affordable housing in areas with basic services and those close to opportunities for education, recreation and employment.
H13:	Reduce the negative impacts and risks that extractive, industrial and artisanal activities present for the ecosystem and the quality of life of the inhabitants.	Land use compatibility is guaranteed, along with the proper management and location of high-impact activities.
H21:	Strengthen sustainable mobility and accessibility and reduce the use of, and dependence, on motorized vehicles.	A comprehensive system of mobility and sustainable transportation of people is in place that guarantees equal access to opportunities for food, health, education, socialization, employment, and recreation for all inhabitants and visitors of the Galápagos.
H22:	Consolidate a logistics system for comprehensive supply and passenger air transport, which is efficient in terms of costs and resource use.	Living costs have been reduced, there are more opportunities for local production, and improved access to a balanced diet for the population.
H31:	Promote responsible and efficient consumption, and discourage the indiscriminate consumption of electricity.	The electricity demand per capita and the negative impact of the electricity sector on the environment have been reduced.
H32:	Replace the use of fossil fuels with renewable energy.	Sustainable energy participation in Galápagos has increased by 0.5 Mbep.
H41:	Improve connectivity and access to digital technologies and tools, taking advantage of them for the collection, handling and management of information, education, research and economic diversification.	There has been a reduction in the cost of internet and an increase in coverage, quality and speed of the service, as well as access to and use of digital tools.

Our economy (N):

	Strategies	Goals
N11:	Diversify and improve the offer of local products and services, based on inter and intra-sector economic flows, which will allow a transition to a supply system based largely on these products and services.	Local capacity to provide goods and services has increased by 100% to fulfill local demand.
N21:	Create a legal framework that promotes sustainable investment in the islands.	A regulation to promote investment is in place.
N22:	Promote the creation of social enterprises as sustainable business models to solve specific social and/or environmental problems.	A system of social enterprises is made up of organizations and individuals that interact to produce goods and services of value to the community.
N23:	Strengthen local micro and small businesses that provide tourist services, depending on demand and in accordance with the requirements of the Special Regime, within the framework of the regulations issued by the competent entity.	Local micro and small businesses and providers of differentiated and complementary tourist services have been strengthened.

N24: Create the Galápagos Innovation Hub to promote and support local entrepreneurship.

The Innovation Hub is set up and providing advice and support for the development of ventures.

N31: Identify the knowledge that has been generated in Galápagos, to translate it into a tool that promotes innovation and development.

An inventory of explicit and tacit knowledge of Galápagos has been created.

N32: Create knowledge networks between tourism companies, build more targeted markets and define new ways to obtain surpluses from innovation.

Knowledge networks exist between established and operating tourism companies.

N33: Create research networks with academia to develop innovative products and services and generate collaboration opportunities for internships and exchange.

Research networks with academia have been constituted and are operating.



Annex No. 6 shows the alignment of the Galápagos 2030 Plan with the National Development Plan







PHOTO: Isabel Sagñay Moreano / Urban biodiversity in San Cristobal

Our actions



Our governance

Strategic goal: G


Consolidation of a governance model that reflects the Special Regime of the Galápagos.

Ongoing 
 Now (immediate) 
 Short term (3 years) 
 Medium term (6 years) 
 [A] Action [P] Project


Policy	G1	Institutionalize a public administration that complies with the remits and functions in accordance with both its designated responsibilities and the special regime.
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Projection / Action Code Name	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
G11	1. Ensure adequate administrative and financial decentralization of the province of Galápagos	A	Presidency of the Republic CGREG	
G12	1. Reengineer the institutions of the province of Galápagos based on the powers and attributions of the Special Regime.	A	CNC STPE CGREG	
G13	1. Create a Digital Government Program, to automate and improve public services in Galápagos (simplification of procedures and strengthening of capacities of public workers).	P	MINTEL INEC CGREG	

Policy	G2	Develop spaces for institutional coordination and cooperation
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Projection / Action Code Name	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
G21	1. Reactivate the provincial inter-institutional coordination bodies, with permanent meetings and established protocols for coordinating and monitoring the actions of public institutions in the province.	A	CGREG Cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, Public institutions based in the province.	
	2. Strengthen the Decentralized Disaster Risk Management System that includes access to rapid response and attention to territorial requirements in the face of pandemics, climate change, and natural disasters.	A	SNGR MSP CGREG COE	
G22	1. Promote supra-national coordination actions for the protection of the Natural Heritage of the Galápagos and its protected areas, especially the coordination of the protection of the Galápagos Marine Reserve.	A	Foreign Minis- try, Ministry of Defense, MAAE, CGREG	
G23	1. Implement periodic monitoring and follow-up reports of the implementation of provincial planning (semi-annual reports).	A	Provincial Planning Assembly, CGREG	

Policy	G3	Consolidate a system of citizen participation and social control in the generation of public politics.
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Projection / Action Code Name	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
G31	1. Develop mechanisms to identify bad public procurement practices, including an open data program, complaints system, audits, periodic controls and coordination with justice administration bodies.	P	Cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, Public institutions based on the province, CGREG	

G32	1. Promote the consolidation of citizen participation systems (local assemblies for participatory planning, participatory budgeting) and strengthening of the Galápagos Provincial Planning Assembly.	P	CGREG	
G33	1. Create an information management committee to review information and data necessary for the generation of public policy.	P	Universities, International Cooperation, CGREG	
	2. Implement the updated provincial information system that includes social, economic, environmental data, and geographic (georeferenced) and institutional information of the province.	P	Institutions of the province, Organizations of the province, CGREG	

Policy

G4

Coordinate investment in international cooperation and the development of applied science in the province.

Projection / Action		P/A	Responsible	Term
Code Name	Name			
G41	1. Develop incentives and a regulatory framework for applied research, that serves as the basis for the economic diversification of Galápagos.	A	GNPD, Internacional Cooperation, CGREG	
	2. Develop incentives and a regulatory framework for investment in international cooperation in social areas of the islands.	A	GNPD, Internacional Cooperation, CGREG	
G42	1. Consolidate open access platforms that democratize science and research in the province.	P	CGREG	

Our community

Strategic goal: C

Increased well-being of the island inhabitants in accordance with the heritage value of Galápagos.

Ongoing

Now (immediate)

Short term (3 years)

Medium term (6 years)

A Action **P** Project

Política

C1

Improve health, quality of life, and ensure the provision of efficient public services with coverage throughout the archipelago.

Projection / Action		P/A	Responsible	Term
Code Name	Name			
C11	1. Create and implement an environmental sanitation program for urban populations and rural capitals, which involves co-execution of technical studies, and includes drinking water, sanitation and rain sewers, slaughterhouses, and solid waste management.	A	Cantonal GAD Parish GAD	
	2. Confirm underground water sources, feasibility of water retention ponds, waste management, associations for the management of treatment plants, and tertiary treatment of sewage for reuse in the agricultural sector.			
C12	1. Build new hospital infrastructure on Santa Cruz and Isabela.	P	MSP Cantonal GAD	
	2. Create and implement a program for the promotion of health, family planning, and prevention of diseases to combat poor diet, stress and sedentary lifestyle in children, adolescents, and adults.	P	MSP MINEDUC Cantonal GAD	

C12	3. Implement a Comprehensive Addiction Attention Center in the province.	P	MSP	
	4. Optimize the inter-island and mainland air medical transfer system.	P	CGREG	
C13	1. Develop mechanisms for the prevention of violence against women, with the participation of public bodies and civil society organizations.	A	Judicial Function MSP CGREG	
	2. Strengthen cantonal rights protection boards with specialized training for staff, as well as the creation of shelters and comprehensive protection centers for victims of gender-based violence and their children.	P	Cantonal GAD	
	3. Expand coverage, on all populated islands, of social protection services for people with disabilities and their families.	A	CONADIS MIES	
	4. Implement comprehensive care centers for adults at the provincial level.	P	MIES CGREG GADS	
	5. Prevent and reduce violence, teenage pregnancy, the use of alcohol and drugs, implementing specialized services for the attention of priority groups.	A	MSP	
	6. Train and educate public servants on current regulations. Guarantee the co-responsibility between society and the State, established in favor of people with disabilities in order to ensure compliance with the principle of non-discrimination in public care and management.	P	Ministry of Work	
	7. Coordinate the cantonal PDSOT with the work plans of organizations, neighborhoods, indigenous people, Afro-descendants and Montubios (the mixed-raced people from the countryside of coastal Ecuador), to strengthen their participation in public management.	A	Cantonal GAD, Cantonal Protection Boards of Rights	

Policy

C2

Improve formal and non-formal education, the skills and capacity of the permanent residents of Galápagos.

Projection / Action		P/A	Responsible	Term
Code	Name			
C21	1. Create and implement English language teaching programs at all educational levels, integrating national and international organizations.	P	CGREG	
	2. Implement physical and technological infrastructure for pedagogical use in educational institutions.	P	CGREG MINEDUC	
	3. Create and implement a comprehensive strengthening project for the public and private education system in the province articulated with the Galápagos Agreement for Education	P	MINEDUC GNPD, Conserva- tion Organizations, SNGRE	
	4. Create and implement an education for sustainable development (EDS) program that integrates the curriculum contextualization for Galápagos, experiential education, environmental care, animal welfare, responsible consumption, the Special Regime and risk management.	P	MINEDUC, GNPD, Conservation Organizations, SNGRE	
	5. Ensure continuous training and exchange program for teachers of the province.	P	MINEDUC	
	6. Identify and promote opportunities for education abroad for permanent residents of Galápagos.	P	CGREG	

C21	7. Provide school breakfasts made with local products and without disposable materials.	P	CGREG	
C22	1. Implement a continuous training program focused on the management of new technologies, innovation, quality of service provision and other needs of the province	P	MINTUR, Ministry of Production, SECAP, Arts University, ESMENA, Provincial Artisan Defense Board	
	2. Create the Institute for Technical Training to improve the capacities of the residents of the islands, according to the diversification needs of the economy, including business and art management, and public and private institutions in its planning.	P	CGREG, SECAP, Ministry of Production, CCENG, Arts University, ESMENA	
	3. Create education program to implement, strengthen and propose vocational training processes that encourage the development of sustainable lifestyles and address artistic expressions, inter-culturality, identity, historical memory and the connection of human beings with nature, and so contribute to the construction of an inclusive society in Galápagos.	P	CGREG, SECAP, MINTUR, CCENG	

Policy

C3





Affirm and strengthen the island identity in the Galápagos population based on their natural environment.

Projection / Action Code Name	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
C31	1. Implement a program for awareness-raising and enjoyment of the natural environment of the islands for of the community, through on-board experiential education activities that include nautical sports and other sports accessible to all.	P	CGREG, Galápagos Sports Federations, GPND, cantonal GAD, CCENG	
C32	1. Implement a program to promote responsible consumption of water and energy, and appropriate management of waste, and control of the entry of exogenous species to the archipelago, built around a code of values and the encouragement of responsible citizen behaviour.	P	MAG, GNP, ABG, CGREG, CCENG, Conservation organizations, EP Drinking water and sewerage GAD Santa Cruz	
C33	1. Disseminate the plan of the Special Regime of the Galápagos in the local community and on a national scale	P	CGREG	
C34	1. Create a plan for the promotion and exchange of experiences, based on talents from Galápagos (professionals, artists, athletes and experts).	P	Foreign Ministry	
C35	1. Promote the construction, implementation and dissemination of projects that encourage the organization and participation of the community in cultural action to promote individual, collective and participatory processes and proposals that foster artistic and social development and the conservation of the natural and historical heritage of Galápagos.	P	CGREG, CCENG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD Cultural Managers	
	2. Create and implement a program to promote research and knowledge management processes in the field of culture to contribute to the development of a sustainable, intercultural and inclusive lifestyle that highlights identity based on diversity, historical memory and the connection with human beings with themselves, the community and the unique natural environment of the province of Galápagos.	P	Cultural Managers, CGREG, CCENG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MINEDUC	
	3. Create and implement a program to reactivate the scope and field of action of the cultural sector, within the framework of the negative effects resulting from the health emergency caused by COVID-19, and make it visible as one of the productive sectors, through the production and promotion of artistic and cultural proposals generated in Galápagos.	P	CGREG, CCENG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MINEDUC CGREG, CCENG, MINTUR, cultural managers	

Our environment

Strategic goal: E

Strengthen the resilience and sustainability of Galápagos based on its social value and natural heritage.

Ongoing 
 Now (immediate) 
 Short term (3 years) 
 Medium term (6 years) 
 [A] Action [P] Project

Policy	E1	Increase the generative and regenerative capacity of ecosystem services and flows through the strengthening of strategies for the sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in Galápagos.
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Projection / Action Code Name	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
E11	1. Design and implement the territorial strategy: the Galápagos Protected Areas Management Plan for Good Living (2014).	A	GNPD, CGREG, international cooperation, civil society	Short term (3 years)
	2. Create and continuously update a digital platform that records, analyzes and disseminates the results of the management actions of flagship, umbrella and indicator species.	A	CGREG, GNPD, international cooperation	
	3. Strengthen and maintain management programs to establish conditions that are ideal for the restoration of affected ecosystems.	A	GNPD CGREG	
E12	1. Implement programs for the control and eradication of invasive species including in This includes a project for the ecological restoration of Floreana Island through the eradication of invasive rodents and feral cats.	P	GNPD ABG CGREG MAG, GAD	Short term (3 years)
	2. Improve and strengthen the quarantine system within the port infrastructure in Guayaquil; improve the way merchandise is transported, BPA certification of national producers.	A	ABG STMT - MTOP CGREG	
	3. Optimize and implement biosecurity protocols at points of entry to the province and internal connectivity points, for the loading and unloading cargo and passengers.	A	MAAE MTOP Cantonal GAD	
E13	1. Create and integrate an advisory level body in sustainable development for the Plenary of the CGREG through the coordination of national and international public and private actors to strengthen the decision-making system.	A	CGREG, Academy, international cooperation	Short term (3 years)
	2. Quantify and strengthen actions for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, promoted in the islands through public and private entities and civil society.	A	MAAE GNPD	
	3. Create the sustainability index and indicators to measure the limits and quality of ecosystem services adapted to the conditions of the oceanic archipelago.	A	CGREG, Academy, international cooperation	
E14	1. Consolidate specialized committees as a result of international agreements signed at the national level for the management and conservation of Galápagos, including an inter-institutional committee for land use and biosphere reserve planning; a committee for the management of invasive species for Galápagos - (CMEIG), and other specialized committees.	A	CGREG, Academy, international cooperation Civil society	Short term (3 years)
	2. Consolidate supra-national agreements for the regional protection of marine resources and migratory species.	A	MAAE GNPD CGREG	
	3. Implement a control and monitoring system for the incorporation of recommendations and strategies issued by sectoral and intergovernmental committees.	A	MAAE, GNPD, ABG, Academy, international cooperation Civil society	

Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
E21	1. Expand the Galápagos marine reserve and protect the EEZ to reduce the overexploitation of migratory marine species, and renewable and non-renewable natural resources.	A	GNPD CGREG	Orange
	2. Update and consolidate zoning and microzoning of the Galápagos Marine Reserve for the development of sustainable activities.	A	GNPD, CGREG Cantonal	
	3. Unify strategies for the management of fisheries resources and protected marine species in the corridor of international waters between Ecuadorian EEZs.	A	CGREG MAAE, Ministry of Production, Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Defense	
	4. Promote collaborative actions with coastal countries of the South Pacific to adopt strategies for the management and conservation of protected and highly migratory marine species.	A	MAAE, Ministry of Production, Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Defense	
	5. Promote a strategy for monitoring and evaluating the impact of oceanic plastic and micro-plastic on marine fauna (trophic chain), as well as the impact of pollution on ecologically sensitive areas in accordance with the actions implemented within the framework of the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific.	A	GNPD International cooperation, civil society	
	6. Consolidate monitoring systems and management plans for activities that are developed in areas of special use, such as mines, port infrastructure, landfills, energy projects	A	GAD, MERNNR, GNPD	Blue





Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
E31	1. Survey, characterize and monitor the water and carbon footprints from human settlements in Galápagos, including both buildings and activities.	A	CGREG	Yellow
	2. Measure the impact of decarbonization/reduction of carbon footprint rates both from infrastructures and public buildings, and productive activities at the urban and rural level.	A	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MIDUVI	Blue

Our environment

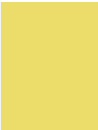
Our habitat

Strategic goal: H

Structuring safe, inclusive and sustainable life territories that promote equal opportunities, connected to each other and to their natural environment

Ongoing 
 Now (immediate) 
 Short term (3 years) 
 Medium term (6 years) 
 [A] Action [P] Project

Policy	H1	Work to achieve consolidation of urban areas and protection of rural areas, with principles of high quality of life, inclusion, peace, sustainability, and resilience.
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Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
H11	1. Carry out continuous monitoring of new constructions, and land use and management, in coordination with the Digital Government Program (G13).	A	Cantonal GAD	
	2. Automate the processes for handling and managing information regarding the use and occupation of the land and procedures for citizen permits.	A	Cantonal GAD	
	3. Implement a program for the regularization of lots and irregular settlements in the rural areas as a remedial measure (which should not be continued as land and management will be continuously monitored).	P	CGREG, MAG, cantonal GAD	
	4. Encourage the implementation of systems and technologies that enable rainwater collection and the responsible management of water resources and gray water reuse in public and private spaces and buildings (rural and urban).	A	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Ministry of Environment and Water	
	5. Guarantee compliance with architectural guidelines and parameters and urban planning adapted to the special regime of Galápagos (Zola2030).	A	Cantonal GAD	
	6. Explore innovative construction techniques, materials, and technologies that allow the development of a specific sustainable construction standard for Galápagos.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD	
	7. Create incentives for the production and use of alternative materials and innovators for the construction and development of sustainable technologies in this field.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD	
	8. Develop programs for technical education and training in the use of alternative materials and innovative technologies for the construction sector.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD SECAP	
	9. Upgrade existing buildings to reduce their water and carbon footprint and to improve interior comfort: Project "Living LAB of sustainable construction".	P	CGREG cantonal GAD	
	10. Promote competitive tendering for the design and construction of public buildings and infrastructure, which prioritizes maintaining a relationship with the insular context, the use of local materials and the participation of professionals and permanent residents.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD, Parish GAD	

H11	11. Strengthen the Inter-institutional Commission for Land Planning and promote coordinated land planning, human activities, urban expansion, and provision of strategic services and infrastructure for the development of the province.	A	CGREG, GNPDP, MAG, cantonal GAD	
	12. Harmonize plans, ordinances and other regulations related to the use and management of soil with the ZoLa2030 tool (Guidelines and standards for land use and management) contained in the Galápagos 2030 Plan.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD Parish GAD	
	13. Improve and increase access to opportunities for culture, sports, entertainment and recreation for the population (including facilities, infrastructure and natural spaces).	P	CGREG cantonal GAD Parish GAD	
	14. Recover, organize and implement the microzoning of the bays.	A	CGREG, SPTMF, GNPDP, cantonal GAD, Harbor Master Offices	
	15. Provide public access to recreational, sport and leisure areas. organize meetings of public educational entities outside of school hours, and generate greater integration of these spaces with the public spaces (elimination of blind windows and / or replacement of these with environmentally-friendly windows).	P	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MINEDUC	
	16. Create a georeferenced inventory of tree plant species in the public spaces of urban areas.	A	Cantonal GAD, GNPDP, CDF	
	17. Arborize and introduce native vegetation in the public spaces.	P	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, GNPDP	
H12	1. Incorporate the concepts of affordability and accessibility of housing within the current urban perimeter in the PUGS.	A	Cantonal GAD	
	2. Identify sources of financing and generate alliances to upgrade buildings unfit for habitation.	A	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Risk Secretariat, NGO	
	3. Restrict the increase in population density and the construction of public facilities in high and very high risk areas, as previously identified in the cantonal PDOTs. Include the policies of the cantonal contingencies in the land use and management plans in each canton.	A	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Risk Secretariat	
	4. Collect information regarding the rental value of housing within urban perimeters for the generation of public policies that guarantee its affordability.	A	cantonal GAD	
H13	1. Ensure compliance with environmental management plans for landfills, sanitary landfills, artisan parks, mines and quarries. Provide technical advice to site administrators.	P	cantonal GAD, CGREG, MAAE	
	2. Improve land use organization by creating new parks for industrial and artisanal activities in the highlands to replace those in the urban areas of the Isabela and San Cristóbal cantons.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD	

Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
H21	1. Implement speed control and road safety measures in order to improve the safety of the inhabitants and the fauna.	A	Transportation Safety Board	
	2. Promote appropriate, safe and responsible use of public spaces. Ensure adherence to pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle parking area designations.	P	Cantonal GAD National Police	
	3. Institutionalize and strengthen the Transportation Safety Board and reinforce mechanisms of inter-institutional communication in order to solidify the policies of mobility and road safety.	A	Transport Safety Board	
	4. Improve public spaces to enable safe access and enjoyment for people of all ages and abilities. This will include installation of access ramps, audible traffic lights for the blind, pedotactile paving stones, signage, sidewalk construction and improvement, trees for shade and urban furniture.	A	Cantonal GAD Parish GAD	
	5. Implement, improve and maintain systems and infrastructure for non-motorized and collective transport, ensuring sources of internal and Cantonal GAD external financing for this purpose.	A	CGREG Cantonal GAD Parish GAD	
	6. Implement incentives and disincentives (e.g. economic) to increase non-motorized mobility within urban areas.	A	CGREG Cantonal GAD ANT	
	7. Implement integrated and coordinated intra-island and inter-island public transport systems, linked with the interprovincial air transport of passengers.	P	Transport Safety Board SPTMF, MTOP	
	8. Promote the return of local streets as public spaces for recreation and social interaction in the cantonal capitals, adapting the 'Supermanzana' model.	A	Cantonal GAD	
	9. Update, and strictly apply, the vehicle entry regulations, based on the policies established in this Plan and other public policies of the province.	A	CGREG	
	10. Maintain and update the database of (both land and sea) vehicles in the province.	A	CGREG	
	11. Develop and institutionalize mobility guidelines for the province of Galápagos (the same ones that will prioritize non-motorized mobility and collective transport).	P	CGREG	
	12. Develop a network of cycling infrastructure within and between all cantons and parishes of Galápagos. These will be composed of designated cycle lanes (with higher levels of segregation on roads that have higher vehicle flow and speeds) and shared lanes (on safer streets).	P	CGREG, Cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MTOP	
	13. Provide safe, convenient and visible parking for bicycles in all public spaces, facilities and buildings, and promote the provision of these in businesses, buildings and private services through local regulations.	A	CGREG, Cantonal GAD, Parish GAD	

H21	14. Explore opportunities and new technologies to reduce consumption of fossil fuels and improve the safety and quality of service in inter-island maritime transport A cantonal GAD, (cargo and passengers). Parish GAD	A	SPTMF, MTOP, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD	
	15. Collect and continually update an inter-institutional mobility database; taking advantage of existing and available technology	A	CGREG, SPTMF, ANT, cantonal GAD	
H22	1. Restructure and improve the supply, logistics and transport systems of maritime cargo through the implementation of the Comprehensive Safe Sustainable Logistics Roadmap and (LISS) for Galápagos, which includes the creation of necessary port infrastructure.	P	CGREG CAF	
	2. Improve and streamline the connection between Baltra and Santa Cruz, through implementation of a system that, coordinated with the LISS definitions, facilitates the movement of cargo, fuel and passengers across the Itabaca Channel,. This will organize and separate passenger transport activities, consider CO2 emissions, accessibility, conservation and environmental integrity, generate new jobs, facilitate patient evacuation, and support the daily flow of people that work in Baltra.	P	CGREG, Maritime transport sector, GNPd, STMF, Santa Cruz GAD	
	3. Periodically update the maritime cargo rate, dock rates and import rates and make costs transparent, based on public policies generated in Galápagos.	A	CGREG SPTMF	
	4. Explore and implement alternatives that reduce the cost of transportation for agricultural and handicraft production.	A	CGREG, MAG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, ANT	
	5. Ensure compliance with the law that guarantees a differentiated rate in air transportation for Galápagos residents.	A	CGREG, MTOP, DAC, airlines	

Policy

H3

Promote sustainable generation of energy and efficient and responsible energy consumption;

Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
H31	1. Replace equipment that has a high energy consumption, including public lighting.	P	MERNNR, CGREG, ELECGALAPAGOS	
	2. Promote the replacement of current vehicles with more efficient ones in terms of energy consumption and build recharging systems powered by renewable sources.	P	CGREG, ANT, GADs	
	3. Promote the incorporation of technologies for micro electric generation (in new and existing buildings).	A	CGREG, MERNNR, ELECGALAPAGOS, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MIDUVI	
	4. (Post-COVID-19 recovery) Ensure sufficient electricity generation and fair distribution costs, with focus on the groups with the highest consumption. At the same time, generate incentives and facilities for the implementation of micro-generation systems in homes and other compensatory mechanisms.	A	ELECGALAPAGOS CGREG	
	5. Implement energy management systems based on Standard ISO 50001 in public institutions and the commercial sector. Formulate energy efficiency indicators.	A	MERNNR CGREG ELECGALAPAGOS	

H31	6. Explore and identify opportunities to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels in the maritime transport and hotel sectors, establishing energy efficiency standards and norms.	A	MERNNR, SPTMF, CGREG, ELECGALAPAGOS, Maritime transport sector
	7. Incorporate the INEC energy efficiency standard into urban regulations. Implement the catalog of characteristics and thermal properties of construction materials.	A	CGREG, cantonal GAD, Parish GAD, MERNNR, MIDUVI, ELECGALAPAGOS
H32	1. Coordinate planning and decisions concerning human settlements and resources, and land use and management, with those of mobility, utility provision, transportation and energy.	A	CGREG, GAD cantonales, GAD parroquiales, ARCOTEL, MERNNR, ELECGALAPAGOS, GNPDP, ANT, MTPD, SPTMF
	2. Execute, monitor and guarantee correct compliance, implementation and operation of renewable energy projects planned and in progress:		
	<p>San Cristóbal Photovoltaic 1.4MWp Photovoltaic 3.1MWp Wind 2.25MW Wind 2.25MW</p> <p>Isabela Photovoltaic 1.5MWp Photovoltaic II 1,5MWp</p> <p>Floreana Photovoltaic 0.2MWp</p> <p>Balra-Santa Cruz Photovoltaic 14.8MWp Second phase of Balra wind power 4.75MW Balra 135kWp photovoltaic expansion Photovoltaic 2.1MW Third phase Balra Wind Power 4.75MW Photovoltaic II 3.1MW</p>	A	ELECGALAPAGOS, MERNNR, CGREG, cantonal GAD, GNPDP

Policy

H4





Guarantee equitable access to the internet and digital / technological tools

Projection / Action		P/A	Responsible	Term
Code	Name			
H41	1. Guarantee the completion of the submarine fiber optic cable deployment.	A	CGREG ARCOTEL Civil Society	
	2. Guarantee equitable access to internet, including free connection points in populated centers for the purpose of education and research.	P	CGREG, CNT, ARCOTEL, Internet service providers	
	3. Guarantee compliance with the law that seeks to protect companies and local providers connected to the provision of internet services.	A	CGREG ARCOTEL	

Our economy

Strategic goal: N

Laying of the the foundations of a new economic order that promotes the common good of the islands, and prioritizes equality and ethics in accessing opportunities for innovation and productive diversification.

Ongoing 
 Now (immediate) 
 Short term (3 years) 
 Medium term (6 years) 
 [A] Action [P] Project

Policy	N1	Promote a transition process towards a diversified economic system based on collaborative and equitable economic relations identified within the productive sectors
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Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
N11	1. Identify the goods and services feasible to produce locally according to the requirements of the Special Regime, including by producing: (1) an inventory of local and imported raw material (considering its usefulness and availability) from the demand of each productive activity, 2) a strategy to initiate the transition process to substitute products brought from mainland Ecuador.	P	CGREG, cantonal GAD, producer associations	
	2. Maintain a permanent constructive dialogue with the productive sectors to review and evaluate the dynamics within and among each economic activity (via a provincial board of productive sectors).	A	CGREG, producer associations, Relevant ministries	
	3. Create a program to diversify and improve the supply of products (fresh and /or with added value) and local services (technical and professional), accompanied by a management model for associative marketing.	P	CGREG, producer associations, Relevant ministries	
	4. Develop strategies to improve and maintain the quality of local goods and services, which enable compliance with quality and technological standards, to guarantee a safe market.	A	CGREG, producer associations, Relevant ministries	
	5. Propose a model for importing supplies for scaled-down and associative production, to reduce costs.	A	CGREG, producer associations, ABG	
	6. Define strategies to promote the commercialization of 100% local goods and services, as part of the tourist and heritage image of the islands.	P	CGREG, cantonal GAD, producer associations	
	7. Generate incentives, technical assistance and support for the use and development of biodegradable/green seal products.	P	CGREG	
	8. Identify raw materials and/or products that have the potential to obtain appellation of origin.	P	CGREG	
	9. Create tributary or tax mechanisms for products brought from mainland Ecuador that compete with local production.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD	
	10. Create a scheme of incentives and disincentives (economic and non-economic) to influence the consumption patterns of the population.	A	CGREG cantonal GAD	
	11. Promote alternative systems of digital markets for goods and community services.	P	CGREG cantonal GAD	

N11	12. Update and promote efficiency in the management and allocation of the entrance rate to the Galápagos National Park.	P	CGREG	
	13. Create a project to improve infrastructure for catchment, storage, distribution and efficient use of water for local production.	P	CGREG, cantonal GAD Parish GAD	

Policy

N2

Diversify economic opportunities compatible with the Galápagos heritage, with innovation criteria and consideration of social and environmental aspects.

Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
N21	1. Prepare the regulation of sustainable investments for Galápagos.	A	CGREG	
N22	1. Identify sources of financing to promote the creation of social companies.	A	CGREG	
	2. Create a support structure made up of specialists and managers of funds to advise and accompany local actors in the creation of social enterprises.	A	CGREG	
N23	1. Strengthen and formalize micro and small enterprises and tourism service providers.	P	MINTUR, cantonal GAD, tourism chambers (cantonal and provincial)	
	2. Creation and implementation of the Galápagos Hub for sustainable development, innovation and resilience.	P	CGREG, Senescyt, Universities, International and bilateral cooperation	

Policy

N3

Use knowledge as a resource for the transition to a diversified economic system.

Projection / Action Code	Name	P/A	Responsible	Term
N31	1. Built an inventory of knowledge that has been generated in Galápagos, including information, scientific knowledge, abilities and skills).	P	CGREG, GNPDP, CDF	
N32	1. Build knowledge networks among companies and tourism organisations to share tangibles (goods, tools, machinery) and intangibles (technological innovation, trademarks, patents, research).	P	CGREG, GNPDP, MINTUR, tourism chambers (cantonal and provincial), shipowners and tour operators	
N33	1. Form alliances and research networks with academia in various areas of interest and needs of Galápagos, focused on innovation in the provision of goods and services. and the generation of opportunities for internships and knowledge exchange.	P	CGREG, GNPDP, CDF, Academy, research institutes, relevant ministries	



In Annex No. 7 you can find the Matrix of projects and actions of the Galápagos 2030 Plan.

Our Indicators

The following describes the system of indicators that determines the level of execution and impact of the Galápagos 2030 Plan. The calculation of the Social Progress Index (SPI) has been added for the measurement of social and environmental

conditions, with the methodology adapted to the requirements of the islands.

Indicator	Baseline	Form of calculation	Evaluation frequency	Responsible	Source
1 SPI (Social progress Index)	n/d	Galápagos SPI contains 12 components and 70 indicators (See Annex No. 8)	Annual	Technical Secretariat CGREG	CGREG
2 Percentage implementation of Galápagos 2030 Plan	0%	No. of projects and/or actions implemented / total no. of projects and/or actions present in the Galápagos	Semiannual	Provincial Planning Assembly of the Galápagos (APP)	APP resolutions
3 Quality index of public services in Galápagos	5,9/10	Grade average across 10 of the Galápagos public institutions	Semiannual	Technical Secretariat CGREG	ENEMDU, INEC
4 GDP per capita	\$7592 (2019)	GDP / Galápagos Population	Annual	Technical Secretariat CGREG	BCE INEC
5 Percentage increase in local capacity for the provision of goods and services	n/d	(1) local product demand / total demand for products (2) Demand for local services / total demand for services	Semiannual	Technical Secretariat CGREG	INEC, admin records, ABG
6 Social enterprises incorporated and in process	n/d	Number of initiatives transformed into social companies / programs for social company ventures	Annual	Technical Secretariat CGREG	CGREG GAD SRI
7 Generation of non-hazardous solid waste	0,78kg per resident, per day / 0,85kg per visitor per day (2019)	Volume of non-hazardous solid waste generated per inhabitant and per tourist	Semiannual	cantonal GAD	Admin records, Cantonal GAD/ Veolia Ecuador (2019)
8 Consumption of electric power by sector	Billed energy (GWh / rolling year) (a) Residential: 19.96; (b) Commercial: 20.13; (c) Public lighting: 1.88 and (d) Others: 8.69	Energy billed by sector	Monthly	Technical Secretariat CGREG	ELECGALAPAGOS
9 Consumption of fossil fuels by sector	Diesel transport: 8,005,369 Gal Gasoline transport: 4,036,228 Gal Diesel electricity: 3,563,000 Gal (2018)	Number of gallons of fuel dispatched to each sector	Semiannual	Technical Secretariat CGREG	PETROECUADOR
10 Water and carbon footprints of the human-urban settlements (municipal capital)	Carbon: 49,616 tons CO ₂ (Santa Cruz-2015) Direct water footprint: 5,797,974 m ³ (Santa Cruz-2015)	Carbon Footprint: Emission of Total GHG = Sum of the coefficients (GHG of the generator sector (Transportation; Residential; Commercial, Institutional; Industrial) * emission factor of sector). Water footprint: totalWF = greyWF+blueWF + greenWF + indirectWF	Annual	cantonal GAD	Admin records Cities Footprint Report- CAF 2016)



In Annex No. 8 there is detailed information on the measurement of the indicator system of the Galápagos 2030 Plan.

Desired territory development

The desired territorial model is the graphic and georeferenced representation of the outcome of the implementation and territorialization of policies, strategies, actions, and projects defined in this Plan, including the component of land planning – Zola2030

Not all results or actions can be shown graphically, however the main aspects that need to be addressed and improved are included, particularly those linked to UBNs, the production, logistics and supply systems, and the pressures on the islands' natural resources and ecosystems.

Like the current territorial model, this is a single model represented at different scales, which allows identification of the various levels of government, their interventions and their impacts on the main social, economic and environmental deficiencies present. This multi-scalar representation is aimed at fostering greater coordination of decision-making and planning across the different levels of government, including supranational bodies.

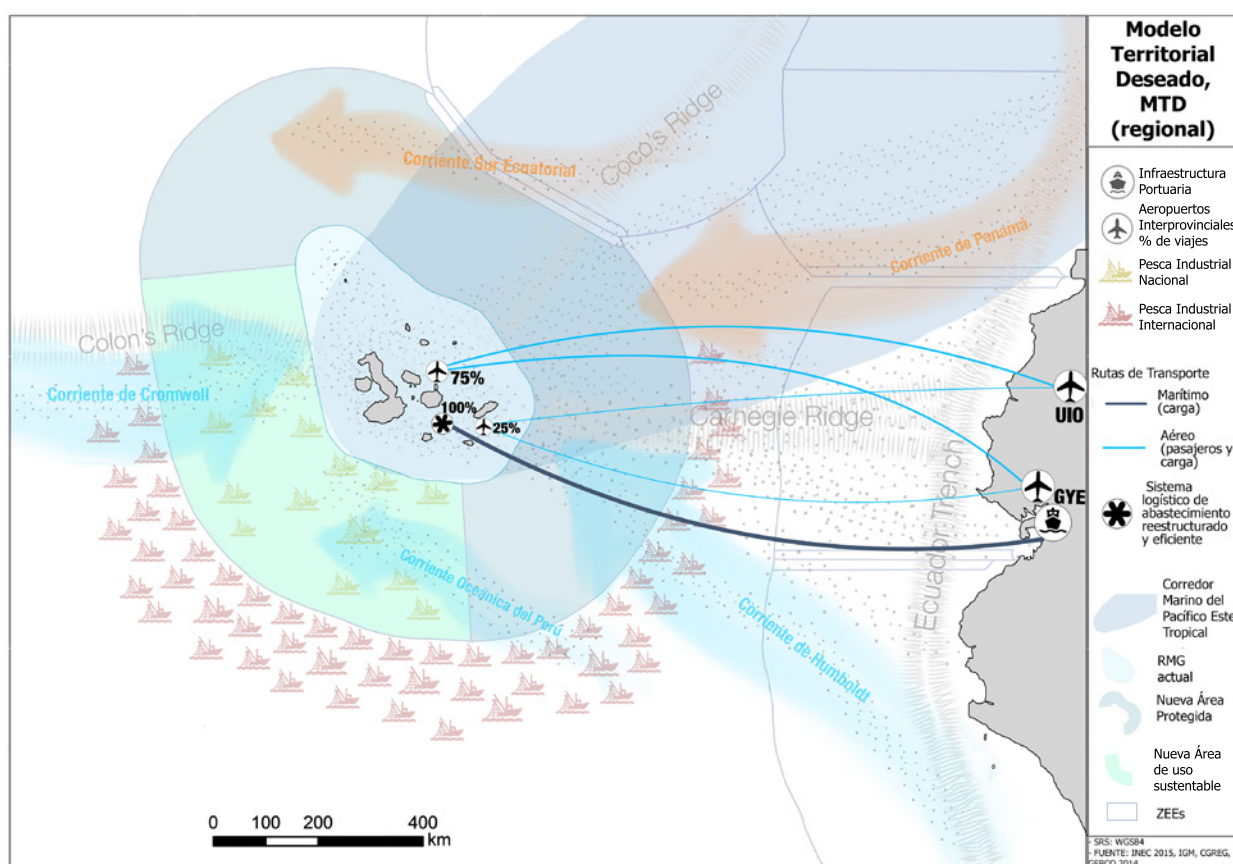
Global and regional scale

On a global and regional scale, there is evidence of a significant reduction in negative impacts on natural resources, particularly due to the expansion of the Galápagos Marine Reserve, and the creation of a new protected area, with a zone of sustainable use (national fishing) within it.

Agreements are also envisaged regarding international industrial fishing near the GMR (in the 200-nautical-mile EEZ) and the consolidation of the eastern tropical Pacific marine corridor.

Additionally, a restructured logistics supply system is anticipated, with a focus on efficiency and safety based on the Comprehensive, Sustainable and Safe Logistics Roadmap for Galápagos (LISS). Finally, better digital connectivity of the province is expected through the deployment of a submarine fiber optic cable.

Map No. 6: Desired territorial development, regional scale



Provincial scale

At the provincial level, the model shows a significant reduction in the number and intensity of UBN per parish, as well as negative impacts on natural resources. The restructuring of the logistics supply system is reflected in fewer direct access points from the mainland, which will reduce the risk of the introduction of invasive species (the main risk for the unique ecosystems of Galápagos).

Likewise, the strengthening of internal distribution of people and cargo is evidenced, with greater inter-connection between cantons, and the consolidation of the Baltra-Puerto Villamil and Puerto

Baquerizo Moreno-Puerto Velasco Ibarra routes.

At this scale, a significant increase in the installed power of the energy system of each island can be seen, enabling an increase in the power generated from renewable sources, compared to thermal energy, leading in turn to a significant reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels and of GHG emissions.

Map No. 7: Desired territorial development, provincial scale

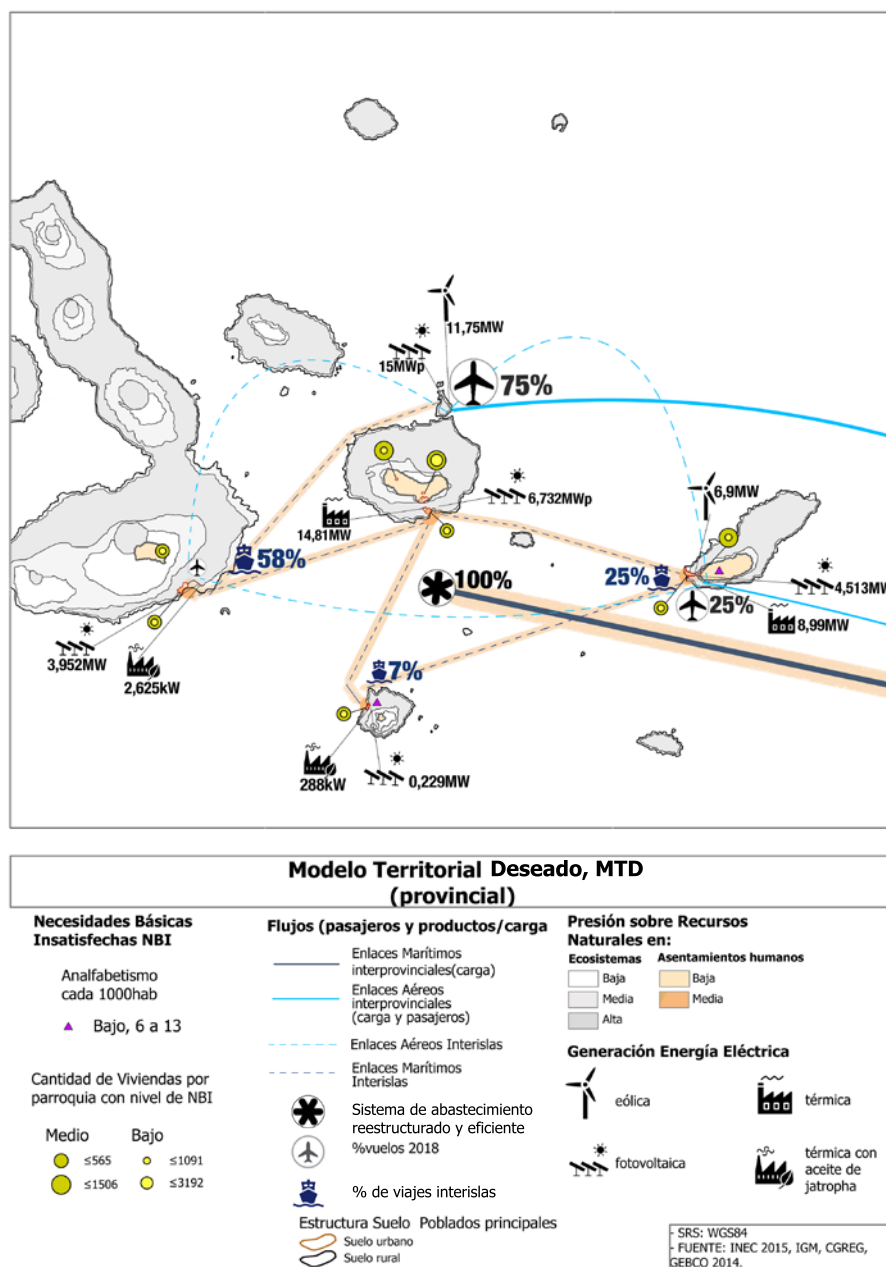




PHOTO: CGREG

Cantonal scale

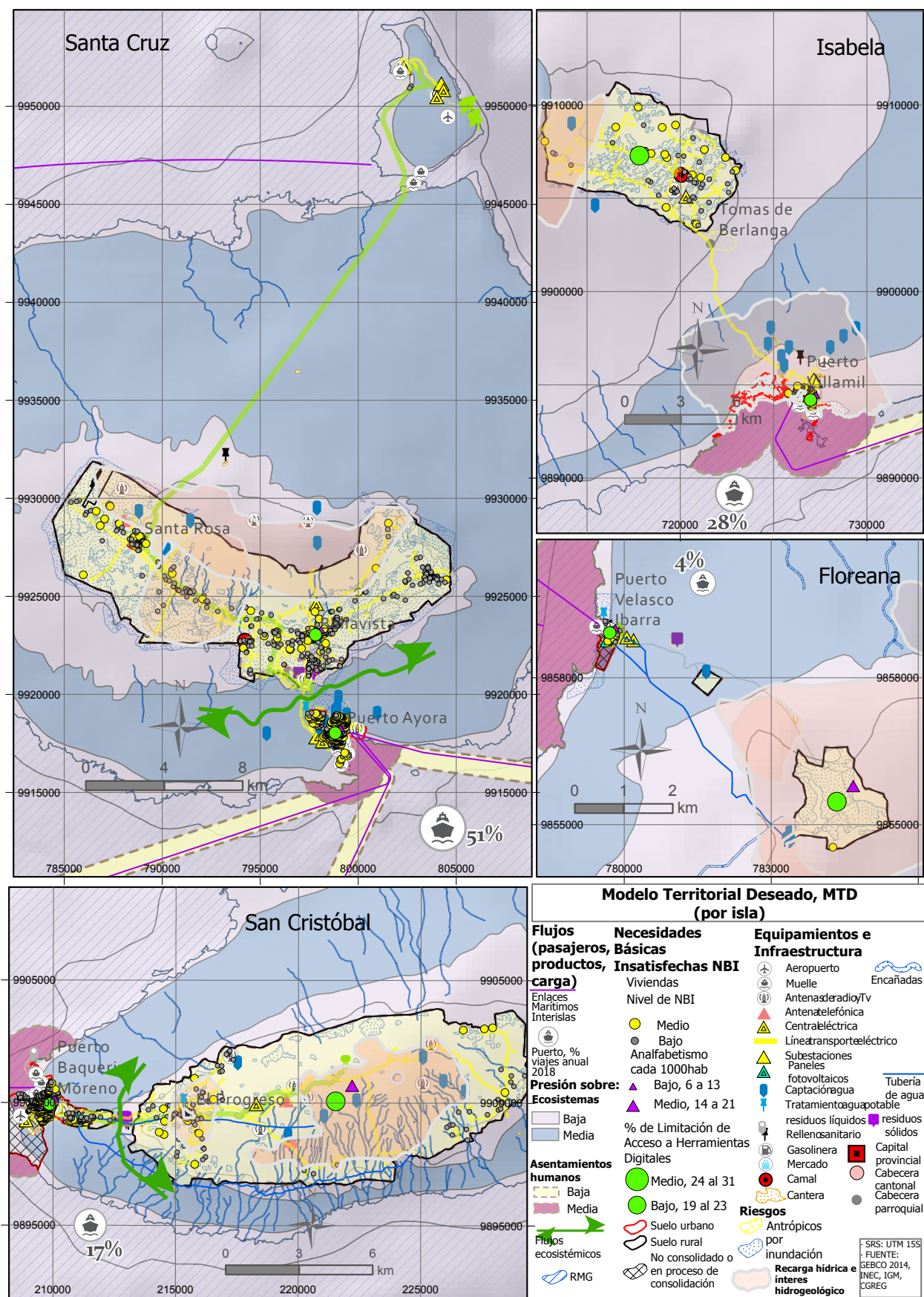
At the cantonal level, a significant reduction in the number of households with UBN can be seen, along with a reduction in the intensity of these needs. Within the cantonal and parish capitals, full provision of basic services is expected. However, total elimination of UBN is not anticipated, due to the issue of housing quality, which requires both public and private actions, in addition to an updated method of measuring the quality of each home, which should not be solely based on its construction materials.

A substantial reduction of urban expansion is evident due to the consolidation of the land areas, which, in addition to avoiding the loss of productive land and rural character, will enable the continuity of ecosystem flows.

Improvements in transport, waste management, responsible consumption, and land use management will also bring a reduction in the pressures on natural resources.

Likewise, a substantial improvement is clear in terms of access to digital tools and rates of illiteracy. The latter will not be eliminated since adult literacy, particularly that of older adults, depends on the will of the individual.

Map No. 8: Desired territorial development, cantonal scale



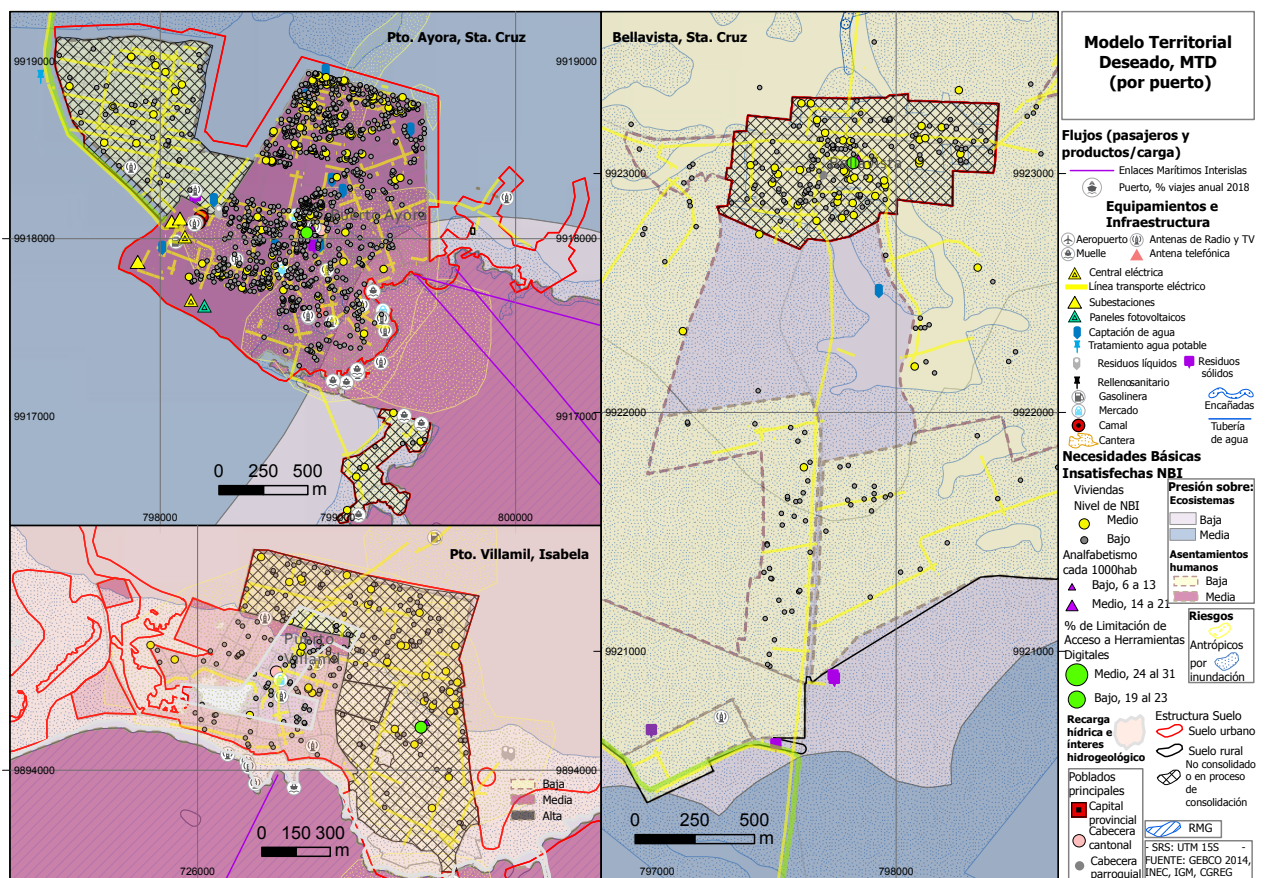
Parish scale

At the parish scale, a significant reduction in UBN per household can be seen, along with the elimination of high levels of UBN.

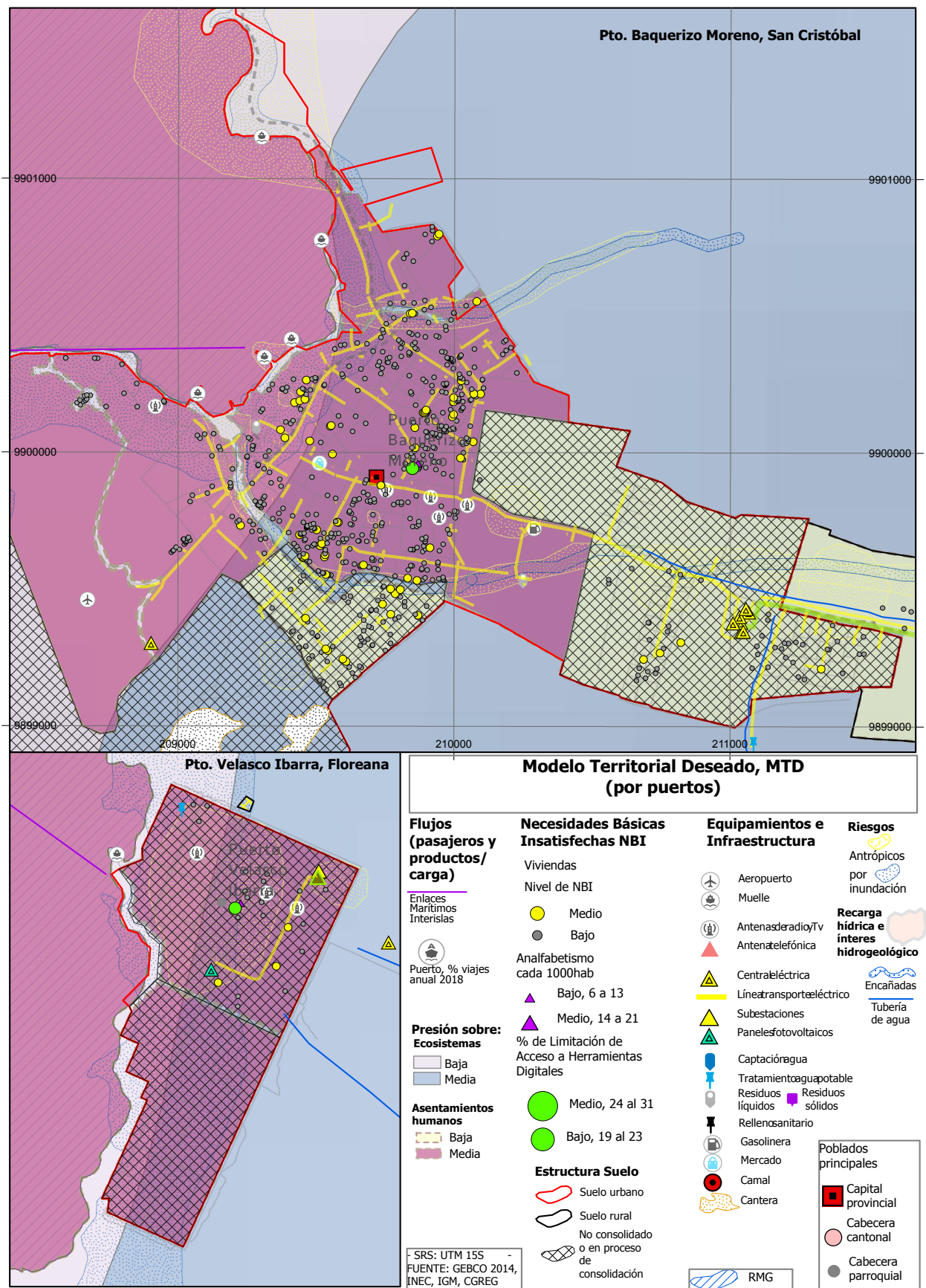
This scale shows the importance of coordination between the different levels of government, and

their plans and actions, in order to attain a gradual and sustained reduction of the social, economic and environmental deficiencies identified in the province.

Map No.9: Desired territorial development, parish scale (1)



Map No.10: Desired territorial development, parish scale (2)



Galápagos Zoning and Land Use Plan 2030 (ZoLa2030)

Land use planning is the process of spatially and functionally organizing activities and resources to enable policy implementation and application to, in turn, facilitate the achievement of development goals. It has the following objectives: the rational and sustainable use of resources, the protection of the natural and cultural heritage, and the regulation of actions that guide the formulation and execution of public policies.

For the Special Regime of the Galápagos, Article 5 of the LOREG gives CGREG the authority to prepare the zoning and land use plan that establishes the policies, guidelines and standards for the municipal and parish planning tools. Together, these policies and guidelines form the Galápagos ZoLa2030, which gathers and complements many of the achievements of the Galápagos 2015-2020 Plan and its 2017 update.

ZoLa2030 is aimed at organizing anthropogenic activities within the inhabited 3.28% of the territory, making them compatible with the surrounding natural environment and promoting sustainable development in the province. It encourages integration of the different sectors (ministries, autonomous governments, private entities, etc.), so that they each fulfil their own unique competencies without duplicating efforts and with a common objective to generate comprehensive, holistic and sustainable management of the territory.

The Galápagos Protected Areas Management Plan for Good Living 2014 is also integrated into ZoLa2030, along with cantonal planning schemes (cantonal PDOTs) and the concept of ecosystem services, to facilitate generation of a balance between natural spaces and areas of community development.

Therefore, ZoLa2030 serves as a framework for the development of both PDOTs and land use plans for the cantons of San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz and Isabela.

To achieve the desired territory development, the alignment of the cantonal PDOTs with the Galápagos 2030 Plan and the established land classifications and sub-classifications within ZoLa2030 is essential.

ZoLa2030 aims to facilitate achievement of the five strategic goals of the 2030 Plan. As such, this tool organizes the territory around the following broad objectives:

ZoLa2030 objectives:

- Preserve the natural heritage.
- Establish sustainable dynamics of harmonious human settlements with the Galápagos National Park and Marine Reserve.
- Establish optimal conditions for a good life of the inhabitants of the islands, without compromising well-being or ecological balance.

In alignment with the strategic goals, and to continue directly from the Galápagos 2015-2020 Plan and its 2017 update, ZoLa2030 has three components:

1. General policies of land use planning, which are aligned with the strategic goals of the 2030 Plan:

P.OT.1. Consolidate urban land and avoid urban expansion.

P.OT.2. Harmonize anthropogenic and urban activities with the natural environment, preserving and recognizing ecosystem services.

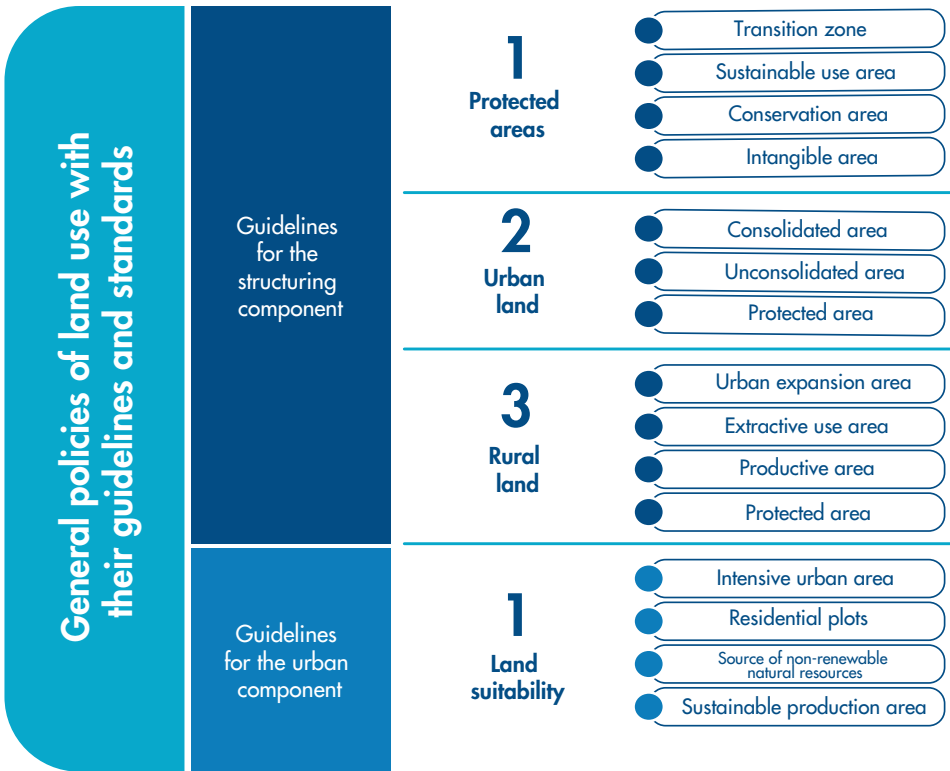
P.OT.3. Foster the sustainable use of productive areas, with consideration of soil suitability and the conservation of the character of rural areas.

P.OT.4. Promote organized population centers with a focus on sustainable mobility and accessibility.

P.OT.5. Promote environmentally friendly construction that is in accordance with the island context.


P.OT.6. Prevent further population increase, avoid the installation of public amenities in high-risk zones, and mitigate such risks.

Graphic No. 11: Galápagos ZoLa 2030 components



2. Guidelines for the structural component of planning, which establish the classification of land according to long-term strategies, which in turn work towards the desired territory development goals. Three land classifications exist: protected areas, urban land and rural land, each with respective sub-classifications. Article 28 of the Land Management Law (LOOTUGS) establishes the structural component of ZoLa2030.

3. Guidelines for the urban component, which describe the suitability of the land for various uses. Article 29 of the LOOTUGS establishes the urban component of ZoLa2030.

 The full ZoLa2030 document can be found in Annex No. 9



Achieving the Galápagos 2030 vision

Components for effective implementation

To guarantee the implementation and continuous monitoring of the Galápagos 2030 Plan (with its 5 objectives, 17 policies and 43 strategies), an adaptive and dynamic management process is required, with three fundamental principles:

Dialogue and inter-sectoral coordination

The implementation of coordinated and collaborative actions at the territorial, institutional and inter-sectoral level (which includes the private sector and civil society) is required. In addition, a level of interaction at a national and supranational scale is important for the coordination of strategies supporting the commitments of the Ecuadorian Republic to the sustainable development of Galápagos and its heritage.

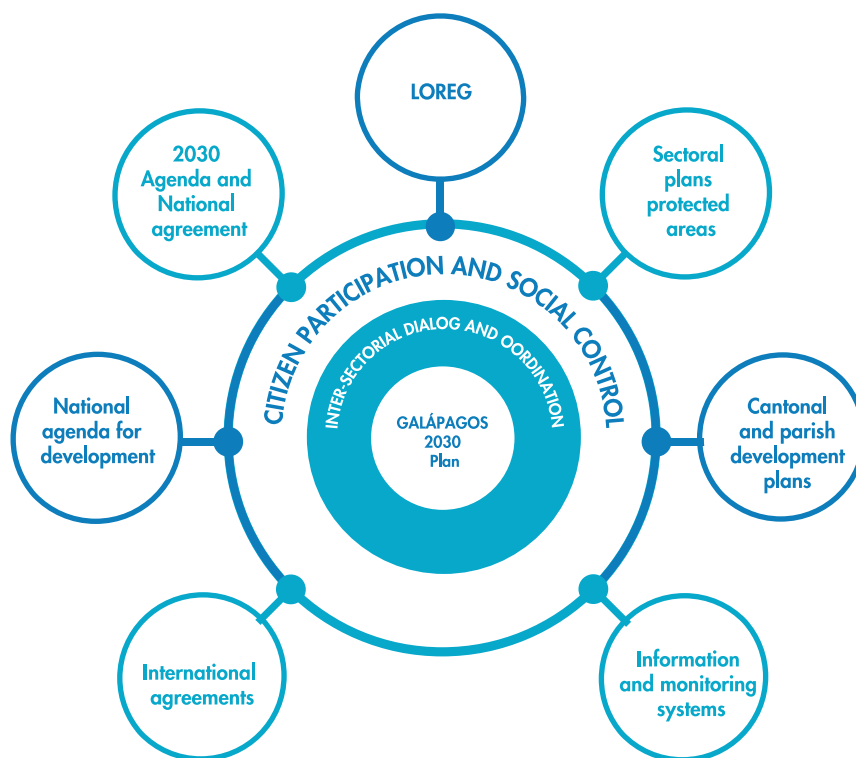
Participatory management and co-responsibility

The activation of the Provincial Planning Assembly is an important opportunity to promote co-responsibility and active civil participation in the development of Galápagos. The consolidation of bodies for citizen dialogue and the establishment of collaborative systems for citizen monitoring and control are fundamental.

Institutionalization of the Galápagos 2030 Plan

For the effective management of the Galápagos 2030 Plan, a permanent technical team should be designated by the CGREG. This should include the Planning Department, who should promote the implementation of the Plan and monitor its progress, issuing periodic reports. Sufficient long-term human and financial resources for this process should also be ensured.

Graphic No. 12: Components for the effective implementation of the Galápagos 2030 Plan

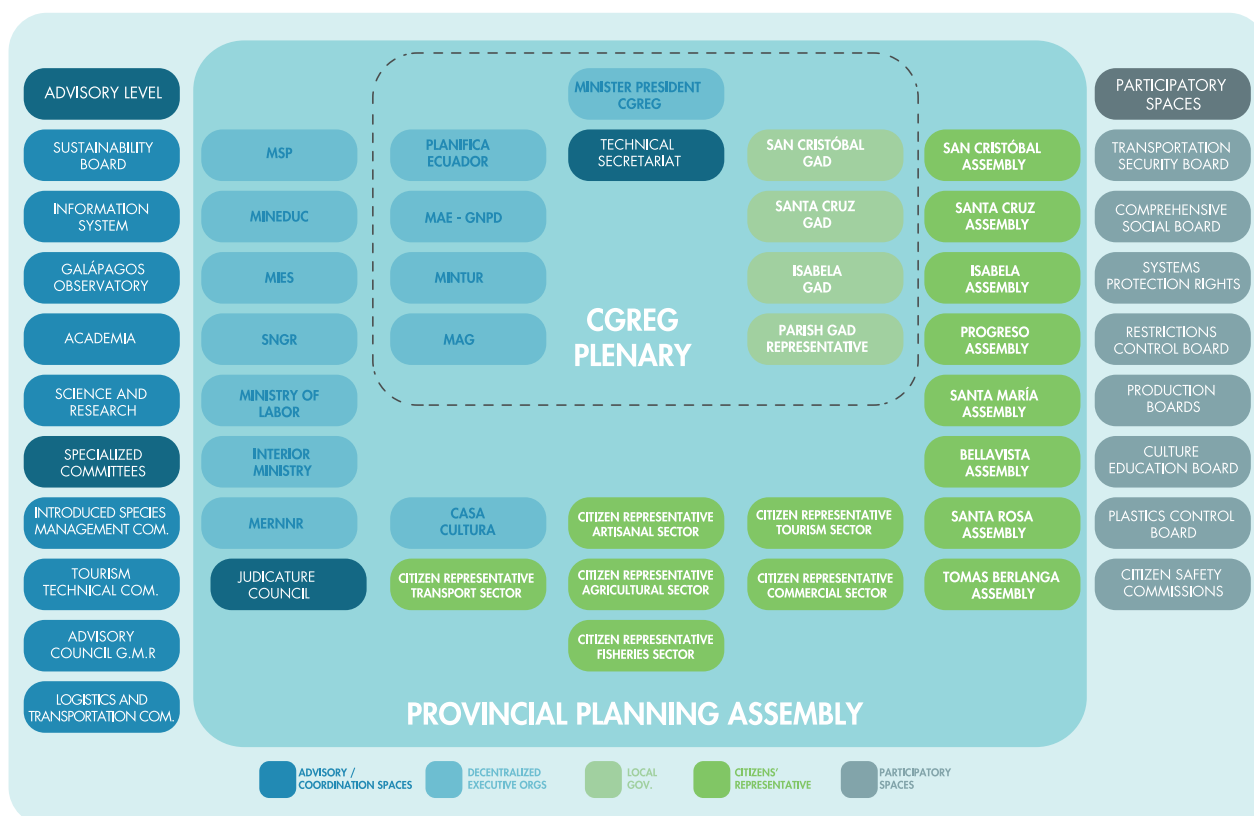


Multilevel and multi-sectoral governance

For successful implementation of the Galápagos 2030 Plan, mechanisms of continuous dialogue between the members of the Plenary of the CGREG should be promoted, as well as their permanent interaction with the Provincial Planning Assembly (APP), a body that enables the expanded participation of executive organizations and citizen representation.

The APP plays an important role in territorial coordination and, through citizen participation, facilitates dialogue and builds consensus for the influence of public policies in Galápagos (Concordance Resolution No. 036-CGREG-19-VI-2014 and Resolution No. 016-CGREG-17-06-2020).

Graphic No. 13: Institutional coordination for multilevel and multi-sectoral governance



Inter-institutional and territorial articulation boards

These can be convened between the APP and other institutions to meet local development agendas, assessing territorial planning needs that do not need to be raised to the level of local regulations or are outside the authority of the CGREG.

The APP can build consensus and agreement prior to presenting matters to the CGREG Plenary, which will allow efficient inter-institutional coordination and promote citizen co-responsibility.

Coordination advisory bodies and specialized committees

Both the CGREG and the APP will be able to receive specialized advice and information to facilitate the decision-making process involved in the administration, management, monitoring and execution of the Galápagos 2030 Plan and the construction of public policies linked to territorial development.

The construction of an advisory body attached to the CGREG for specialized technical advice on sustainable development is also recommended.

Institutional coordination spaces, forming specialized committees, have been established by the different bodies of the Galápagos government to facilitate the implementation and collaborative management of specific agendas.

These include:

- Introduced Species Management Committee (Concordance: Introduced Species Management Plan);
- Provincial Technical Committee for Tourism (Agreement: Resolution No. 008-CGREG- 14- VIII- 2019);
- Advisory Council of the Marine Reserve - Biosphere Reserve (Agreement: Art. 22, LOREG, 2015);
- Logistics and Transportation Committee (Agreement: Fifteenth Provision - Organic Law of Humanitarian Support to combat the health crisis derived from COVID-19);
- Logistics and Transportation Committee (Agreement: Fifteenth Provision - Organic Law of Humanitarian Support to combat the health crisis derived from COVID-19).



Strategies to harmonize governance

Territorialization of national agendas in the context of the Special Regime of the Galápagos.

Multi-level and multi-sectoral actions are vital for the implementation of the Galápagos 2030 Plan. It is therefore necessary to consolidate the scope of the government of the Special Regime to adapt national development strategies and agendas to the territorial context of Galápagos. To ensure this risk mitigation strategy, permanent dialogue with the 'Planifica Ecuador' Secretariat must be promoted.

Harmonization of the LOREG and regulatory framework with the new context of governance and participation

The LOREG is the highest standard of the province, therefore there is a need to ensure that, in the process of updating it in the National Assembly, the incorporation of content is prioritized to achieve the five strategic goals of this Plan. Particular importance should be placed on the strengthening of governance, the optimization of institutional reengineering, and the harmonization of the LOREG with the secondary regulatory framework (including provincial ordinances, regulations, ministerial agreements, GAD ordinances).

Harmonization of the sectoral and territorial planning instruments

The Galápagos 2030 Plan is the main development and land use planning policy, under which both the planning instruments of the municipalities and the Parish GADs must be harmonized, as well as all sectoral planning processes for managing resources and developing activities, including the Protected Areas Management Plan, the Invasive Species Management Plan, and productive development plans. The application of this strategy is mandatory for all bodies that make up the Special Regime of the Galápagos.

To guarantee the harmonization of these instruments, the 'Planifica Ecuador' secretariat will monitor the process of updating the PDOTs of the sectional levels and guarantee their coordination with this Plan. In addition, the Planning Assembly will be empowered to ensure the alignment of all instruments and public policy to this Plan. In parallel, collaborative processes should be developed between the CGREG and the GADs when building and updating their PDOTs.

 In Annex No. 10 you can find the matrix of articulation of the different instances of participation.

Monitoring and evaluation

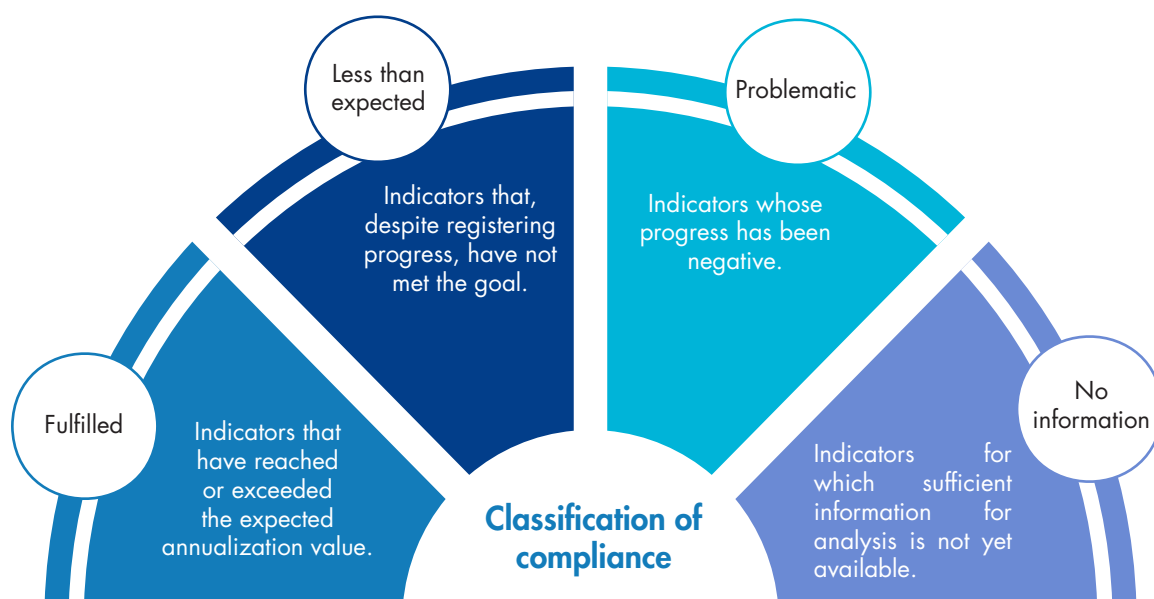
The monitoring and evaluation process of the 2030 Plan should collect required information and review the progress of the impact indicators and the fulfillment of the goals on an annual basis.

This process will provide feedback on policies implemented, information on lessons learnt, and early warnings for actions that are failing or goals that risk being missed.

The information derived from the monitoring and evaluation process will enable the identification of new lines of study and/or additional evaluations required. Trends should be calculated by comparing annual indicator values.

Four categories of compliance were defined for each of the indicators evaluated depending on the source of the information, as follows:

Graphic No. 14: Indicator monitoring matrix



This Plan includes an online tool that enables the monitoring and evaluation of projects/actions and impact indicators, so that the community can monitor the implementation and progress of the Plan. (www.gobiernoGalapagos.gob.ec)

Adaptive management of the Plan

Considering that there is critical uncertainty concerning the future of the economy of the country and of the world, it will be essential to contemplate mid-term adaptive management of the Galápagos 2030 Plan. This would consist of exploring alternative ways to meet management goals and predicting the results of these based on the knowledge obtained and lessons learnt so far, and monitoring the effects of management actions and adjusting planned actions accordingly.

Adaptive management should be approached through two general questions prior to proposing changes in objectives and actions: first, what has been achieved/learned through the process of the Plan? Second, how has the context (for example, the economy, the health of the population, the environment, governance, technology) changed since

the Plan began? The answers to these questions can be used to reorient planning and management in the future. The results of the evaluation should be shared openly to ensure transparency and accountability.

In conclusion, if the management goals are not achieved according to the schedule (effective), at a reasonable cost (efficient), and with a fair distribution of the costs and benefits (equitable), the objectives, goals and management actions should be modified. Resources should be reallocated towards what works and to new priorities.

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ABG	Galápagos Biosafety and Quarantine Regulation and Control Agency
AEP	Actively Employed People
ANT	National Traffic Agency
APP	Galápagos Provincial Planning Assembly
ARCOTEL	Telecommunication Regulation and Control Agency
ARCSA	National agency for regulation and control and sanitary surveillance
BCE	Central Bank of Ecuador
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CDF	Charles Darwin Foundation
CFN	National Financial Corporation
CGREG	Government Council of the Galápagos Special Regime
CNT	National telecommunications corporation
CO2	Carbon dioxide
COE	National Service for Risk and Emergency Management.
CONADIS	National Council for Equality of Disabilities
DAC	General Directorate of Aviation
GNPD	Galápagos National Park Directorate
EAIS	Comprehensive Health Care Teams
AEP	Early Action Protocol
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ENEMDU	National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment
ENVIGME	Survey of family relations and gender violence against women
EPI	Ecology Project International
ESMENA	School of the National Merchant Navy
FEDELIGAL	Federation of Neighborhood and Parish Leagues
GAD	Decentralized Autonomous Government
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GNP	Galápagos National Park
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
IPS	Social Progress Index
kW	Kilowatts
kWh	Kilowatt hours
kWp	Peak Kilowatts
LISS	Safe and Sustainable Comprehensive Logistics System for Galápagos
LOOTUGS	Land Management Law
LOREG	Organic Law of The Special Regime of The Province Of Galápagos
MAAE	Ministry of Environment and Water of Ecuador
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture
Mbep	Million barrels of oil

MERNNR	Ministry of Energy and Non-Renewable Natural Resources
MIDUVI	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MIES	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINTEL	Ministry of Telecommunications
MINTUR	Ministry of Tourism
MSP	Ministry of Public Health
MTA	Current Territorial Model
MTD	Desired Territorial Model
MTOP	Ministry of Transportation and Public Works of Ecuador
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hours
MWp	Peak Megawatts
NEC	Ecuadorian Construction Standard Development Goals
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
PND	National Development Plan
PDOT	Development and Territorial Organization Plan
PUGS	Land Use and Management Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SECAP	Ecuadorian Professional Training Service
SNGR	Ecuadorian Secretariat for Risk Management
SPTMF	Undersecretariat of Ports and Maritime and River Transport
STPE	Technical Secretariat of 'Plan Ecuador'
UBN	Unsatisfied Basic Needs
ZoLa2030	ZoLa2030 Galápagos Zoning and Land Use Plan 2030

GLOSSARY

Adaptive management: A systematic approach to improve management through learning, monitoring and evaluating management products. In simple terms, it is “learning by doing” and adapting what is done according to what has been learned.

Biosphere Reserve: UNESCO biosphere reserves are sites designed to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity and human activity through the sustainable use of natural resources.

Buen Vivir (Good Living): In the Magna Carta of Ecuador, Good Living is defined as the effective enjoyment of the rights of individuals, as well as of indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio (mixed-race mainland coastal) communities, peoples and nationalities, who are ethnic minorities in Ecuador.

COVID-19: A very contagious respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Both the new virus and the disease were unknown before the outbreak broke out in Wuhan (China) in December 2019.

Ecosystem of social enterprises: A business community with organizations and individuals that interact to produce goods and services of value for clients, who are in turn part of the same business ecosystem.

World Heritage Site: The title granted by UNESCO to various places throughout the planet that exist in the world or that have been produced without human intervention.

Social enterprise: Organization that, regardless of its legal form, was created to solve or mitigate a social, environmental and/or economic problem through the sale of products and/or services, through a specific business model. They distribute profits equitably and the beneficiaries of the impacts are involved in the design and implementation of the solution.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): They are an initiative promoted by the United Nations to give continuity to the development agenda after the Millennium Development Goals. They are intended to be achieved by 2030.

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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