

3.3 討議議事録 (R/D)

**RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE JAPANESE
PROJECT DESIGN TEAM AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR THE PROJECT ON CONSERVATION OF THE GALAPAGOS MARINE RESERVE**

The Japanese Project Design Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) and headed by Mr. Kimiaki YAMAGUCHI, visited the Republic of Ecuador from August 5, 2003 to August 20, 2003 for the purpose of working out the details of the technical cooperation program concerning the Project on Conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) in the Republic of Ecuador.

During its stay in the Republic of Ecuador, the Team exchanged views and had a series of discussions with the Ecuadorian authorities concerned in respect of desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for successful implementation of the above-mentioned Project.


As a result of the discussions, and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, signed in Quito on June 25th, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as “the Agreement”), the Team and the Ecuadorian authorities concerned agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

This document is elaborated both in English and Spanish. In case of divergence of interpretation, the English version will prevail.

Quito, August 19, 2003



Mr. KIMIAKI YAMAGUCHI
Leader,
Project Design Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency
JAPAN



Mr. CESAR NARVAEZ RIVERA
Minister
The Ministry of the Environment
The Republic of Ecuador



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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Republic of Ecuador

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I. COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH GOVERNMENTS

1. The Government of the Republic of Ecuador will implement the Project on Conservation of the Project on Galapagos Marine Reserve (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in cooperation with the Government of Japan.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan, which is given in Annex I.

II. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan and the provisions of Article III of the Agreement, the Government of Japan will take, at its own expense, the following measures through JICA according to the normal procedures of its technical cooperation scheme.

1. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

The Government of Japan will provide the services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II. The provision of Article IX of the Agreement will be applied to the above-mentioned experts.

2. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

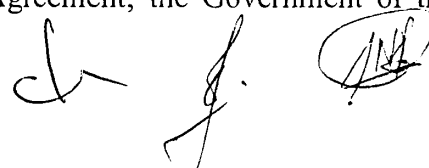
The Government of Japan will provide such machinery, equipment and other materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Equipment") necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in Annex III. The provision of Article VIII-1 of the Agreement will be applied to the Equipment.

3. TRAINING OF ECUADORIAN PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

The Government of Japan will receive the Ecuadorian personnel connected with the Project for technical training in Japan.

III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

1. The Government of the Republic of Ecuador will take necessary measures to ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project will be sustained during and after the period of Japanese technical cooperation, through full and active involvement in the Project by all related authorities, beneficiary groups and institutions.
2. In accordance with the provision of Article IV of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador will ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Ecuadorian nationals as a result of the Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the economic and social development of the Republic of Ecuador.
3. In accordance with the provisions of Article V and VI of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador will grant in the Republic of Ecuador privileges, exemptions and benefits to the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above and their families.
4. In accordance with the provision of Article VIII of the Agreement, the Government of the



Republic of Ecuador will take measures necessary to receive and use the Equipment provided through JICA under II-2 above and equipment, machinery and materials carried in by the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above.

5. The Government of the Republic of Ecuador will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Ecuadorian personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project.

6. In accordance with the provision of Article V-(b) of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador will provide the services of the Ecuadorian counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as listed in Annex IV.

7. In accordance with the provision of Article V-(a) of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador will provide the land, buildings and facilities as listed Annex V.

8. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Ecuador, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador will take necessary measures to supply or replace at its own expense machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the Equipment provided through JICA under II-2 above.

9. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Ecuador, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador will take necessary measures to meet the running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. The Director of the Galapagos National Park (hereafter referred to as "GNP"), as the Project Director, will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project.

2. The Director of GNP will assign among its Technical staff as the Project Manager who will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.

3. The Japanese Chief Advisor will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

4. The Japanese experts will give necessary technical guidance and advice to the Ecuadorian counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

5. For the effective and successful implementation of technical cooperation for the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee will be established whose functions and composition are described in Annex VI.

V. JOINT EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Project will be conducted jointly by the two Governments through JICA and the Ecuadorian authorities concerned, at the middle and during the last six months of the cooperation

term in order to examine the level of achievement.

VI. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

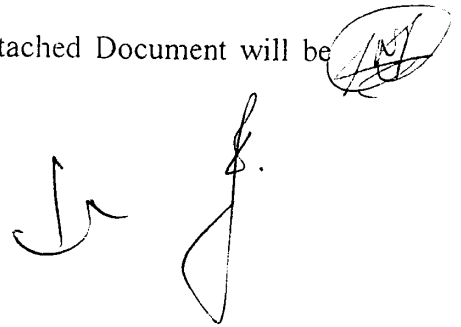
In accordance with the provision of Article VII of the Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador undertakes to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in technical cooperation for the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in the Republic of Ecuador except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

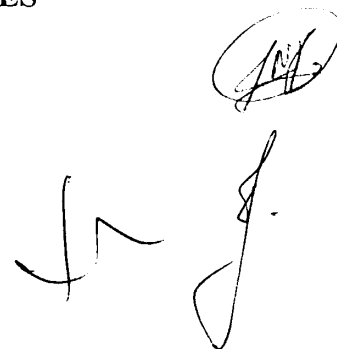
There will be mutual consultation between the two Governments on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

VIII. TERM OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be five (5) years from January 20, 2004.

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- ANNEX I MASTER PLAN
- ANNEX II LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
- ANNEX III LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
- ANNEX IV LIST OF ECUADORIAN COUNTERPART AND
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
- ANNEX V LIST OF LAND, BULIDINGS AND FACILITIES
- ANNEX VI JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

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ANNEX I. MASTER PLAN

1. Super Goal

Ecosystem in the Galapagos Marine Reserves is conserved.

2. Overall Goal

Collaboration system for the conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserves is established.

3. Project Purpose

Activities for the conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserves with the participation of local residents are promoted.

4. Output of the Project

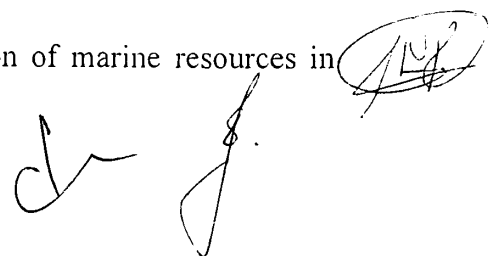
1. Information networks of marine environmental conservation are established in the communities.
2. Environmental understanding is promoted to the people concerned with the Project.
3. Basic data on investigating and monitoring of marine life and ocean environment is accumulated.
4. Pollution to the Galapagos Marine Reserves caused by activities of local residents is reduced.
5. The residents' life is supported for improvement and stabilization.

Activities

- 1.1 To establish information networks of community information
- 1.2 To develop the feed-back information system

- 2.1 To support Environmental Education for the local residents
- 2.2 To support Environmental Education for the teachers
- 2.3 To support Environmental Education for tourism industry

- 3.1 To establish a system to arrange the existing information of marine resources in order

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3.2 To investigate marine life

3.3 To conduct environmental survey in the sea

4.1 To reduce pollution caused by activities of the local residents

4.2 To promote appropriate marine ecotourism

5.1 To investigate on multilateral income resources of the residents

5.2 To support the residents to conduct marine and marine life survey for the residents

When the Master Plan should be modified due to changing conditions of the Project, both Governments will agree to and confirm the modification by exchanging Minutes of Meeting.



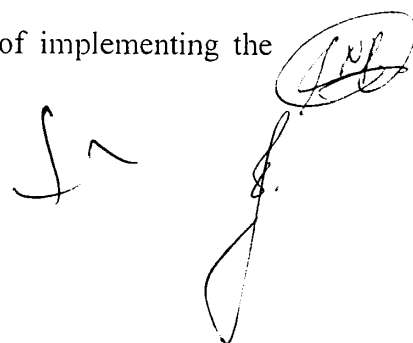
ANNEX II. LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

1. Long-term experts:

- (1) Chief Advisor/ Marine Reserve Administration
- (2) Coordinator
- (3) Experts in the following fields:
 - a. Marine Ecosystem Monitoring
 - b. Environmental Education/Community Activity

2. Short-term expert(s)

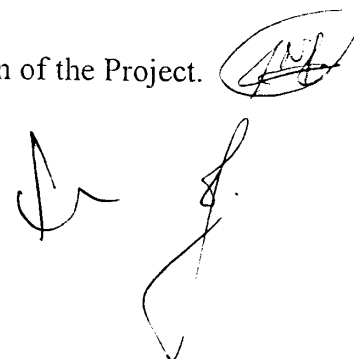
Experts will be dispatched when necessity arises in the course of implementing the Project.

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ANNEX III. LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

The following equipment necessary for the implementation of the Project will be provided by the Government of Japan within the budgetary limitations.

1. Equipment for investigation activities.
2. Equipment for training activities.
3. Audiovisual equipment.
4. Communications equipment.
5. Other equipment and materials necessary for the implementation of the Project.

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ANNEX IV. LIST OF ECUADORIAN COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

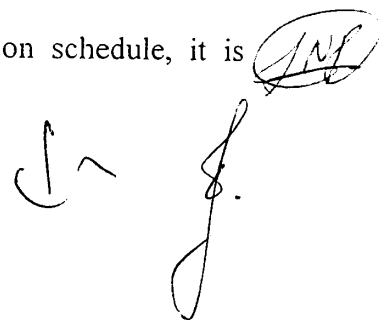
1. Project Director: Director of the GNP
2. Project Manager: To be assigned by the Director of the GNP among its Technical staff
3. Counterpart personnel in the following fields:
 - (1) Marine Reserve Administration
 - (2) Marine Ecosystem Monitoring
 - (3) Environmental Education / Community Activity
 - (4) Other related fields in accordance with the fields of short-term experts
4. Administrative and support personnel
 - (1) Administrative personnel
 - (2) Secretaries
 - (3) Drivers
 - (4) Other necessary support personnel



ANNEX V. LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1. Land, building and facilities necessary for the implementation of the Project
2. Rooms and space necessary for the installation and storage of the Equipment provided
3. Office space and necessary facilities for the Chief Advisor, Coordinator, and other Japanese experts
4. Electricity and communication facilities
5. Other facilities mutually agreed upon, if necessary

If Ecuadorian side fails to prepare above-mentioned preparation on schedule, it is possible to delay the start of the Project.

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ANNEX VI. JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

1. Function

The Joint Coordinating Committee will be held at least once a year in the Galapagos Islands and whenever necessity arises. Its functions are as follows:

- 1) Review the ongoing progress of activities of the Project;
- 2) Review the annual work plan for the Project;
- 3) Review and exchange views on major issues from, or in connection with the technical cooperation;
- 4) Examine local budget-draft necessary for the Project;
- 5) Staffing of the Project; and
- 6) Other related matters.

2. Composition

The Joint Coordinating Committee will be set up and consist of:

1) Chairperson: Director of the Project

2) Committee members:

ECUADORIAN SIDE

a. Project Director

b. Project Manager

c. Members of the Technical Council of GNP

d. Members of the Participatory Managing Committee (JMP)

e. Counterparts to the Japanese experts

f. National Institute for Galapagos (INGALA)

g. Galapagos Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Environment (UCIGAL)

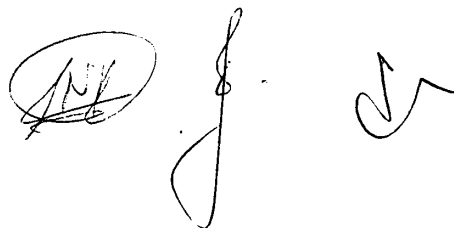
h. Other personnel concerned with the Project decided by the Ecuadorian side, if necessary

JAPANESE SIDE

a. Chief Advisor

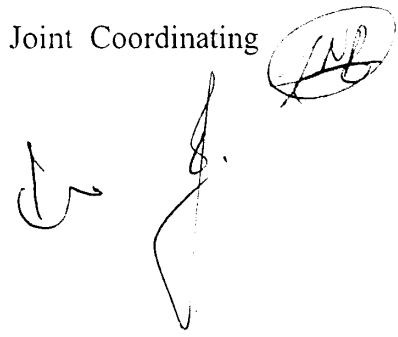
b. Coordinator

c. Japanese Experts assigned to the Project



d. Other personnel to be dispatched by JICA, if necessary

Note: Official(s) of Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Ecuador and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Ecuador may attend the Joint Coordinating Committee as observer(s).

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**REGISTRO DE DISCUSIONES ENTRE
EL EQUIPO JAPONES PARA EL DISEÑO DEL PROYECTO Y
LAS AUTORIDADES CONCERNIENTES DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR
SOBRE LA COOPERACION TECNICA DEL PROYECTO PARA LA
CONSERVACION DE LA RESERVA MARINA DE GALAPAGOS**


El Equipo para el Diseño del Proyecto (en adelante referido como “el Equipo”) organizado por la Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón (en adelante referida como “la JICA”) y encabezado por el Sr. Kimiaki YAMAGUCHI, visitó la República del Ecuador del 5 al 20 de agosto de 2003, con el propósito de definir los detalles del programa de cooperación técnica concerniente al Proyecto para la Conservación de la Reserva Marina de Galápagos (en adelante referido como “el Proyecto”) en la República del Ecuador.

Durante su estancia en la República del Ecuador, el Equipo intercambió puntos de vista y sostuvo una serie de discusiones con las autoridades ecuatorianas concernientes en relación con las medidas deseables que se tomarían por los gobiernos de los dos países para una implementación exitosa del Proyecto arriba mencionado.

Como resultado de las discusiones, y de acuerdo con las disposiciones establecidas en el Acuerdo de Cooperación Técnica entre el Gobierno de Japón y el Gobierno de la República del Ecuador, firmado en Quito el 25 de junio de 1992 (en adelante referido como “el Acuerdo”), el Equipo y las autoridades ecuatorianas concernientes acordaron recomendar a sus Gobiernos los asuntos referidos en el documento adjunto.

Este documento es elaborado en inglés y en español. En el caso de una divergencia de interpretación, la versión en inglés prevalecerá.

Quito, agosto 19, 2003



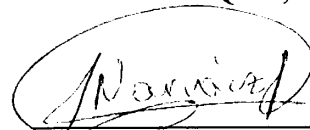
Ing. Kimiaki Yamaguchi

Líder

Equipo para el Diseño del Proyecto

Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón

Japón




Ing. César Narváez Rivera

Ministro

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

República del Ecuador



Dr. Rodrigo Riofrío Machuca

Director Ejecutivo

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Cooperación Internacional

República del Ecuador

DOCUMENTO ADJUNTO

I. COOPERACION ENTRE LOS DOS GOBIERNOS

1. El gobierno de la República del Ecuador implementará el Proyecto para la Conservación de la Reserva Marina de Galápagos (en adelante referido como “el Proyecto”) en cooperación con el gobierno de Japón.
2. El Proyecto se implementará de acuerdo con el Plan Maestro, que se presenta en el Anexo 1.

II. MEDIDAS QUE SE TOMARAN POR EL GOBIERNO DE JAPON

De acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos vigentes en Japón y con las disposiciones establecidas en el artículo III del Acuerdo, el gobierno de Japón, tomará, por su cuenta, las siguientes medidas a través de la JICA, siguiendo los procedimientos normales de su esquema de cooperación técnica.

1. ENVIO DE EXPERTOS JAPONESES

El gobierno de Japón proveerá el servicio de los expertos japoneses enlistados en el Anexo II. Se les aplicará la disposición establecida por el artículo IX del Acuerdo a los expertos arriba mencionados.

2. PROVISION DE MAQUINARIA Y EQUIPO

El gobierno de Japón proveerá maquinaria, equipo y otros materiales (en adelante referidos como “el equipo”) necesarios para la implementación del Proyecto, que se enlistan en el Anexo III. Al equipo se le aplicará la disposición del Artículo III-1 del Acuerdo.

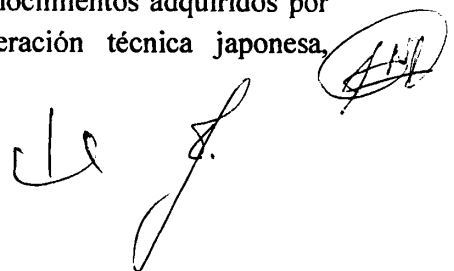
3. CAPACITACION DEL PERSONAL ECUATORIANO EN JAPON

El gobierno de Japón recibirá al personal ecuatoriano relacionado con el Proyecto para su capacitación técnica en Japón.

III. MEDIDAS QUE SE TOMARAN POR EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

1. El gobierno de la República del Ecuador tomará las medidas necesarias para asegurar que se sostenga una operación autónoma del Proyecto durante y después del período de cooperación técnica japonesa, por medio del involucramiento completo y activo en el Proyecto de todas las autoridades relacionadas con el mismo, y de los grupos e instituciones beneficiarios.

2. De acuerdo con la disposición del artículo IV del Acuerdo, el gobierno de la República del Ecuador asegurará que las tecnologías y los conocimientos adquiridos por los nacionales ecuatorianos, como resultado de la cooperación técnica japonesa,



contribuyan al desarrollo económico y social de la República del Ecuador.

3. De acuerdo con las disposiciones de los artículos V y VI del Acuerdo, el gobierno de la República de Ecuador otorgará, en la República del Ecuador, privilegios, exenciones y beneficios a los expertos japoneses, referidos en el II-1 anterior y a sus familias.

4. De acuerdo con la disposición del artículo VIII del Acuerdo, el gobierno de la República del Ecuador tomará las medidas necesarias para recibir y utilizar el equipo proveído a través de la JICA, referido en el II-2 anterior, y equipos, maquinarias y otros materiales traídos por los expertos japoneses mencionados en el II-1 anterior.

5. El gobierno de la República del Ecuador tomará las medidas necesarias para asegurar que los conocimientos y experiencias adquiridos por el personal ecuatoriano en la capacitación técnica en Japón serán utilizados efectivamente para la implementación del Proyecto.

6. De acuerdo con la disposición del artículo V-(b) del Acuerdo, el gobierno de la República del Ecuador proveerá servicios del personal ecuatoriano de contraparte y del personal administrativo enlistados en el Anexo IV.

7. De acuerdo con la disposición del artículo V-(a) del Acuerdo, el gobierno de la República del Ecuador proveerá el terreno, los edificios y las instalaciones enlistados en el Anexo V.

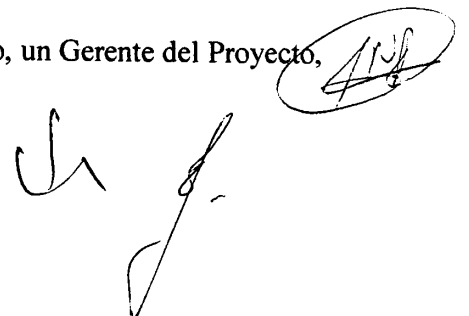
8. De acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos vigentes en la República del Ecuador, el gobierno de la República de Ecuador tomará las medidas necesarias para suministrar o reemplazar, por su cuenta, maquinarias, equipo, instrumentos, vehículos, herramientas, partes refaccionarias y otros materiales necesarios para la implementación del Proyecto, excepto los equipos proveídos a través de la JICA, referidos en el II-2 anterior.

9. De acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos vigentes en la República del Ecuador, el gobierno de la República del Ecuador tomará las medidas necesarias para cubrir los gastos corrientes necesarios para la implementación del Proyecto.

IV. ADMINISTRACION DEL PROYECTO

1. El Director del Parque Nacional Galápagos (en adelante referido como "PNG"), como Director del Proyecto, tendrá la responsabilidad integral de la administración e implementación del Proyecto.

2. El Director del PNG designará, entre su personal técnico, un Gerente del Proyecto,



quien será el responsable de los aspectos gerenciales y técnicos del Proyecto.

3. El Asesor Japonés en Jefe dará recomendaciones y consejos necesarios al Director y al Gerente del Proyecto sobre cualquier asunto relacionado con la implementación del Proyecto.

4. Los expertos japoneses darán asesorías y consejos técnicos necesarios al personal ecuatoriano de contraparte sobre los asuntos técnicos relacionados con la implementación del Proyecto.

5. Para una implementación eficiente y exitosa de la cooperación técnica del Proyecto, se establecerá un Comité Conjunto de Coordinación, cuyas funciones y cuya composición se describen en el Anexo VI.

V. EVALUACION CONJUNTA

La evaluación del Proyecto se llevará a cabo conjuntamente por los dos gobiernos a través de la JICA y de las autoridades ecuatorianas concernientes, a la mitad y durante los últimos seis meses del período de cooperación, para examinar el nivel de su alcance.

VI. RECLAMOS CONTRA EXPERTOS JAPONESES

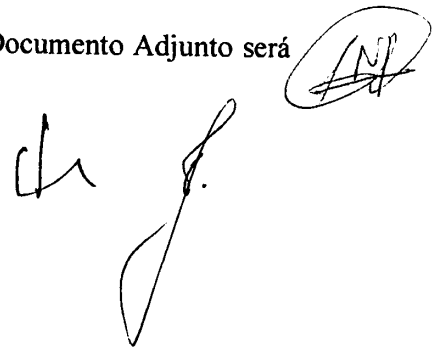
De acuerdo con la disposición del artículo VII del Acuerdo, el gobierno de la República del Ecuador se hará responsable de los reclamos, si hubiera alguno, contra los expertos japoneses dedicados a la cooperación técnica del Proyecto, suscitados como resultado de, en el curso de, o de alguna otra forma relacionados con la ejecución de sus funciones oficiales en la República del Ecuador, excepto en los casos de reclamos ocasionados por una conducta dolosa o una notoria negligencia de parte de los expertos japoneses.

VII. CONSULTA MUTUA

Habrá consultas mutuas entre los dos gobiernos sobre cualquier asunto importante suscitado en relación con este Documento Adjunto.

VIII. PERIODO DE COOPERACION

La duración de la cooperación técnica para el Proyecto bajo este Documento Adjunto será de cinco (5) años a partir de enero 20, 2004.

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ANEXO I	PLAN MAESTRO
ANEXO II	LISTA DE EXPERTOS JAPONESES
ANEXO III	LISTA DE MAQUINARIA Y EQUIPO
ANEXO IV	LISTA DEL PERSONAL ECUATORIANO DE CONTRAPARTE Y DEL PERSONAL ADMINISTRATIVO
ANEXO V	LISTA DE TERRENO, EDIFICIOS E INSTALACIONES
ANEXO VI	COMITE CONJUNTO DE COORDINACION



ANEXO 1 PLAN MAESTRO

1. Supermeta

Se conserva el ecosistema en la Reserva Marina de Galápagos.

2. Objetivo superior

Se establece el sistema de colaboración para la conservación de la Reserva Marina de Galápagos.

3. Objetivo del Proyecto

Se promueven las actividades de conservación de la Reserva Marina de Galápagos con la participación de los habitantes locales.

4. Resultados del Proyecto

1. Se establecen, en las comunidades, las redes de información sobre la conservación ambiental marina.

2. Se promueve la comprensión ambiental de la gente relacionada con el Proyecto.

3. Se acumulan datos básicos de investigación y de monitoreo de la vida marina y del medio ambiente oceánico.

4. Se reduce la contaminación de la Reserva Marina de Galápagos causada por las actividades de los habitantes locales.

5. Se apoya el mejoramiento y la estabilización de la vida de los habitantes.

Actividades:

1.1 Establecer redes de información comunitaria.

1.2 Desarrollar el sistema informativo de retroalimentación.

2.1 Apoyar la educación ambiental de los habitantes locales.

2.2 Apoyar la educación ambiental de los maestros.

2.3 Apoyar la educación ambiental de la industria turística.

3.1 Establecer un sistema para poner en orden la información existente sobre recursos marinos.

3.2 Investigar la vida marina.

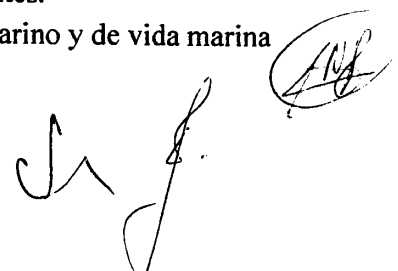
3.3 Llevar a cabo estudios ambientales en el mar.

4.1 Reducir la contaminación causada por las actividades de los habitantes locales.

4.2 Promover un ecoturismo marino apropiado.

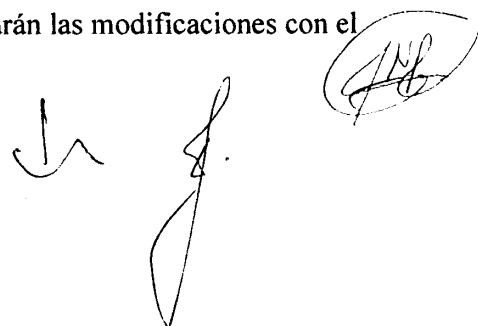
5.1 Estudiar los recursos multilaterales de ingreso de los habitantes.

5.2 Apoyar a los habitantes para que lleven a cabo un estudio marino y de vida marina



para ellos mismos.

Cuando se deba modificar el Plan Maestro debido al cambio de las condiciones del Proyecto, los dos gobiernos se pondrán de acuerdo y confirmarán las modificaciones con el intercambio de una Minuta de Reunión.

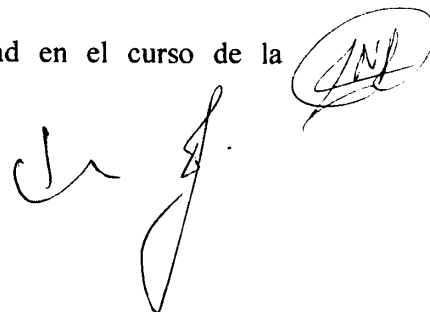
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ANEXO II LISTA DE EXPERTOS JAPONESES

1. Expertos de largo plazo
 - (1) Asesor en Jefe / Administración de reservas marinas
 - (2) Coordinador
 - (3) Expertos en las siguientes áreas:
 - a. Monitoreo de ecosistema marino
 - b. Educación ambiental/ actividades comunitarias

2. Experto(s) de corto plazo:

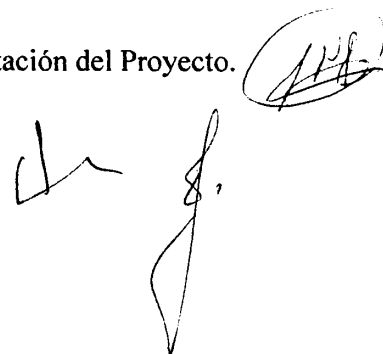
Estos expertos serán enviados cuando se presente la necesidad en el curso de la implementación del Proyecto.

Handwritten signatures and initials in black ink. There are three distinct marks: a cursive signature on the left, a vertical signature in the middle, and a circled set of initials on the right.

ANEXO III. LISTA DE MAQUINARIA Y EQUIPO

Los siguientes equipos necesarios para la implementación del Proyecto serán proveídos por el gobierno de Japón, dentro de sus limitaciones presupuestarias:

1. Equipo para las actividades de investigación.
2. Equipo para las actividades de capacitación.
3. Equipo audiovisual.
4. Equipo de comunicación.
5. Otros equipos y materiales necesarios para la implementación del Proyecto.

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ANEXO IV. LISTA DEL PERSONAL ECUATORIANO DE CONTRAPARTE Y DEL PERSONAL ADMINISTRATIVO

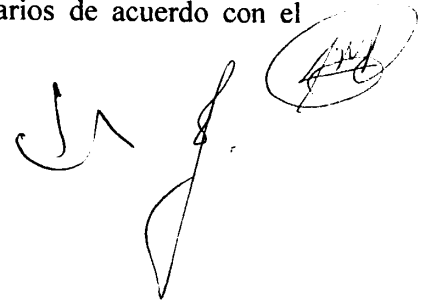
1. Director del Proyecto: Director del PNG .
2. Gerente del Proyecto: será designado por el Director del PNG entre su personal técnico.
3. Personal de contraparte en las siguientes áreas:
 - (1) Administración de reservas marinas.
 - (2) Monitoreo del ecosistema marino.
 - (3) Educación ambiental / actividades comunitarias.
 - (4) Otras áreas relacionadas con el Proyecto, según las áreas de especialización de los expertos de corto plazo.
4. Personal administrativo y de apoyo:
 - (1) Personal administrativo.
 - (2) Secretarias.
 - (3) Choferes.
 - (4) Otro personal de apoyo necesario.

The image shows three handwritten signatures or initials in black ink. One is a stylized signature, another is a circled set of initials, and the third is a more complex signature.

ANEXO V LISTA DE TERRENO, EDIFICIOS E INSTALACIONES

1. Terreno, edificios e instalaciones necesarios para la implementación del Proyecto.
2. Cuartos y espacio necesarios para la instalación y el almacenamiento del Equipo proveído.
3. Espacio de oficina e instalaciones necesarios para el Asesor en Jefe, el Coordinador y otros expertos japoneses.
4. Electricidad e instalaciones de comunicación.
5. Otras instalaciones acordadas entre los dos lados, si se requieren.

Si el lado ecuatoriano no logra realizar los preparativos necesarios de acuerdo con el cronograma, es posible que se retrase el inicio del Proyecto.

Handwritten signature and initials in black ink. The signature is a stylized 'J' followed by a vertical line and a loop. To the right, there are initials 'JH' circled in a hand-drawn circle.

ANEXO VI. COMITE CONJUNTO DE COORDINACION

1. Función

El Comité Conjunto de Coordinación se reunirá por lo menos una vez al año, en las Islas Galápagos, y en cualquier momento al suscitarse la necesidad. Sus funciones son las siguientes:

- 1) Revisar el avance de las actividades que se realizan por el Proyecto.
- 2) Revisar el plan anual de trabajo del Proyecto.
- 3) Revisar los asuntos importantes de, o en relación con, la cooperación técnica, e intercambiar puntos de vista sobre estos temas.
- 4) Examinar el proyecto de presupuesto local que requiere el Proyecto.
- 5) Asignar los recursos humanos necesarios para el Proyecto, y
- 6) Otros asuntos relevantes.

2. Composición

El Comité Conjunto de Coordinación estará compuesto de:

- 1) Presidente: Director del Proyecto
- 2) Miembros del Comité:

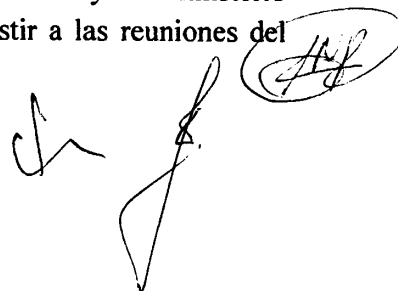
Lado ecuatoriano:

- a. Director del Proyecto
- b. Gerente del Proyecto
- c. Miembros del Consejo Técnico del GNP
- d. Miembros del Junta de Manejo Participativo (JMP)
- e. Personal de contraparte de los expertos japoneses
- f. Instituto Nacional Galápagos (INGALA)
- g. Unidad de Coordinación de Galápagos del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (UCIGAL)
- h. Otro personal relacionado con el Proyecto, definido por el lado ecuatoriano, si se considera necesario.

Lado Japonés:

- a. Asesor en Jefe
- b. Coordinador
- c. Expertos japoneses asignados al Proyecto
- d. Otro personal enviado por la JICA, si se considera necesario.

Nota: Oficial(es) de la Embajada de Japón en la República del Ecuador y del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República del Ecuador podrán asistir a las reuniones del Comité Conjunto de Coordinación como observador(es).

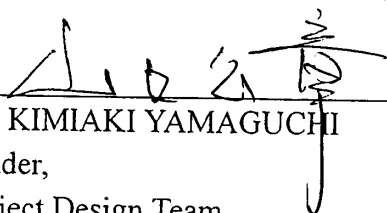
Handwritten signatures and initials. On the right, there is a circled signature that appears to be 'AJ'. Below it, there are several other handwritten marks and signatures, including a large, stylized signature that looks like 'JICA' or similar.

**MINUTES OF MEETINGS
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR
ON THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR THE PROJECT ON CONSERVATION OF THE
GALAPAGOS MARINE RESERVE**

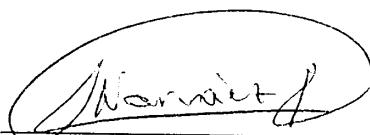
In connection with the Project on Conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve in the Galapagos Islands of the Republic of Ecuador (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), the Japanese Project Design Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), dispatched by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") had a series of meetings and exchanged views and opinions with the Ecuadorian authorities concerned on the Project implementation.

As a result of the meetings, the both sides reached common understandings concerning the matters referred in the Project Document attached hereto for the implementation of the Project. The main items that were considered by both sides are described in the Attachment.

Quito, August 19, 2003



Mr. KIMIYUKI YAMAGUCHI
Leader,
Project Design Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency
JAPAN



Mr. CESAR NARVAEZ RIVERA
Minister
The Ministry of the Environment
The Republic of Ecuador



per

Dr. RODRIGO RIOFRIO MACHUCA
Director
Ecuadorian Institute for International Cooperation
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Republic of Ecuador

ATTACHMENT

1. The Japanese Project Design Team and The Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador agreed on the establishment of information networks in the communities which will be limited within the Project purpose.
2. The Japanese Project Design Team and The Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador agreed to the importance of constructing a facility (for training and Environmental Education, etc.) in relation to the implementation of the Project.
3. This Project is aiming the conservation and sustainable use of the Galapagos Marine Reserve. There are some relevant stakeholders for the effective implementation of the Project which are not mentioned in Record of Discussions. For effective implementation of the Project, the Ecuadorian side will take responsibilities to fulfill the needs of the Project purpose.



3.4 プロジェクト・ドキュメント

PROJECT DOCUMENT

THE PROJECT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE GALAPAGOS MARINE RESERVE IN THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

August 2003

GALAPAGOS NATIONAL PARK DIRECTION (GNPD)

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Request

The Galapagos Islands is a large and complex archipelago, lying 800 to 1100 km. west of Ecuador, straddling the equator and extending over 3 degrees East-West and 3 degrees North-South. An exceptionally high percentage of the flora and fauna are endemic, and inter-island variation is also very high with the various islands harboring genetically distinct populations, races and species, reflecting different stages of genetic diversification/ radiation. Various types of immigration over last forty years have seen the population of the islands rise and the increase of population may cause threats on conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve (GMR).

While terrestrial research and mitigation measures are being applied to the terrestrial park, the same is not the case for the marine reserve. The problems are compounded by extremely limited opportunities for resource exploiters to diversify into alternative jobs, a poorly informed and poorly trained workforce due to physical isolation of the islands and lack of trust between government and a public education system that has failed to instill conservation values and importance of sustainable use of the islands precious resources of both land and the marine areas.

A lack of understanding of how marine resources are affected by natural and anthropogenic factors has resulted in inadequate management measures being taken to establish the GMR on a sustainable basis. Under such conditions, the sustainability of the GMR is being compromised. All these occur despite the fact that the government of Ecuador has implemented *the Special Regime Law for the Conservation and Development of Galapagos Province* (SLG) (Ley de Regimen Especial para las Islas Galapagos) that embraces precautionary principles and places the highest emphasis on maintaining biodiversity in the region.

Taking such issues into consideration, the Government of Ecuador requested to the Government of Japan technical cooperation aiming at conservation, sustainable use of marine resources, Environmental Education and participatory management of communities.

1.2 Previous actions taken by Japan

(1) Mission for Background Survey on Preservation of Ecosystem in the Galapagos Islands (February 2001)

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a team of specialists

to explore the possibilities of the background to the requests, 'effective management for the coast and the sea' and 'enhancement of ability to deal with emergencies', for international cooperation in conserving the ecosystem of the Galapagos Islands, after the Jessica oil spill, in January, 2001.

(2) Dispatch of three short term Experts (Ecological Monitoring in Marine Areas, Ecological Monitoring in Terrestrial Areas, Conservation Planning) (April 2001)

JICA dispatched a mission consisted of three Japanese specialists to the Galapagos Islands for the purpose of inquiring into the plant ecology, the coastal environmental ecology and the natural conservation management from April 1st to 21st 2001.

(3) First Preparatory Study (July 2001)

The Japanese First Preparatory Study Team, organized by JICA, implemented field survey, conducted a joint Project Cycle Management (PCM) workshop and prepared a basic plan of cooperation in the Galapagos Islands, from July 14th to August 7th, 2001.

(4) Second Preparatory Study (March 2002)

The Japanese Second Preparatory Study Team, organized by JICA visited the Galapagos Islands from March 3rd to March 15th, 2002, for the purpose of working out the details of the technical cooperation program concerning the Program for conservation of ecosystem of the Galapagos Islands.

The Mission conducted workshops, field surveys, and exchanged views with the representatives of various Ecuadorian Institutions during its stay.

(5) Third Preparatory Study (November 2002)

The Japanese Third Preparatory Study Team, organized by JICA, was dispatched for the purpose of examining the technical cooperation project focusing on the conservation of the GMR with the participation of local residents from November 16th to November 29th, 2002.

1.3 Project Outline

Conservation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve Project proposes that sustainability of the GMR can be achieved by reducing all kinds of human pressures placed on the Reserve through 'establishment of information networks of communities, 'activities of Environmental Education', 'investigation and monitoring of marine life and ocean environment', 'reducing pollution from local communities' and 'improvement and stabilization of the resident's life'. Further, the project proposes that the solution must be an integrated approach and one that places emphasis on community participation with components that addresses immediate and medium term problems, but also

creates the foundations for long term solutions. The beneficiaries of this project are the people and the communities of the Galapagos Islands.

The following are five components of the project:

1. Information networks of marine environmental conservation are established in the communities.
2. Environmental understanding is promoted to the people concerned in the project.
3. Basic data on investigation and monitoring of marine life and ocean environment is accumulated.
4. Pollution to the GMR caused by activities of local residents and tourists is reduced.
5. Improvement and stabilization of the residents' life are supported.

Chapter 2 Project Background

2.1 Socio-Economic Context

Ecuador is a country of 12.87 million inhabitants located on the equator in South America. The economy generated an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) of \$13.6 billion in 2000 and provides formal sector jobs for about 2.9 million people.

During the 1990s, Ecuador made some market-oriented structural reforms, but incomplete implementation failed to create sustainable growth. Falling oil prices, the El Nino weather phenomenon and the international financial crisis further exacerbated Ecuador's economic woes in the 1990s.

The Government has made some efforts to privatize the public sectors, to reform and streamline Ecuador's outdated tax system. The dysfunctional judicial, public pension and education systems remain in desperate need of reform. In 1999, Ecuador has adopted the US Dollar as its official currency. The Government signed an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a one-year stand-by agreement in April 2000 and concluded negotiations with the Paris Club of official creditors for a one-year rescheduling of \$880 million in debt and arrears in September.

As a result, the country's economic outlook has stabilized. After falling 7.3% in 1999, GDP grew 2.3% in 2000. Ecuador's inflation rate fell sharply in 2001, to 37%, from 96% in 2000. For 2002, inflation is forecast to fall below 10%. Unemployment remains relatively high (11% in 2001), but for 2002 it is expected to decline (to 9.5%). However, serious economic problems remain. Poverty has more than doubled in the last five years. According to The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 70% of the

population lived in poverty in 2000, up from 32% in 1995.

Ecuador is the world's largest exporter of bananas (\$821 million). The country is also a major exporter of shrimp (\$285 million). Exports of non-traditional products such as roses (\$194 million) and tuna (\$72 million) have grown in recent years. Ecuador's farmers also produce a variety of domestic consumption crops. Ecuador's protected industrial sector is largely oriented the production for the domestic market. The services sector provides some modern infrastructure. Tourism plays an increasingly important role in the Ecuadorian economy and is now the third-largest source of foreign exchange (after petroleum and repatriated capital from emigrants). Tourism to Ecuador in the year 2000 increased 27%, with 637,000 visitors spending more than \$400 million.

2.2 Description of the sector / sub-sector

The Government of Ecuador has provided protection to the Galapagos Islands through the establishment of Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS), which is called the Direction of Galapagos National Park (DGNP) at present. The Park, which was created in 1959, covers 97% of the archipelagos landmass and is girdled by the GMR, which has recently been expected to cover an area of 130,000 km².

The National Environmental Plan (1995) tagged the Galapagos Province as one of five priority ecosystems in the country of outstanding biodiversity. In April 1998, an unprecedented policy framework was established for the Galapagos with the creation of *the Special Regime Law for the Conservation and Development of Galapagos Province* (SLG). This Law uses special provisions of the Ecuadorian Constitution, allowing specific policies to be established, and thereby contributing towards the conservation of the Galapagos. Among its main provision, this Law states that the protection and conservation of the terrestrial and marine ecosystems of the Galapagos Province is a State responsibility, as well as the control of the human settlements and its interrelation with the environment.

A sign of the Government of Ecuador's strong commitment to protecting the Galapagos Islands as a global heritage has resulted in as an international recognition and acclaim.

2.3 Strategy of the Ecuadorian Government; Special strategy for Galapagos

The conservation of the Galapagos Islands is of the foremost importance for the Ecuadorian Government. Due to its unique fauna and flora and educational and

scientific history, the Galapagos National Park was established in July 4th, 1959; declared by Patrimony of Mankind (the World Heritage) of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1978 and included in the list of Biosphere Reserve in 1983. Due to the importance of the conservation of marine area around the Galapagos Islands, the GMR was added as the World Heritage site of UNESCO.

According to the SLG, the Galapagos National Park and the GMR are part of the National Patrimony of Protected Areas. The Marine Reserve of the Galapagos Province is under the specific regulations of the Marine Reserve category, namely, one of multiple use and comprehensive management. The Marine Reserve encompasses the whole marine area within the 40 miles measured from the straight base lines of the Galapagos Archipelago and its interior waters. An Inter-institutional authority, headed by the Minister of the Environment, was created for the establishment of policies and principles for the conservation of the Marine Reserve. Furthermore, a Marine Area of Special Protection of 60 miles was created for monitoring the transportation of hazardous wastes of high risk for human health and environment of the Galapagos Islands.

Galapagos Strategic Plan

In 2001, The Ministry of Environment prepared a 2010 strategic plan for the conservation and sustainable development of the Galapagos. The strategy is based on the following and applying the principles contained within the SLG and the Management Plan for the GMR. The action strategies for 2010 are as follows;

- To stabilize the increase in population growth
 - Strict control of immigration, residence and employment
 - Strengthening of the capacity for migration control
 - Encouragement of emigration measures
 - Establishment of a program for improving the human resource capability
- Integrated management of the terrestrial eco-region
 - Zone Mapping of the terrestrial region
 - Restoration and protection of habitats
 - Promotion of interconnectivity through terrestrial and marine ecological areas
- To rationalize the use of natural resources in the GMR to limit possible impacts on marine ecosystems and to prevent possible conflicts between economic activities (fisheries and tourism)
- To establish a system for maritime security, rapid emergency response and to enforce the rules and regulations related to illegal activities

- To support the education of the resources users of the GMR
- To support activities of scientific investigation and monitoring and management of artisanal fisheries and marine tourism

2.4 Prior and ongoing assistance

In the field of assistance to support the conservation and protection of the Protected Areas of Galapagos Marine Reserve, the following assistance programs (> USD 500,000) have been carried out:

Table 1. Ongoing assistance to the sector (2001-2003)

Name of project	Period		Budget	DONOR
	From	To		
Park entrance fees	Continuous		45% of total Park operations	
Control and eradication of Invasive Species in Galapagos Archipelago (Only the component of eradication of plants)	2001	2007	18,300,000	GEF
			942,000	GNP Parallel funding
			195,000	SESA Parallel funding
			2,666,000	CDRS Parallel funding
			3,702,000	IDB Parallel funding
			895,000	WWF
			2,992,000	UNF
			1,200,000	AECI
			1,011,000	USAID
			10,928,000	Private
			1,000,000	UNFPA
			1,000,000	UNDP
		43,331,000	TOTAL	
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (CDRS)	1992.		US\$100,000	USAID
International partnerships How to manage invasive species		ongoing	3,999,850	UNF/UNIP
			1,999,850	Grant

– methodologies and countermeasures (Equipment and Park Ranger training)			1,000,000	Challenge grant based on matching funds
Monitoring and protecting the GNP and GMR – Field programs (WildAid to cover development and administration costs)	Annual		1,000,000	WildAid Organization – Galapagos Forever \$50,000,000 endowment
Conservation of wetlands in Isabella – Galapagos (Phase 1)	1999	2001	200,000	USAID
Sustainable Ecotourism Plan (phase 2)	2001	2004	900,000	USAID
Galapagos Oil spill –Conservation and monitoring	2001	2003	1,375,000	GEF – Parallel financing with USAID, UNDP, Netherlands, PRC, Israel
Monitoring system for Galapagos (Fundacion Natura)	1998	2000	1,590,550 941,350	GEF – Co-financed with FN and WWF
Renewable energy for electricity generation	2002	ongoing	24,000,000	GEF
Marine Reserve Management DGNP	2001	2005	13,000,000	IDB
Community Based tourism development			426,680	IDB
Oil clean up	2001	2001	100,000	CIDA
Biodiversity conservation	2000	2004	556,090,122	AECI
DAPG, Municipal strengthening, technical assistance and JMP	2001	2002	150,000	IDB
BIOMAR Funding				
Monitoring the Galapagos Islands	Pipeline		\$ 1.42 million	WB - GEF

Chapter 3 Development Problems and Present Conditions

3.1 Institutional context

3.1.1 Organizations related to the Galapagos Islands

The Ministry of the Environment was created in 1996 and is charged with defining environmental policies and coordinating their implementation. It establishes the basic guidelines for conservation and sustainable development in the islands. The DGNP is the executive branch of the Ministry of the Environment in the islands, and is responsible for the management of protected areas including the control of natural resource exploitation and invasive species control within their boundaries.

The DGNP has established a long-standing partnership with the NGOs and the Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) to provide them with technical and scientific advice for conservation and invasive species control through its CDRS in Galapagos.

The SLG and Ecuador's Constitution creates a specific legal regime for the province presided by a local institution, The National Institute for Galapagos (INGALA). This institute is charged with the responsibility for regional planning, providing technical advice, and coordinating local institutions. Other public institutions are also responsible for supporting ecosystem conservation, for example, the three municipalities, and the provincial divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Health and Education.

National Institute of Galapagos – INGALA

The National Institute of Galapagos (INGALA) is constituted as the technical advisory body of the institutions of Galapagos that request in this respect. Furthermore, it is the planning and coordinating regional entity of the province of Galapagos.

INGALA analyzes information from the sectors involved in the formulation of the general policies and the rules for planning the conservation and the sustainable development of the inhabited zones of the province of Galapagos, which was approved by the council of INGALA as "Regional Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Galapagos" in October, 2002.

INGALA carries out research on environmental management and social issues, in coordination with scientific and academic entities, dependent bodies, sectional governments, civil organizations, among others.

The Direction of Galapagos National Park –DGNP-

The Direction of Galapagos National Park (previously known as the Galapagos National Park Service) is in charge of the administration and management of the Marine Reserve of the province of Galapagos. In this zone it will execute the jurisdiction and competency on the management of the national resources.

It coordinates activities with public and private institutions that execute activities in the Marine Reserve zone, in order to control, for scientific investigation, and to monitor. All of these are based on the dispositions of the Management Plan and on the subscribed multi-institutional agreements. The Fishing Resources Board and the National Army will assign inspectors and the personnel that are necessary for the execution of controlling activities of the Marine Reserve in the Province of Galapagos, according to the management plan.

Charles Darwin Research Foundation –CDRF-

Founded in 1959, under the auspices of UNESCO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (previously known as the World Conservation Union), the Charles Darwin Foundation is dedicated to the conservation of the Galapagos ecosystems. The foundation operates the Charles Darwin Research Station to conduct scientific research and Environmental Education about conservation and natural resource management in the Galapagos archipelago and its surrounding Marine Reserve.

Galapagos Chamber of Tourism –CAPTURGAL-

The Galapagos Chamber of Tourism (Camara Provincial de Turismo de Galapagos) is a non-profit organization founded in 1996 (ministerial agreement No.0013) and is dedicated to assist its almost 200 members on the four inhabited islands of the archipelago, to whom it provides services such as legal advice, technical assistance, arbitration, training or commercial references.

Participatory Management Board –JMP-

The Participatory Management Board (JMP: la Junta de Manejo Participativo) is the forum for participation of the users of GMR. Its goal is to create effective participation and responsibility on the part of the users with respect to the area's management. It is composed of representatives of the non-commercial fishing sector, the CAPTURGAL, the CDRS and the DGNP.

Inter-institutional Management Authority –AIM-

The Inter-institutional Management Authority, AIM, (La Autoridad Interinstitucional de Manejo) is a decision making organization about the management of the Marine Reserve. It is consisted of central Governmental Organizations including the Ministry of the Environment. AIM has a role to determine the conclusion that is brought up in JMP.

3.1.2 Outline of the DGNP

The DGNP aims at maintaining the islands' unique biodiversity and natural resources in the most natural state possible. The primary objective of its management is to protect the islands' ecosystems and biodiversity in order to secure the evolutionary processes, through fostering scientific research and the sustainable development of all human activities.

The DGNP pursues the development of the islands in conformity with the particular features and capabilities of their unique ecosystems. Various policies and procedures have been adopted and ratified in support of a selective and particular type of

development, compatible with the islands' unique conditions. For over three decades, the Government of Ecuador has shown its decision to preserve the archipelago's natural resources through concrete management actions.

All management actions affecting the DGNP are governed by guidelines contained in the General Management Plan and shall be taken based on relevant scientific and technical data. The General Management Plan is implemented through annual plans of actions and through more specific plans addressing different issues. Its overall objectives are as follows:

- To fully protect the islands' ecosystems and biodiversity in order to secure the ongoing continuation of evolutionary and ecological processes,
- To foster scientific research particularly in connection with finding solutions to management problems facing the DGNP,
- To encourage local residents and visitors to get involved in conservation processes,
- To promote the sustainable social and economic development of insular communities through educational tourism activities, thus avoiding the extractive use of resources.

Table 2. Personnel of the DGNP (2003)

Group	No. Personnel	%
Executive	5	1.8
Advisors	8	2.9
Support	53	19.1
Technical operators	211	76.2
TOTAL	277	100

3.2 Development Problems and Present Condition of the GMR

Through the First and Second Preparatory Studies, it is confirmed by both Japanese and Ecuadorian sides that "Activities of conservation for the Galapagos Marine Reserve with the participation of local residents is stagnated (core problem)" comparing to the terrestrial park. Problems and issues retrieved from the core problems are analyzed by means of participatory workshops and associated field survey during the abovementioned Studies.

3.2.1 Activities of conservation for the GMR with the participation of local residents is stagnated

- 1) Communities are not receiving timely and comprehensive information about the

environment.

The island isolation problem and lack of effective communication channels result that the communities are not given timely and comprehensible information on the results of surveys and management advice. In light of the conflicts and protests between fishers and management institutions in the past with the relation between awareness of the SLG, the lack of inclusion adds a sense of isolationism that will not being part of the participatory planning process for the management of the Marine Reserve.

For example, although fisheries cooperatives are represented at the JMP, there are no effective mechanisms to provide feedback on this information to the membership. Consequently, the members are poorly informed. Clearly the process of generating information, its timely dissemination to the members of fisheries cooperatives, presentation in a form which can be understood and has effective mechanisms to feedback to the JMP and AIM are critical to an effective participatory process.

2) The importance of Environmental Education is not recognized

The educational system has not contributed substantially to improve the quality of life of the population, nor to articulate teaching and training to appropriate employment and careers needed in the special situation of the islands (e.g. tourism industry), nor non-formal education for the families.

The poor quality of public educational system in Galapagos has been indicated for some time and the necessity of educational reform has been included in the SLG. The curriculum that is used in schools is basically designed for continental Ecuador. The primary and secondary schools are not equipped with sufficiently trained teachers, equipment, and educational resources which are needed to meet the needs of the rapidly growing student population.

Educational needs for small island communities need to be focused on the link between basic education, human activity and health of the surrounding environment. To meet these needs, Environmental Education curriculum is necessary to be formulated as soon as possible.

To meet the needs of the marine environmental knowledge, Environmental Education for local residents and tourism industry is needed as well.

3) The current state of the marine environment and marine life is not acknowledged by the residents

Local residents have not been apprised of the method of seasonal monitoring, monitoring sites and fish products monitoring. Although the DGNP and CDRS have

monitored almost all catch during the 2000 fishing season and the biologists research specific animals like iguanas, the residents are not involved in such activities.

Maintaining the sustainability of the GMR highly depends on the residents' interest to conservation. Involvement to these activities is needed for obtaining proper conservation and preservation methods of the Marine Reserve. A training course for monitoring marine environment and resources is required and experience in monitoring is needed for the residents.

Thus, it is urgent task to create a training program and participatory program for the Galapagos residents.

4) Pollution from local communities is not reduced

Increasing quantities of pollution generated in urban communities enters the GMR.

The concentration of the population into urban communities on the four populated islands together with dramatic increases in migration have resulted in rapid increase of household sewage and quantity of solid waste being disposed without treatment on the islands in landfills or being flushed directly into the sea. Under the SLG the responsibility for setting standards for pollution limits lies with INGALA, the application of the law and waste disposal management with the municipality and the environmental audit with the Ministry of the Environment. Presently, there is little equipment in Galapagos for pollution monitoring of hydrocarbons, sewage and heavy metals, and people are trained scarcely in the use of equipment to carry out such studies. Water sample taken now are sent out of the Galapagos for analysis and various authors have presented the results such as INP (Chalen 1990) and mainland universities of Ecuador (Chavaria, 1996). However, there are very few who is carrying out regular pollution monitoring studies of contaminants entering the GMR from households. To measure the use of agrochemicals such as pesticides and insecticides on farms or by-products of incineration and landfill sites lack data to determine the impacts on human safety or on the health of the ecosystem.

Poor planning and waste management has led to the inefficient use of space and the encroachment of fragile habitats such as marsh land and mangroves and adjacent to the GMR. Communities are unaware of the impacts of pollution on their safety and livelihood.

Since there is no regular monitoring of contamination levels in the coastal areas presently, local communities cannot share regular information about the pollution. To promote a community driven approach to reduce the levels of contamination, it requires information on pollution collected on regular basis and results disseminated back to the

communities.

Tourism activities are out of balance with park and marine reserve management capability. Due to the rapid growth, overwhelming presence, diversity, monetary resources, and political momentum of the private sector, it is much more difficult now for park managers (who do not have an equivalent presence) to plan or implement decisions about site quotas, group size, acceptable levels of impact, zoning, tour scheduling, guide training, and other aspects of visitor and concessions management.

5) Improvement and stabilization of the residents' life is not supported.

The anthropogenic impacts on the environment have been identified as excessive levels of exploitation of marine resources. Pressures on resources need to be reduced by diversifying effort to other income generating activities. However, there is very little data in the costs and earnings of fishing families, and efforts to diversify income through creating alternative employment opportunities for the families need to be included some form of cost benefit analysis.

While many donors have already suggested diversifying employment income as a way to reduce efforts on over exploited stocks, not all fishers are ready to move into alternative employment. Therefore, a survey will also need to be carried out to identify needs and interests of fishing families in the different communities.

Two areas that have already been identified as potential income generating activities of the fishing families include eco-tour guides for fishers and handicraft production for the wives of fishermen. Expression of interest have been received from fishing families to enter into this type of employment, however, fishers are not trained for work in the highly competitive and professional tourism sector. Wives of the fishermen, on the other hand, have already started generating income from marine tourism through supplying handicrafts such as recycled paper cards, T-shirts and other relatively cheap souvenirs. However, the market for low end products is becoming quite competitive and there is a need to find a variation of products and adding some additional values to it.

There is no regular monitoring of the marine life by local residents of Galapagos Islands for collecting the catch report. In the absence of any regular monitoring, it is impossible to feed back information to communities and to look for community driven campaigns and motivate self-help efforts of communities in order to obtain knowledge of fisheries resource management.

Baseline studies have not been carried out and there is no database for storing the information of marine environment in the DGNP. In the absence of detailed studies of

marine sites, it is impossible to prepare a coherent marine tourism management plan (with associated rules, regulations or user protocols) and to establish carrying capacity and monitor use of each specific site. Some studies have been initiated by the CDRS through the International Development Bank (IDB) project in which the direct funding for the CDRS supports the organization to carry out the research work with little advantage to communities.

Chapter 4 Project Strategy

4.1 Overall strategy

The strategy developed to mitigate the threats to the Galapagos Marine Ecosystem needs to be multidimensional and able to reduce existing pressures in the near term as well as create social conditions to harmonizing community's co-existence with the environment.

Overall strategy for conservation of the GMR is principally as follows:

- Improving the participation of communities in monitoring and management of resources in the GMR

- Building capacity in the communities, schools and tourism industry for the conservation and economic development activities closer together and within a sustainable framework.

Based on the overall strategy, CDF, GEF, IDB, UNDP, USAID, WWF, and some international NGOs have given intensive support for Galapagos National Park for more than 20 years to establish fundamental conservation system of terrestrial nature, control and eradication of invasive species, conservation of wetlands in Isabella Island and Galapagos environment management program, etc. On the other hand, its collaboration system with the GMR is not well established comparing to that of the land.

Considering the overall strategy and the progress of foregoing projects, this Project aims at promoting activities of conservation for the GMR with the participation of local residents.

4.2 Project strategy

4.2.1 Scope of the project

Various problems of GMR are recognized in 3.2.1 (P10). Taking them into account, "marine conservation with the participation of the communities" could be the approach

to solve those problems. Though the further discussions with the Ecuadorian side based on the “marine reserve with the participation of communities “ approach and the recognized problems, the project purpose is settled as “Activities of conservation for the Galapagos Marine Reserve with the participation of local residents are promoted.”

The contents of the Outputs are as follows:

- 1) Information networks of marine environmental conservation are established in the communities.
- 2) Environmental understanding is promoted to the people concerned in the project.
- 3) Basic data on investigation and monitoring of marine life and ocean environment is accumulated.
- 4) Pollution to the GMR caused by activities of local residents and tourists is reduced.
- 5) Improvement and stabilization of the resident's life are supported.

4.3 Cooperation systems with other organizations

-Cooperation with CDRS

The Charles Darwin Research Station has capacity to carry out work in monitoring marine tourism sites and pollution monitoring. They are a non-governmental organization who has a long history of collaboration with the DGNP. For this project, an important element is the continuous collaboration and cooperation between the two organizations. CDRS staffs have already expressed an interest to participate, however, their dependence on funding from external sources makes it cause for concern for allocation of times to the project. CDRS participation is important because of the limited human resource capacity of the DGNP.

-Cooperation with JMP

JMP and AIM are important groups in the GMR management plan and SLG. Especially, JMP plays a key role in communication with the fisheries communities as well as tourism groups. The DGNP is one of the member groups of JMP and it collaborates well with JMP. This will be strengthened by the DGNP by creating opportunities for JMP to support the community of resource users.

-Cooperation with INGALA

INGALA is in charge with the projects realized in the Galapagos Islands. It carries out research on environmental management and social issues. It will be involved in the exchange of community information such as social and economic issues. Through the activities of information networks of communities, INGALA will be working together with the Project.

Chapter 5 Basic Plan of the Project

5.1 Project purpose

The project purpose is set as “Activities of conservation for the GMR with the participation of local residents are promoted”. Target is the residents of the Galapagos Islands. Both of them will be benefited directly and indirectly through implementation of the Project.

The important assumptions for achievement of the project purpose are decided as “Conflicts among stakeholders including local residents do not occur”, “The number of tourists does not increase rapidly”, “The number of local residents does not increase sharply” and “Fishing efforts in GMR are not increased largely and maintained in a sustainable level”.

Achievement of the project purpose will be monitored and evaluated by two indicators such as “The conducting number of seminars on marine life, Environmental Education, etc. and marine life investigations increases” and “The participation number of local residents to seminars on marine life, Environmental Education, etc. and marine life investigations increases”. With enhancement of public awareness and positive evaluation of activities, the monitoring data of marine life and ocean environment is shared with institutions, local residents and other stakeholders for the conservation and measures against pollution will be implemented by communities.

5.2 Overall Goal and Super Goal

5.2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal is defined as “Collaboration system for the conservation of the GMR is strengthened”. The DGNP, other relevant organizations and local residents will carry out continuous conservation activities so as to realize the overall goal. The DGNP will be able to implement appropriateness of alternative project ideas by itself or in collaboration with network resource organizations. An external factor is “Activities by communities are continued”.

Indicators of overall goal are given for the three aspects, “Functions of the Participatory Management Board (JMP) and Inter-institutional Managing Committee (AIM) are strengthened and supported by local residents”, “Regulations of Special Regime Law are properly practiced and informed to local residents” and “Participation to the environmental conservation activities by the local residents is increased initially”.

5.2.2 Super goal

In this project, super goal is placed as “Ecosystem in the GMR is conserved” with indicators of “Species composition and biomass of undersea monitoring sites are conserved”.

5.3 Outputs and activities

In order to accomplish the project, following five outputs and a series of activities are created. These activities are implemented basically in collaboration with external relevant organizations, institutions and NGOs. The project will also utilize sub-contract scheme with local resource persons or organs when its necessity is justified.

Two external assumptions shall be accomplished for achievement of outputs, namely “Staff of the DGNP do not change for a short period of time” and “the CDF cooperates with the Project”.

5.3.1 Output 1 and activities

Output 1. Information networks of marine environmental conservation are established in the communities
Activity 1.1 To develop information networks of communities
1.1.1 Collect socio-economic data of communities
1.1.2 Offer information of communities outside
1.1.3 Collect and offer information from outside
Activity 1.2 To develop the feed-back information system
1.2.1 Create internet discussion board
1.2.2 Up-date the information of the GMR

The most important prerequisite condition to improve conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem is dialogue and participation of the communities. Past conflicts in regard to natural resources between stakeholders had been sometimes caused by excluding local groups from participating in the planning process of conservation initiatives.

In order to promote empowerment and participation of communities in decision making for resource management by using a consensus-based process, community networks should be established for exchanging information.

5.3.2 Output 2 and activities

Output 2. Environmental understanding is promoted to the people concerned in the project
Activity 2.1 To support Environmental Education for local residents <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1.1 Organize system of local residents for exchanging ideas and information2.1.2 With the understanding of community, create Environmental Education materials, posters and programs2.1.3 Implement campaign with participatory approach
Activity 2.2 To support Environmental Education for teachers <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.2.1 Support creating and implementing Environmental Education programs2.2.2 Support improvement of curriculum2.2.3 Implement training courses for teachers2.2.4 Establish networks with/within teachers
Activity 2.3 To support Environmental Education for tourism industry <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.3.1 Create and distribute materials on eco-tourism2.3.2 Implement training courses of eco-tourism target groups2.3.3 Implement questionnaire periodically

Environmental Education is concerned not only with teaching conceptual knowledge and skills for monitoring and measuring environmental quality, but also with the development of the values, attitudes and skills which will motivate and empower people to work, both individually and with others, to help promote the sustainability of natural and social environment.

It is necessary to provide education understanding the current situation of the environment so that people of the Galapagos Islands can live in the harmonious environment.

This Project supports activities of Environmental Education for local residents, teachers and tourism industry through implementing workshop-style trainings, creating and distributing materials on eco-tourism and establishing networks for the purpose of improvement of the quality of life for the future generations and their families, and the conservation of the archipelago.

Use of Internet and World Wide Web will be a tool for internal and external information sources, providing timely and enriching information that will help exchanging it between residents and non-residents of the Galapagos Islands.