



Galápagos
life fund

GLF ESMS Annex J

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

Area of Influence (AOI)	The area within which GLF's activities have the potential to create environmental and social changes. It includes the Hermandad Marine Reserve (HMR), the Galápagos Marine Reserve (GMR) and the Galápagos National Park (GNP). It might also include a broader geographical area that could potentially be affected by the establishment of the HMR, particularly in the provinces of Manabi and Santa Elena.
Blue Economy	It refers to an economic approach that promotes the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources and the development of economic activities related to the sea, such as fishing, tourism, and marine biotechnology ¹ .
Community development	The process aimed at improving the quality of life of local communities, promoting their participation in decision-making, and developing initiatives that benefit the community as a whole.
Community Health, Safety, and Security (CHS&S) Plan	The CHS&S Plan protects communities from hazards caused or exacerbated by the projects, such as pollution, flooding, the spread of communicable diseases, and the employment of security personnel ² .
Conservation	The management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations ³
Cultural Heritage	One or both of the following types of cultural heritage: (i) the internationally recognized heritage of communities who use or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; or (ii) legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation.
Economic displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities ⁴ .
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit ⁵
Ecosystem restoration	Process of reversing the degradation of ecosystems to regain their ecological functionality, and to improve their productivity and capacity to meet the needs of society ⁶ .
Emergency Response Plan	An Emergency Response Plan is designed to address situations where a project's operation is at risk of losing control, and this could potentially lead to risks to human health, property, or the environment. These plans should be in proportion to the risks associated with the project ⁷ .

¹ World Bank. (n.d.). Blue Economy. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/oceans-fisheries-and-coastal-economies#1>

² IFC 2012. Performance Standard 4- Community Health, Safety, and Security.

³ IUCN. 2020. IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions.

⁴ IFC, Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan. Retrieved April 2024 ([Here](#)).

⁵ UNEP. 2011. Convention on biological diversity.

⁶ IUCN. Retrieved April 2024. ([Here](#)).

⁷ General EHS Guidelines, IFC. Retrieved on April 22, 2024 ([here](#)).

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	It is an instrument for identifying and assessing a proposed project's environmental and social impacts, evaluating alternatives, and designing appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures. The ESIA ⁸ contributes to ensure that the project's environmental and social impacts and risks are identified, avoided, minimized, reduced, or mitigated throughout the project life cycle. It shall include the development of suitable mitigation measures articulated in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	The ESMP is an umbrella instrument encompassing the E&S management measures to be implemented during the project's lifecycle, aligning with GLF's ESMS and incorporating other relevant safeguard instruments. All GLF-funded projects and activities must develop and implement a fit for purpose ESMP.
Environmental education	It is the process of teaching and learning aimed at raising awareness about protecting the environment and promoting responsible attitudes and behaviours toward nature.
Environmental and social impacts	Changes to the physical, natural, or cultural environment and impacts on the surrounding community, including those working on the project or activity.
Environmental and Social Monitoring (ESMO) tool	The Environmental and Social Monitoring (ESMO) tool is an Excel-based integrated tool used to monitor the implementation and closure of the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) for projects funded by the GLF. This tool works alongside the ESSA tool to manage the environmental and social aspects of GLF-funded projects throughout their development, approval, implementation, and closure phases
Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment (ESSA) tool	The Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment (ESSA) tool is an Excel-based integrated tool that supports the application of the ESMS to Galápagos Life Fund (GLF)-funded projects during the concepts and proposals preparation, assessment, and approval phases.
Environmental and social risk	A combination of the likelihood of hazards occurring and the severity of their resulting impacts.
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a specific right granted to Indigenous Peoples recognised in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) ⁹ . Free implies that there is no coercion, intimidation or manipulation. Prior implies that consent is to be sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and respect is shown to time requirements of indigenous consultation/consensus processes. Informed implies that information is provided that covers a range of aspects, including the nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity; the purpose of the project as well as its duration; locality and areas affected; a preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks; personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the project; and procedures the project may entail. This

⁸ IFC 2012. Guidance Note 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

⁹ Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Indigenous Peoples, United Nations.

	process may include the option of withholding consent. Consultation and participation are crucial components of a consent process. ¹⁰
Gender Mainstreaming Commitment	The Gender Mainstreaming Commitment is a statement by the Grantee of its commitment to pursuing gender equality based on a concise analysis of the project's gender risks and challenges. Grantees can use GLF's Gender Policy or other suitable gender equality reference, including their gender plans and tools, as a framework to identify, assess, and anticipate their projects' potential risks and impacts on women, girls, and non-binary people. This will help prevent any adverse effects and contribute to closing the gender gap.
GLF-funded projects	A project that is funded by GLF through a grant agreement. GLF-funded projects, whether partially or fully, aim to strengthen management, monitoring, and enforcement in the Hermandad and Galápagos marine reserves and the Galápagos National Park (GNP). Additionally, these projects aim to assist and support research-based initiatives that work towards sustainable fisheries, climate resiliency, and a sustainable blue economy. GLF-funded projects can be selected through a Call for Proposals mechanism or other means.
Grantee	A Grantee is an organization that receives GLF project funding through a grant agreement.
Habitat	A terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the non-living environment ¹¹ .
Habitat restoration	This term refers to restoring and recovering degraded or altered areas to restore their natural conditions and provide suitable habitats for local fauna and flora.
Hazardous Material Management Plan	It is an articulate set of actions to use, store, or handle any quantity of hazardous materials. It is defined as materials that represent a risk to human health, property, or the environment due to their physical or chemical characteristics ¹² .
Integrated Pest Management Plan	A comprehensive set of interconnected actions based on ecosystem management principles that aim to effectively manage pests while minimizing the negative impact on the environment and public health. This approach considers the risks associated with using biocides and other pest management techniques, including those that affect terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, non-targeted species, and other critical ecological resources. It comprehends a combination of methods, including biological control, habitat manipulation, cultural practices and, as a last resort, reasonable and safe use of biocides.
Involuntary Resettlement	It refers to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) due to project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land

¹⁰ United Nations Human Rights – Office of the High Commissioner, Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples. September 2013.

¹¹ IFC 2012. Performance Standard 6-Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

¹² IFC, The World Bank. 2007. General Environmental, Health, And Safety (EHS) Guidelines: Environmental Hazardous Materials Management.

	acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement ¹³ .
Livelihood	It refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering ¹⁴ .
Livelihood Restoration and Compensation Plan	It refers to the actions, measures, and procedures that a project sponsor or responsible entity undertakes to minimize the negative impact of economic displacement, compensate for losses, and provide benefits for those affected by restrictions on access to natural resources or their usual livelihoods.
Monitoring	It is the continuous review and control of specific parameters or activities that detect changes, prevent risks, and ensure compliance with previously adopted Environmental and Social Management Plans and environmental and social regulations.
Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) Plan	It is a plan of action to prevent incidents and occupational diseases arising directly or indirectly from a project or organization's activities. The OH&S shall be based on the likelihood and severity of the consequence of exposure to pre-identified hazards.
Pollution	It refers to both hazardous and non-hazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid, or gaseous phases and includes other components such as pests, pathogens, thermal discharge to water, GHG emissions, nuisance odours, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts, including light ¹⁵ .
Protected area management	This notion encompasses a set of actions aimed at managing and conserving protected natural areas to preserve biodiversity, ecosystems, and the environmental services they provide.
Protected Areas	<p>It is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed through legal or other effective means to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Six management categories expand the definition¹⁶:</p> <p>I.a. Strict nature reserve: Strictly protected for biodiversity and also possibly geological/ geomorphological features, where human visitation, use, and impacts are controlled and limited to ensure the protection of the conservation values.</p> <p>I.b. Wilderness area: Usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence, without permanent or significant human habitation, protected and managed to preserve their natural condition.</p> <p>II. National park: Large natural or near-natural areas protecting large-scale ecological processes with characteristic species and ecosystems, which also have environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities III Natural monument or feature: Areas set</p>

¹³ IFC 2012. Performance Standard 5- Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

¹⁴ IFC 2012. Performance Standard 5- Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

¹⁵ IFC 2012. Performance Standard 3- Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention.

¹⁶ Day et al. 2019. Guidelines for applying the IUCN protected area management categories to marine protected areas.

	<p>aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, marine cavern, geological feature such as a cave, or a living feature such as an ancient grove.</p> <p>IV. Habitat/species management area: Areas to protect particular species or habitats, where management reflects this priority. Many will need regular, active interventions to meet the needs of particular species or habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.</p> <p>V. Protected landscape or seascape: Where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced a distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value: and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.</p> <p>VI. Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources: Areas that conserve ecosystems, associated cultural values, and traditional natural resource management systems. Generally large, mainly in a natural condition, with a proportion under sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non-industrial natural resource use compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims.</p>
Science research	It is the systematic activity of seeking to generate new knowledge, discover partial truths, or develop theories by applying scientific methods and carefully observing natural phenomena.
Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	It is an inquiry focused on social issues that analyzes and understands projects and activities' intended and unintended social consequences ¹⁷ . A SIA may be requested to evaluate risks and impacts related to demographics, economy and livelihoods, gender, health, stakeholders' rights, cultural heritage, etc.
Stakeholders.	Stakeholders are individuals or groups interested in or may be affected by a project or activity.
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	It is the instrument for articulating the participation activities of communities and other interested parties and facilitating public consultation processes. It is scaled to the project risks and impacts and development stage and tailored to the characteristics and interests of the affected communities ¹⁸ .
Statement of compliance with Labour and Working Conditions	It is a Grantee's commitment to adhere to Ecuadorian labour laws, the ILO Core Conventions, and internationally recognized workers' rights. It should be included in the contract agreements between GLF and Grantees.
Sustainable development.	It is the type of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs ¹⁹ .
Sustainable fishing.	It is the use of fishery resources in a manner that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs ²⁰ .

¹⁷ By default, an ESIA includes a SIA.

¹⁸ IFC 2012. PS 1-Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.

¹⁹ United Nations. (n.d.). Sustainable Development Goals. Retrieved April 2024: (Here).

²⁰ FAO. 1995. Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Sustainable tourism	This refers to tourism that fully accounts for its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities ²¹ .
Sustainable use	Use of resources in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term degradation of the environment, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations ²² .
Waste Management Plan	A Waste Management Plan is an articulate set of actions to safely manage waste from generation to disposal for any project that generates, stores, or handles waste. It is commonly required for projects involving construction, refurbishment, or infrastructure decommissioning ²³ .

²¹ UNWTO. 2020. Global Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism

²² Glossary of terms to negotiators or MEAs, 2007 Retrieved April 2024 from UNEP. Available Here.

²³ IFC 2012. Performance Standard 3 -Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention