

RISK MANAGEMENT: INSTITUTIONALIZATION PROCESS IN ECUADOR

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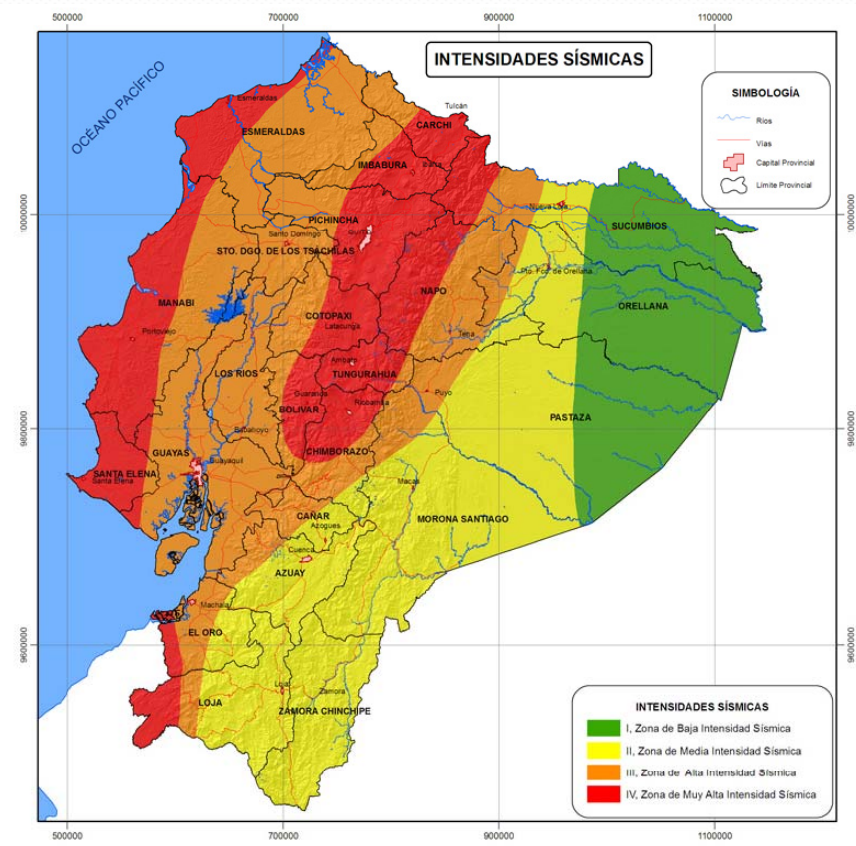
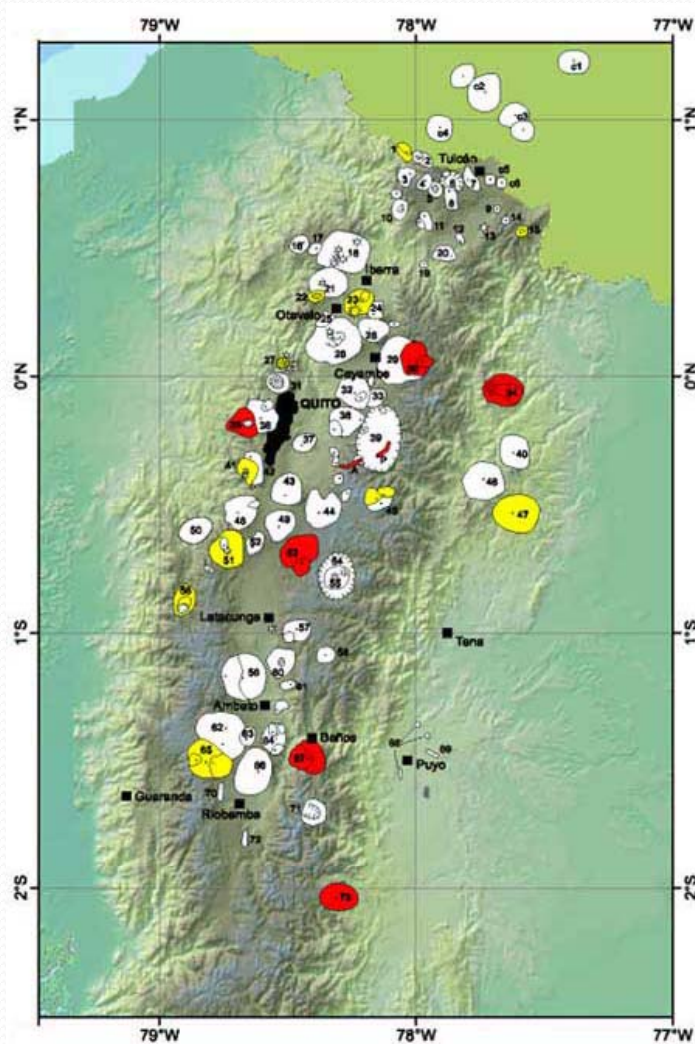
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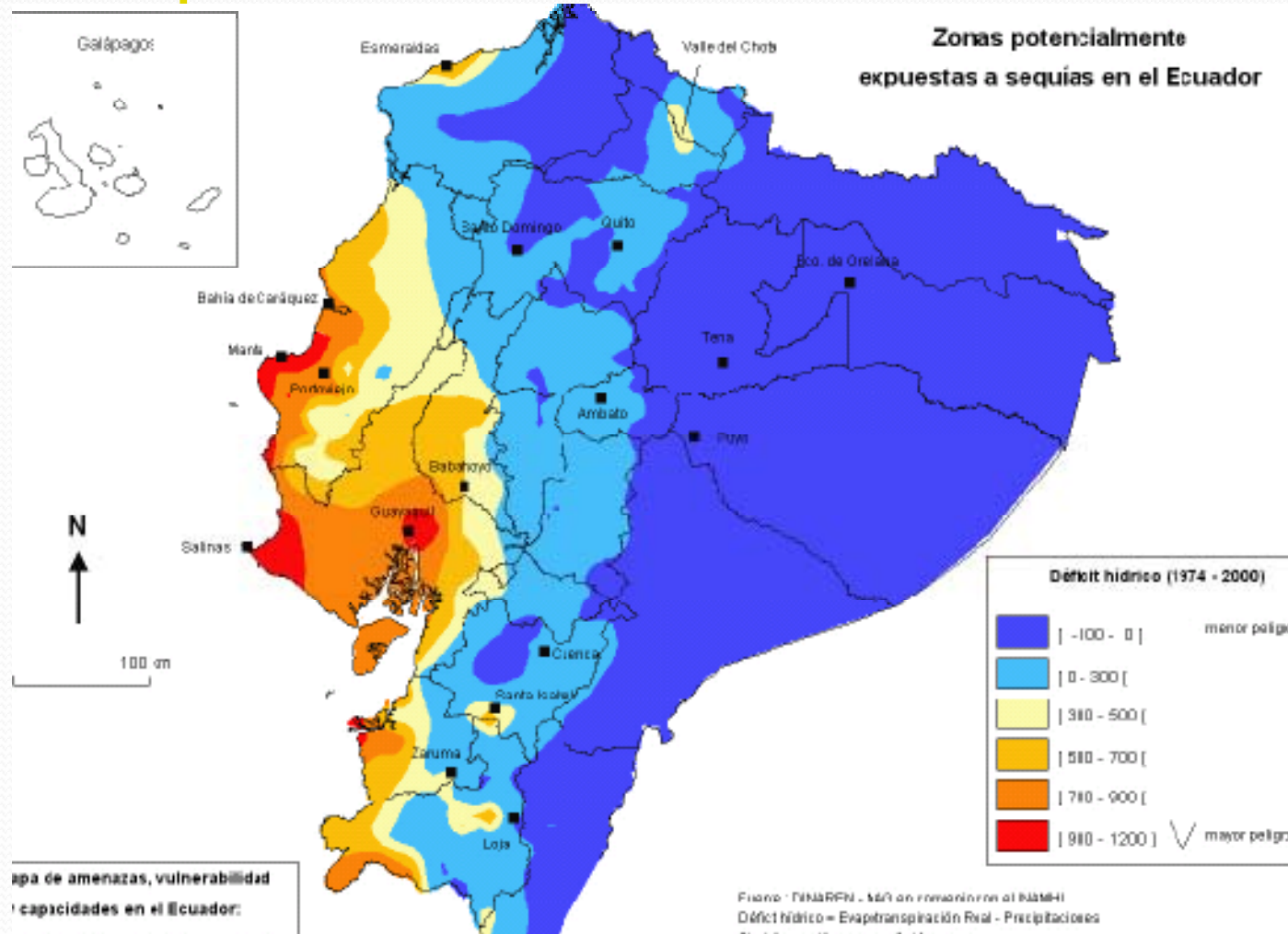
ECUADOR: threats and vulnerabilities



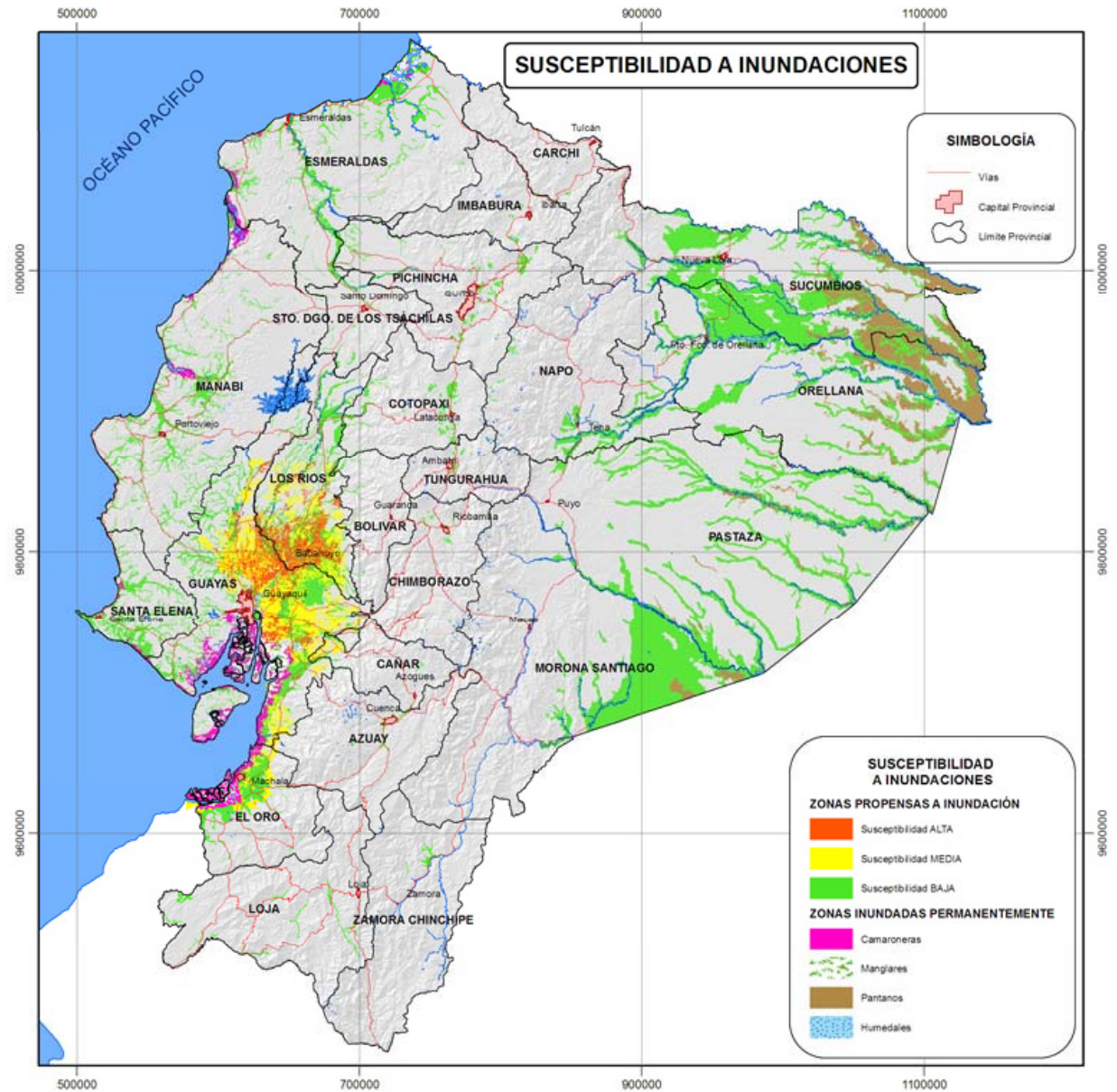
Volcanic, hydrological, seismic, geological, anthropic threats



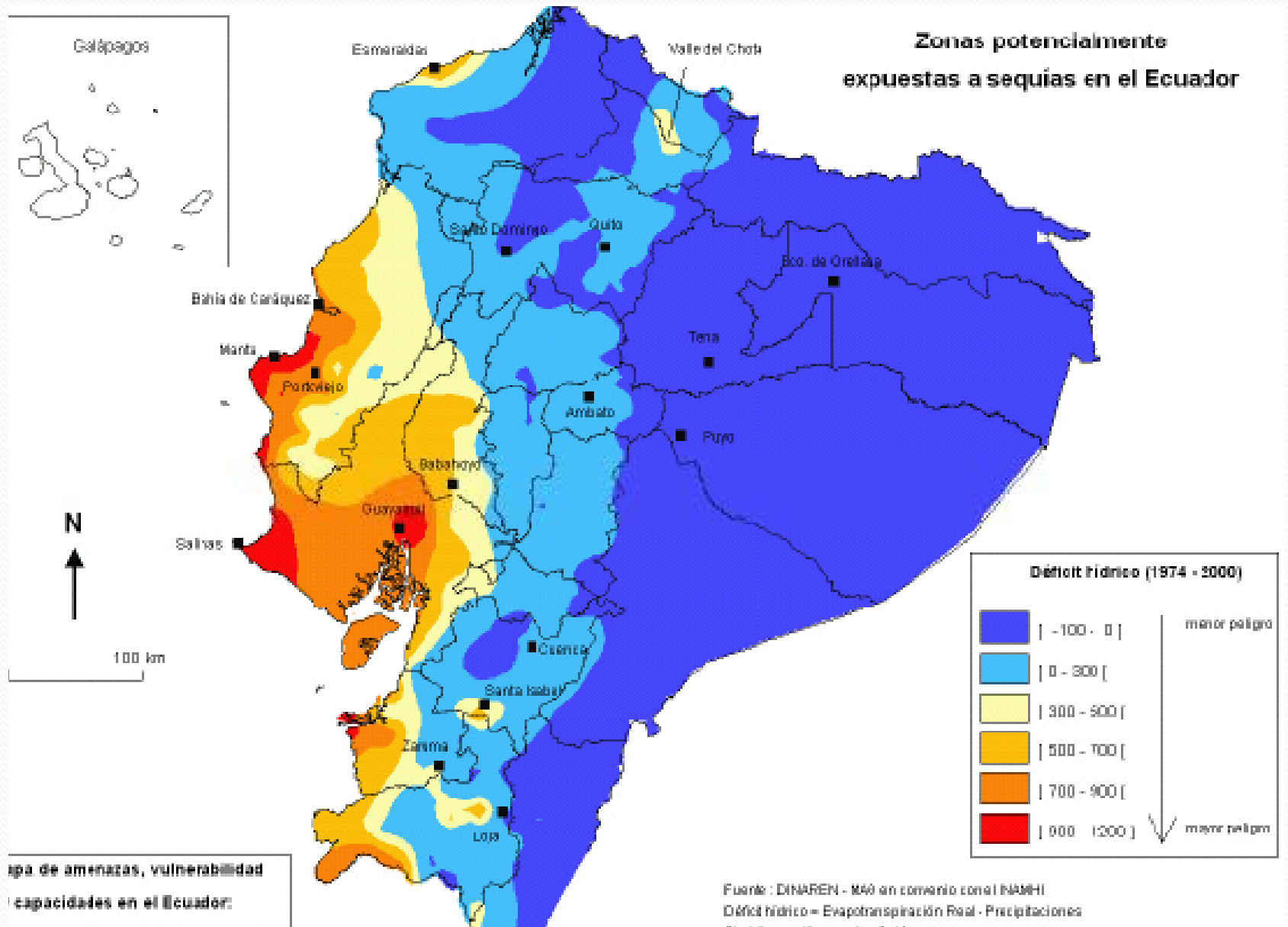
Volcanic, hydrological, seismic, geological, anthropic threats



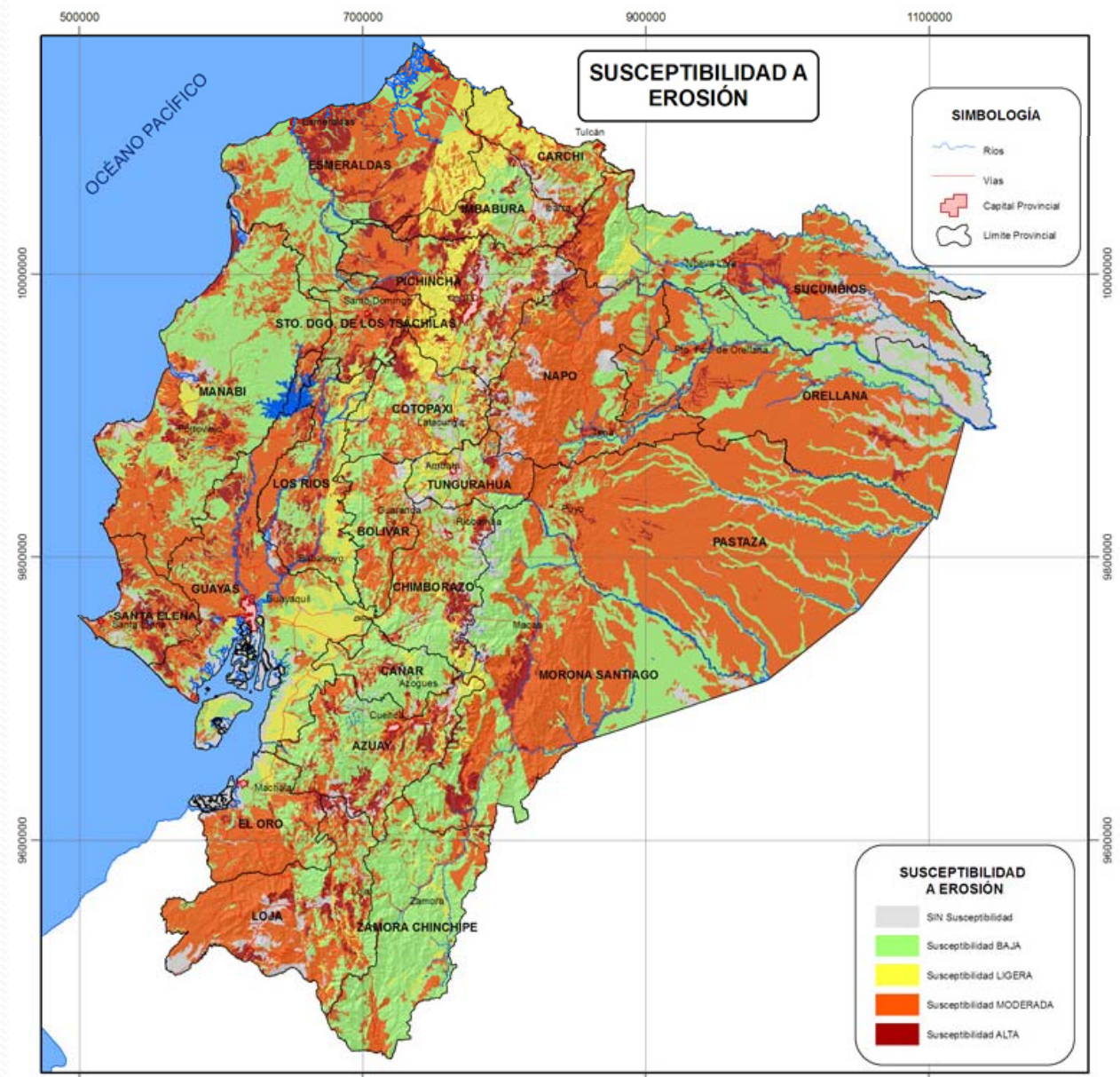
Flooding threats



Drought threats

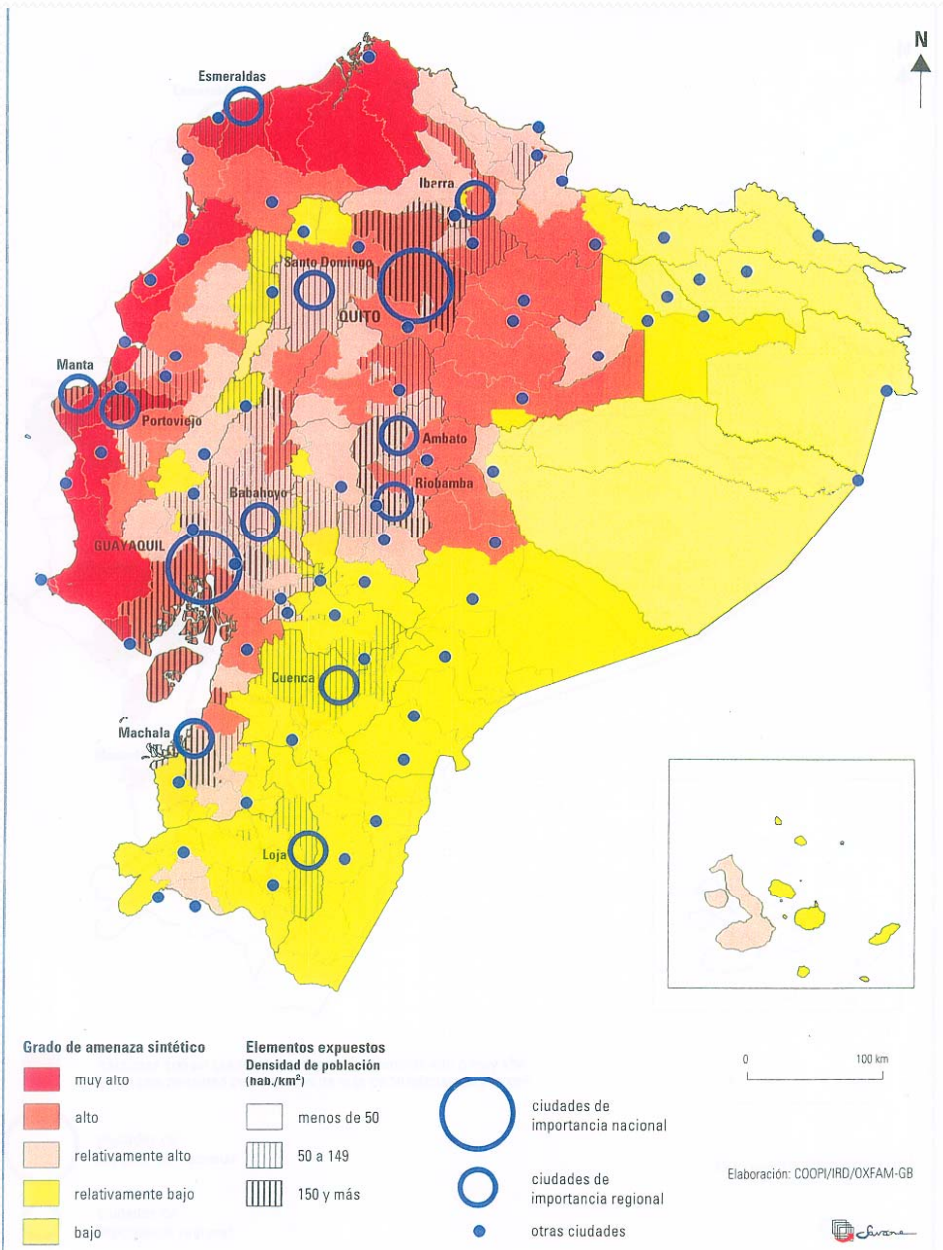


Erosion threats



Threats and exposure of population

Exposure of population to different threats



GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

- Including Risk Management as a **State Policy**
- Raising its **response and sustainable recovery capacity** against emergencies and disasters
- Creating the National Decentralized Risk Management System and its **governing institution**

OBJECTIVES

- **Long-term:** Development of Prevention Culture
- **Medium-term:** National Decentralized Risk Management System

Regulatory framework for Risk Management. Institutionalization

- **Short-term:** Increasing capacities to address adverse events

INSTITUTIONALIZATION



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
Constitution, Law, Regulations



Creation of governing institution:
Technical Secretariat for Risk Management



Building SNDGR System



**Strengthening operating arm,
response team, Civil Defense**



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

✓ Approved 2008

CONSTITUTION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

➤ Under
construction

RISK MANAGEMENT LAW

➤ Under Process

Cross-cutting inclusion in all
public policies

➤ Under Process at
national level

Deconcentration and
decentralization



✓ CONSTITUTION 2008

Art. 389. The **State shall protect** persons, collectivities and nature from the negative effects of natural and man-made disasters through risk prevention, disaster mitigation, recovery and improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions, with the purpose of **minimizing vulnerability**.

The **National Decentralized Risk Management System** is made up of **risk management units** in all public and private institutions at local, regional and national levels.



✓ CONSTITUTION 2008

The State shall exercise control through the technical body set forth in the Law. Its main functions include:

1. **Identifying** existing and potential, internal and external **risks** that affect the territory of Ecuador.
2. Generating and democratizing access, and disseminating sufficient and timely **information** to adequately manage risks.
3. Ensuring that **all public and private institutions** include risk management mandatorily and in a **cross-cutting fashion** in their planning and management.

✓ CONSTITUTION 2008

4. Strengthening capacities among citizens and in public and private entities to identify risks inherent to their respective fields of action, to issue reports on them and to include actions aimed at reducing such risks.
5. Articulating institutions to coordinate actions aimed at preventing and mitigating risks, as well as to address them, to recover and improve conditions as they were prior to the occurrence of an emergency or disaster.
6. Executing and coordinating actions required to reduce vulnerabilities and prevent, mitigate, provide assistance and recover from eventual negative effects arising from disasters or emergencies in the national territory.
7. Guaranteeing sufficient and timely funding for the operation of the System, and coordinating international cooperation directed at risk management.

✓ CONSTITUTION 2008

Art. 390. Risks shall be managed under the principle of **subsidiary decentralization**, which shall imply the **direct responsibility of institutions within their geographical scope**. When their risk management capacities are insufficient, instances of greater territorial scope and greater technical and financial capacity shall provide the required support regarding their authority in the territory, without exempting them from their responsibility.

✓ PRINCIPLES

- **Mandatory:** Measures taken to lower risks and face emergencies and disasters are mandatory, so as to safeguard the life and the processes of development of the country;
- **Decentralization and Subsidiarity:** under the principle of decentralized management, the law provides that capacities and responsibilities must be assumed by local governments. However, when technical capacities and the resources of sub-national territorial authorities are exceeded, support mechanisms at provincial, regional -and if pertinent- at national level shall be generated, respecting the local or regional authority;
- **Collective interest:** risk reduction and addressing emergencies and disasters are activities of collective interest, as the impacts of a deficient management are felt at all levels of society;

✓ PRINCIPLES

- **Cross-cutting and comprehensive:** actions to mitigate risks and tackle emergencies and disasters involve all bodies of society and must be included in all the stages of development planning to achieve comprehensive results. The insertion must be made through social processes underway, in a coordination fashion and respecting institutional autonomy;
- **Shared responsibility and participation:** according to this principle, those who generate risks shall be accountable for all the consequences thereof and according to their level of responsibility. In addition, society as a whole must participate in actions and initiatives aimed at mitigating risks and managing emergencies and disasters;
- **Permanent:** risk reduction and emergency and disaster response actions are permanent in nature, with particular emphasis in all those actions aimed at ensuring the prospective management of the risk;

✓ PRINCIPLES

- **Transfer of risk:** Risks are not uniformly distributed throughout national territory; therefore, adequate mechanisms must be generated to transfer risks and jointly support the burden thereof. In addition, the State must make sure that its assets are not destroyed, without having real recovery capacity.
- **Access to information:** for an adequate performance of institutions and society, it is a priority to make decisions both collectively and individually, based on information that has been verified, validated and freely accessible.

✓ Strategy for the Reduction of Risks in Ecuador - Policies

1. Prevention culture
2. Training program at all levels
3. Community organization
4. Included in planning for development
5. Research and data production (collegiate bodies, technical scientific groups, higher education centers)
6. National Risk Management Information System
7. Legal and Regulatory Framework
8. Emergency Response Capacity
9. Governing entity strengthened both technically and administratively.

✓ Strengthening of response capacities

- Emergency team
- Response preparedness
- Emergency plans
- Activation of contingency plans in case of threats
- Sustainable recovery
- Environmental approach

Together, committed
with the reduction of
risks in Ecuador

