Ecuador’s experience.

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Session Outline

1. Introduction and purpose.
2. Disaster Law Programme (DLP) of the IFRC.
3. Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights.
4. Ecuador 2016 earthquake experience on HLP.
5. Relocations
6. Planned relocations
7. Muisne and Chamanga experience.
**Disaster Law Programme (DLP)**
“promoting legal preparedness for disasters”.

- **Technical advice** from the IFRC and NSs supports the development and implementation of domestic laws, policies, and/or procedures.
- National Societies, the IFRC, and key partners gain greater capacity and tools for their work in disaster law.
- Disaster law advocacy by the IFRC and NSs influences inter-governmental processes at the regional and global levels.
- Disaster law issues receive greater visibility, particularly in humanitarian and academic fora, and partnerships are built.
- New research on disaster law and information tools broaden the general knowledge-base and facilitate change.
Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights
The Importance of Addressing Housing, Land and Property (HLP) in Humanitarian Response

Challenges in Humanitarian Response

GUIDELINES

Right to Adequate Housing

Right to adequate housing

United Nations

General Assembly

A/68/373

People's Assembly

A/68/373

Original: English

The Right to Adequate Housing

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Mr. Rashid Abu-Rabia, assisted in his duty with Human Rights Council resolution 17/15, paragraph 7 (c).

The Right to Adequate Housing

Note by the Secretary-General
Housing, Land and Property in Ecuador

- Established a HLP rights working group under the auspices of the Protection and Shelter clusters, Country Humanitarian Team.
- The ERC with the support of DLP IFRC provided for this role.
- Comments on the implications for HLP of governments policy decisions. The Government changed the policy which used to exclude non-formal tenancy.
- The HLP group also provides technical support to operational agencies.
- Analysis of Vulnerability criteria for priorities for assistance.
- Capacitation to judicial system.
Relocation of Muisne

- Population of the Island of Muisne will be relocated to the continental zone (Población de la Isla de Muisne será reubicada a zona continental)
PLANNED Relocations
Guidance: Planned Relocations
Planned Relocations

- General guidelines and protocols for relocation processes.
- A relocation form for authorities
- A form for citizens about relocations.
Planned Relocations

• Moving and settling people in new locations may be:
  • An effective DRR strategy– Sendai Framework
  • Or CCA strategy - Cancún Adaptation Framework 2010.

• Planned Relocations are a complicated process that has the potential to leave people much worse off – including violating basic human rights and not addressing humanitarian needs. There are also risks for the host community.
• A measure of last resort only.
• Due Process
• Consultation and participation of the community.
• Previously, to identify the land.
• Protection against forced eviction.
  • Forced relocation is prohibited by international human rights laws.
  • to remove public services (energy, water, sanitation, etc.) can constituted forced relocation.
  • “In the event that the relocation was carried out in accordance with the aforementioned standards, such a resettlement process could constitute a serious violation of human rights, as required by Article 83 of the Penal Code.”
Muisne and Chamanga experience.
Thank you !!!