Evan Yunker

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Quito readings

ENVL policy:

Written into the constitution of Ecuador is the promise of living in balance with nature and without contamination. This is due to Ecuador’s unique and high level of biodiversity and the connections the people of Ecuador have to nature. In 1993 it was decided to write up a document that specifically states the obligations of each person and entity to protect the environment. This document is called the Basic Environmental Policies. A few years later the Ministry of the Environment was created and a few years after that the Law of Environmental Management. Both were created to clearly state and enforce sustainable practices and restrict the uses of non renewable resources. In addition to the promotion of sustainable practices, the protection of native cultures was included in this act of protection. Around the same time, steps were taken to limit agriculture and immiggration to the Galapagos Islands. The islands are very delicate and tourism was also regulated as it is posing a threat to the well being of the islands. Even though Ecuador has made so many environmental advancements it is still struggling economically and therefore needs assistance from outside countries.

Bus system:

 Historically, Quito has had a bus system that was privatized. Buses and their capacities had a wide range and were all owned by private businesses. Because of very high competition between each company the quality and safety began to degrade. Without any regulation things became out of hand and pollution also increased because of no regulation on the buses. Around 1999 there was a change and an actually public transportation system was slowly put into place which both increased regulation and also access for those who use the public transportation system. Ultimately, the public transportation system in Quito has changed drastically since 1996

all for the better where people have more access, there is more regulation and management, and people do not have to worry about a lack of mismanagement.

Unique environments:

 Not only are the unique Galapagos islands volcanic but so are many mountains in inland Ecuador. Cotopaxi is a volcano that sits about 30 miles south of Quito. It is a part of the Andes Mountains and is one of Ecuador's most active Volcanoes. Cotopaxi was first summited in 1872 by a German geologist.