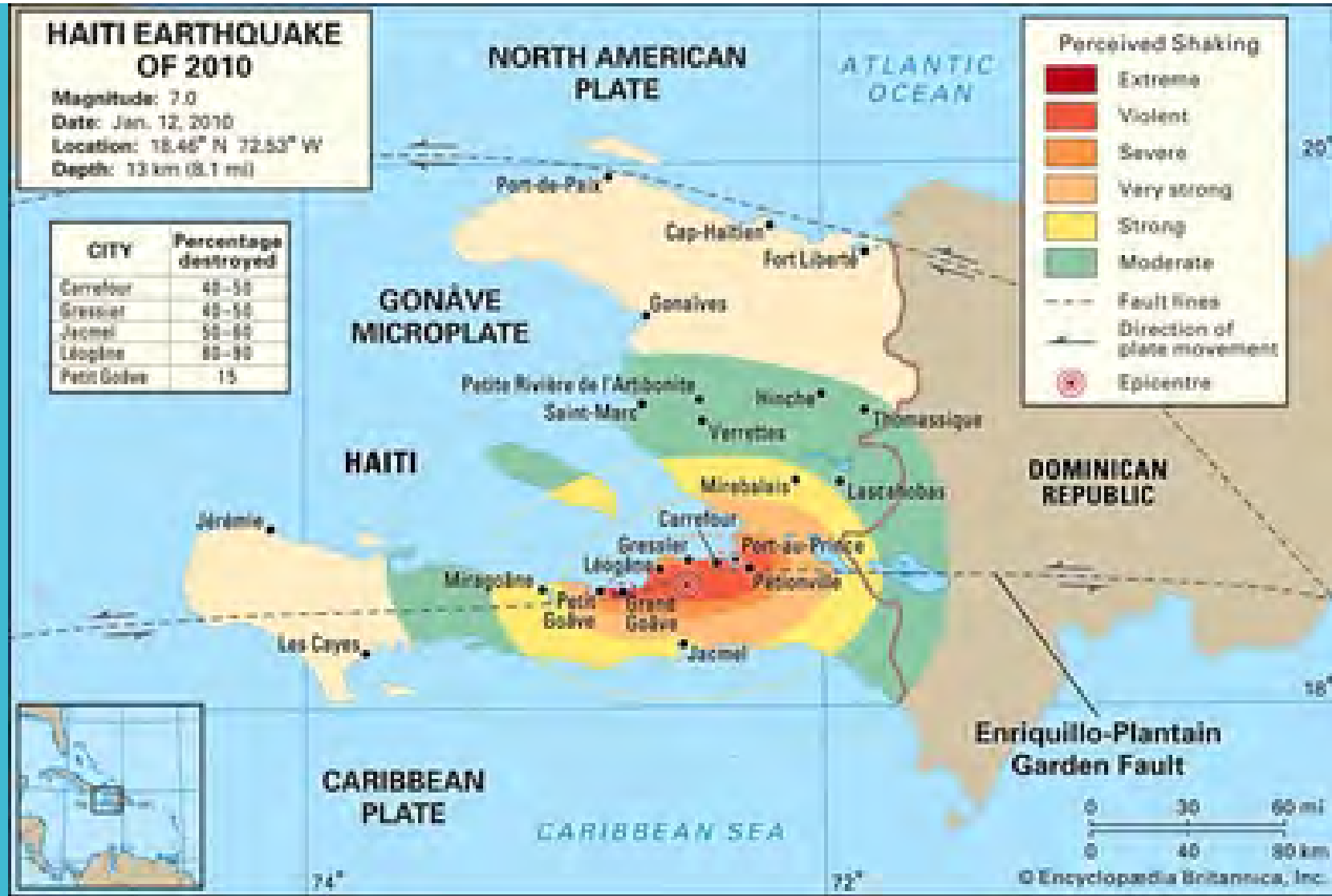


Haiti Earthquake LEDC



Local
Regional
National
International
Long term
Short term



Building design

- 86% of the population of Port au Prince were living in densely packed slum conditions
- There were no building regulations so buildings were of poor quality with little or no aseismic design
- Modern structures were built using cheap techniques e.g not enough reinforcement

Community preparedness

- 80% of schools were of poor quality
- Literacy levels were poor
- Most people had little to no earthquake training
- No earthquake drills were in place

Contributes to vulnerability

Emergency/Relief Services

- Many of the hospitals were destroyed or badly affected by the earthquake
- The emergency services were not sufficiently trained or resourced to deal with the crisis
- The airport damage meant that emergency and rescue flights were unable to bring assistance
- Liquefaction in the port area meant that the harbour was out of action so emergency help via sea was not initially following the quake

Land use planning

- No planning to take into account earthquakes (low level of education)
- Crowded conditions meant that when buildings collapsed leaving rubble= hindered rescue effort
- No consideration given to buildings on softer sediments (shows low level of technology)

Focus

The closeness of the focus to Port au Prince

Factors

Contributing to the disaster

Nature of the fault

The transform nature of the fault explains why the earthquake foci was so shallow

Sediments

The predominant composition of recent sedimentary rocks that are prone to shaking than older, harder more consolidated rocks

