Haiti - The Disaster

The January 12 Earthquake

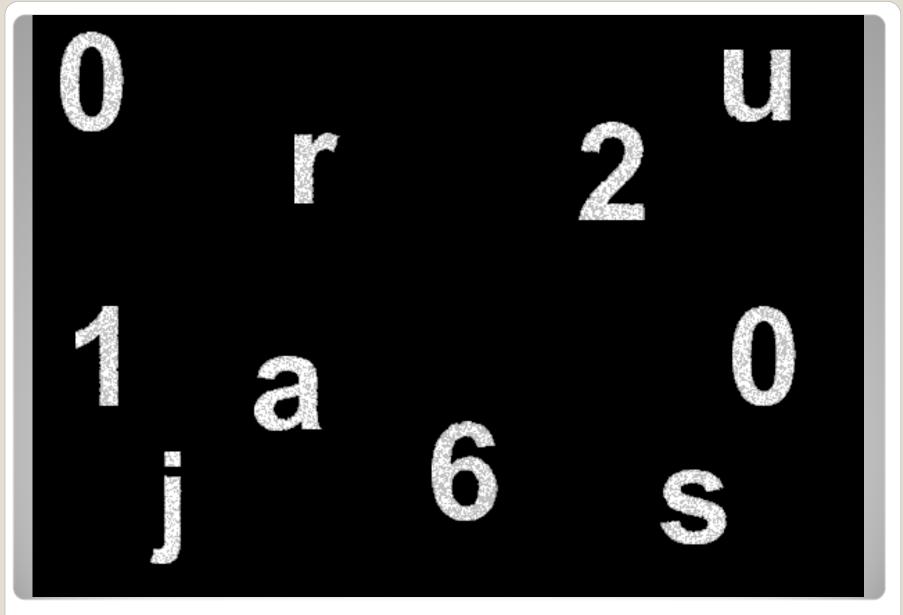
Presented by Louis Gary Lissade Attorney at Law

Irvine, California, USA

Special Thanks

- AASHTO Special Committee on Transportation Security and Emergency Management (SCOTSEM)
- AASHTO Special Committee on Wireless Communications Technology (SCOWCoT)
- Herby Lissade, Pdt of Haiti Engineering Inc.

Haiti – The Disaster



August 24th 2010

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Haiti on the World Map

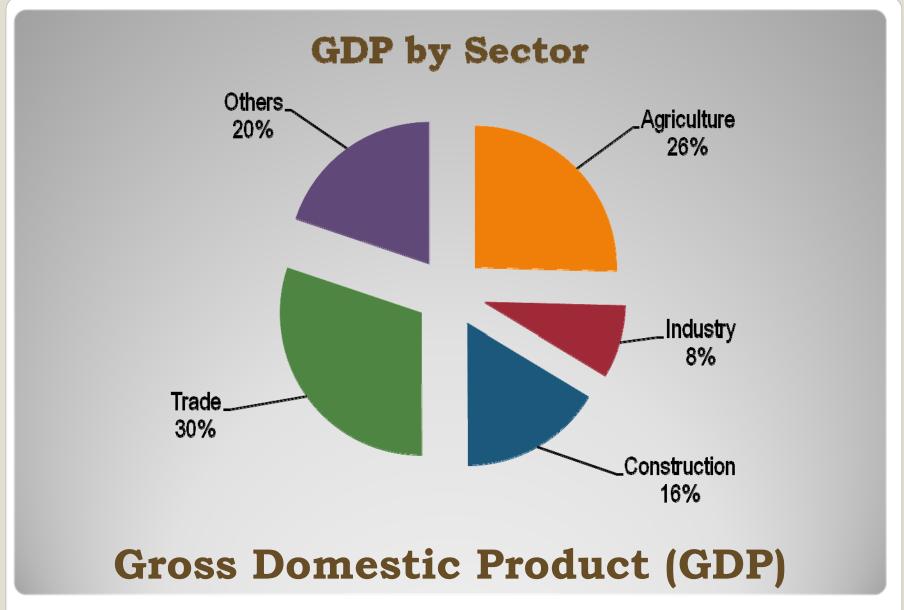
August 24th 2010

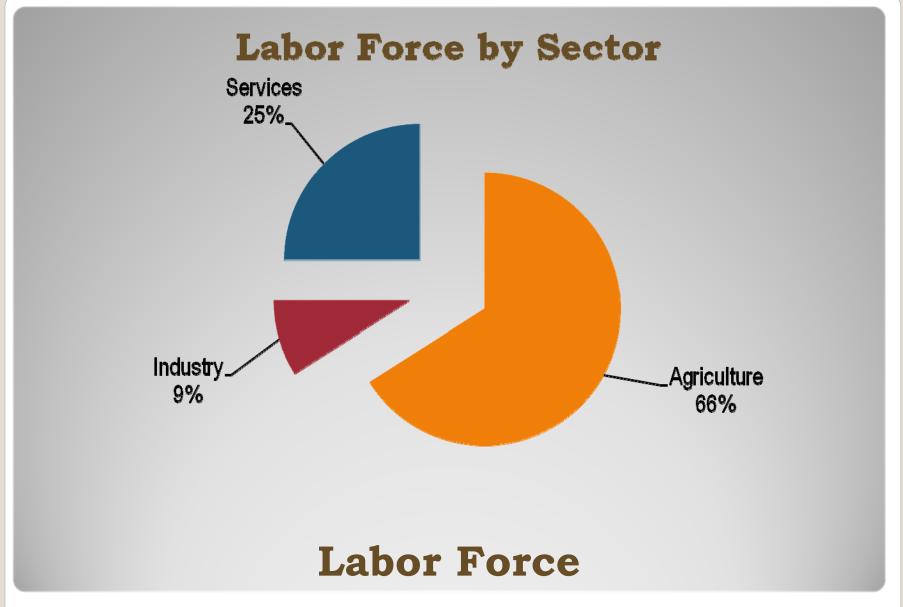


Haiti in the Caribbean

Haiti - Overview -

- Area: 28,000 km²
- GDP: 7.9 billion USD
- GDP per capita: 790 USD
- 80 % of population in poverty
- Population : 10 million
- Unemployment: 46 %
- Rural Illiteracy: 51 %
- Urban Illiteracy: 18 %
- Human Development Index 149/182





The Earthquake

January 12th 2010

Haiti - The Disaster

• Time: 4:53 p.m.

• Magnitude : **7.0**

• Duration : **35 sec.**

- Hypocenter : 10km deep
- Epicenter: 17 km
 SW of P-au-P



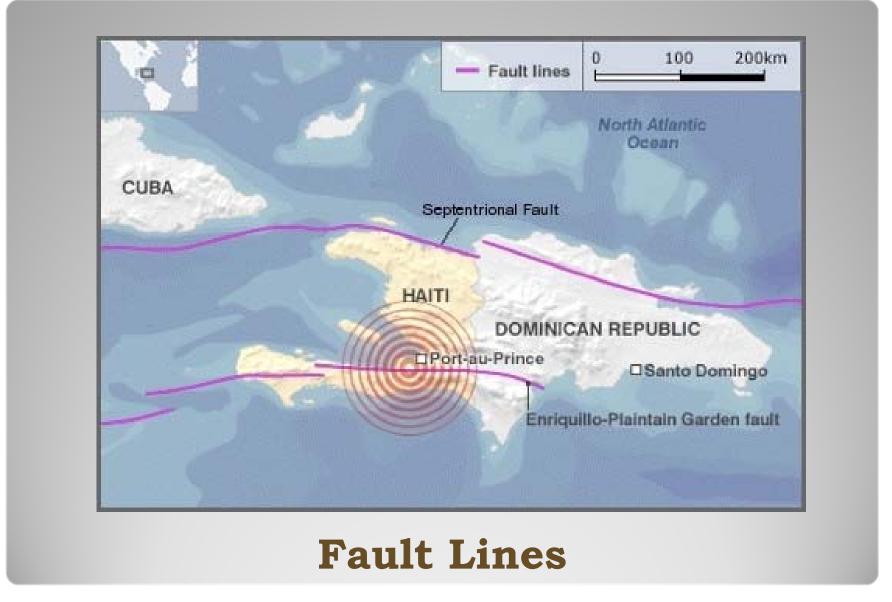
The January 12th Earthquake



Affected Places

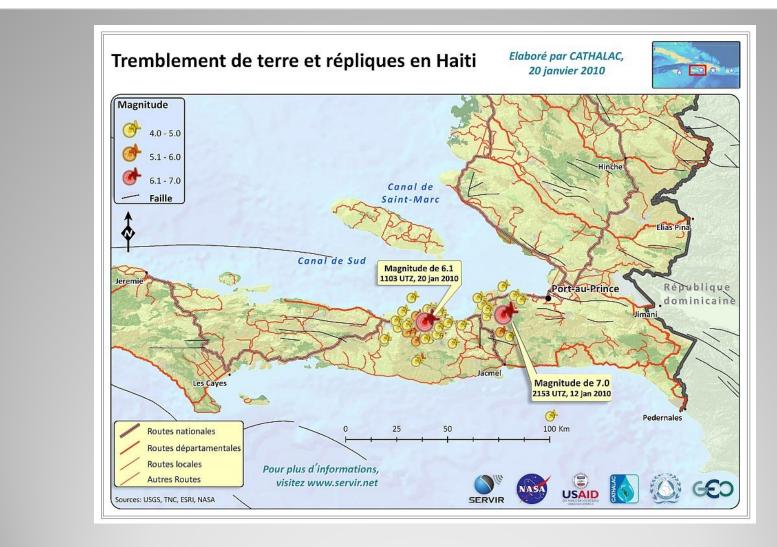
Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Petit-Goâve, Miragoâne, Jacmel

August 24th 2010

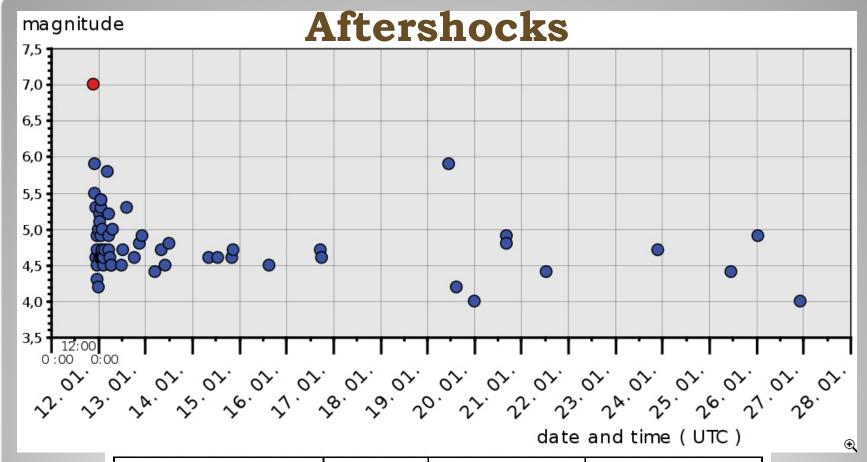




Plates and Fault Lines



Major Earthquakes in Jan. 2010



Date / Time Offset	Number	Magnitude	Remarks
2 hrs	80	4.3 < M < 5.9	
9hrs	32	4.2 < M	12 with M > 5.0
Jan. 24	52	4.5 < M	5.9 on Jan. 20

Major Earthquakes In the past

- 1751 (P-au-P)
- 1770 (P-au-P)
- 1842 (Cap-Haitien)
- 1946 (Samana, DR)



Date: Oct. 18th 1751

Port-au-Prince destroyed



Date: June 3rd 1770 / Magnitude: 7.5

Death toll: 200 - Port-au-Prince destroyed - Tsunami



Date: May 7th 1842

Death toll: 10,000 - Tsunami - Cap-Haitien, Port-de-

Paix destroyed



Date: August 4th 1946 / Magnitude: 8.0

Death toll: 100 + 1,690 - Tsunami

Breaking News

August 11th, 2010 - Haiti quake reveals previously unknown fault - The devastating quake that slammed Haiti on January 12 occurred on a previously unrecognized fault zone. The newly discovered fault hasn't been officially named yet but is informally known as the Léogane fault, after one of the Haitian cities that sits directly atop it.



Eric Calais, Professor of Geophysics at Purdue University

Jan. 12th 2010 All Essential Services Shutdown

- No Electricity
- No Phone services
- Most roads and streets blocked
- Gasoline distributors not working
- No Radio / TV signals
- Shortage of food and water
- Healthcare system paralyzed



300,000 lives



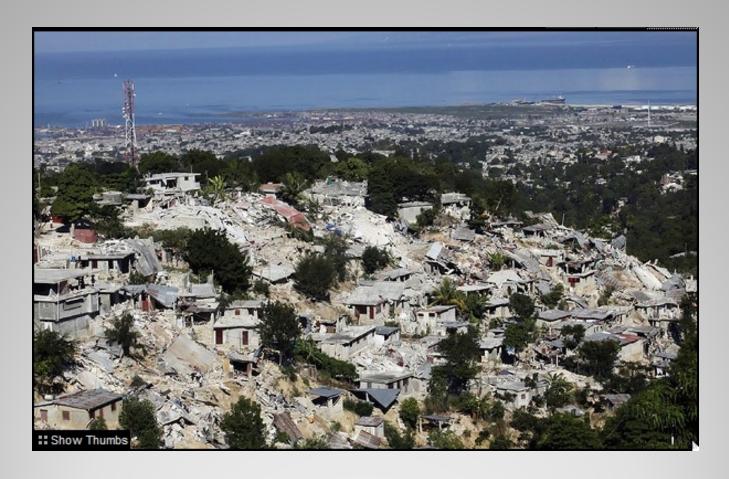
300,000 injured



1,500,000 homeless



30,000 commercial buildings



250,000 residences destroyed



Almost all hospitals and medical facilities destroyed or damaged



Nearly all national schools severely damaged



The city of Leogane in rubbles

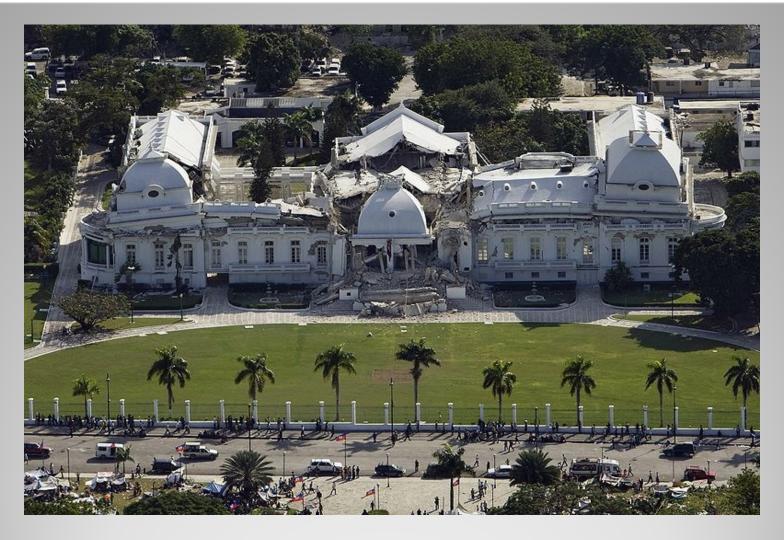
Economic loss

120%

of the country GDP



Presidential Palace - Before



Presidential Palace - After



Presidential Palace - During



Palais de Justice – Before Supreme Court



Palais de Justice – After Supreme Court



Parliament - Before



Parliament - After



Casernes Dessalines - Before

Former Military Barracks



Casernes Dessalines - After

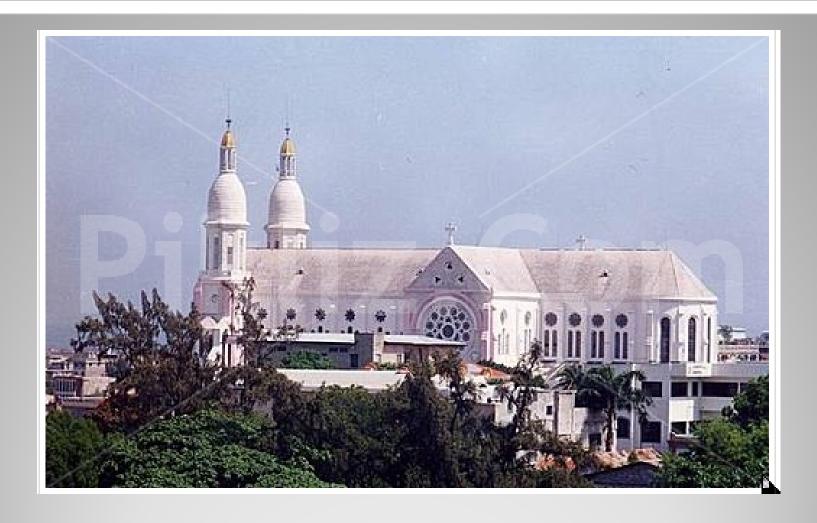
Former Military Barracks



Direction Générale des Impôts - BeforeIncome Tax Main Office



Direction Générale des Impôts - After Income Tax Main Office

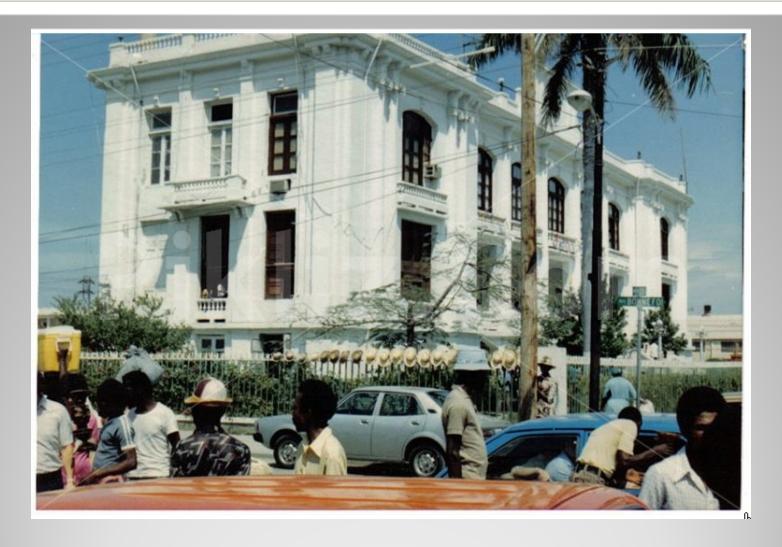


P-a-P Cathedral - Before



P-a-P Cathedral - After

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Mayor's Office - Before



Mayor's Office - After

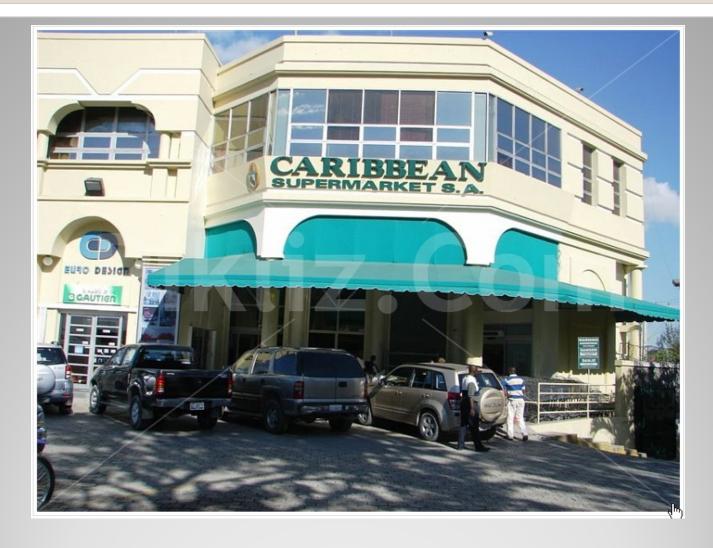


Postal Service - Main Office - Before

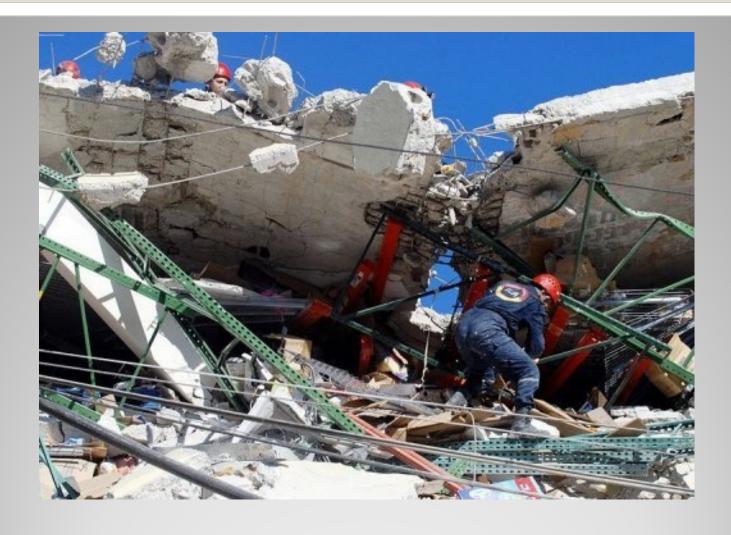


Postal Service - Main Office - After

48



Caribbean Supermarket - Before



Caribbean Supermarket – After

Early Response – International Solidarity

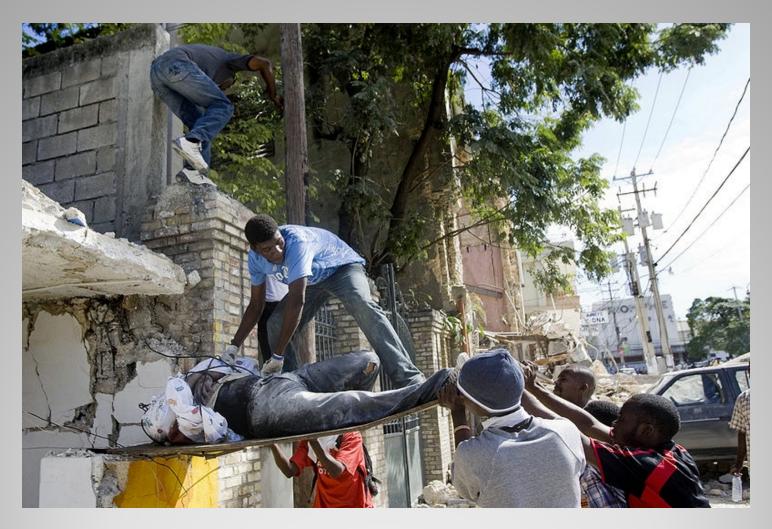
- United States
- Dominican Republic
- Canada
- France, European Countries
- Brazil, Venezuela, Cuba
- Latin America
- Caribbean Community

Early Response – International Solidarity

- Search and rescue of survivors
- Food and water distribution
- Emergency healthcare services
- Distribution of survival kits
- Setting up provisional shelters
- Debris removal
- Cleaning the streets



Extracting Survivors



Extracting Survivors



Child treated aboard a Hospital Ship





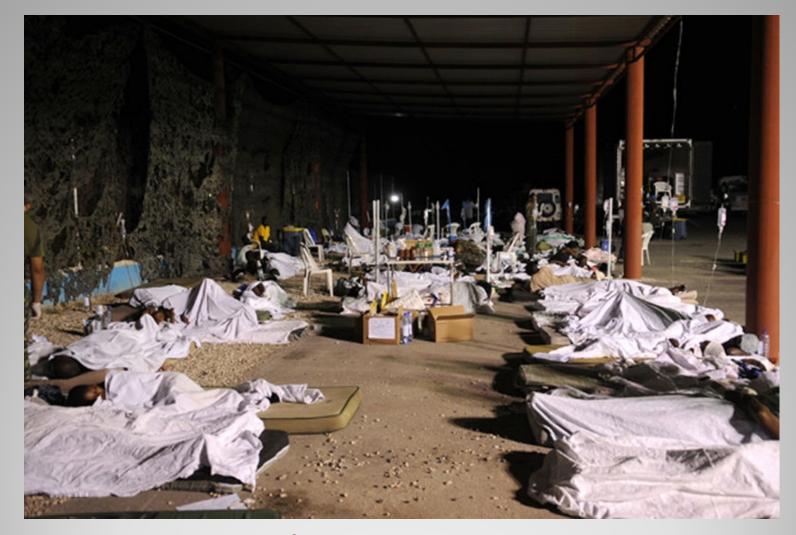
Airdrop of supplies



Moving supplies from rescue fleet



Ferrying water from rescue fleet

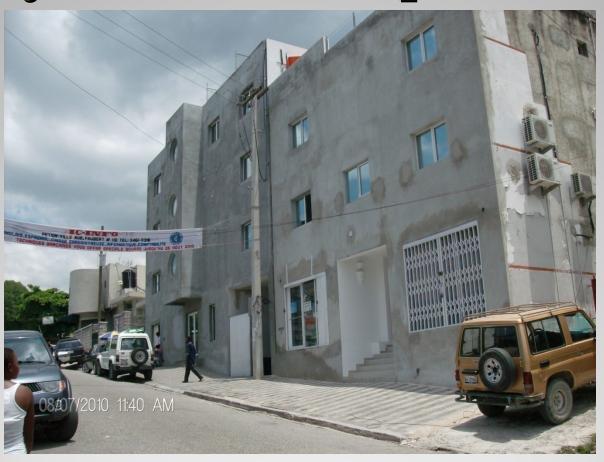


Assistance camp

Provisional Shelters



My Personal Experience



Why

so much

damage?

Comparing Earthquake Impacts

Date	Place close to epicenter	Magnitude	Death Toll
1766	Santiago, Cuba	7.6	120
1946	Samana, Dominican Republic	8.0	100 + 1690
1989	Loma Prieta, California, USA	6.9	63
2010	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	7.0	300,000

The reasons

- 1. Epicenter close to a crowded city (25 km SW of Port-au-Prince)
- 2. Hypocenter shallow (13 km below surface)
- 3. High density of population
- 4. Poorly constructed houses and buildings

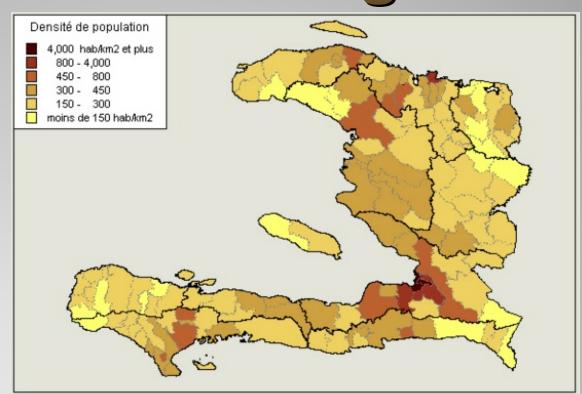
Why so much damage?

National

Average: 250

p/km²

P-a-P Area: 800 < D < 4000 p/km²



Population Density - IHSI - 2003

Why so much damage?

Buildings Design Lifetime not considered

- Presidential Palace (+90 years)
- Office des Postes (+70 years)
- Mayor's Office (+70 years)
- •Direction Générale des Impôts (+35)

Lack of buildings maintenance

N.B. Rarely Buildings have been deconstructed in Haiti because of their age

Important relief and rescue efforts
But
Lack of coordination

The Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC)

- Created: April 2010
- Mission: to conduct strategic planning and coordination for the reconstruction of Haiti
- Co-chaired by former Pdt. Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive



Less than 10% of the 10 billion USD pledge engaged

- 20 million m³ of debris to be removed in Port-au-Prince
- So far less
 than 5 % of the
 removal work
 has been done





Still more than 1 million homeless

The situation now

Haiti is the poorest country of the western hemisphere, facing now the worst catastrophe of its entire history.

Indicators

- Human Development Index 149th / 182
- Life Expectancy: 61 years
- More than 80% of Haitians live with less than 2 USD / day

Immediate Actions - 1

- a) Treat the injured people and provide basic healthcare
- b) Remove rubbles and debris in affected areas
- c) Distribute food and water
- d) Provide decent housing to the homeless

Immediate Actions - 2

- e) Repair and rebuild the infrastructures
- f) Clean and repair the streets
- g) Restore essential services
- h) Create jobs
- i) Assist the private sector to recover
- j) Restore public services

A Building Code is mandatory

Building Code - Focus

Stressing:

- Urban planning
- Construction Design
- Buildings Lifetime
- Earthquake, fire, flood, hurricane protection
- Construction materials specifications
- Construction processes
- Infrastructures (water, electricity, telecom, etc...)

Building Code Responsibilities

- Architects and Engineers
- Contractors and subcontractors
- Material and equipment importers, vendors and manufacturers
- Regulatory Services : TPTC, LNBTP,
 City Mayor, EDH, DINEPA
- Workers
- Construction owner

Building Code Accountability

- Design, create and implement a system of accountability
- Define clearly stated responsibilities

Hammurabi's rule : an eye for an eye

The reconstruction

- The reconstruction phase is very slow, due to the reluctance of the donors to fulfill their pledges.
- To circumvent the impact of the disaster and to offer a brighter future to the children of Haiti, the following measures must be considered on the short and medium terms:

Necessary measures

- 1. Enhance central and local governance;
- 2. Create conditions for the effective implementation of decentralization;
- 3. Strenghten public and private institutions;
- 4. Rebuild and develop essential infrastructures
- 5. Enforce law and security;

Necessary measures

- 6. Set up a positive environment for foreign and local investments;
- 7. Promote Public Private Partnership;
- 8. Promote job creation;
- 9. Develop education at all levels, focusing professional schools.
- 10. Protect the environment and manage properly the natural resources

Thank you!

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