

Haiti Impacts

On January 12, 2010, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake ravaged Haiti. More than 200,000 people were killed. Another 300,000 were injured. More than 600,000 people left Port-au-Prince to stay with families outside the capital. The quake displaced 1.5 million people.

By 2017, 55,000 people still lived in temporary camps. The UN reported that 2.5 million Haitians need humanitarian aid at a cost of \$270 million. With the impacts of Hurricane Matthew in 2016 there was little to no resilience, food became scarce, and cholera started spreading again.

The damage costs are uncertain ranging from \$8.5 billion to over \$14 billion. Haiti's GDP percent. The quake damaged the main airport, most of the ports and almost all the paved roads. It damaged nearly 300,000 homes, destroying over 100,000 of them. 30,000 commercial buildings were destroyed. 6 months after the quake, 98% of the rubble remained uncleared, some still blocking vital access roads. The clothing industry, which accounted at the time for two-thirds of Haiti's exports, reported structural damage at manufacturing facilities. It is estimated that 1 in 5 jobs were lost as a result.

The quake hit Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital. This crippled government efforts to restore order. It killed 25 percent of the civil servants living in the capital. The quake damaged or destroyed sixty percent of the city's government buildings. So were 80 percent of the city's schools. Before the earthquake struck 54% of the population lived in abject poverty. 20% of the country's GDP comes from remittances.