

## Hazards: Haiti - A case study of a multi-hazardous environment 3.1.5.7

Q1	<b>Which of these places is the 'Odd one out' and why?</b>	
A	Texas	
B	Sichuan	
C	Georgia	
D	Guizhou	
E	Oklahoma	

Q2	<b>Match each type of vulnerability to the correct description</b>		
A	The degradation and depletion of natural resources		
B	Links to the level of development of people, communities and nations		
C	The inability of people to cope with adverse hazard impacts		
D	Links to population density, remoteness and housing quality		
Select from: <b>Physical</b> <b>Environmental</b> <b>Social</b> <b>Economic</b>			

Q3	<b>One sentence is incorrect in each of the descriptions below. Identify the wrong one.</b>
A	Haiti is relatively small, with a population of 16.0 million. Haiti is located in a seismically active zone, intersected by two fault lines and lies in an active cyclone region. 60 per cent of Haiti is mountainous, and due to deforestation, landslides and mudslides are common.
B	The people of Haiti are particularly vulnerable to hazards as they mostly live in poor-quality housing. There are high levels of poverty (77 per cent living on less than US\$2 a day). People are concentrated on the flood-prone coastal areas (at population densities of up to 4,000 km <sup>2</sup> in Port-au-Prince).
C	Haiti is the least developed country in the western hemisphere, with a GDP of £1,300. Due to its low level of socio-economic, environmental and political vulnerability, Haiti can struggle to cope in most disaster situations. The political instability is a further handicap to hazard management.
D	Haiti has experienced severe economic losses due to disasters. The country is located in the middle of the Atlantic hurricane path and is frequently hit by four or five storms between December and March each year. Haiti had suffered nine serious storms over the previous 20 years affecting 3.5 million people and killing over 7 000.
E	Haiti experienced a particularly severe hurricane season in 2008 when it was hit by Tropical Storm Fay and Hurricanes Gustav, Hugo and Ike (FGHI), over a three-week period. As a result of flooding, hurricane-force winds, mudslides and coastal surges there were 793 deaths, 25 000 homes destroyed and economic damage of US\$1bn. In total 825 000 people were affected.

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Q4	<b>Analyse the risks presented by hazards in Haiti</b>	
	Social risks	Economic risks
	Physical risks	Biological risks

Q5	<b>Think about how the response to the 2010 earthquake allowed continued human occupation in Haiti</b>	
A	<i>Built environment</i>	
B	<i>Preparation</i>	