The earthquake that hit Haiti in 2010 was one of the most disastrous events in the world, with a recorded magnitude of 7.0 Mw. The earthquake had struck in the afternoon, and the waves could be felt as far as Venezuela and Cuba. The earthquake struck one of the most inhabited regions in Haiti, affecting a total of over three million people. According to a report by the Haitian government, the death toll associated with the earthquake rose to approximately 230000 by February 2010. The Haiti earthquake provides an excellent case study on how the affected government and the international body must coordinate to execute relief efforts efficiently and how this can also be compromised by any conflicts that may arise (Rosborough, 2010).

Haiti joins the list of other third world countries where international intervention has failed to bear the intended fruits. The country has been ion the global scope following the series of disasters that have struck it, and despite billions of dollars that have been donated, not much has changed since the 2010 earthquake. According to Joel Boutroue, former secretary-general of the United Nations for MINUSTAH, the unfortunate transition from the disaster can be blamed on the donors (Barbiere, 2017). Boutroue believes that most donors are caught in a challenging position such that they need to demonstrate visible results to the Haitian citizens on how their money has been put to use while at the same time Haiti only has a particular absorption capacity. Most of the donors, therefore out of skepticism or sheer sluggishness, end up pursuing short term interests at the expense of the long-term solutions.

The international body was also a conflict with the Haiti government for not effecting any developments despite a contribution of five billion dollars made by the international; community. This was ascribed to the fact that a significant proportion of the money could not reach the grassroots since it was used to fund operational costs. The Haitian State, according to Boutroue, took ten percent of the international contribution to support its initiatives. Blame was also placed on the international NGOs for even taking a significant fraction of the money without considering the local Non-Governmental Organizations who are in direct contact with the Haitian citizens. The remaining fraction, which was barely enough, was spent on the humanitarian aid programs.

Due to the politics that surround the relationship between the State government of Haiti and the international community, attempts by the international community to intervene during the 2010 Haitian earthquake have been futile. This is not only the case in Haiti but is also defined in other third world nations that have been hit by a disaster since the development agencies work in cooperation with the government ministries and parastatals, which are often corrupt and mismanaged and with elites. They end up embezzling funds that could have otherwise been used to fund relief aid from the ground level and thus frustrating the efforts of the international community (Dupuy, 2010). The situation in Haiti has been so severe that the country has failed to recover from the 2010 earthquake almost a decade later.

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