

Paper 3 Practice Paper 2024: Haiti's Development

Analyse the evidence that the people of Haiti face greater economic and social challenges than their neighbours (8) ◇ Shows geographical knowledge about the concept included in the question. ◇ Uses data / evidence to critically consider the question / issue. ◇ Makes connections between the data and the geographical concept.	Analyse the impact of tectonic and hydrometeorological hazards on the landscape and people of Haiti (8) ◇ Shows geographical knowledge about the concept included in the question. ◇ Uses data / evidence to critically consider the question / issue. ◇ Makes connections between the data and the geographical concept.	Evaluate the view that that Haiti's colonial past is the main reason for its current level of development (18) ◇ Shows geographical knowledge about the concept included in the question. ◇ Uses data / evidence to critically consider the question / issue. ◇ Makes a judgment about the value and reliability of the quantitative and qualitative data / evidence throughout. ◇ Makes connections / relationships between the data and the geographical concept in the question. ◇ Makes meaningful connections to relevant geographical ideas from across the course of study.
What keywords will I include?	How will I evaluate?	◇ Comes to a substantiated conclusion after a fully balanced argument that is drawn together at the end.

		'If the Haitian population is to have a prosperous future it needs international action to build a sustainable economy' Evaluate this view. (24) ◇ Shows geographical knowledge about the concept included in the question. ◇ Uses data / evidence to critically consider the question / issue. ◇ Makes a judgment about the value and reliability of the quantitative and qualitative data / evidence throughout. ◇ Makes connections / relationships between the data and the geographical concept in the question. ◇ Makes meaningful connections to relevant geographical ideas from across the course of study. ◇ Comes to a substantiated conclusion after a fully balanced argument that is drawn together at the end.
Explain why transnational corporations (TNCs) benefit from globalisation (4) One reason for this is that one aspect of globalisation is the increase in availability and ease of trade, therefore making it easier and more accessible for TNCs to trade globally and expand their audience. Another reason for this is because globalisation also involves sharing culture across the world. An example of this is McDonalds which was originally an American fast-food restaurant but globalisation has enabled them to open in locations all across the world offering authentic and original food to all which they One reason why TNCs benefit from globalisation is that they can outsource parts of their company to countries with cheaper labour like China. This means that the TNC makes more profit and doesn't need to pay workers as much as they would in their own country, allowing the TNC to grow. Furthermore, TNCs can also benefit from the spread of culture that comes from globalisation, e.g. McDonalds an American TNC has become huge due to globalisation and the spread of the American culture, meaning the TNCs become more popular and makes more capital.		

benefit from massively as they are accessing a much larger audience.	
How many marks?	How many marks?
Reasons:	Reasons:

Analyse the evidence that the people of Haiti face greater economic and social challenges than their neighbours (8)	
Some say that it is facing greater social challenges. “40% of the population still live in rural areas” which could lead to high numbers of residents becoming isolated and may lead to the development of declining rural settlements- these regions discourage investments, So, rural-urban inequalities develop, and social polarisation is caused by residential sorting. But some challenges face countries that Haiti doesn’t experience, e.g. a declining population. Cuba has the lowest fertility rate at 1.6- that’s 1.5 below Haiti. Plus, net migration is an outflow. So, population decline in Cuba is a major issue, putting pressure on working people to support financially dependent members of society Since they are also below the replacement rate (2.1), this will only get worse. Fortunately, Haiti doesn’t have this problem. Economically, Haiti is in a very bad state. Not only does it have the lowest GDP per capita on Figure 2 at US\$1819, it also has the lowest growth rate, at roughly 200% nominally increase since 1990 (Figure 3) whereas Cuba, for example, has seen GDP pc increase by 250%. In addition, its extreme corruption rating of 170 will mean government spending is extremely inefficient, likely linked to the fact that Haiti hosts a ‘small economic elite’ with ‘multimillionaires’. High level corruption diverts funds away from development, which might address the social challenges e.g. ‘malnutrition’ and contributes to high inequality and economic difficulty. Food insecurity in Haiti leads to higher child mortalities, meaning women feel pressured to have more children. This reinforces maternal stereotypes and excludes women from the workforce.	
How many marks?	
Reasons:	
Analyse the evidence that the people of Haiti face greater economic and social challenges than their neighbours (8)	
It is evident that Haiti is suffering socially, economically and environmentally from poverty. Haiti is located at the western and at the Caribbean along a tectonically active region meaning its risks are incredibly high and is 3rd most affected country by storm which may be due to this unfortunate landscape at steep slope and tropical climate allowing for more devastation amongst its 40% rural population. In Figure 2 it is evident that Haiti’s poverty levels are higher amongst its neighbours at 79% of the population living on less than 5.50 a day meaning they will have limitations to development and a poor quality of life. Due to its food insecurity and lack of services in rural areas. Haiti’s corrupt government and poor human development are closely linked as the corruption will negatively benefit any advancements socially, increasing out migration to -3.2 as neighbours such as Costa	

Rica evidently have an improved standard at life as only 11% of their population are below 5.50 a day. Haiti also faces challenges through the low skilled population contributing to a low GDP at 1.8 thousand in 2020 in comparison to Cuba's 9.5 emphasising how limited development is.
How many marks? Reasons:

Analyse the impact of tectonic and hydrometeorological hazards on the landscape and people of Haiti (8)
Haiti being located in a tectonically active region has had a substantial impact on its landscape and the people living there. The earthquakes in Haiti often having an extremely shallow focus has a substantial impact on the infrastructure of the country as the earthquakes with much significantly more damage on critical infrastructure like roads and hospitals as well as thousands of people's homes for its current level of development such as Haiti's dependency on France causing their economy to collapse; which achieved independence despite becoming the 'first black republic in the world' Haiti was only the world's leading producer of sugar and coffee when it was colonised, which more people. The frequency of the earthquakes was extremely high. Therefore, Haiti was very dependent on France for their economic growth which created high levels of vulnerability when they gained independence. The loans that Haiti has been used to repay France created US \$21 billion in debt therefore Haiti cannot focus on socio-economic development and increasing their GDP.
For example, other countries may be hesitant to trade with Haiti as it has a stigma that it cannot repay debts so their countries may see Haiti as financially irresponsible. This means that it may be trade that is the main reason for Haiti's low development levels. For example, the USA, a global superpower blocked trade with Haiti. This means that the USA has used soft power over Haiti so their cultural influence in Haiti is decreased. This decreases the westernisation of Haiti which despite having some positive effects such as a lack of cultural erosion, can actually lead to Haiti becoming less economically developed. This is because Western cultures value economic success and monetary gain and often transmit these values onto countries which they trade with. In turn, this helps their LICs and NEEs to favour their economic gain over anything else. Due to the USA's absence in Haiti their values aren't transmitted so Haiti struggles to increase their global significance in a Western world. Therefore, it could be argued that there are more important factors than Haiti's colonial past.
How many marks? Reasons:
For example, Haiti's weak and corrupt governance can lead to fractured priorities as seen in Figure 9 as government money is spent on increasing the curb appeal of Jalousie over increasing the social and environmental conditions. Jalousie is similar to shantytowns meaning the overpopulations leads to poor unsanitary conditions where diseases can spread very quickly and crime levels are very high- often murders and kidnappings for sexual crimes. The local phrase 'le botox' shows how the Haitian government are prioritising how Jalousie look as 'it is invisible from the wealthy district of Petion-ville' instead of addressing the problems. For example, water taps could be added to lower cholera rates and increase the sanitation of the government could allow Jalousie adequate access to electricity to stop illegal access being attained through cutting the wires- which is dangerous and can lead to death via electrocution. Therefore, weak governance in Haiti may be inhibiting its development the most because it doesn't prioritise the well-being of Haitian's and decreases their quality of life. Due to a low quality of life, Haitian's may not be able to work and contribute to Haiti's working population who generate an income.
Therefore it isn't only the colonial past of Haiti which leads to its low level of development today but this colonial past is often a major influence on other factors which inhibit growth. For example, the low tourism levels are because Haiti's history of political instability creates an unattractive appeal for tourists.

How many marks?

If the Haitian population is to have a prosperous future it needs international action to build a sustainable economy.' Evaluate this view. Reasons. (24)

The view that international action is imperative to the prosperous future of Haiti is false, due to the negative impacts of neocolonialisation, failures of past action and the inequality of benefits from action. The only way international action could be justified is due to environmental degradation.

Firstly, the view is wrong due to the past failures of international action. This can be seen with rising unemployment in Figure 8, as well as Figure 10 stating 'Haiti is in a poorer situation than it was in 2010' showing that international action does not help Haiti. Figure 10 also states 'the role of the US has been central' which exemplifies how international experience in globalisation, the economy and international action has clearly not helped Haiti

Secondly, the view is wrong also due to the wrongful destination of profits and benefits. Figure 11 states 'main beneficiaries have been wealthy superpowers' which presents the intervention as pointless to helping Haiti. 'Wealthy superpowers' cannot be seen as altruistic as they may invest in order to gain profits in the long run with repayments of debts, as seen with France. On the whole, benefits go to already developed nations when international action is used to 'build a sustainable economy' in Haiti. Profits do not go to the poor and unemployed, showing that international action may actually be a hindrance to a sustainable economy which can support itself with a stabilised political system and public services.

Thirdly, the prosperous future of Haiti cannot be correlated with international action to create a sustainable economy due to the effects of neo-colonialism. Figure 7 states Haiti became a new colony due to US military occupation in 1934. Neocolonialism due to international action can be seen with money given to Haiti as employment under wealthy countries supply lives.

Globalisation allows TNCs to outsource their goods to countries with cheaper labour such as Haiti. As seen in Figure 11, Haiti's exports have a total value of 1.2B USD compared to their import values at more than 3x this, meaning they make a net loss. International action to give Haiti an income with the outsourcing of the textile industry, with exports of t-shirts, knitted sweaters and suits, have caused Haiti to lose profits, which go to TNCs instead. International economic action under the WTO, World Bank and IMF has caused neocolonialisation, worsening the plight of Haiti. This means the view that international action is the way to a prosperous future of Haiti was misguided and naïve.

The only way international action may be actually useful is with the reversal of environmental degradation. As seen in Figure 6, the familiar landscapes of Haiti and the Dominican Republic show stark differences in vegetation levels, with Haiti using deforestation for fuel acquisition and domestic uses. International action could be useful to replant lost vegetation, to ensure their local offset of carbon due to their heavy industry with textile manufacturing. A sustainable economy could be built from the carbon taxation and replanting of vegetation, lowering the high unemployment as seen in Figure 8. Environmental degradation as a justification for international action can only be deemed necessary due to the beach pollution, as referenced in Figure 9. International action could promote a sustainable industry of waste collection and recycling. A prosperous future for the Haitian people can only be done under the pretence of environmental regeneration which could lead to a sustainable economy.

To conclude, if the population of Haiti is to have a prosperous future under a sustainable economy, this will not be due to international action. This is proved by multiple past failures of international action which have only worked to weaken Haiti's vulnerable state, as referenced in Figure 7 with 'some economists suggest that Haiti is in a poorer situation than it was in 2010, despite US\$13 billion of aid. This proves international action, as encouraged by the WTO, World Bank and IMF, cannot be seen as the sole key to Haiti's possibility of a sustainable economy and prosperous future.

How many marks?

Reasons: