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Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Geography
Advanced
PAPER 3

Monday 10 June 2024 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Resource Booklet

**DO NOT RETURN THIS RESOURCE BOOKLET WITH
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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For some Figures there is a modified colour and modified black and white diagram. You may use whichever version is easier for you to view. Some diagrams are only in modified colour but you are then provided with a description of the diagram.

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SECTION A

Haiti, 'the poorest country in the Americas'

Figure 1 – Information

Haiti

Haiti is a small country of **27,065 km²**. It is situated at the western end of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. Most of this island is occupied by the Dominican Republic.

Much of Haiti is mountainous. Slopes are often steep, with nearly two thirds having gradients greater than **20%**. Its climate is tropical.

It is located in a tectonically active region and is also subjected to frequent tropical storms and hurricanes. On the **2020 Climate Risk Index**, Haiti is third among the countries most affected by severe weather events.

The population of **11.6** million mostly live on coastal lowlands. It has an average population density of **414 per km²**. Almost **3** million live in the capital city, Port-au-Prince. However, **40%** of Haitians still live in rural areas.

Figure 1 – Diagram (Colour) – Part 1

Haiti

KEY

- National Capital
- Provincial Capitals
- Lakes
- Roads
- Rivers

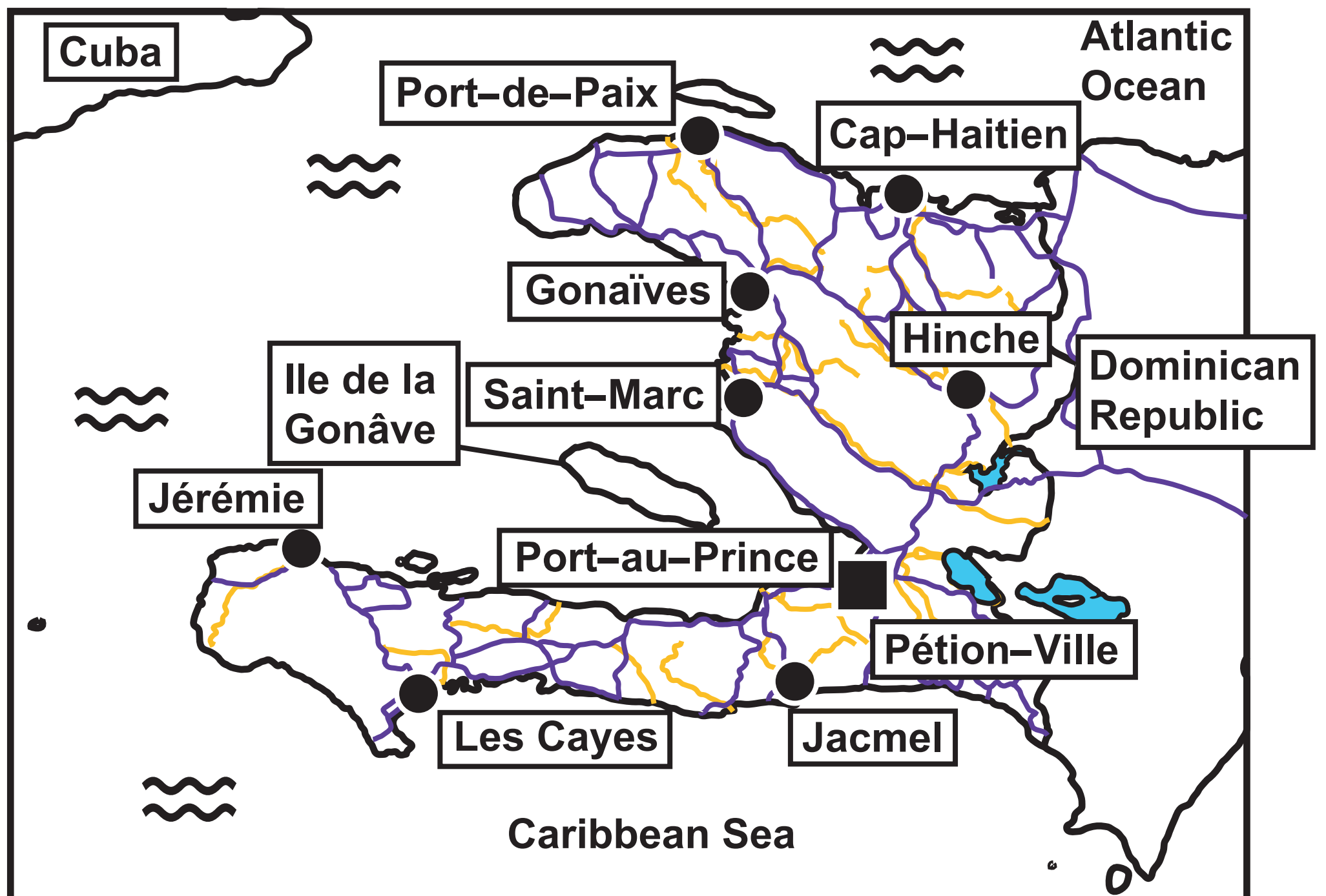
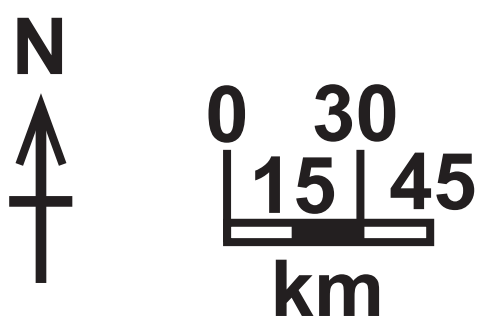


Figure 1 – Diagram (Colour) – Part 2

Haiti

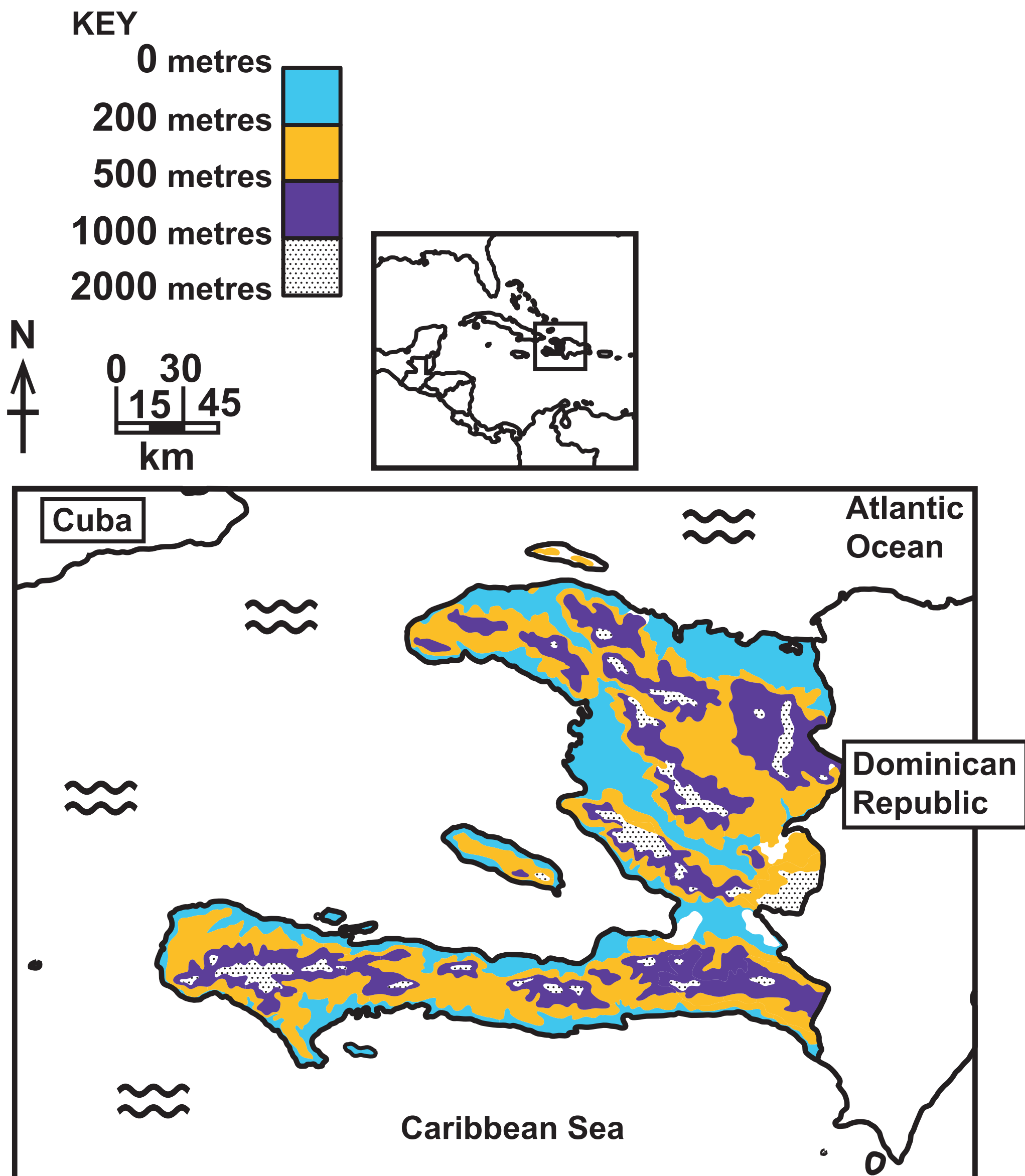


Figure 1 – Diagram (Black and White) – Part 1

Haiti

KEY

- National Capital
- Provincial Capitals
- Lakes
- Roads
- - - Rivers

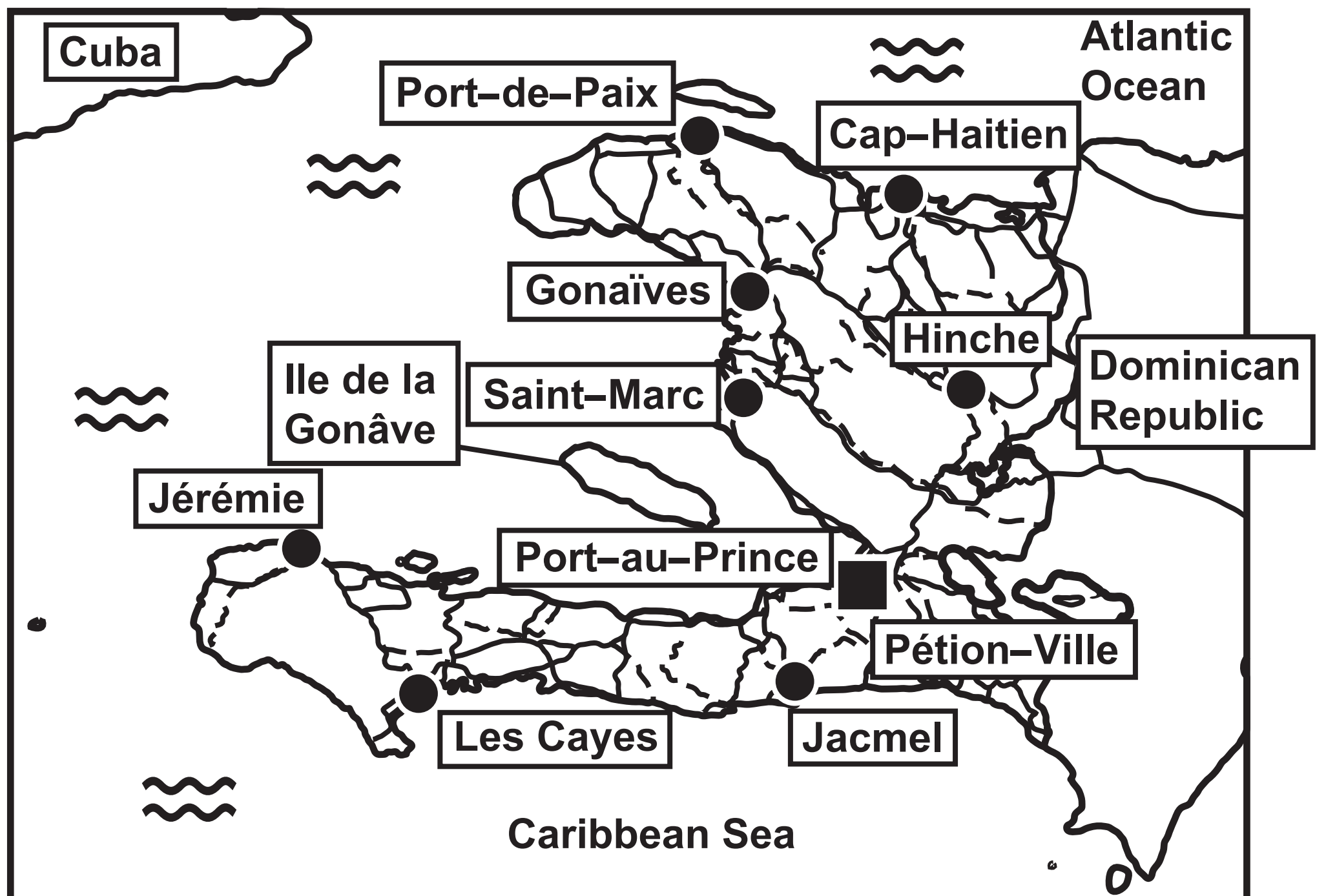
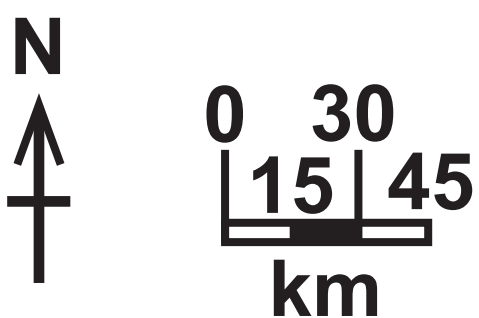


Figure 1 – Diagram (Black and White) – Part 2

Haiti

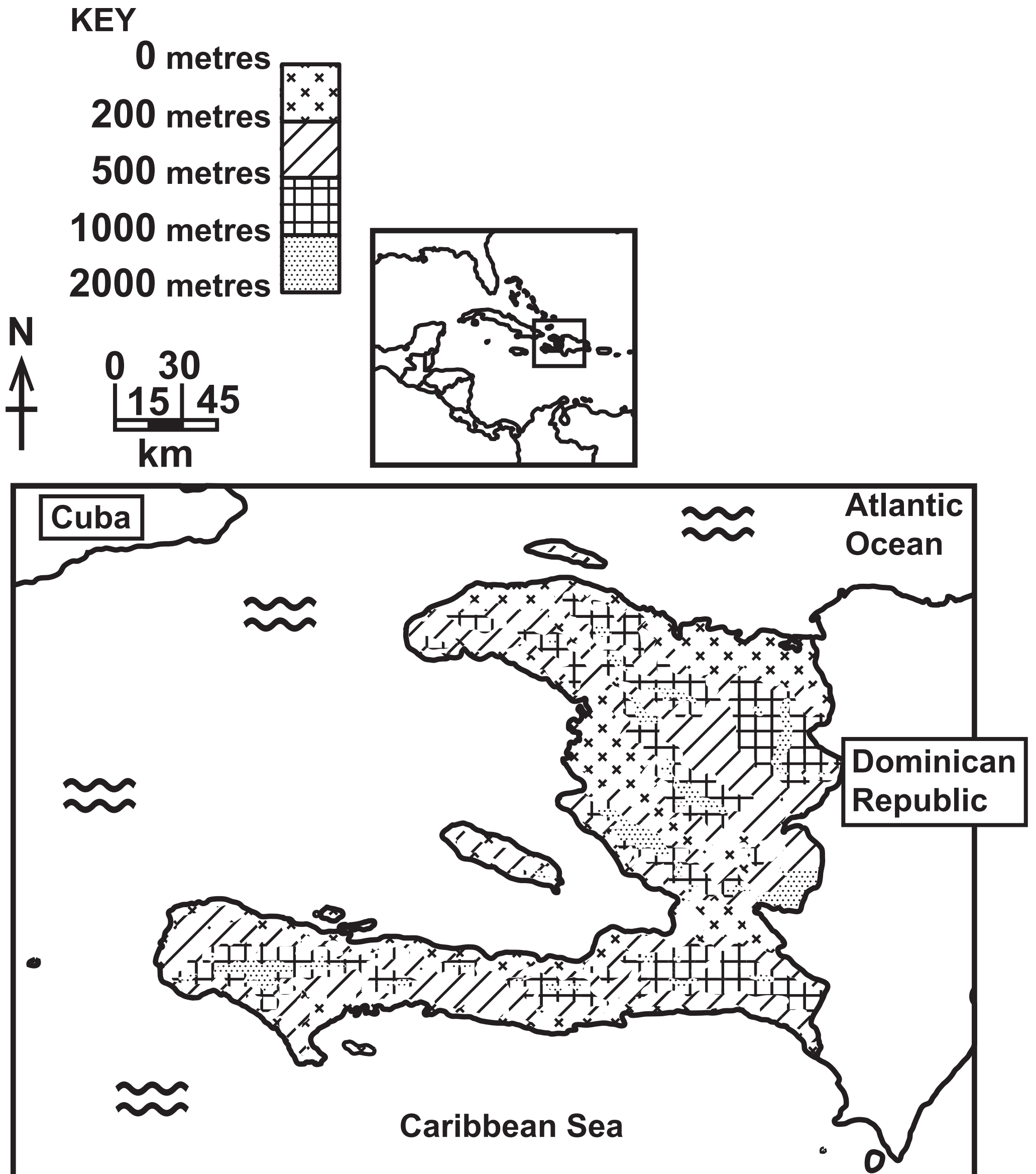


Figure 2 – Information

Selected data for Haiti and some of its neighbours, 2019

- **The country has one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world, with more than half of its total population food insecure. 22% of children are chronically malnourished. The majority of the food insecure population live in rural areas.**
- **Two of the main reasons for food insecurity are extreme poverty and frequent natural disasters.**
- **A small economic and political elite of less than 1% of the Haitian population is extremely wealthy, including many multi-millionaires.**

Figure 2 – Table
Selected data for Haiti and some of its neighbours, 2019

	GDP per capita in US\$	% living on less than US\$5.50 a day	Fertility rate (average number of children born per woman)
Colombia	6,630	29	1.8
Costa Rica	13,373	11	1.7
Cuba	9,540	n/a	1.6
Dominican Republic	8,476	12	2.3
Haiti	1,819	79	2.9
Honduras	3,040	49	2.4
Jamaica	5,185	30	2.0

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Figure 2 – Table continued.

	GDP per capita in US\$	% living on less than US\$5.50 a day	Fertility rate (average number of children born per woman)
Mexico	11,091	23	2.1
Nicaragua	2,255	35	2.4
Panama	17,358	13	2.4
United States	62,866	11	1.7
Venezuela	3,460	33	2.3

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Figure 2 – Table continued.

	Annual net migration rate per 1000 (if negative, emigration is higher than immigration)	Human Development Index rank (1, most developed, 180, least developed)	Corruption Perception Index rank (1, least corrupt to 180, most corrupt)
Colombia	–0·8	83	92
Costa Rica	0·8	62	42
Cuba	–1·3	70	63
Dominican Republic	–2·8	88	137
Haiti	–3·2	170	170
Honduras	–0·7	132	157
Jamaica	–3·9	101	69

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	Annual net migration rate per 1000 (if negative, emigration is higher than immigration)	Human Development Index rank (1, most developed, 180, least developed)	Corruption Perception Index rank (1, least corrupt to 180, most corrupt)
Mexico	–0·5	74	124
Nicaragua	–3·3	128	159
Panama	2·7	57	111
United States	2·9	17	25
Venezuela	–22·3	113	176

Figure 3

Haiti's GDP per capita growth (thousands of US\$) compared with some of its neighbours, 1990–2020

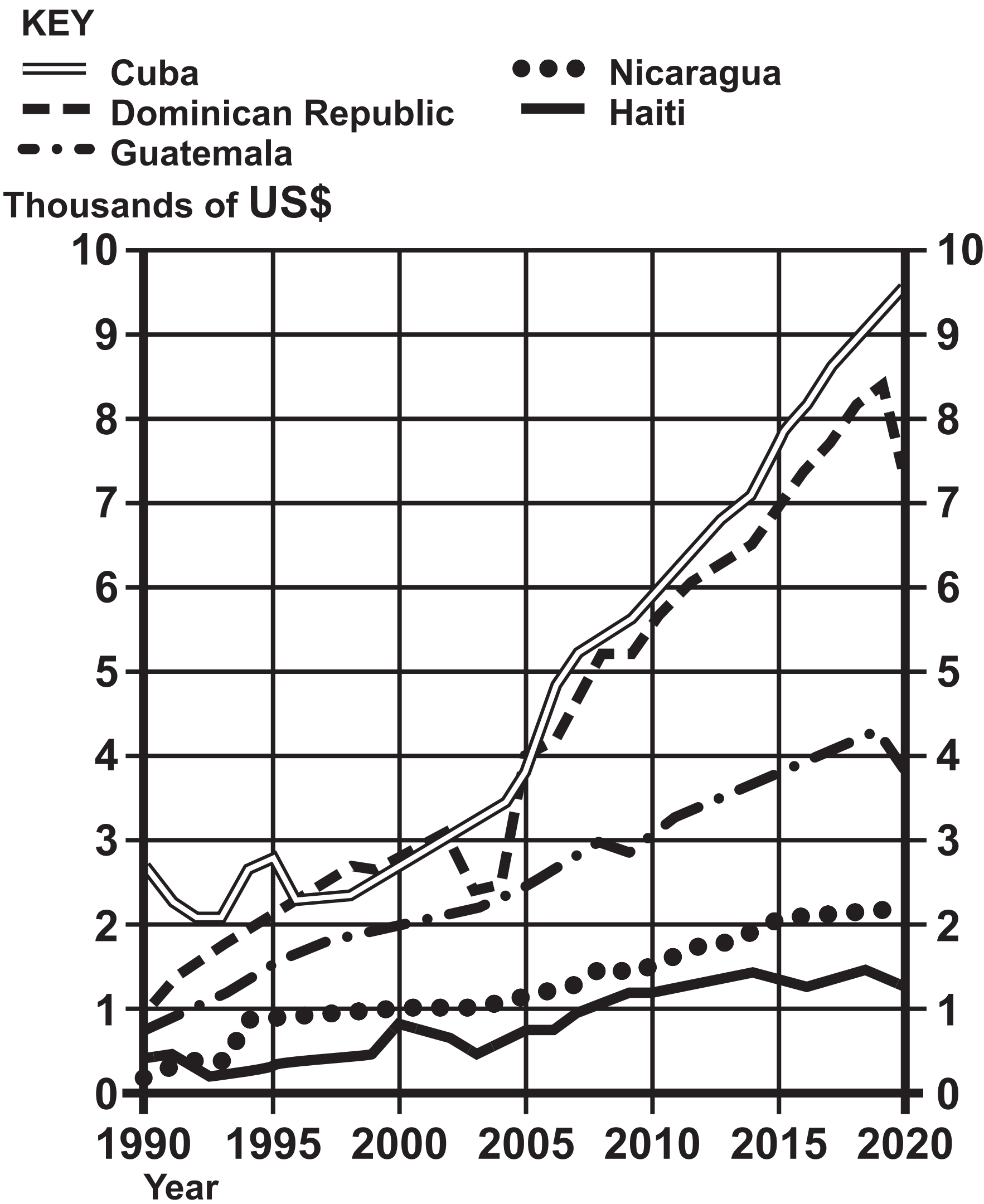


Figure 4 – Information

Haiti's tectonic location

Haiti lies in the path of hurricanes and is more mountainous than most Caribbean islands which increases rainfall and surface runoff.

Haiti is tectonically active, criss-crossed with several transform faults. Earthquakes in this region often have relatively shallow foci. In the case of the devastating 2010 earthquake the rupture started about 10 km below the surface, with the epicentre only 25 km from the capital city of over 2 million people.

Figure 4 – Diagram (Colour)

Haiti's tectonic location

KEY

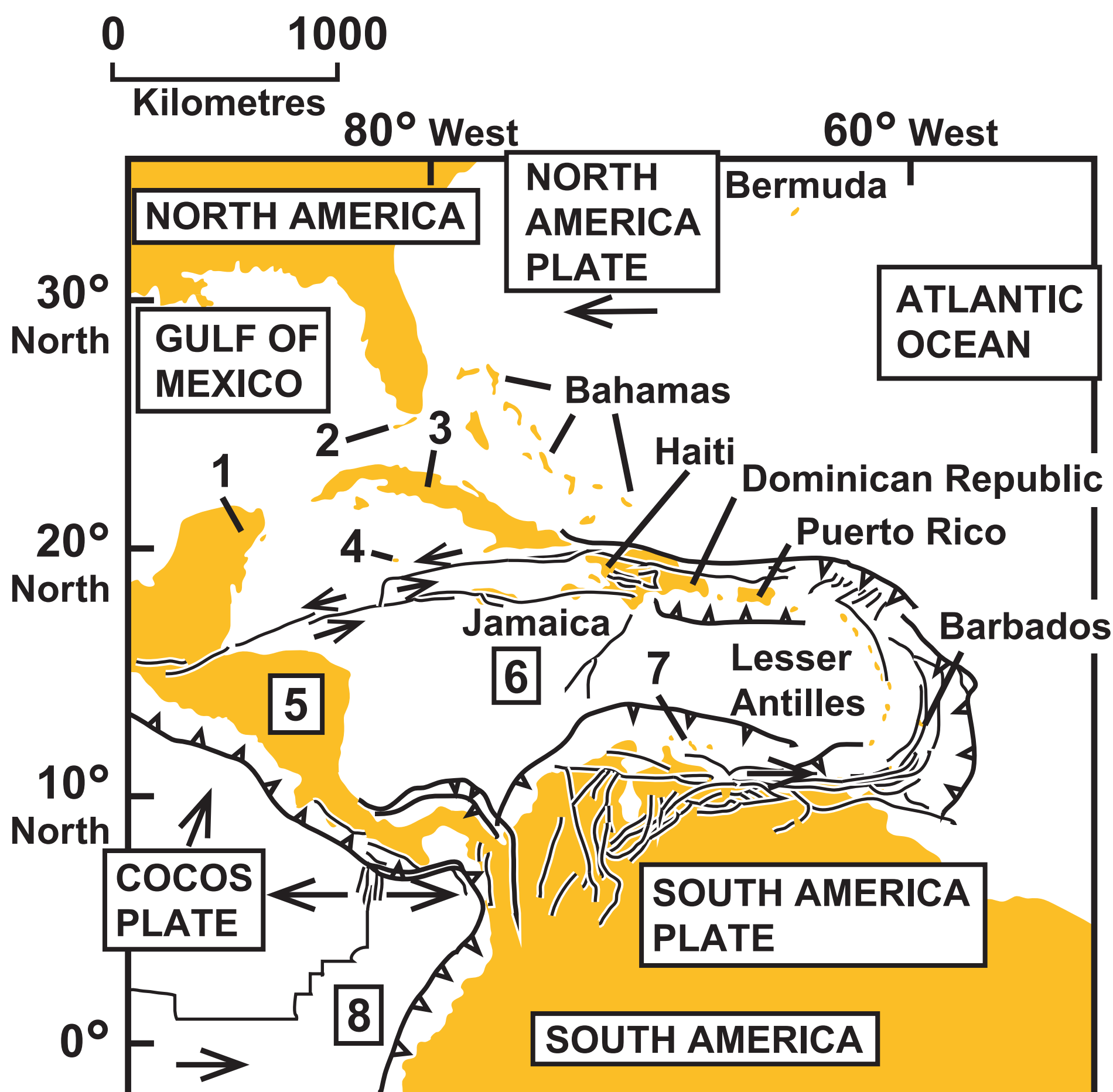
➔ Direction of plate movement — Fault Lines

△△△ Subduction zone

1 = Yucatan Peninsula 2 = Florida Keys 3 = Cuba

4 = Cayman Islands 5 = CENTRAL AMERICA

6 = CARIBBEAN PLATE 7 = Curaçao 8 = NAZCA PLATE



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Figure 4 – Diagram (Black and White)

Haiti's tectonic location

KEY

➔ Direction of plate movement — Fault Lines

Subduction zone

1 = Yucatan Peninsula 2 = Florida Keys 3 = Cuba

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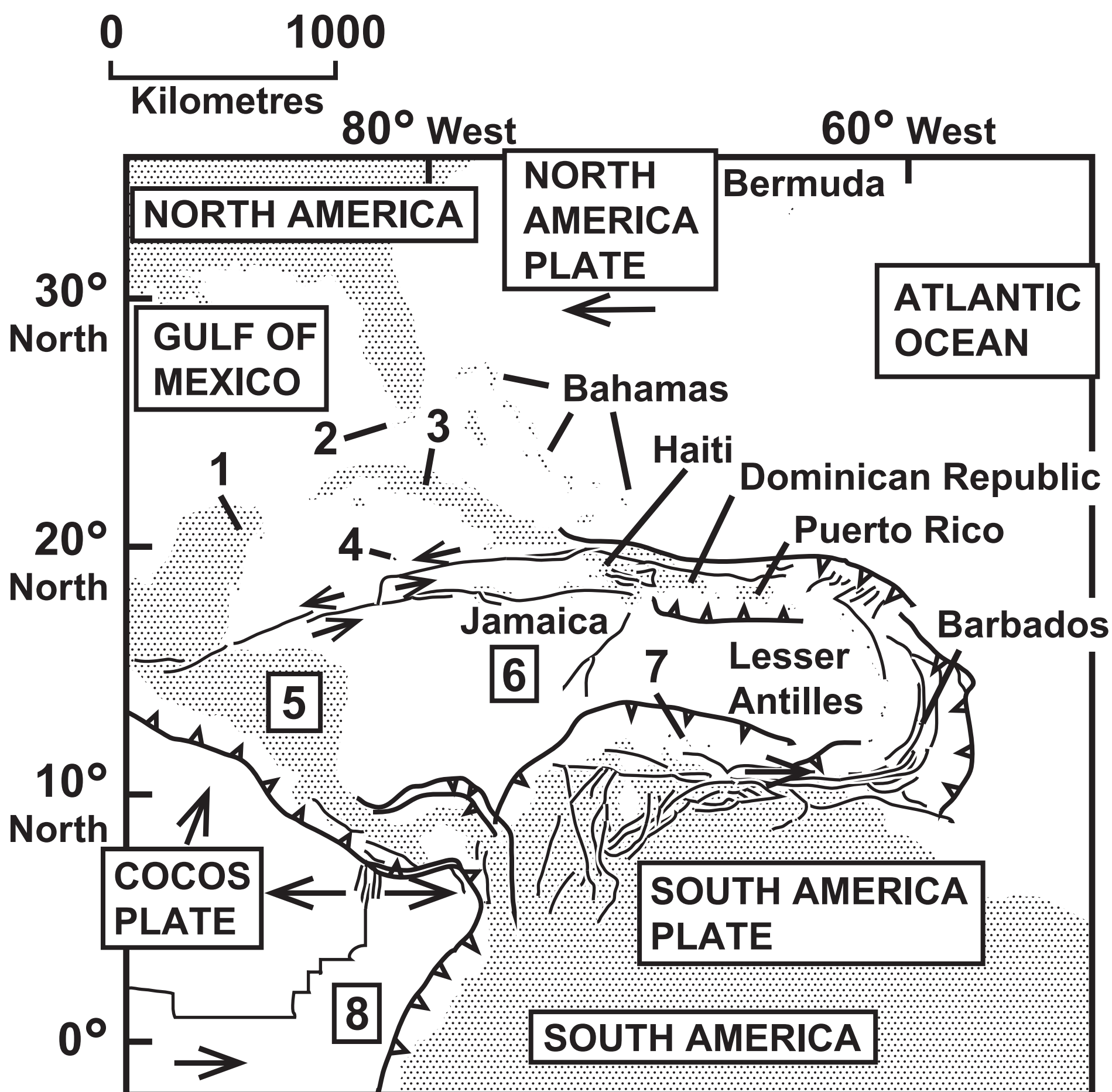


Figure 5

A timeline of Haiti's recent natural disasters

Year	Event	Impact on Haitian people
2021	14 August A magnitude 7·2 earthquake. The epicentre was about 150 km west of Port-au-Prince.	An estimated 2,400 deaths.
2020	23 August Hurricane Laura was a Category 4 hurricane.	31 deaths.
2018	6 October A 5·9 magnitude earthquake with a depth of 11·7 km .	12 deaths, 188 injured.
2016	3–4 October Hurricane Matthew resulted in flooding of up to 1·5 metres and a storm surge of up to 3 metres.	At least 580 deaths, 35,000 left homeless.

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Figure 5 continued.

Year	Event	Impact on Haitian people
2012	24 October Hurricane Sandy passed just west of Haiti, with heavy rainfall and catastrophic flooding.	100 deaths, around 200,000 left homeless.
2010	12 January A magnitude 7·0 earthquake. A dozen secondary shocks of magnitudes ranging from 5·0 to 5·9 during the following hours. 20 January A second earthquake of magnitude 6·1 . 20 October onwards A cholera epidemic occurred in Port-au-Prince.	Estimates range between 100,000 and 316,000 deaths. At least 500,000 were left homeless. Exact data is unobtainable. 3,600 deaths, 340,000 became ill.

Figure 6 – Information

Contrasting forest cover in Haiti and the Dominican Republic

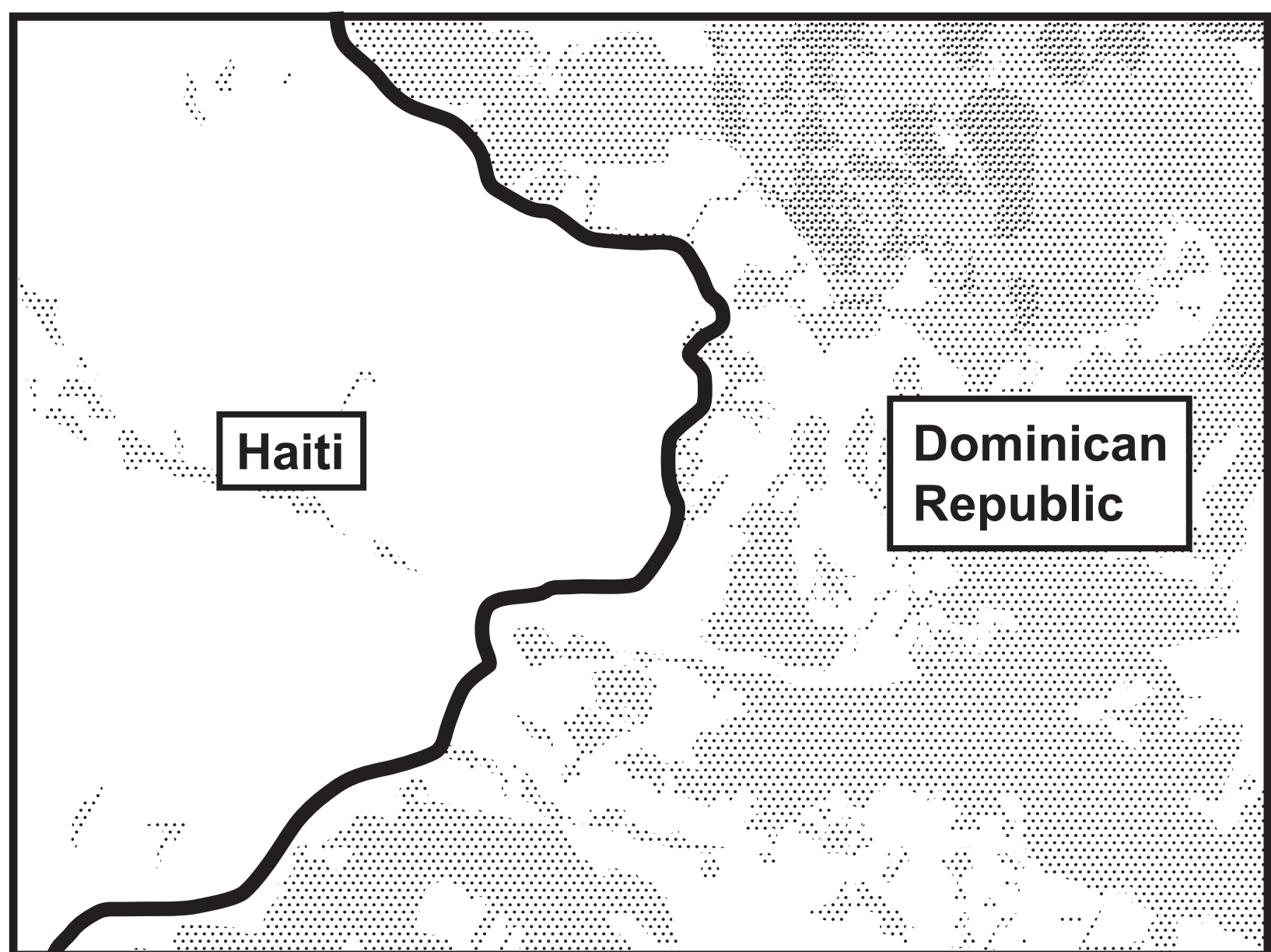
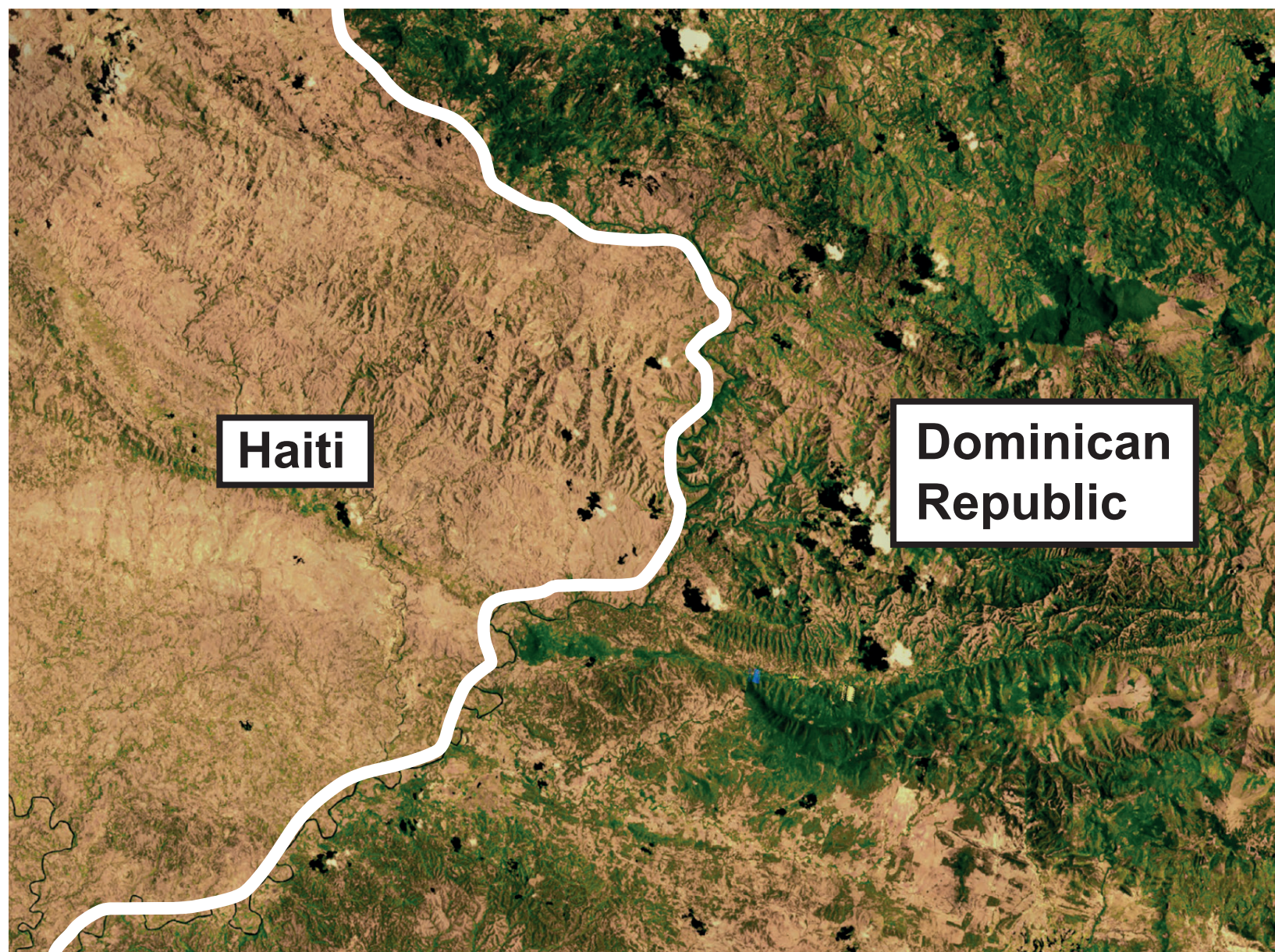
The impact of natural hazards has been made worse by human actions. With imported oil too expensive for most people, charcoal from burnt trees has provided 85% or more of the energy in Haiti for decades. As a result, Haiti's rural poor have cut down very large numbers of trees both for their own needs and for the urban population. This results in deforested mountain slopes that rainwater washes down, eroding the soil.

Climate change poses significant risks to the country.

- Temperatures are expected to increase by $0.5 - 2.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 2060.
- The number of hot days and nights is projected to increase.
- Rainfall projections forecast decreases in rainfall during June–August.
- The Caribbean region is vulnerable to sea–level rise, projected to be between $0.13 - 0.56$ metres by 2090.
- Increases in hurricane rainfall and wind speeds are likely. Simulations suggest for each 1°C increase in sea surface temperatures, rainfall from hurricanes may increase by 6–17%. Surface wind speeds of the strongest hurricanes will increase up to 8%, with associated increases in storm surge levels.

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**Figure 6 – Diagram
Contrasting forest cover in Haiti and the
Dominican Republic**



KEY  **Forest cover**

SECTION B

Haiti's history of development

Figure 7 – Information The impact of Haiti's debt

The Caribbean islands' history is complex and brutal. The transatlantic slave trade between the 1500s and 1800s was dominated by France and Great Britain, who profited most from it. Jamaica (a British colony) and Haiti (a French colony) were the richest colonies of all at this time.

By the 1790s, Haiti was the world's top producer of sugar and coffee as well as indigo, cacao and cotton. At its peak, goods and profits worth €2·5 billion per year in today's money were exported to France every year. One in eight people in France gained their living from the wealth extracted from Haiti.

The Haitian revolution, led by slaves, against French rule ended slavery (the first country to do this) and achieved independence from France after a long war. This led to Haiti emerging as the first black republic in the world.

The French refused to recognise the new republic until it paid the French government reparations for the 'lost' value of the slaves and the land. Haiti had to take loans from French banks to pay this bill. This 'double-debt' amounts to a loss of US\$21 billion for the Haitian economy over the past 125 years.

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Figure 7 – Information continued.

For many years the European powers and the USA blocked all trade with Haiti. Between **1857** and **1934** the US government intervened in Haiti's governance on many occasions. From **1915** until **1934** the US military occupied Haiti which effectively became a colony once again. Since then, the neo-colonial relationship between the two countries has been complex, both in terms of trade and sovereignty.

After the **2010** earthquake, former President Bill Clinton publicly apologised for having previously forced Haiti to remove tariffs on imported subsidised U.S. rice. This policy wiped out rice farming in Haiti, seriously damaging Haiti's ability to be self-sufficient in food and forcing farmers to abandon their land and move to Port-au-Prince.

This earthquake also demonstrates a failure of international aid to reach those that need it most. Some economists suggest that Haiti is in a poorer situation than it was in **2010** despite **US\$13** billion of aid.

Figure 7 – Diagram

The impact of Haiti’s debt

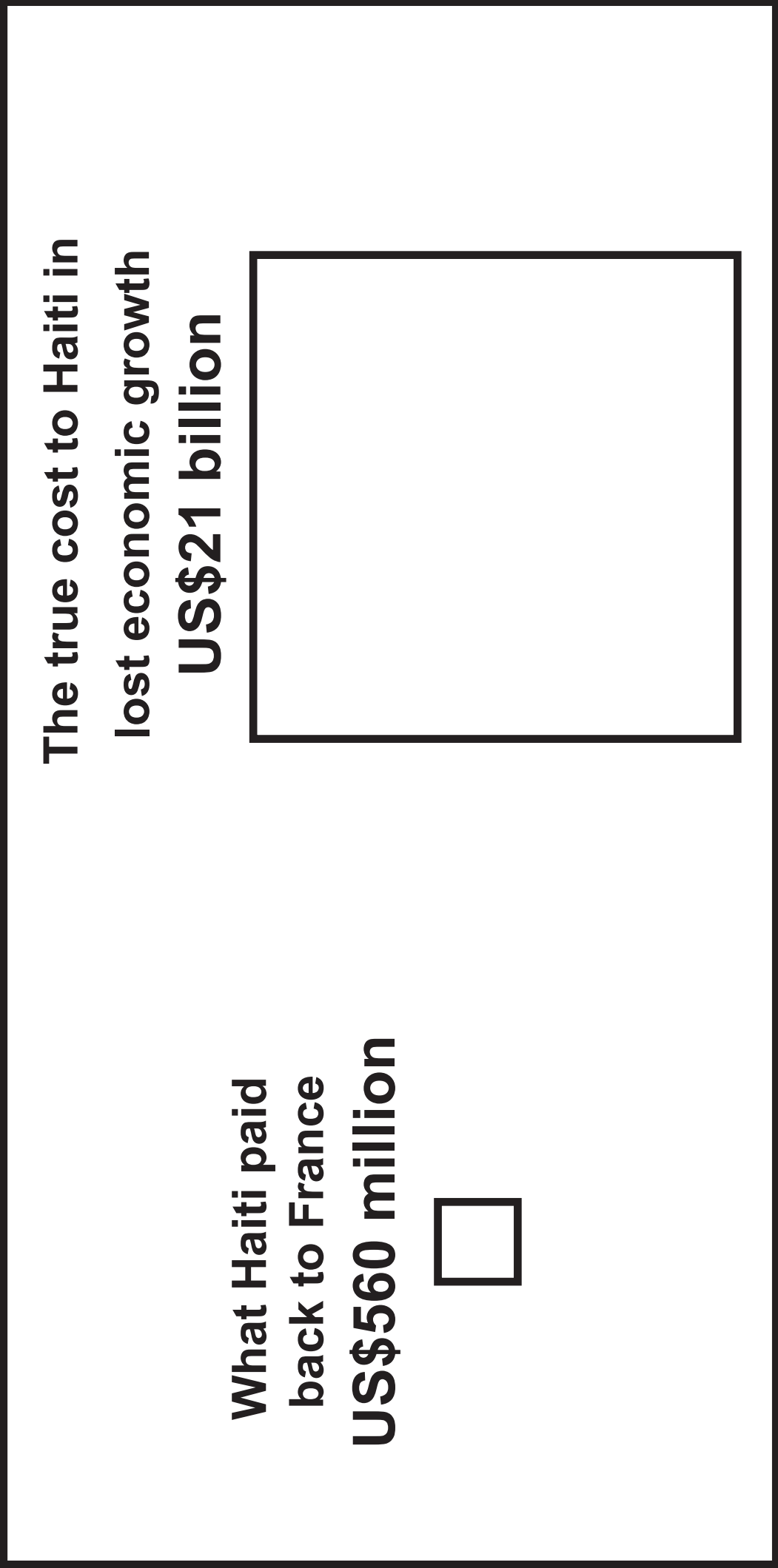


Figure 8

Unemployment in Haiti, 1991–2021

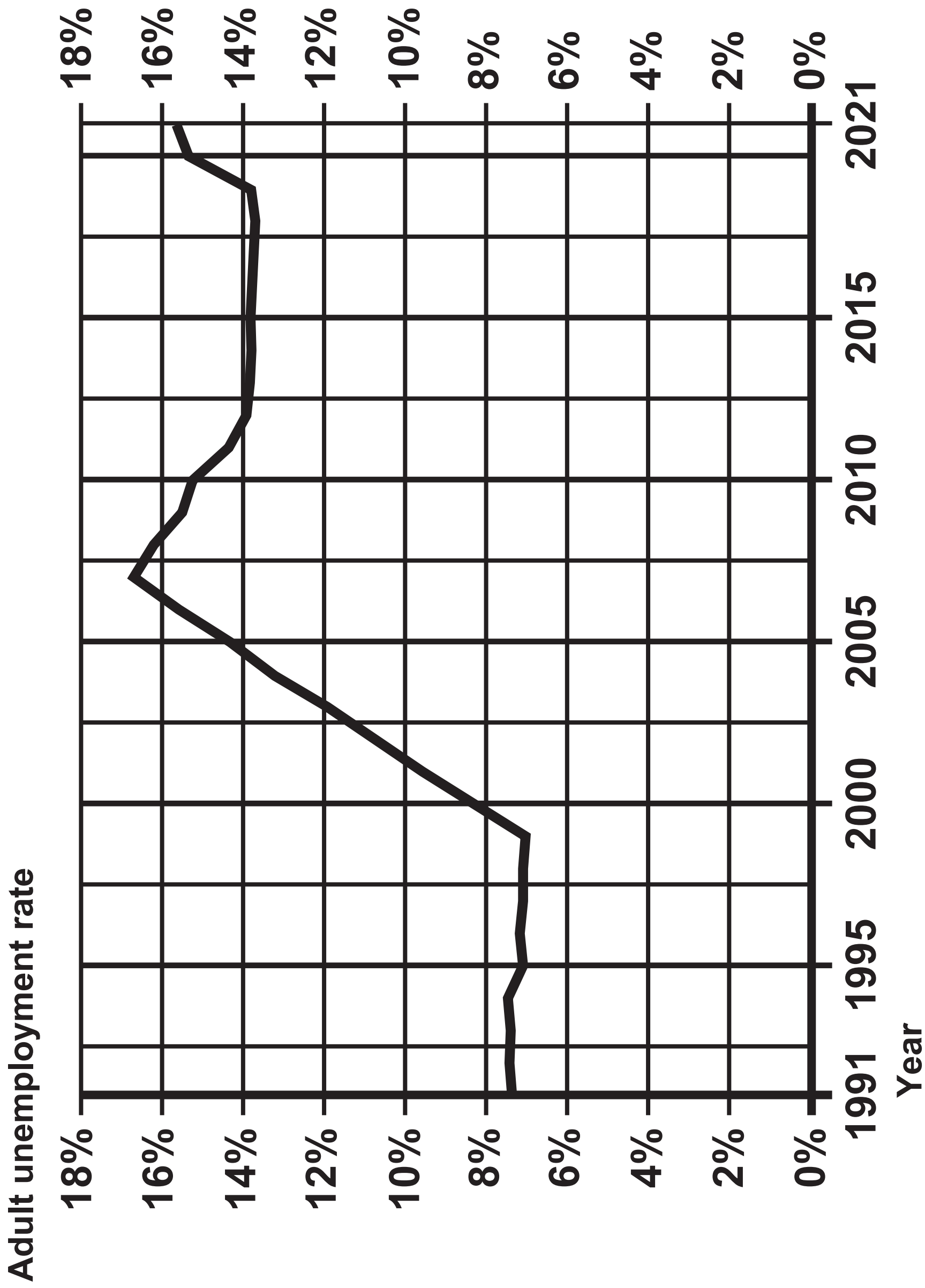


Figure 9

Scenes from Haitian life today

Haiti's largest area of informal housing

Jalousie is home to over 80,000 of the poorest inhabitants of Port-au-Prince. The houses were painted using government money which locals mock as 'le Botox'. Critics suggest that the repainting of Jalousie was because it is visible from the wealthy district of Pétion-Ville.



The image shows lots of houses painted in different colours. The houses are part of a slum.

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Figure 9 continued.

Water supply

14 years after the 2010 earthquake, water supply remains an issue. Less than half of households have access to fresh water. Only 24% of households have access to a toilet. Cholera and other water borne diseases are common. Infant mortality rates are 48 per 1000, 10–times that of the UK.



The image shows a child carrying large empty plastic bottles. There are more people in the background with plastic bottles.

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Figure 9 continued.

Agriculture and land ownership

Most Haitian farmers own some of their land, unlike in most other neighbouring countries. In 1988 66% of Haitians were farmers. Since then many farms have been abandoned as a result of policies imposed on them by the USA, ongoing deforestation and climate change. Mechanisation is rare with 1 tractor per 1,700 hectares.



The image shows a farmer ploughing a field. The plough is being pulled by two oxen. Another person is standing to the side of the oxen.

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Figure 9 continued.

Tourism in Haiti

Compared to its neighbours Haiti has a poorly developed tourist industry, largely due to its history of political instability. The flight time from Port-au-Prince to Miami (Florida) is less than two hours. Many beaches are empty, and many are heavily polluted, as shown. The US TNC, Royal Caribbean, rents Labadee on the north coast. In common with other enclave resorts, it is fenced off from the surrounding area and tourists do not visit other parts of the country.



The image shows a young person sitting on a beach. They are washing laundry in a basin. The beach is covered in litter and debris. There is a child standing on the beach in the background.

SECTION C

The future of Haiti in a globalised world

Figure 10 – Information

Globalisation and GDP per capita for Haiti and its neighbours

Free trade policies, privatisation and the encouragement of foreign investment have been at the centre of the policies promoted by international political and economic organisations. In Haiti the role of the United States has been central.

Most measurements show that Haiti is one of the least globalised countries in the world.

The data measures globalisation in three areas; economic, social and political and then combines those three scores in an overall ranking with 1 being the most globalised country. The rankings are shown on pages 31–32 for Haiti and its neighbours and includes the GDP per capita data for reference from the table for Question 2(a) in the Data Booklet.

Figure 10 – Table

Globalisation and GDP per capita for Haiti and its neighbours

Country	Economic Globalisation	Social Globalisation	Political Globalisation	Overall Globalisation ranking	GDP per capita US\$
Colombia	138	119	56	86	6,630
Costa Rica	64	58	71	52	13,373
Cuba	n/a	157	61	92	9,540
Dominican Republic	52	81	88	80	8,476
Haiti	187	185	161	195	1,819
Honduras	123	134	104	104	3,040
Jamaica	98	93	145	102	5,185
Mexico	93	103	33	54	11,091
Nicaragua	80	136	135	105	2,255

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Figure 10 – Table continued.

Country	Economic Globalisation	Social Globalisation	Political Globalisation	Overall Globalisation ranking	GDP per capita US\$
Panama	43	69	105	56	17,358
United States	66	17	14	24	62,866
Venezuela	192	149	84	138	3,460

Figure 11 – Information

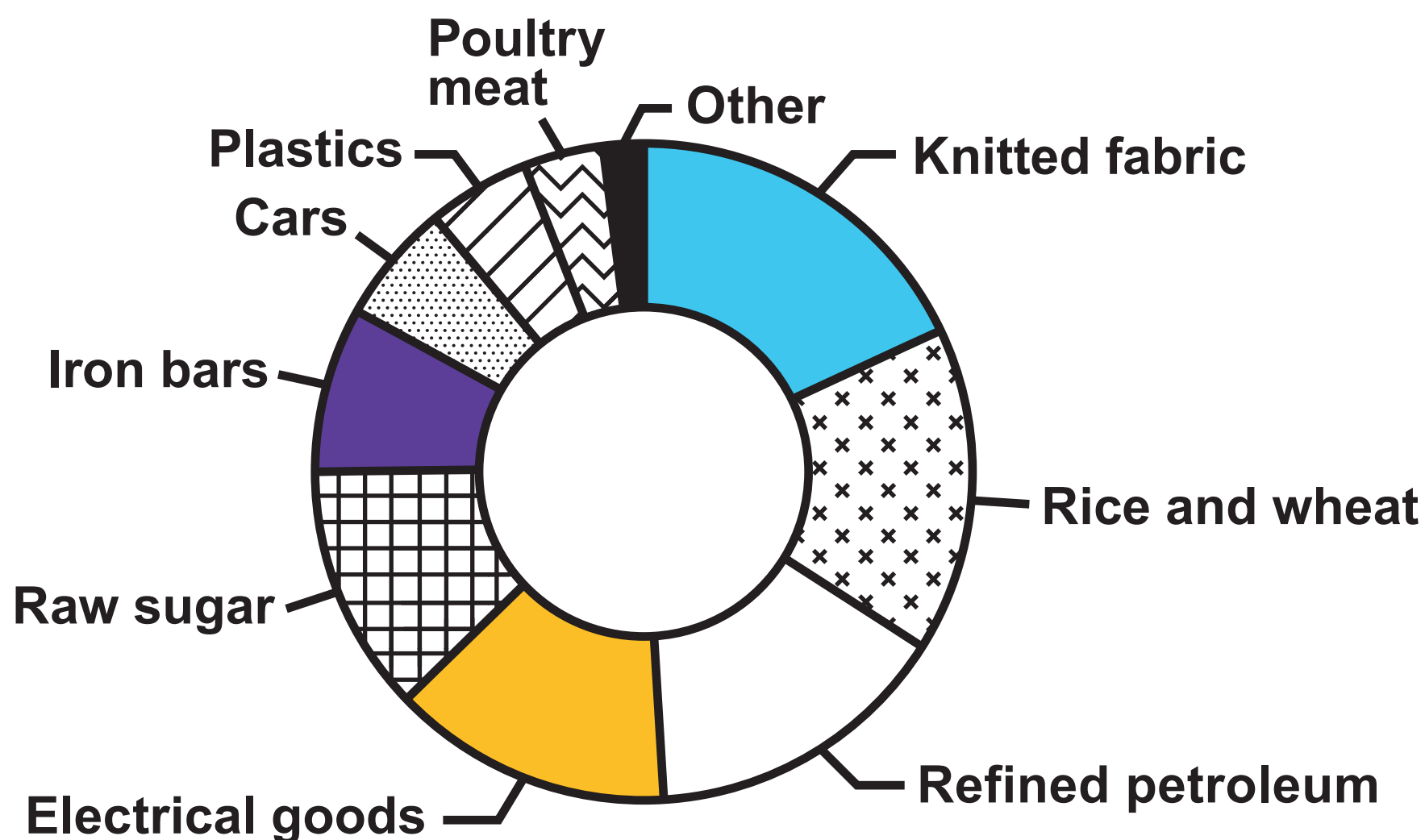
Haiti's imports and exports, 2019

Critics of the policies pursued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) argue that the main beneficiaries of these policies have been wealthy superpowers, TNCs and the local elites of low-income countries.

Many low-income countries, such as Haiti, export raw materials and low value manufactured goods, such as clothing, but have to import almost everything else.

Figure 11 – Diagram (Colour)
Haiti's imports and exports, 2019

Haiti's imports 2019 – Total value = US\$4.2 billion



Haiti's exports 2019 – Total value = US\$1.2 billion

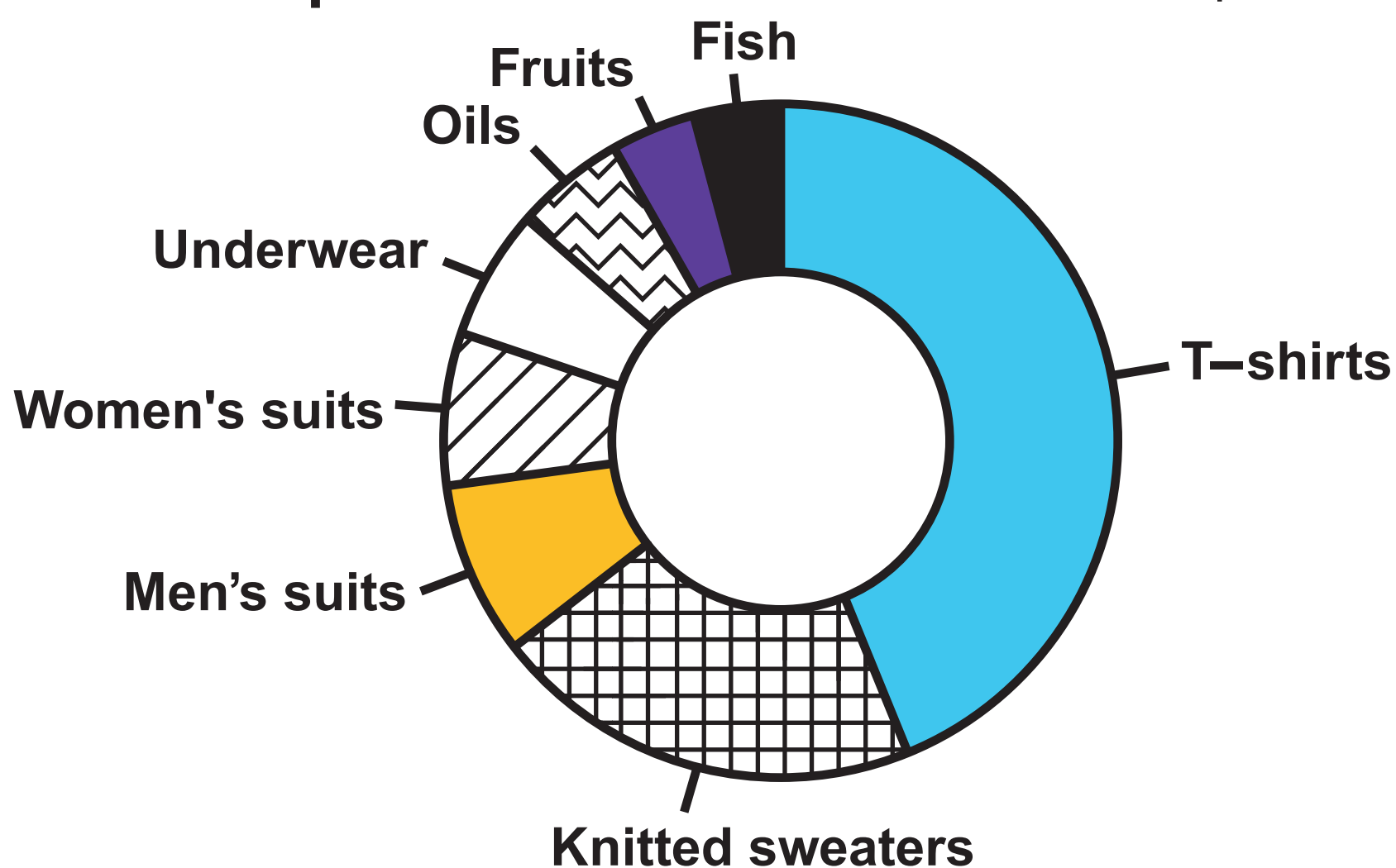
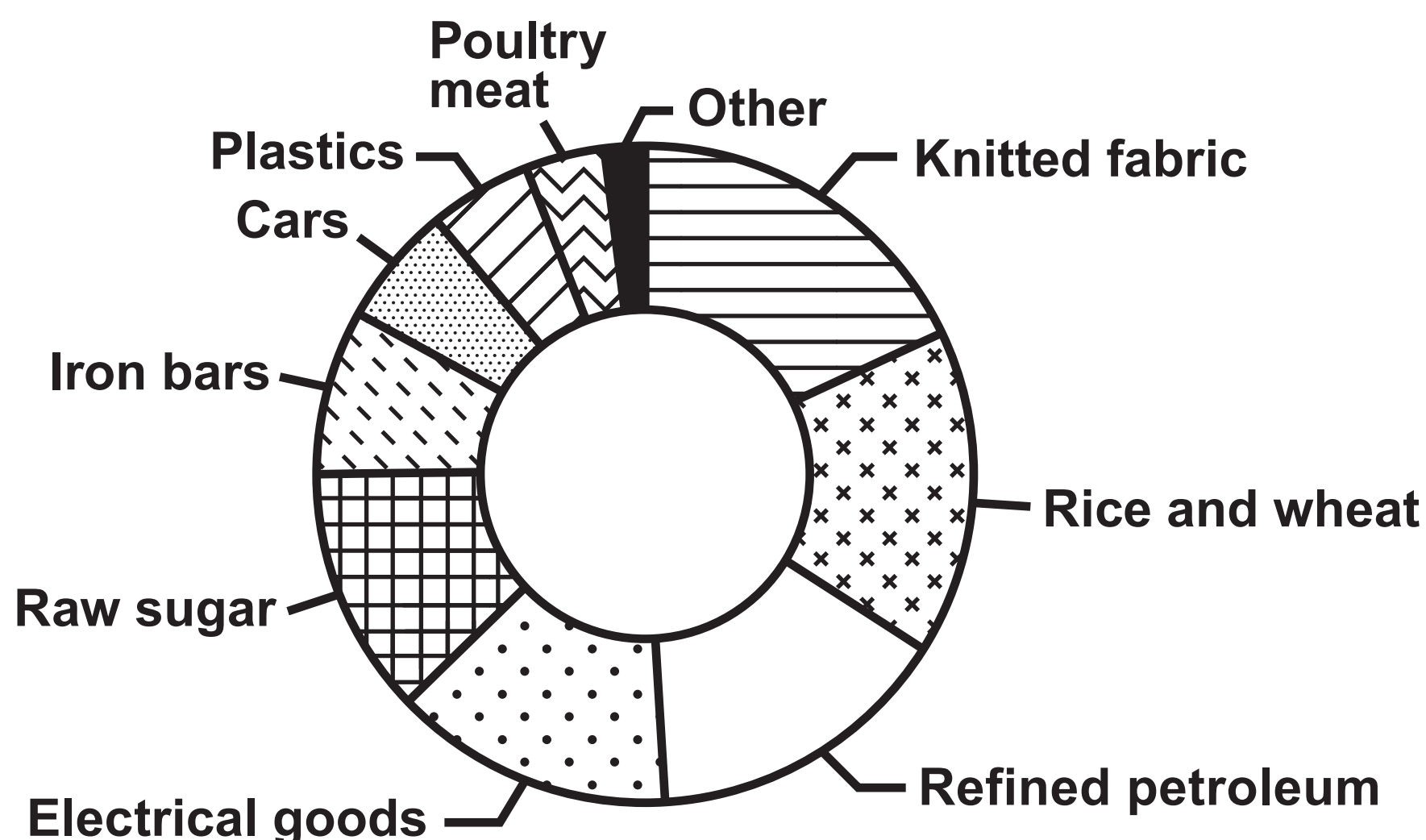


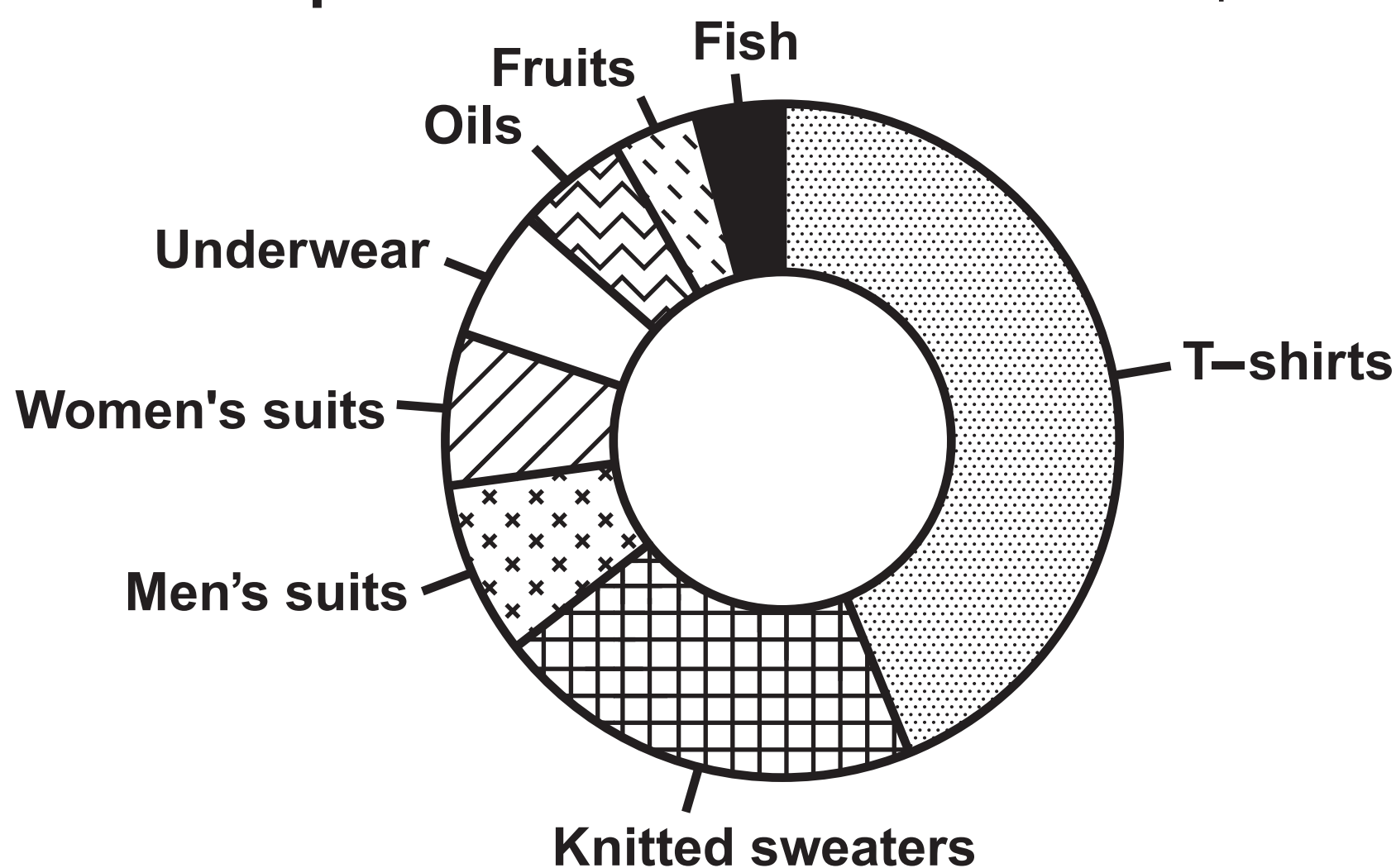
Figure 11 – Diagram (Black and White)

Haiti's imports and exports, 2019

Haiti's imports 2019 – Total value = US\$4.2 billion



Haiti's exports 2019 – Total value = US\$1.2 billion



Acknowledgements

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