

SAMPLE STUDENT PAPER

(Works cited using APA style)

Name

School

City, State

Country, Topic

Title of Paper

Smiles, laughter, ease of a carefree life: this is what childhood should be like. It's a picture-perfect dream of the way we hope every little boy and girl can be raised, but unfortunately this dream is far from a reality for children in Haiti. While we in America are pulling through our local fast food drive through, Haitian children are helping provide food for their own families. The high unemployment rate, low income labor, and lacking education qualifications cause food security to remain a struggle in the lives of families in Haiti. Parents live in fear of if they will be able to provide for their children or if they will even be able to provide for themselves.

This cultural difference is a hard one to grasp, but these children are going undernourished in the most important time of growth. Children between the ages of two and eighteen need a range of two to seven grams of protein a day, along with adequate portions of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, and fat (Mayo, 2016). No child should have to be concerned about where their next meal will come from, let alone fear their own survival. The only worry that should cross their mind is what game they will play next with their friends.

Haiti is ranked as the poorest country in the western hemisphere. This is due to a history of corruption and neglect (Statesman's, 2016). This neglect is reflected in the lifestyles of the Haitian people who live in great poverty. Registered Nurse, Katie Beehn, a citizen of the United States who currently resides in Haiti working in the mission field with Leve Kanpe, describes a typical Haitian family as often consisting of six to eight people living in a one or two room home. The matriarch of the family is responsible for her multiple children as their fathers come and go. Children often lack access to consistent education because there is no free public education and all schools are private. For children to attend school on a regular basis, parents must be able to pay tuition. However, a steady income is not easily achievable. Therefore, only 60.7 percent of those over the age of 15 can read and write (CIA, 2017).

Inadequate education leads to decreased access to healthcare. This is partially due to the 2010 earthquake that took the lives of more than 220,000 people, injured nearly 300,000, and displaced millions (United Nations World Food Programme, 2017). Although there are a few hospitals and clinics in larger cities, they tend to be understaffed, undereducated, and crowded (Beehn, 2017). Many people do not understand how diseases, such as Cholera, are transmitted putting them at very high risk of becoming ill (CIA, 2017). Many people suffer through treatable illnesses simply because they have no extra funds to purchase basic medications. Nearly half the population survives on less than one American dollar a day (United Nations World Food Programme, 2017). Haiti is abundant in unskilled laborers with its labor force being largely composed of jobs in agriculture, industry, and services. The widespread unemployment rate of 40.6%, along with low income jobs, causes 58.5% of the population to live below the poverty line (CIA, 2017).

Haitian families are often dependent on themselves to provide for their families as well as others. A farm in Haiti can range from one fourth of an acre to two acres (Beehn, 2017). Their crops include coffee, mangoes, cocoa, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, and beans (CIA, 2017). Most people purchase their items in small quantities at the public market where these food staples are available. Due to poor education, incorrect agriculture practices are carried out simply because that is the way they have always done it. These problems range from improper irrigation, to lacking pest control, to inefficient planting methodology (Beehn, 2017). Since farming is hard work, many people do not want to do it and would rather travel to larger cities where they can potentially find less physically demanding and more economically substantial jobs. This leaves the agriculture industry with a greater burden and an increased need for farmers to provide for the population.

Access to a nutritionally adequate and safe food supply is an issue impacting 2.5 to 3.3 million Haitians (United Nations World Food Programme, 2017). This impacts nearly one third of the population. Multiple factors contribute to this staggering statistic and one is a direct result of the devastating earthquake of 2010. Following this earthquake, United States programs began providing and distributing free rice to the Haitian people. Although this meets an immediate need for food, it can put local farmers out of business which consequently hurts the economy in the long run since most people would rather rely on these free sources than pay a local farmer who works hard to grow it (Beehn, 2017). The effects of this earthquake also impacted the healthcare sector's ability to care for the Haitian people, who were in deep suffering, and left the country's economy in shambles and helpless when the population needed more strength than ever. Consequently, many parents are unable to provide for their families, leaving them in desperate need of adequate nutrition. Many children are living in orphanages because their parents were forced to surrender them due to being unable to provide adequate nutrition (Beehn, 2017).

Haitian children are the future of a country that is in the process of recovering from devastation. These children need significant intervention and adequate resources to ensure they receive adequate nutrition. In Haiti, nearly one in three children will struggle to meet their expected height and over ten percent of children under the age of five are considered underweight (PAHO, 2017). This is the highest rate for childhood underweight in wasting amongst Latin American and Caribbean countries (Mohamed, 2013). If children do not receive sufficient nutrients within the first three years of their lives, malnutrition can lead to inadequate growth, brain and body development. Furthermore, malnutrition can impact education and eventually wages. This can impact Haiti's gross domestic product (Unicef, 2015). Adequate nutrition is essential to ensure adequate growth and development and to ensure the economic status of the country's future.

To address the issue of childhood malnutrition in Haiti, a sustainable solution must be provided. Many attempts have been made, but they often hurt more than they help. Foreign aid programs can provide short term assistance to a problem, but only for so long until they find another cause to support or no longer have the funding (Beehn, 2017). Haiti needs a solution that can be carried out long into the future that will not only provide food for their undernourished children but also help rebuild their economy. OneEgg, an organization operating in eight countries, including Haiti, does just this.

OneEgg's motto is "Saving the world, one egg at a time!" and it does so providing over 4,600 kids across the globe with one egg a day (OneEgg, 2017). According to the Egg Nutrition Center, eggs are a source for high-quality protein along with all nine essential amino acids and 13 essential vitamins that help sustain mental and physical energy, all for 70 calories (OneEgg, 2017). By partnering with churches, business, and people who are passionate about providing for these malnourished children, they can

directly feed kids in schools, orphanages, and local churches. In Haiti alone in 2015, they fed over 500 children with one egg each day and that number has continued to grow. OneEgg Haiti currently have one school, three orphanages, one support center, one community center, and most recently, a health center, participating in the program (OneEgg, 2015).

OneEgg recently announced they have been awarded a \$341,490 grant from Tyson Foods, Inc. to help build their first economically sustainable egg farm located in Haiti (OneEgg, 2017). Along with providing protein to children in schools, medical clinics, and orphanages, the farm will bring much needed support to Haitian families. Following already existent business models from OneEgg Rwanda and Uganda, the farm will provide new jobs for the community and add to the egg sales in local markets. This solution is one that can be carried out with little dependency on outside sources. It revolves around a sustainable reliance on local materials and local labor. Since the chickens on the farm must be taken care of seven days a week, there is always a need for someone to look after them. By providing increased job opportunities, OneEgg is paving the way for working parents to provide for their families nutritionally and financially. In return, this is increasing the chances for parents to provide their children with the opportunity to go to school and receive a proper education, which will eventually give them a greater chance to find a job that will help them provide for their own family when they are older.

Through these efforts in Haiti and countries all over the world, OneEgg is developing research, education, and studying the impact of eggs on childhood development. This is creating a program that can be implemented across the globe to help provide the nutritional benefits of protein to children in need. In Haiti, as OneEgg continues to expand, local families can find employment in carrying out the OneEgg mission on their farm or by raising their own flock of chickens, the Haitian government can learn from the implementation of it's sustainable business and service model, and most importantly, children can get the proper nutrients they need to succeed. Businesses of all sizes across the world, outreach and mission programs, and simply those passionate about making a difference in the lives of other can find ways to take part in the efforts of OneEgg to ensure the children of Haiti no longer must live in worry of where their next meal will come from. With the protein and nutrient packed benefits one egg a day can provide, this solution empowers the future of Haitian youth and the revitalization of a developing country.

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