**Capstone Project (Reflection Paper)**

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I believe that policies and legislation around healthcare in the USA needs to consider Haitian women as a significant stakeholder. Researching on the conditions for maternal and prenatal healthcare in Haiti reveals that the country is shockingly behind the entire Western hemisphere in this regard. (UNICEF, 2010) The rates at which new mothers die during childbirth are high enough to match those in Africa and Afghanistan. However, the point of interest here is identifying the factors that lead to such poor management and accumulation of resources that lead to high mortality rates and greater complications during childbirth in Haitian women. It can be easily seen that this has a lot to do with the way the healthcare infrastructure of Haiti does not focus its attention on maternal healthcare as its primary goal. This can be due to presence of other, more pressing factors. (Jacobs, 2016)

This astonishing disparity in availability of childcare and maternal care in Haiti as compared to the USA can become a major incentive that motivates Haitian women to seek immigration. It is easy to even identify patterns of medical aberrations in immigrant Haitian women. This is mainly due to the fact that even though the women have moved out of the country that did not have the resources or the resolve to help them; they are still stuck in another country where healthcare is out of their range of affordability. (Hyatt, 2018) In most cases, medical help cannot be covered by insurance making it an important financial issue especially in the case of black immigrant women. I, therefore, believe that it is imperative for the policymakers in the USA to move towards legislation and official implementation of a healthcare policy that includes the vulnerable community of immigrant Haitian women in need of crucial maternal care.

# References

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