

Source: Child Domestic Labour in Haiti Child Domestic Labour in Haiti Characteristics, Contexts and Organization of Children's Residence, Relocation and Work

- This report is a response to the need for more up-to-date, accurate, and representative data on the situation of children in domesticity, and the extent of child domesticity, in Haiti. 6
- Child domestic labour is defined in terms of parent-child separation, high workload of the child, and lack of or delays in schooling. 6
- Haiti is a mountainous country, and the mountain ranges that stretch east-west are divided by river valleys and plains. 7
- Social organisation in Haiti is highly complex, and associated with economic divisions, and distinctions according to language (French and Haitian Creole), religion (Catholicism and Voodoo/Vodoun), and in part to colour (cf. Labelle 1987). 7
- Haiti is known as the poorest country in the Americas. 7
- "Care taking" is here to mean "to keep", or "have responsibility for", and does not necessarily involve emotional affection. 13
- Herskovits refers to Haitian practices of child relocation as "quasi-adoption." 20
- Adoption is usually defined as the complete transfer of all rights and duties in relation to the child from the original parents, or birth parents, to the new family. 21
- In Haiti, the concept of restavek is often referred to as the local "version" of a child domestic worker (as defined in international settings). Literally meaning "a person who lives with someone else", deriving from the French terms "living (rester) with (avec)", the term illustrates well the connotations to fosterage. It is occasionally also used derogatory, as an offence, implying that children so defined should answer to the needs of anyone who calls him or her, and/or that the child is less "worth" than other children. 22
- In a publication by IPSOFA, the term restavek is defined as a child fulfilling the role of a servant, who performs household work in homes different from their own, without being paid (1998: 9). 23
- In Haiti more generally also, the term restavek is basically associated with children's non-remunerated work. 23
- In these cases, the children may move to "strangers", which is the term used by parents themselves to denote non-relatives or others of whom they have no prior knowledge. 65
- According to them, such a middleman is locally referred to as a "koutye", and is a recent phenomenon in recruitment of children, though not frequent. The term koutye literally means an "intermediary", or "promoter". Such an intermediary (and the term koutye) is ordinarily employed in relation to servants, i.e. they are the intermediaries who recruit maids or servants, i.e. remunerated help ("bonnes"). 67
- This is partly related to Haitian polygyny – or plaçage – where a man may marry a woman (or women), referred to as a placée, in addition to the wife to whom he has been legally wed in church. 74
- The Haiti Living Conditions Survey is a multi-topic household survey consisting of three main questionnaires. 96

Source: Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

- Haiti is a country that is rebuilding following years of internal conflict. 10
- Haiti is rarely mentioned in public without its tagline of “the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.” 10
- “Severe human trafficking is defined as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.” Practices similar to slavery include “delivery of children for exploitation.” 18

Source: Child Domestic Workers in Haiti 2014: Analytical Report

- This report is an analysis of the overall findings from the research project on Haitian child domestic workers. xi
- The main objective of the research component of the Haiti Child Domestic Worker Project is to establish a better understanding of the child domestic work phenomena in Haiti, as well mapping the existing institutional responses. xii
- One of the main objectives of the current research is to establish a better understanding of phenomena involving children’s domestic work in Haiti. Xii
- Literally meaning “a person who lives with someone else”, the Creole term restavek conveys that a child’s co-residence is transferred to new caretakers. 6
- Edmonds reviews the different criteria, and refers to 14 hours of work per week in order to define child labour globally for children below the age of 14 (Edmonds 2008: 19). Thus, more than 14 hours of work per week is considered “child labour” for this age group and less than 14 hours per week considered “light work.” For a child under the age of 12, however, one hour or more of similar economic activity is considered child labour. 14
- However, “child labour” in this context is understood as “market work” (and less preferably as “non-economic work”) that does not automatically include domestic work.
- Edmonds writes that “non-economic work is sometimes used to denote participation in the provision of goods and services to family members or other members of the community that fall outside of the scope of the official definition of economic goods and services” (2008: 8, emphasis in original). 14
- Child living in own home - Child living with at least one of his/her biological parents
- Child living with the extended family - Child living with members of his/her family other than the biological parents up to the third degree. 17
- Child living with a third party - Child living with people other than the biological family or the extended family. 17
- Domestic work - Work performed in or for a household or households. It refers to work such as cook, waiter, chauffeur, housekeeper, child care home, gardener, washer person, guardian, etc. The tasks and services vary from country to country and may be different depending on age, gender, ethnicity and immigration status of the workers

Definitions

concerned, and according to the cultural and economic context in which the work is performed. 17

- Domestic worker - Means any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship. Domestic workers are employed by private households for which they provide services. 17
- Household services - Production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household. 17
- Child domestic work - Refers to the situation where children, that is to say, people under 18 years of age, perform domestic work performed in the home of a third party or employer, with or without pay. In some situations the term employer may include the extended family, particularly when this family treats the child as if he/she was an employee (domestic worker). This general concept encapsulates both permissible as well as non-permissible situations. 17
- Child labour in domestic work - Means domestic work performed by children:
 - - below the relevant minimum age applicable in Haiti for the non-hazardous forms domestic work: 15 years; for the hazardous forms of domestic work: more than 6 hours per day between 15 and 16 years of age or more than 8 hours per day between 16 and 18 years of age; or -
 - in a slavery-like situation (all persons below 18 years of age).
- Child in a worst form of child labour - It is an aggravated form of child labour, in domestic work, includes de following:
 - - all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or
 - - compulsory recruitment of children for use [as domestic workers] in armed conflict;
 - - work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children
- Hazardous child domestic work - Domestic work that by its nature or the circumstances, in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. In Haiti, according to the draft "Order Establishing dangerous and prohibited forms of child labour" (MAST - 2013), it is prohibited to employ children under 15 years in domestic work, in addition, child domestic work is considered dangerous by the conditions under which it is exercised if realized:
 - - For more than 6 hours a day for those in the age group 15 to16 years
 - - For more than 8 hours a day for those in the age group 16 to 18 years
 - - If the work is performed between 18:00 and 6:00 or
 - - If the work is excessively demanding, physically or psychologically
- Youth employment in domestic work - Means the professional activities, as part of domestic work, carried out in Haiti by a young person of 15 years of age or more, in decent work employment conditions. Children carrying out household services (in own home) Household chores performed by children in their own homes, on reasonable terms and under close monitoring of adult members of the family, are an integral part of

family life and personal development, that is to say something positive. However, when the workload interferes with children's education or is excessive, in such cases, these situations should be considered equivalent to a child labour situation, that is to say, these are situations to be eliminated. Children performing household chores in their own homes, and children involved in domestic work (in the home of a third party) can perform similar tasks. However, in the first case, the element of the employment relationship does not exist, and so we should not refer to these situations as child domestic work. 34

- The Creole term “restavek” is occasionally used to translate the term “child domestic worker”, or is used in English or French sentences. 25

Source: Haiti’s Model Communities Ending Restavèk Child Domestic Servitude

- Edikasyon se yon Konvèsasyon – “Education is a Conversation” participatory learning method. 4
- Restavèk is a traditional system in which children are sent from home to live and work elsewhere, most often from impoverished rural families to wealthier urban families seeking a domestic servant. 8

Source: Urban Child Labor in Port-au-Prince, Haiti

- Haiti is the western hemisphere’s poorest and least-developed country and has the greatest inequality of the hemisphere. 1
- The national currency is the Haitian gourde (HTG). 1 HTG \approx 0.02 USD. 14
- “Tap-tap” is a Haitian term to refer to public transport, usually buses or pick-up trucks. 14
- The Institute for Social Well-being and Research (IBESR) is a technical and administrative organ of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work and has three main missions: prevention, treatment, and advocacy. It has two major departments: the Directorate of Social Services and the Directorate of Social Defense, whose responsibilities include ensuring the sustainability of the social order by focusing on preventive policies. 35

Source: Child Labor in Domestic Service (Restavèk) in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti

- The Republic of Haiti is located in the northern Caribbean Sea, approximately 600 miles southeast of Florida. 3
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