

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

- None

Source: Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

- When the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) began the three-year, \$9.6 million Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program (PHR) with USAID on May 30, 2007 (cooperative agreement No. GPOA-00-07-000020-00), the primary goal of the program was to assess and address two of Haiti's most serious and deep-seated sources of human rights abuse: trafficking in persons (TIP), and torture and organized violence (TOV). 5
- These particular abuses were considered to contribute to high levels of instability and low levels of citizen security and confidence. The focus of the program was to build sustainable local capacity to monitor, prevent, and combat these kinds of severe human rights abuse, and to restore the wellbeing of victims, thereby increasing security, citizen confidence, and social stability. (5)
- The program (Pwojè Kore Dwa Moun, in Creole) was an ambitious one. It was one of the first USAID programs in Haiti to take a more integrated approach to human rights, building on two earlier USAID programs—a Victims of Organized Violence (VOV) Program implemented by IFES and the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) program implemented by PADF. The Program's mandate was: 1. Assessing the Human Rights situation, specifically with regard to TOV and TIP; 2. Developing strategies to achieve more efficient referral, treatment, rehabilitation and well-being of people and communities affected; 3. Improving the access to and quality of treatment, reinsertion, and protection services for victims of torture, organized violence, and trafficking, including restavèks, children in domestic servitude; 4. Improving GOH's protection against TOV and TIP legislation and enforcement, and; 5. Undertaking advocacy and public awareness efforts to support prevention of human rights abuse, especially torture, organized violence, and human trafficking. 5
- Quantitative measures were in great part exceeded and indicate PHR' successful impact: The PHR program reached an estimated 3 million people through the program's innovative and effective public awareness campaigns. Over 16,000 beneficiaries were served through partner organizations—over 3,500 victims of trafficking and organized violence were assisted; more than 1,500 people were trained on TIP and another 1,500 on VOV issues; 350 GOH officials were trained; and 132 partners (118 NGOs and 14 GOH institutions) were supported in the implementation of new practices and strategies to assist victims of human rights violations. 5
- After the earthquake, PADF distributed 250 tons of donated emergency, housing, and basic supplies to its Haitian partners, reaching a total of 1.7 million Haitians overall; of these, 25,000 PHR beneficiaries were provided emergency relief. Public awareness and communications campaigns widely educated and mobilized civil society, sectors of government, and the Haitian public. These are significant achievements, but only tell

part of the story. Perhaps more significantly, PHR made great strides in achieving its original vision of ensuring and protecting basic human rights for Haitians. It built on previous foundations created by the GOH, USAID, and other donors, and helped catalyze Haiti's capacity to protect human rights. The program had two significant impacts—it increased GOH engagement and capacity to prevent and respond to human rights abuse; and increased public awareness and civil society capacity to identify, treat, and refer victims of abuse. 6

Source: Child Domestic Workers in Haiti 2014: Analytical Report

- None

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

- Haiti is party to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Haiti has also ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (Convention 182), and the ILO Minimum Age Convention (Convention 138). Each of these conventions prohibits child slavery and servitude and provides for children to have the right to education and the right to be free from degrading and inhumane treatment. In accordance with these international conventions, in 2003 Haiti passed the Act on the Prohibition and Elimination of All Forms of Abuse, Violence, Ill Treatment or Inhumane Treatment against Children which prohibits servitude, forced or compulsory labor, and the use of children in criminal activities or armed conflict. The act also criminalizes child trafficking and the recruitment of children for sexual exploitation, such as pornography, and for illicit activities. However, there are no penalties established for committing abuse and violence against children through any of the crimes discussed in the act. It should be noted that the first article in the act annuls Chapter 9 of the Haitian Labor Code, which contained specific stipulations guiding the treatment, rights and privileges of a child working in domestic service. The intent was to make illegal any child domestic service, but as a result, there are no longer minimum guidelines for what a child deserves when working in domestic service. 9

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

- None

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

- None