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**Bachelor of Communications**

**Social and Human Studies**

FINAL THESIS

**“Child domestic workers, a main obstacle  
to the sustainable development of Haitian society”.**

This study will focus on the social living conditions of domestic restavek and the corrective actions to be taken to correct the evaluation of crisis of socio-economic and political instability.

**ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
October/2020**

Child domestic workers, a main obstacle to the sustainable development of Haitian society.

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Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the  
Atlantic International University (AIU)  
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Pierre Bernadin JEAN LAURENT  
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## Dedications

I dedicated my thesis to my love, for her understanding towards me, and for so many other things, Elsie Edouard Jean Laurent, my beloved love which I cherish like the apple of my eye.

I dedicated my thesis to my two older sisters: Monette Cantave Jean Laurent Pierre, Marie Léa Jean Laurent Sérant, and my two younger brothers: Pierre Jeanty Jean Laurent and Jameson Jean Laurent, for having constantly accepted and appreciated me.

And I also dedicated my thesis to my close friends, my neighbors, my colleagues and collaborators, my brothers and sisters-in-law.

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I am grateful also my two older sisters, Monette Cantave Jean Laurent Pierre and Marie Lea Jean Laurent Sérant, and my two younger brothers, Pierre Jeanty Jean Laurent and Jameson Jean Laurent, for having constantly accepted and appreciated me.

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CDW	-	Child Domestic Worker
CWS	-	Church World Service EEDH - Enfants en domesticité en Haïti
FMAS	-	Foyer Maurice Sixto HLCS - Haiti Living Condition Survey
IBERS	-	The Haitian Institute of Social Welfare and Research
IHE	-	Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance
IHSI	-	Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
IRC	-	International Rescue Committee
MAST	-	The Haitian Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MINUSTAH	-	United Nations Mission for Stabilization in Haiti
OHCHR Rights	-	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PSU Network	-	Primary Sampling Unit RNDDH - National Human Rights Defense
RSI	-	Randomly Selected Individual
UNHCR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nation Children's Fund



First Part

1



2



3



4

From top to bottom & left to right. #1 to #4. Photo source:

**#1.-** The Restavek: Haiti's Modern Day Child Slaves. Posted on August 19, 2016 - by Lauren R.D. Fox  
Photographed by Vlad Sokhin/PANOS, <https://madamemoire.com/713086/restaveks/>,

**#2.-** Humanium - Les enfants « Restavek » en Haïti, une nouvelle forme d'esclavage moderne  
<https://www.humanium.org/fr/les-enfants-restavek-en-haiti-une-nouvelle-forme-desclavage-moderne/>

**#3.-** Haïti-Droits humains: Les enfants domestiques, cibles privilégiées dans le trafic humain, selon le département d'État  
Radio Mega,

**#4.-** Haïti et ses restavèk : esclavage moderne au pays des forgers de liberté | Rezo Nòdwès  
<https://rezonodwes.com/2019/04/18/haiti-et-ses-restavek-esclavage-moderne-au-pays-des-forgeurs-de-liberte/>

## I.- Chapter 1 – The Objectives

### 1.1 Main Objective:

Reinforce the social struggle for a coherent management policy against the restavek treatment system for child domestic workers.

### 1.2 Specific Objective:

- ✓ Analyze the kind of treatment given to child domestic workers, in relation to the standards of international children's law.
- ✓ Advocacy for better social living conditions for child domestic workers.
- ✓ Strengthen the social struggle towards better living conditions.
- ✓ Develop a code of law making it possible to apply the necessary approaches and perspectives for the development of a sustainable society.

### 1.3 Introduction

From 1989 to 2020: 31 years already, since the International Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by 192 countries, of which Haiti in June 1995, is one of the signatory countries, where these member states are required to protect children against any form of work.

While according to the most recent statistical data in this country, 1 in 5 children do not live with their biological parents, 1 in 10 is placed as domestic workers. And her child domestic workers reveal that they are often exploited, malnourished, mistreated, beaten and insulted without reason, are in fact the cry of child domestic workers in Haiti. They perform household chores including fetching water, washing floors and clothes, shopping and any other chores required by foster parents. In short, they are the Cinderella of the people they usually live in.

With a total of 300,000 child domestic workers in Haiti, of which more than 75% are girls and 25% boys, according to statistic data from the Maurice Sixto Foundation during a few occasional surveys.

Children placed in domestic service are mostly children from families living in rural areas. Some are orphans, others are members of large families, as few children whose parents have only 1 or 2 children.

Children enter services at any age. Some are not even 6 years old when they start working as a domestic worker.

In 2001, there were 72% of girls among child domestic workers, this proportion decreased to 65% in 2014. This study also revealed that most of these children come from rural areas and from large families. poor and poorly educated, they are mainly concentrated in Artibonite, in the north and in the western department of the country, where the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince welcomes more girls.

Focusing on 2014 data, it is estimated that 25% of children in the 5-17 age group live separated from their parents. This 25% includes all children who live apart from their parents, who cannot be considered child domestic workers. Among these children separated from their parents, differences emerge between urban and rural settings, as well as in terms of gender and age, compared to child domestic workers and children who are not domestic workers.

However, the largest share of child domestic workers is found among girls aged 10-14. In this group, almost one in five girls leads a domestic life.

Usually without any legal formality, the mother of the child gives him into domestic service, for lack of economic means and the surplus of offspring causing the extreme poverty of the family. And so, the child can be placed with a family member, with friends, with work colleagues or strangers or Haitians.

In the hope of a better tomorrow, parents who entrust their offspring hope that they will have access to a good education, and that they will be suitably well nourished. They firmly believe that this will give these children a better life, and that they will one day come-back to them with enough training and enough money to help the whole family live better.

In terms of factors likely to generate, fuel and perpetuate the practice of domestic service in Haiti, we can cite as examples the poor management of the ecosystem, poverty, regional disparities, the poor means of local production on a national scale, illiteracy or the problem of access to education for all, as well as political instability and the lack of state resources.

These elements of the Haitian social and economic context shape child labor in domestic service. But we can reduce the situation, if we work together from time to time. If this initiative is taken by the Haitian State (current government) first, and then, the political associations, civil society, and technical and financial partners of the country.

## 1.4 The profile of Haiti in a global context

### 1.4.1 Map of Haiti showing the departments and its regions



### 1.4.2 Geographic situation of Haiti

Haiti is located east of Cuba and 190 km northeast of Jamaica, and Haiti is open to the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It is a predominantly mountainous country, bordered by coastal plains which make up about 20 percent of the territory. Its total area is 27,250 km<sup>2</sup>.

And the Constitution of 1987 recognized two official languages: French and Creole.

West, is the department with the highest density of child domestic workers, and Port-au-Prince mainly.

Haiti is divided into ten departments of which Port-au-Prince is the capital. And It has also 42 arrondissements, 145 communes, 64 districts and 571 communal sections:

1.4.3 This table is revealed the detail of its informations

No	Departments	Located in the	Arrondissements	Communes	Districts	Communal sections
1	Ouest	Port-au-Prince	5	20	6	112
2	Nord	Cap-Haitien	7	19	10	82
3	Sud	Cayes	5	18	8	69
4	Artibonite	Gonaives	5	17	7	63
5	Nord-Ouest	Port-de-Paix	4	11	3	39
6	Grande-Anse	Jérémie	3	13	5	47
7	Centre	Hinche	4	13	4	35
8	Sud-Est	Jacmel	3	10	5	50
9	Nord-Est	Fort-Liberté	3	13	5	36
10	Nippes	Miragoâne	3	11	11	37

#### 1.4.4 Demographic situation

The deteriorated living conditions in the rural areas caused a change in the population in the urban areas, precipitating urbanization. (Page 3. L'évaluation des ressources d'eau d'Haïti. August 1999).

Today, Haiti is estimated at nearly 11, 411,527 inhabitants, including 5, 659,140 men and 5, 752,387 women, according to the projection of the Haitian population in 2018 by the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI).

And the West Department, with an area of 4.827 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 3.664.620 inhabitants in 2009, is the bastion of domestic infantility in Haiti. And if we really want to prevent and solve socio-economic, cultural and political problems; we will have to start mainly with Port-au-Prince, the capital of the country, where the largest portion of vulnerable children are left to their own devices, without any immediate social reintegration assistance.

## 1.4.5 Education and Economic Situation

### a) illiteracy and Barriers to Education

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), around half of Haitians aged 15 and over are illiterate. And overall, the quality of education is poor: 85% of Haitian schools are run by private entities that charge high tuition fees, and these fees can be excessive for low-income families. This global report goes on to clarify that nearly 180,000 children and adolescents remain out of school, whether in primary or secondary education. (World Report 2020: Haiti | Human Rights Watch, [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org)).

### a) Poverty and the obstacle to the economy

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of \$ 756 in 2019 and a human development index ranking it 169 out of 189 countries in 2019.

According to the human capital index, a child born today in Haiti has a potential in adulthood estimated at 45% of what he could have had if he had benefited from education and health complete.

The latest poverty survey (2012), reports that more than 6 million Haitians live below the poverty line on less than \$ 2.41 per day, and more than 2.5 million have fallen below the extreme poverty line, having less than \$ 1.23 per day.

Haiti remains extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, mainly hurricanes, floods and earthquakes. More than 96% of its population is exposed to natural hazards.

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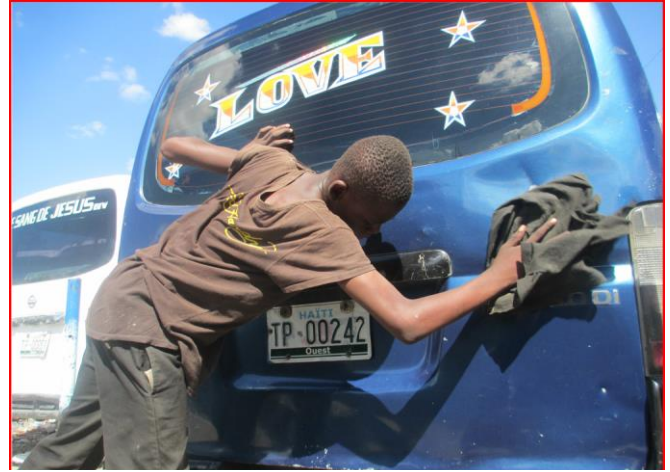
March 2020. (Mise à jour sur le Covid-19: 19 Mars 2020). Un projet de réponse rapide en Haiti, <https://www.banquemondiale.org/fr/country/haiti/overview>.

Second Part

5



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**#5.-** Il y a 24 ans, Haïti a adopté la Convention Internationale des Droits des Enfants... | Rezo Nòdwès, 28 Novembre 2018, <https://rezonodwes.com/2018/11/28/il-y-a-24-ans-haiti-a-adopte-la-convention-internationale-des-droits-des-enfants/>,

**#6.-** Se solidariser pour faire face aux hostilités de la rue! | Haiti Liberte, Mars 2017/, Photographed by Milo Milfort <https://haitiliberte.com/se-solidariser-pour-faire-face-aux-hostilites-de-la-rue/>, Pour survivre, entre autres, ces enfants essuient les vitres des voitures, lavent les autos...

**#7.-** Haïti: confusion et peur règnent, le varnaval annulé à Port-au-Prince/ <https://www.rfi.fr/fr/am%C3%A9riques/20200224-ha%C3%Afti-confusion-peur-r%C3%A8gnent-carnaval-annul%C3%A9-%C3%A0-port-prince/> Posted February 24, 2020, Photographed by Andres Martinez Casares, Reuters

**#8.-** Haïti : 216 ans de barricades! / Prof. Esau Jean-Baptiste/ January 1, 2020/ <https://haitiliberte.com/haiti-216-ans-de-barricades/>



## II.- Chapter 2 - Methodological approaches and procedures

### 2.1 Guide to finding individual and group interviews

This guide goals to mobilize and raise awareness as many people as possible, to take immediate palliative measures, - in order to guide and better supervise Haitian child domestic workers, with a view to achieving the sustainable development of this society which, for years, has been facing socio-economic, political, and environmental problems.

And as part of this methodological research, this guide also provides for consulting electronic documents and hard-paper manuscripts, first, and then going to do field studies with these organizations, in order to collect the data and the appropriate information to properly orient and present this thesis project.

Thus, the following questions were written to question institutional frameworks, individuals and particular groups of people:

No	Questions Institutional frameworks
1	Are there organizations and institutions working in the field of child domestic worker care in Haiti? If so, how many is the exact or current number?
2	Are there also legal and justifiable operating standards to be recognized as an institutional body intervening in this case?
3	What kind of service does it offer to child domestic workers? And according to what criteria do they make them and how can we identify and evaluate these actions?
4	Do these institutions have sufficient, available and regular funds to interact in the cause of child domestic workers in Haiti?
5	Apart from these institutional bodies, has the Haitian state in its civil code or its constitution provided for an action plan or a coherent policy for the management of child domestic workers? If so, explain the one (s)? And how, where, when and who should apply these measures?
6	What do international standards on children's rights reveal?
7	By any chance, do child domestic workers have rights like other children? If so, which ones, and how can they be applied. If not why?

Table 1

No	Questions Individual and particular groups of people
1	How many child domestic workers are there in Haiti today?
2	How is their demographic distribution described?
3	What are their working and living conditions?
4	What factors make children more or less vulnerable to recruitment for domestic work or similar arrangements?
5	What factors make child domestic workers and child domestic workers more or less vulnerable to exploitation and abuse?
6	What are the characteristics of the children's original households and the households in which they live and work
7	What perceptions have Haitian household heads on the subject of child placement and child domestic work?
8	What actions are currently underway to prevent children from entering domestic work and to protect children who are already living as domestic workers?
9	What actions need to be taken today?

Table 2

## 2.2 Execution strategy

Guide to interviewing individuals around children living on the streets. During this interview, young children, adolescents and adults were approached and questioned on this subject. And their age groups are respectively between 10-15 years, 16-20 years, 21-39 years and 40 and over. And the number of females was 19 and the total of males 11.

This is how the questionnaire looks:

Good morning/Good evening..... Young child./Mr./Miss./Mrs.  
I carry out research work on children living in the streets. I really want to know what they do and how they manage to survive on the streets. I would like to speak to you about this, would you like to? If so, I thank you in advance for agreeing to speak to me / us at this time. And if not, we look for another person until we reach our goal.

Table 3

No	Questions	Answers
1	Can you explain the circumstances that push you to live on the streets? How did you get to the streets?	.....

2	Are you in contact with members of your family?	.....
3	What kinds of relationships do you have with them?	.....
4	How often do you visit family members? How beneficial are these reports to you?	.....
5	What do you do for a living on the streets? And what are the different activities that you carry out in the streets?	.....
6	What do you do to have access to food?	.....
7	Do you have friends on the streets and what kind of relationships do you develop with them?	.....
8	Does street life seem better to you compared to that lived within your family?	.....
9	What kind of problems do you encounter in the streets?	.....
10	What kind of problems do you meet in the streets?	.....
11	How do we overcome them?	.....
12	What are the different activities that you do to earn money?	.....
13	What are the different activities that you do to earn money?	.....
14	If you are sick, what do you do to access health care?	.....
15	If you are sick, what do you do to access health care?	.....
16	Have you ever contacted any of them for a particular health problem?	.....
17	Can you tell me about these institutions?	.....
18	Do you think they bring relief to your life as a street kid?	.....
19	Did you go to school? How many years have you spent?	.....
20	How long have you lived on the streets? Or how long do you think they've been living on the streets?	.....
21	Do you usually express a desire to return to your family? If yes, Do you plan to stay there permanently? If not why ? What are your prospects for the future?	.....

Page 325. Québec, Canada, Harold Bony, 2016,  
Les enfants de la rue à Port-au-Prince.Liens avec les membres de leurs familles

Third Part

# 9.- Photo source: Agence France Press (AFP), lors d'un programme de mobilization en 2015.



# 10.- Photo source: Le contour du système sanitaire haïtien – Journal Haiti Progrès – Haitian # 1 Newspaper – Journal Ayiti. 20/04/2019.

### III.- Chapter 3 - Characteristics of the challenges

#### 3.1 Prevalence of child domestic workers

To calculate or explain specific facts and data, statistic is used under the basis of assumptions and projections. And these predictions can turn out to be right or wrong. This amounts to specifying that due to the fragility and uncertainty of the data on migration, fertility rates and their variation with age, as well as trends in mortality; it becomes very difficult to accurately estimate the size of the infant population.

However, setting aside various demographics and assumptions, the population has grown since 2011.

The relatively small increase of 0.5% per year is partly due to the decline in fertility that Haiti has suffered.

If the proportion of children living as domestic workers had remained constant compared to the level found in 2001, there would be in 2014, according to current population projections, 257,000 child domestic workers, that is to say 152 000 less than what was found. (Fafu report).

This report further states that the proportion of child domestic workers is lowest among the youngest children.

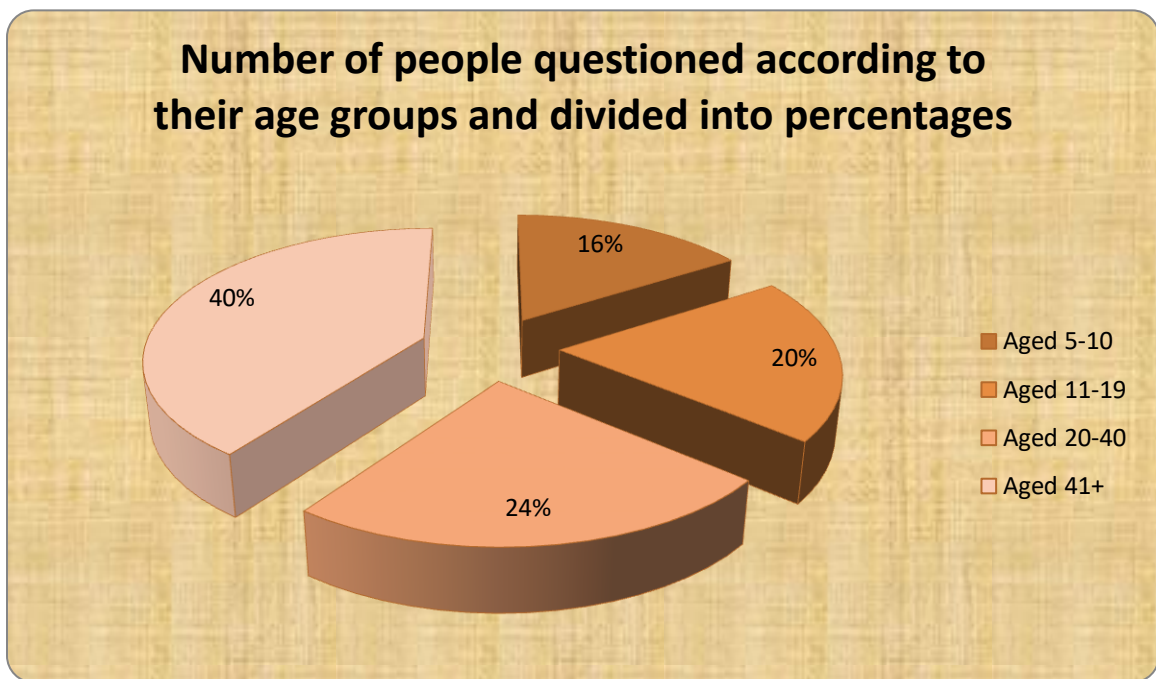
Among children aged between 5-9, 7% are child domestic workers. Girls turn out to be child domestic workers more often than boys.

And among girls, 15.9% are child domestic workers, while 10.6% of boys are. As a result, these percentages correspond to 236,000 girls and 171,000 boys.

(Page 36-37 Projections of the Fafu report in 2015).

3.2 From disappointment to other households and to adventure in the streets

3.3 *Studies carried out on a sample of about 25 people, including response 10 refusals, 5 neutralities, 4 abstentions et 6 impartialities.*



Graph number 1

### 3.3.1 First series of testimonials

Also served as a scapegoat, when things are going badly at home. These child domestic workers are desperate, helpless and on their own - in relation to such situations which always provoke physical punishment with atrocities and which at times - leave unforgettable, inevitable and even inexplicable scars.

When this happens, and especially according to their previous associates, followed by their ages, their reasoning, and their years of experience; some of them change homes to other households and to so many other host families, and then end up in small retail businesses, as ambulatory sellers as well as stable traders.

And who ultimately have their own children to raise, feed themselves, clothe themselves, and take care of their schooling until they graduate from university.

And even if they haven't acquired the necessary intellectual knowledge, but what concerns them is the supervision of their children. Because they dream of all that is best for them, and they sincerely and unquestionably believe in it.

For lack of discrimination and shame, several of their once adult for their part, prefer to be silent rather than testify even under the cover of anonymity.

But, some other people, when asking them about this state of affairs, say that the mothers of these adults worked as domestic servants for a good number of times, either with one of their relatives, and during other times either, with people in the distant neighborhood. They explained his things to us using supporting arguments such as: « We were often forbidden to play with them, but we used to identify some of our toys and our used clothes and unused, on seasonal or end-of-year holiday occasions, only when they were in their possession ».

### 3.3.2 Second series of testimonials: Acts of violence

This second series of testimonies revealed another phase of the situation of child domestic workers, before taking the path leading to the street. And this phase especially emphasizes the different forms of violence of which they are victims.

As for this group of child domestic workers, this study will describe some of the acts of violence they suffered and which provoked them to take the path leading to flight, libertinism, belligerence and street delinquency.

But first, they have lived in a social environment where they are often exposed through physical, verbal, sexual and psychological abuse. And sometimes these abuses originate in their own family, and in other times in foster families as well as in domestic service.

In short, it is these reasons and so many more that justify their distant detachment from their family world of yesteryear.

Sophonie 12 years old was born in the Southern Department of Haiti and suffered multiple violence: sexual attack by her stepfather, the rejection of his declarations by his

mother, and the language contradictions and physical abuse of the aggressor who was malicious against her. Not being protected by her mother and feeling abandoned to her fate, she decided to escape to join the ranks of street children, the only alternative, which remained to her.

While for Pierre from the age of 6 found himself in domestic service in Port-au-Prince and, at 8, he had had enough and left for the streets. He confided that he had often been the object of violence both by adults and by older children in the host environment.

Guerline for her part, after the death of her mother was placed with her mother's family and at the age of 11, she was raped with impunity by a cousin, son of her aunt, reported Harold Bony, 2016, in his doctoral thesis for Laval University, Quebec, Canada.

Regarding how young children and teenagers live on the streets, their social conditions are no better than before. Since in this category of children, some of them are also victims of criminality, banditry, promiscuity and rape. This deplorable social situation affects usually the weakest and most vulnerable, but the wisest and most careful children get used to it. (Investigation into Violence against Children in Haiti. Results of a national survey carried out in 2012. VACS Haiti).

As a result, children who choose to fight fall squarely into all kinds of actions that revolt human conscience. Robbery, for starters, theft to get into the pool, openness to pedophilia, prostitution and exploitation by politicians and crime to make matters worse are the main channels children use to survive. (<sup>287</sup> Harold Bony, 2016).



Fourth Part

# 11.- Photo source: Regard pluriel - Monblog  
Une jeunesse dans la rue... Regard pluriel. elphjn01.mondoblog.org



From left to right. Photo source:

# 12.- Haiti Press Network. Des enfants de rue exploités par des plus âgés

#13.- Manuel Quintero/COE, from *Cuba*, leads the Frontier Internship in Mission program, which is based in Geneva, Switzerland. December 12, 2008. Le travail domestique des mineurs en Haiti ou l'enfance sacrifiée.

## IV.- Chapter 4 - National and international laws, and the rights of Haitian child domestic workers

### 4.6 Definition of the word "Law", what does it mean, in a general context?

To this question, here is therefore an immediate answer according to the Wikipedia encyclopedia: Law is defined as «the set of rules which govern human behavior in society, social relations», or more fully «the set of rules imposed on members of a society so that their social relationships escape the arbitrariness and violence of individuals and comply with the dominant ethics ».

These abstract and binding rules indicate what "must be done". These legal rules may find their source in a "superior", external, transcendent normative source, such as natural law, or derive from intrinsic norms. In this second case, the rules are the result of established and accepted practices (customary law) or are enacted and sanctioned by an official body responsible for governing the organization and conduct of social relations (written law).

(<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droit>).

### 4.7 List of Human Rights Laws

1. The right to have a name, a nationality, an identity;
2. The right to be treated, protected from disease, to have an adequate and balanced diet;
3. The right to go to school;
4. The right to be protected from violence, mistreatment and all forms of abuse and exploitation;
5. The right to be protected against all forms of discrimination;
6. The right not to wage war, nor to suffer it;
7. The right to have refuge, to be rescued, and to have decent living conditions;
8. The right to play and to have leisure;
9. The right to freedom of information, expression and participation;
10. The right to have a family, to be surrounded and loved.

### 4.3 Laws relating to child domesticity in Haiti

The Law relating to the prohibition and elimination of all forms of abuse, violence, ill-treatment or inhuman treatment against children, promulgated in 2003, stipulates according to article 1, the prohibition of all forms of child abuse and clearly corresponds to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It therefore prohibits the servitude and forced labor of children, including any form of labor likely to harm the health, development and morals of the child (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), 2003). And article 3 of this law, for its part, allows situations where a child is entrusted to a foster family in a process of help and solidarity, this child thus benefiting from the same privileges as the other members of the family. family (MAST, 2003).

Regarding child protection, there are two child protection mechanisms in Haiti, IBESR, formerly responsible for regulating the practice of children living in domestic service, and the Brigade for the Protection of Minors (BPM).

The mission of IBESR is the protection of vulnerable children and compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (World Vision, 2012). Although this mission is enormous, in fact IBESR has very little means to carry out its projects (World Vision, 2012). As for the BPM, it comes from the National Police and its role is to intervene in cases of domestic violence, child victims, social inquiries and minors in conflict with the law (World Vision, 2012). The BPM has less than a hundred officers responsible for overseeing the prevention and protection of the integrity of children throughout Haiti (Richard, s.d.). Page 15-16, Stéphanie Tourillon-Gingras, February 2016.

And concerning the level of knowledge of Haitians on laws and conventions, Stéphanie Tourillon-Gingras, during her field survey with these participants explained that the vast majority of Haitians are not aware of the laws and conventions in force in the country, and that many are unaware of the existence of the Law relating to the prohibition and elimination of all forms of abuse, violence, ill-treatment or inhuman treatment against children. Then, it was added, that most Haitian citizens do not know that they are prohibited from placing a child in a family without having the consent of a judge. And the law clearly states that for a parent who sends his child to another family, commits an offense, because it is the judge who has the right to place a child in a foster family and it is also the judge who has the right to remove that child. But in Haiti, many people ignore it, even the authorities.

While one of these participants clarified a little further that the stake lies more in the economic means of families, and not in their knowledge of laws and conventions. (Page 67-68. Stéphanie Tourillon-Gingras, February 2016).

#### 4.4 The weakness of the Haitian government

The absence of an action plan from the Haitian State in matters of child protection complicates the work of organizations with children in domestic service, since there is currently no body with the authority and resources necessary to coordinate their efforts. While such a plan would serve to coordinate the investments of the actors involved in the field, and to ensure the quality and progress of their actions. But it is up to the government to take responsibility, as in any country in the world. «Because the work that these institutions do is important work that yields results, and if we don't deliver results, well we have to leave». (Stéphanie Tourillon-Gingras, February 2016).

#### 4.5 Measures proposed in previous years

This part explains the forms of resolutions that have already been taken during previous studies carried out by reference institutions operating in the field of children. But that these implementing measures are still slow to come into force on a portion of Haiti land and even less on the entire territory of the country.

Field	Proposed Measure	Year it was proposed
Legal Framework	Clearly specify the minimum age for admission to employment, including domestic work.	2009-2018
	Adopt a list of hazardous activities and jobs, and ensure that hazardous activities and jobs prohibited for children are comprehensively defined and include work in hazardous agricultural environments.	2009-2018
	Ensure that protective measures regarding the minimum age for admission to employment apply to children with informal work arrangements.	2014-2018
	Pass a law setting the age for leaving compulsory schooling to equal the minimum age for admission to employment.	2017-2018
	Ensure that the law establishes the minimum age for voluntary enlistment in the public armed forces at 18 years or 16 years with guarantees in case of voluntarism.	2018
Application	Publish information on the funding of the Labor Inspectorate and the number of labor inspectors, indicating whether labor inspectors have received adequate training, and on the number	2013-2018

	and type of labor inspections, violations and sanctions related to child labor	
	Ensure that the number of labor inspectors and criminal law enforcement officers, as well as the training and resources of labor and criminal law enforcement agencies, are sufficient to properly enforce laws relating to child labor, including its worst forms.	2013-2018
	Authorize the Labor Inspectorate to impose sanctions.	2013-2018
	Strengthen the law enforcement capacities of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor and the Institute of Social Welfare and Research by organizing targeted inspections as part of child protection efforts, rather than carrying out inspections only based on complaints received	2013-2018
	Extend the territory covered by the free telephone helplines administered by the Brigade for the Protection of Minors and the Institute of Social Welfare and Research to facilitate the reporting of cases of child exploitation in Port-au-Prince, as well as in secondary cities of the country. Then publish information on the number of appeals relating to child labor.	2013-2018
Coordination	Ensure that the National Tripartite Commission for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor meets regularly and takes action to fulfill its mission.	2017-2018
Governmental policy	Government policies: Approve the national action plan to combat child labor.	2016-2018
	Ensure that there is adequate funding to ensure the implementation of the national action plan to fight trafficking in persons.	2016-2018
	Ensure the implementation of the national child protection policy and Haiti's strategic development plan and provide information thereon.	2017-2018
Social program	Strengthen initiatives aimed at removing barriers and enabling all children to receive an education by eliminating tuition fees in public schools, increasing the number of schools and teachers, especially in rural areas and camps near the border with the Dominican Republic, ensure that public schools offer courses in French and Haitian Creole, meet the specific educational needs of vulnerable demographic groups, including newcomers from the Dominican Republic, and ensure that children who start school late or repeat a grade can move on to secondary school.	2009-2018
	Expand the national database on child protection, including identifying displaced street children and children employed in domestic work.	2010-2018
	Expand existing social programs to tackle the problem of child labor as a whole, especially in domestic work, agriculture and child trafficking	2010-2018

## 4.6 Conclusion

Despite the statistical data revealed in the area of child domestic workers in Haiti, either on the decline or with exaggeration; nothing has yet been supported by any current or past Haitian government. And worst of all - the daily situation of child domestic workers remains unchanged. They are never allowed to enjoy their rights, but rather are required to fulfill their duties towards the people who take them under their care.

As for reintegration measures aimed at changing or improving the living conditions of child domestic workers, the Haitian State must have a coherent management policy for a universal education system including, among other things, vocational and university training, canteen school, leisure, possibility of a stable and lasting job successively after his children have received their necessary training.

In addition, their health care and psycho-social cares are also their basic needs, and the State of our country must work in close collaboration with technical and financial partners working in the field to better take responsibility accordingly.

Thus, the concept of child today and adult tomorrow will most likely be a reality that will not come to haunt our hearts and thoughts plagued by depression and fear.

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## Annex 1

### Articles stipulated by the United Nations

Among the 54 articles promulgated by the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, eight articles were reported:

#### Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and in particular, with a view to ensuring the exercise of this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunities:

- (a) They make primary education compulsory and free for all;
- b) They encourage the organization of different forms of secondary education, both general and vocational, make them open and accessible to all children, and take appropriate measures, such as the establishment of free education and the provision of providing financial assistance when needed;
- c) They ensure access to higher education for all, according to individual capacities, by all appropriate means;
- d) They make educational and vocational information and guidance open and accessible to all children;
- (e) They take measures to encourage regular school attendance and reduce dropout rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is applied in a manner compatible with the dignity of the child as a human being and in accordance with this Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in the field of education, with a view in particular to contributing to the eradication of ignorance and illiteracy in the world and to facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and methods modern education. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

#### Article 29

1. The States Parties agree that the education of the child should aim at:

- a) Foster the development of the child's personality and the development of his gifts and mental and physical abilities, to the fullest extent of their potential;
- b) To instill in the child respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
- c) To instill in the child respect for his parents, his identity, his language and his cultural values, as well as respect for the national values of the country in which he lives, of the country from which he may come from and of civilizations different from his;
- d) Prepare the child to assume the responsibilities of life in a free society, in a spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, gender equality and friendship among all peoples and ethnic, national and religious, and with people of indigenous origin;
- e) To instill in the child respect for the natural environment.

#### Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected against economic exploitation and not to be required to perform any work which entails risks or is likely to jeopardize his education or harm his health or physical development, mental, spiritual, moral or social.
2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the application of this article. To this end, and taking into account the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties, in particular:
  - (a) Set a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
  - (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of working hours and conditions of employment;
  - (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective application of this article.

#### Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as defined in the relevant international conventions, and to prevent the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. children are used in the illicit production and trafficking of these substances.

#### Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual violence. To this end, States take in particular all appropriate measures at national, bilateral and multilateral levels to prevent:

- (a) Children are not encouraged or coerced into engaging in unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) Children are not exploited for the purposes of prostitution or other illegal sexual practices;
- (c) That children are not exploited for the production of shows or pornographic material.

#### Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures nationally, bilaterally and multilaterally to prevent the abduction, sale or trafficking of children for any purpose and in any form.

#### Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of his well-being.

#### Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to facilitate the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of any child victim of any form of neglect, exploitation or abuse, torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman treatment or punishment, degrading, or armed conflict. This rehabilitation and reintegration take place in conditions which promote the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

## Annex 2

### Possibility of social inclusion for the child population

And that possibility is social inclusion based on current knowledge about poverty and social exclusion, and also based on a strategy for change and on concrete perspectives on improving the living conditions of citizens. (<https://www.olfh.org/2019/12/26/fondements-et-principes-de-linclusion-sociale/>)

Possible areas for operational projects: access to education, quality of education and learning opportunities; cultural rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities; advocacy for inclusive national youth policies; science, technology and innovation; civic and political inclusion; freedom of expression; young people with disabilities; social inclusion and prevention of HIV / AIDS; rights of migrants; inclusion through sport and the arts; popularization of science, etc. (United Nations, 1995, Chapter I, Resolution 1, Annex II. 2 United Nations, 1995, Report of the World Summit for Social Development).

Being socially included doesn't just mean taking part in social life and feeling valued; it also means having "the material and social resources necessary to live well". (The Laidlaw Foundation).

As the social exclusion of individuals and groups can become a major threat to social cohesion and the economic prosperity of society as a whole (Saloojee, 2001). Social exclusion is largely a life experience that « occurs in different contexts and affects different groups, including street children, ex-prisoners, single parents and members of ethnic minorities. An equally diverse range of factors can be the cause, including unemployment, illness, lack of education or the inability to find affordable rent ». (Guildford 2000).

The solution to exclusion is integration. The responsibility for the solution lies with the company. Only the mainstream of society has the capacity to share integration and to develop mechanisms that remove barriers to integration. The onus is on society and governments, not on those who experience exclusion. So the solution to exclusion is integration, which we call "inclusion" here.