Human rights violations against children in urban post-coup Haiti



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### Purpose of the Study

- A revolt by armed rebels overthrew the elected government on Feb. 29, 2004
- No reliable estimate of the number of human rights victims
   Anecdotal reports from NGO's, the media, etc, indicated that vulnerable populations -- including children -- were subjected to particularly high rates of human rights abuse.

## Methods

- Random GPS Coordinate Sampling (RGCS) – 1500 households in Port-au-Prince metro area
- Invalid/impassible sites eliminated
- Final list: 1389 valid locations
- 51 refused to participate; 77 no adult household member; 1 removed from data set
- Response rate: 90.7% (1260 households, 5760 individuals)



### Findings - Demographics

700,000 children in Port-au-Prince ■ 38.4% age 19 or younger (n=2198) ■ 53.5% of children not in school (n=910) Only 15.9% passed secondary school **exams** (n=596)



# Findings – Child Laborers



- 35.4% of all children (95% CI 33.3% - 37.5%)
- 258,591 child laborers
   (95% CI 243251 273931)
- Girls are more likely than boys to work (OR 2.77; p.<.001; 95%CI 2.27-3.39) 23.4% (+/- 2.8%) vs 45.9% (+/- 3.0%)
- Common occupations: domestic servants, market vendor, laundry, shoeshine, carwash, factory, porter (pote)

Child laborers are less likely to attend school

- Students are less likely to be laborers (p. < .001) (2.34 OR) (1.92 - 2.86) (70.3% of working children are not in school; 74.7% of all students do not work)
- Boys are more likely to be in school than girls (OR 1.33) (1.11 - 1.60) %boys in school = 46.4% vs 39.4%





# Findings – human rights violations Both crime and H.R. violations were common 8000 murders (95% CI 5000-12000) 35000 sexual assaults (95% CI 28000–41000) 21000 physical assaults (95% CI 11000–32000) 13000 arrests (95% CI 8000-17000) 11000 kidnappings & extrajudicial detentions (95% CI 6000-15000)



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### Findings – Sexual Assault



- 4.6% of all girls in the sample (95% CI 3.4-5.8)
- 53.1% of all victims were 17 or younger (95% CI 38.4 – 67.8)
- Majority of assaults included penetration (92.1%)
- Crude Rate: 2498 (95% CI 1806-3190) per 100,000 girls per year
- 19,000 sexual assaults of girls in Port-au-Prince during the 22 month study period (95% CI 14000-24000)

### Findings – Sexual Assault



Restaveks - higher sexual assault rate than other children 36.2% of all sexual assault victims Crude rate is 5209 per 100,000 restaveks per year Compared to other girls, relative risk of sexual assault for restaveks is 4.5

### Findings – Detention & Arrest



- 3000 children arrested; CR = 228 per 100,000 per year
- Preventative detention: 22.2% of arrests (95% CI 14.8-29.7)
- Arrest warrant: 0
- Saw a judge within prescribed time period: 0
- Some children held with adults
- Lavalas/Lespwa RR 3.4

# Findings – Abductions & Extrajudicial Detentions

 1500 children kidnapped or detained
 CR 114 per 100,000 per year



## Perpetrators



- Criminals: Most frequently cited as responsible for murders, sexual assaults, physical assaults, kidnappings, death threats and threats of physical violence.
- Police: 13.8% of sexual assaults (95% CI 6.3– 21.3)
- Armed Anti-Lavalas groups: 37.9% of kidnappings & extrajudicial detentions (95% CI 15.5 – 60.3)
- Other perpetrators included UN troops, members or supporters of Lavalas, and undisclosed or unknown assailants.

### Limitations

- Only households in Port-au-Prince
- Adult respondents reported on violations to children and other household members
- 77 excluded households
- Did not include homeless children
- Unable to obtain outside verification of claims
- Fear of repercussions

### Conclusions

Children lack access to education Child laborers, particularly restaveks, are vulnerable Human rights violations and crimes against children were common Develop services to meet medical, psychological & economic needs of survivors Responsive justice system needs to prosecute those who victimize children