

Assessing Labor Abuses in the Tobacco Supply Chain of Indonesia

Report

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This study was prepared by the ICF and PT Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat study team.

ICF

Suteera Nagavajara, Team Lead
Bart Robertson, Global Research Lead
International Labor and Migration
Megan Spellacy, Manager, International Trade
Christopher Clague, International Trade
Consultant
Holly Koogler, Lead Research Specialist
Melissa Romero, CAPI Specialist
Ibrahim Castro, Research Analyst

PT Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat

Henri Sitorus, Research Lead
M. Ulil Absor, Researcher
Unang Mulkhan, Researcher
Sondang K. Siregar, Researcher
Antonio M. Sipayung, Researcher
With 10-member research team

CONTENTS

- Acknowledgments..... i**
- Abbreviations..... iv**
- Glossary..... v**
- Executive Summary vi**
 - Purpose of Study vi**
 - Context vi**
 - Methodology and Data Collectionvii**
 - Key Findings.....vii**
 - The Tobacco Supply Chain..... vii
 - Child Labor..... viii
 - Recommendations ix**
- I. Introduction I**
 - I.1 Overview I**
 - I.2 Economic Overview 2**
 - I.3 Child Labor..... 2**
- 2. Methodology and Study Implementation 3**
 - 2.1 Study Objectives..... 3**
 - 2.2 Methodology 3**
 - 2.3 Training and Preparation..... 5**
 - 2.4 Data Collection..... 6**
 - 2.5 Limitations and Lessons Learned..... 6**
- 3. Supply Chain Findings..... 7**
 - 3.1 Production and Processing of Tobacco in Indonesia..... 7**
 - 3.1.1 Domestic Production..... 7
 - 3.1.2 Domestic Sales of Tobacco Leaf: Intermediary Traders 10
 - 3.1.3 Domestic Manufacturers of Downstream Tobacco Products 13
 - 3.1.4 Role of Tobacco Leaf Imports in Domestic Production of Downstream Tobacco Products 15
 - 3.1.5 Consumption of Domestically Produced Downstream Tobacco Products 16
 - 3.2 Indonesia International Tobacco Markets 16**

3.2.1	Indonesia Exports of Tobacco and Tobacco Products	16
3.2.2	Unmanufactured Tobacco Imports to Indonesia by Origin	18
3.2.3	Unmanufactured Tobacco Exports	19
3.2.4	Manufactured Tobacco Imports	20
4.	Child Labor in Tobacco Leaf Production in Indonesia	21
4.1	Characteristics of Respondents	22
4.2	On-Farm Labor Dynamics for Tobacco Production	23
4.3	Characteristics of Focal Children and Their Work	26
4.3.1	School Attendance	28
4.3.2	Exposure to Hazardous Work	29
4.3.3	Child Labor Analysis	33
5.	Conclusion and Recommendations	34
	Appendix 1: References	38
	Appendix 2: HS Codes	42
	Appendix 3: Indonesia’s Domestic Supply of Unmanufactured Tobacco, 2023	43
	Appendix 4: Trade	44
	Appendix 5: Defining Child Labor	47
	Appendix 6: Final Research Instruments	49
	Indonesia Supply Chain Child Labor Questionnaire: English	49
	Indonesia Supply Chain Child Labor Questionnaire: Bahasa	77
	Qualitative Instruments: KII—English Version	106
	Instrumens Kualitatif: KII—Versi Bahasa Indonesia	126

ABBREVIATIONS

FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GDP	gross domestic product
HS	Harmonized System
ILO	International Labor Organization
KII	key informant interview
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NGO	non-governmental organization
PMI	Philip Morris International
PPE	personal protective equipment
SAKERNAS	Indonesian National Labor Force Survey

GLOSSARY

Besuki Na Oogst: Meaning “late harvest” in Dutch, this variety of tobacco is grown for export and is used in Europe for cigar production.

Focal child: A child under age 18 reportedly working at the site of the adult respondent and whose work activities were well known by the adult respondent.

Kretek: A type of cigarettes that use a mixture of tobacco, cloves, and other ingredients such as cumin, cinnamon, or nutmeg. The higher the clove content in it, the stronger the taste, smell, and sound.

Program Keluarga Harapan: Conditional Cash Transfer that aims to improve the quality of human capital by providing cash transfers conditional on households accessing specified health and education services

Rajangan cut rag: A local variety of tobacco mainly used in the production of *kretek*, or clove, cigarettes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This mixed-methods study examines the presence of child labor in Indonesia’s tobacco supply chain. The study serves two main objectives: first, to identify the current potential presence and job characteristics of child labor in the supply chain of sampled areas, and second, to map the domestic supply chain of tobacco through trade data and tracing efforts within those areas. In doing so, the study focused on three downstream products at risk for child labor: white cigarettes, *kretek* (clove) cigarettes, and cigars sold domestically and internationally. The study traced the value chain of tobacco from farms, through domestic processing facilities, and into export markets and further processing.

CONTEXT

Indonesia is one of the world’s leading producers of unmanufactured tobacco, consistently ranked fifth or sixth globally, with a production volume of 225,000 tons in 2022. Tobacco cultivation occurs across approximately 204,798 hectares of land in 15 provinces, with the majority concentrated in East Java, Central Java, and West Nusa Tenggara, which together contribute around 90% of the total production (see map). The industry is dominated by smallholder farms, with about 98% of farms being under 2 hectares in size, and an estimated 527,688 farmers engaged in tobacco cultivation. Tobacco cultivation and related activities represent 0.7% of Indonesia’s gross domestic product. Employment in tobacco industry represents 5.3% of the total economy-wide employment, with 94 % of this employment concentrated in Central Java, East Java, and West Nusa Tenggara. These figures highlight the significance of tobacco in Indonesia’s agricultural and economic landscape, underscoring the importance of policies and practices to address sustainability labor issues, and supply chain dynamics.



Source: ICF, based on data reported in Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture (2022)

Tobacco farming in Indonesia remains culturally, generationally, and economically important. Many of the current growers inherited family plots and rotate tobacco with other crops. Tobacco farming is characterized by a combination of seasonal and daily tasks. Workers are usually involved in multiple

activities ranging from land preparation, seedling preparation, transplanting, watering, pest control, and harvesting to post-harvest processing.

The U.S. Department of Labor List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor includes tobacco as a good produced with child labor in Indonesia. Children are involved in planting, cultivation, harvesting, and post-harvest activities, particularly on smallholder tobacco farms. These activities expose children to multiple hazards, including agro-chemicals, sharp tools, and nicotine poisoning from handling tobacco leaves, creating severe risks for short- and long-term health. Risk factors associated with child labor include poverty, the family-based, labor-intensive nature of tobacco production, children being considered adults within communities after reaching puberty, the lack of community awareness of what constitutes child labor, the lack of mechanization on smallholder farms, and the quick degradation of tobacco after being harvested. Although work in tobacco production is widely viewed as hazardous and unsafe for children, few studies have quantitatively analyzed the working conditions of children involved in tobacco production in Indonesia and compared them to international guidelines to identify specific cases of child labor.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

This study employed a mixed-methods approach to explore the issue of child labor in Indonesia's tobacco supply chain. It included a review of secondary data, a non-representative quantitative survey of 143 adult tobacco workers, in-depth qualitative interviews with 24 adult and 30 child tobacco workers, and 43 key informant interviews (KIs) with government, civil society, and private sector stakeholders. The study did not aim to quantify the prevalence of child labor but rather to identify cases of child labor and assess its characteristics. Data collection for the survey, adult and child worker interviews, and many of the KIs took place in Sumenep district (East Java) and East Lombok district (West Nusa Tenggara), the two largest tobacco-producing provinces. Additional KIs were conducted in Surabaya, Mataram, Jember, and Probolinggo districts and Jakarta. A scoping visit to East Java and interviews with key stakeholders helped inform the research design and contextualize findings. Data from United Nations Comtrade, the International Trade Center, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and local language sources were used to identify export values and volumes, destination markets, and end uses.

KEY FINDINGS

The Tobacco Supply Chain

Tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and on-farm processing are labor intensive, consisting of multiple processes carried out by smallholder farming households. Indonesia produces a wide variety of tobacco leaves, including *rajanan*, commonly used in *kreteks* and *bidis*, and *Besuki Na-Oogst*, a high-quality export for cigars. Cultivation involves labor-intensive processes, often relying on family labor, including children. Farmers prepare land by clearing weeds and planting seedlings, followed by manual watering, fertilizing, and pruning. Harvesting is done by picking mature leaves, bundling them, and transporting them for drying using methods like sun drying, open-air drying, or flue-curing. The dried leaves are graded and sold to intermediary traders, highlighting the reliance on informal and family labor in small-scale tobacco farming.

The tobacco supply chain in Indonesia is highly fragmented, consisting of more than half a million smallholder farmers and numerous intermediaries that make traceability challenging. After harvesting and processing, most tobacco farmers sell their crops to intermediary traders, who account for about two-thirds of annual tobacco purchases. These traders consolidate tobacco from multiple farms and sell it to warehouses, manufacturers, or international corporations,

complicating supply chain traceability. Farmers often rely on local lenders or traders for capital, with cooperatives occasionally providing seeds, and fertilizers under agreements with tobacco companies. However, these cooperatives are more likely to sign contracts with multiple manufacturers, often without mutual consent. Only 10% of farmers sell directly to manufacturers under binding contracts that stipulate volumes and provide inputs, while surplus tobacco is sold on the open market to higher-paying buyers.

The latter stages of the domestic supply chain are dominated by a few large actors that largely control the industry and set prices. The tobacco industry is led by PT Gudang Garam, Philip Morris International with Sampoerna, and PT Djarum, with *kretek* cigarettes dominating consumption and production, relying on a mix of domestic and imported tobacco and cloves. Despite the presence of international firms, their market share remains negligible, and Indonesia remains the world's second largest cigarette market.

Indonesia is a net exporter of tobacco leaf, mainly exporting high-quality leaf and importing lower to medium-quality leaf for domestic consumption. Indonesia is a major player in the global tobacco market, producing 238,000 tons of tobacco leaf in 2023 and importing 129,140 tons, primarily from Brazil and China, to meet domestic manufacturing demand. It is a net exporter, with exports of tobacco leaf and products valued at \$1.7 billion in 2023, with the value driven by high-quality leaf for cigars and machine-rolled cigarettes. Imports, mainly unmanufactured tobacco, fill the gap for low- to medium-quality leaf needed for domestic brands, while higher-quality imports are used by international companies like Philip Morris International and British American Tobacco for export-oriented products.

The tobacco industry relies heavily on imports to satiate a substantial domestic demand, largely driven by a high smoking prevalence rate. Major domestic and transnational companies, such as Sampoerna, Gudang Garam, and British American Tobacco, dominate the market, with Sampoerna and Gudang Garam accounting for 66% of cigarette production. Despite global declines in smoking, Indonesia's prevalence remains high, with 66% of adult males using tobacco. Indonesia, one of the few countries that has not ratified the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, has implemented high excise taxes and recent stricter regulations on sales and advertising, although the impact of these measures remains uncertain.

Child Labor

It is reasonable to assume that tobacco or any downstream tobacco product produced in Indonesia is at risk of being produced by child labor. Survey findings, qualitative findings, and extant literature all indicate that child labor is present in the tobacco supply chain and remains a significant concern. Given these findings and a highly fragmented supply chain, which inhibits effective product traceability, it is reasonable to assume that all tobacco and downstream tobacco products produced in Indonesia are at risk of being produced with child labor.

Findings suggest that it is common for children to work on smallholder tobacco farms in conditions equivalent to child labor, primarily due to their exposure to hazardous work. Applying International Labor Organization guidance, 83% of focal children were classified as child laborers.¹ Seventy-three percent were exposed to hazardous work, which constitutes one of the worst forms of child labor, and 37% were classified as child laborers because they exceeded the permissible working hours for their age group. Twenty-seven percent of focal children were exposed to hazardous work and worked more than the permissible hours for their age group. Government data estimate a

¹ Please see Annex 5 of this report for a detailed description of how this study defined child labor and working children based on International Labor Organization guidance.

child labor rate of 2.57% across all sectors in Indonesia in 2021, but this study and others suggest significantly higher rates in the tobacco industry, highlighting the sector's disproportionate reliance on child labor and the prevalence of hazardous working conditions.

Children's involvement in tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and on-farm processing exposes them to multiple work-related hazards, and many do not regularly wear adequate personal protective equipment. Hazardous work is prevalent among focal children in tobacco production, with 73% exposed to at least one hazard and averaging 3.9 hazards, such as carrying heavy loads (41%), exposure to chemicals (39%), and repetitive tasks (37%). Tasks include irrigation, harvesting, and processing, often involving lifting heavy materials, handling sharp tools, and exposure to green tobacco sickness from nicotine absorption. Despite these risks, only 61% of focal children used basic personal protective equipment, and most lacked adequate gear, increasing their vulnerability to health risks. These findings align with existing literature highlighting the significant dangers faced by children in tobacco farming.

Children's involvement in tobacco production is driven by a combination of factors, including poverty, labor shortages, and deep-rooted cultural norms. Tobacco production in Indonesia is predominantly carried out by smallholder farmers on family-owned land, with labor often provided by family members, including children. Although economic factors like insufficient household income and high labor demands during the harvest season contribute to child work, cultural expectations and the belief in passing down agricultural skills are the primary drivers, as reported by 61% of surveyed tobacco farmers. Despite low earnings of those involved in tobacco production—43% earned below minimum wage—only a small proportion identified economic necessity as the main reason for involving children in tobacco work. Qualitative insights further underscore the interplay of poverty, labor shortages, and deep-rooted cultural norms in perpetuating child labor in tobacco farming.

The majority of focal children in tobacco production balance school attendance with work, but labor demands, particularly during the harvest period, can affect this balance. In the week prior to the survey, children not attending school worked an average of 6.7 hours longer than those who attend school, highlighting a negative correlation between school attendance and work hours. However, this relationship is complex and context-dependent, as some absences coincide with school breaks rather than work demands. Many children attend school during the day and work in the tobacco fields afterward, reflecting efforts to manage both education and family agricultural responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Government of Indonesia:

- **Address the worst forms of child labor in the tobacco supply chain, the Indonesian government should consider adding tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing to the list of hazardous jobs in Ministerial Degree KEP. 235/ MEN/ 2003, Concerning Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of Children.** Engaging in these jobs exposes children to the nicotine in tobacco leaves, a harmful chemical substance that negatively impacts their health. This meets the requirements for hazardous work in both international law and domestic law. ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor defines hazardous work as “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.” Similarly, Indonesian Law No. 13 (2003) The Law Concerning Manpower prohibits children from engaging in “all jobs endangering the health, safety or morality of children,” but it only recognizes jobs listed in the Ministerial Decree. Revising the hazardous jobs list in the Ministerial Decree will not only serve

to improve coherence between domestic legislation but will also better align it with international law.

- **Develop a well-tailored and appropriately budgeted capacity building program to support the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection’s recent regulation on community-based strategies to address child labor.** This program should prioritize building the capacity of and collaboration between local government entities and community-based organizations. This would include joint trainings between local government and community-based organizations as well as establishing platforms, processes, and mechanisms for collaboration. As poverty is a root cause of child labor, the program should also aim to expand coverage of existing social protection programs such as the *Keluarga Harapan* (a conditional cash transfer program that provides cash transfers contingent on households accessing specified health and education services) and pair them with economic empowerment initiatives.
- **Incentivize consolidation in the intermediary stages of the tobacco supply chain.** One of the key factors making traceability so difficult is that there is a surplus of intermediaries—buyers, traders, wholesalers, etc. With fewer intermediaries, tracing tobacco from the farm to the manufacturer would become far simpler. Incentives could include low-cost financing for larger traders to expand their operations, leading to greater market consolidation over the long-term.

To Private Sector Actors:

- **Domestic tobacco manufacturers should be encouraged to adapt and maintain international standards in monitoring and reporting child labor in their supply chains.** In this, domestic tobacco manufacturers can follow the example set by international companies such as Philip Morris International (and their Indonesian subsidiary Sampoerna), British American Tobacco, and Alliance One International, which publicly pledged to remove child labor in their Indonesia tobacco supply chains.

To Other Governments, Donors, and Stakeholders:

- **Encourage Indonesia to ratify the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).** Indonesia is among the last major tobacco-producing countries to have not ratified the FCTC. Although the provisions of the FCTC are not directly enforceable, as the Convention does not include an enforcement mechanism, joining other major tobacco-producing nations by ratifying this agreement would signal that Indonesia is headed in the right direction when it comes to tobacco control.
- **Fund after school and summer school education.** In many cases, families who allow children to work on family farms report doing so out of economic necessity. The presence of free or low-cost alternative activities for children—especially alternatives that parents believe can improve their children’s future economic and social prospects—may lead these families to reconsider this choice and to consider their children in these alternatives. In structuring these supplementary schooling opportunities, technology skills and language education such as English classes should be priorities.
- **Support community awareness-raising about the negative impacts of child labor, both generally and in tobacco production in particular.** Community education will improve awareness raising on the impact of child labor in the tobacco sector. Therefore, awareness-raising programs to educate communities on the hazardous conditions for children could be considered a strategy to reduce child labor in the sector.
- **Provide technical assistance to strengthen government enforcement and inspection capacity.** Technical assistance is needed for strengthening capacity of government entities

overseeing labor inspections in the agriculture sector, particularly in the engagement of child labor in the production of tobacco.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 OVERVIEW

Indonesia is a top producer of unmanufactured tobacco (commonly ranked fifth or sixth globally). In 2022, Indonesia produced 225,000 tons of unmanufactured tobacco (Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations, 2024).² This production occurs on approximately 204,798 hectares of land across 15 provinces. The majority of production occurs in East Java, Central Java, and West Nusa Tenggara, of which East Java is the largest producer (Foundation for a Smoke Free World, 2022; Rokhmah & Khoiron, 2017; Suprihanti, 2022; Wurth, 2016). As noted during ICF's scoping trip in December 2023 and in the extant literature, these regions contribute roughly 90% of the total unmanufactured tobacco production in Indonesia (Audrine, 2020; Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021; Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, 2020). Production largely occurs (roughly 98%) on smallholder farms under 2 hectares in size (Audrine, 2020).³ As of 2017, there were 527,688 tobacco farmers in Indonesia, representing 1% of the total employment in the agricultural sector (Lencucha et al., 2020), and more than 500,000 farms that grow tobacco spread across the entire country (Sabrina, 2022; Wurth, 2016). These figures fluctuate due to farmers leaving and re-entering the tobacco industry (Sahadewo et al., 2020). There are more than 13 different types of tobacco grown in Indonesia, including both local and global varieties, and Virginia leaf tobacco represents roughly 70% of tobacco production (Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021; Sahadewo et al., 2020; Sukardi et al., 2023).

The study serves two main objectives: first, to identify the current potential presence and job characteristics of child labor in the supply chain of the sampled areas, and second, to map the domestic supply chain of tobacco through trade data and tracing efforts within those areas. In doing so, the study focused on three downstream products at risk for child labor: white cigarettes, *kretek* (clove) cigarettes, and cigars sold domestically and internationally. The study traced the value chain of tobacco from farms, through domestic processing facilities, and into export markets and further processing. Qualitative analysis and the indirect tracing tool were used to further tracing efforts by adding depth and first-hand accounts to contextualize trade and shipping data.

This study was undertaken by ICF, an international consulting firm headquartered in Reston, Virginia, and a local research partner, PT Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat in Indonesia. The study applied a mixed-methods approach, which included the following: an extensive review of secondary literature; a non-representative quantitative survey of adult tobacco workers (n=143); in-depth interviews with adult workers (n=24) and child workers (n=30) engaged in tobacco production; and key informant interviews (KIIs) (n=23) with industry representatives, government officials, and civil society representatives. Researchers conducted a scoping trip to East Java in the districts of Jember and Probolinggo, in December 2023, to inform research design. Data collection for the workers' survey took place in the centers of tobacco production, Sumenep district and East Lombok district, from June to August 2024. KIIs took place between June and October 2024, in the two provinces covering major tobacco production areas as well as manufacturing hubs. Several KIIs were conducted remotely to engage key stakeholders located outside Indonesia. In addition, several interviews took place in Jakarta with central government officials, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

This report consists of six sections. Section 1 presents the context and objectives of the study, followed by a detailed account of the study's methodology and its limitations in Section 2. Section 3 provides an overview of tobacco production, processing, and imports in Indonesia. Section 4 provides findings on

² "Unmanufactured tobacco" (HS 2401). See Appendix 2.

³ Also mentioned in industry expert interview.

the tobacco supply chain in Indonesia and children's involvement in tobacco production in Sumenep and East Lombok districts. Section 5 provides a conclusion and recommendations.

1.2 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous nation and its tenth largest economy, and it returned to upper middle-income status in 2023, a distinction it lost briefly during the pandemic (World Bank, 2024). Indonesia ended 2023 with a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$1.37 trillion USD (in current U.S. dollars) and a GDP per capita of \$4,940 USD (World Bank Group, 2024). The World Bank forecasts GDP to grow at an average annual rate of 4.9% between 2024 and 2026, largely on the strength of a rebound in private consumption and positive terms of trade (World Bank, 2023).

Services have grown to contribute 43% to the GDP, and manufacturing has fallen from 28% in 2008 to 19%. Agriculture still accounts for 12.5% of the GDP, which is high for a country that has reached Indonesia's level of development. Tobacco cultivation and production of tobacco products is estimated to have accounted for 0.7% of the GDP in 2023, and employment in tobacco manufacturing as a percentage of total economy-wide employment was 5.3%. As of the most recent research, 94% of tobacco employment is concentrated in three regions: Central Java, East Java, and West Nusa Tenggara (World Bank Group, 2017b).

1.3 CHILD LABOR

Child labor continues to be a significant issue in Indonesia, although its prevalence has decreased over the past several decades according to government statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). The most recent government estimates, based on National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) data, put the child labor prevalence rate at 2.57% in 2021 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).⁴ Child labor is particularly prominent in agriculture, with an estimated 50% of child laborers in Indonesia working in agriculture in 2018 (Safuddin, 2021). This is not only the case in Indonesia, but globally, with agriculture accounting for an estimated 71% of child labor (International Labour Office, 2017). Various characteristics of agricultural work remain a challenge for the elimination of child labor, including seasonality, its hazardous nature, informality, and under-regulation (Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations, 2020).

Child work is especially prevalent in the tobacco sector in Indonesia, which employs 60% of the country's working children (Rossel, 2021). Children are involved in planting, cultivation, harvesting, and post-harvest activities, particularly on smallholder tobacco farms (Andrina et al., 2021; Lamb, 2018; Wurth, 2016). These activities expose children to multiple hazards, including chemicals, sharp tools, and nicotine poisoning from handling tobacco leaves, creating severe risks for short- and long-term health (Andrina et al., 2021; Lamb, 2018). The hazardous nature of tobacco farming provides strong grounds to claim that many children working in tobacco production in Indonesia are in a state of child labor, and the U.S. Department of Labor List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor includes tobacco as a good produced with child labor in Indonesia (United States Department of Labor, 2024). However, few studies have quantitatively analyzed the working conditions of children involved in tobacco production and compared them to international child labor guidelines to estimate the rate of child labor in tobacco production. One notable exception is a study by Andrina et al. (2021) that estimated a child

⁴ Child labor data are obtained from Indonesia's National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS). It is important to note that children are only a small part of the SAKERNAS sample. Furthermore, SAKERNAS calculates child labor based on the number of hours children work, but not hazardous work activities or industries. Consequently, the actual rate of child labor is likely higher. Lastly, the child labor rates noted above are calculated based on International Labor Organization child age group guidelines rather than those in domestic legislation.

labor rate of 41.9% among 628 children in tobacco growing households in Lombok Tengah and Probolinggo districts over a 6-month recall period.

Risk factors associated with child labor in tobacco production in Indonesia include poverty, the high demand for manual labor during the harvesting season, children being considered adults within communities after reaching puberty, the lack of community awareness of what constitutes child labor, and the lack of mechanization on smallholder farms (Andrina et al., 2021; Audrine, 2020; JARAK, 2020; Hermanus et al., 2020; Lamb, 2018). Because tobacco production is highly labor intensive, particularly during planting and harvesting periods, smallholder farmers often rely on labor within the household, including children, to maximize their productive output. This is preferred to hiring outside labor because child labor is cheaper, and the income remains within the household (Mas'udah, 2013).

2. METHODOLOGY AND STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The study was guided by the following research objectives:

1. Identify the potential presence of child labor in the tobacco supply chain of Indonesia as well as describe the job characteristics of workers and child workers in the supply chain.
2. Map the domestic supply chain, with particular attention paid to stakeholders beyond the production phase, including traders, wholesalers, aggregators, processing facilities, transporters, corporate buyers, and government regulatory bodies. Identify official statistics to quantify domestic consumption of tobacco, whether at the retail, wholesale, or industry level, and identify major downstream products of tobacco. Analyze domestic production and consumption statistics through analysis supported by secondary literature review and original qualitative interviews.
3. Identify all intermediate, downstream, and end use in which tobacco is exported from Indonesia with appropriate Harmonized System (HS) code.
4. To the extent possible, attempt to link instances of child labor to both domestically used and exported tobacco and major downstream goods.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

This study employed a mixed-methods approach to better understand the issue of child labor in Indonesia's tobacco supply chain. The methodology included the review and analysis of secondary data, a quantitative workers' survey, qualitative in-depth interviews with a subset of survey respondents, qualitative interviews with child workers, and KIs with relevant actors from government, civil society, and the private sector.

The study did not attempt to determine the prevalence of child labor in tobacco production, but rather to identify whether child labor is present, what the characteristics of child labor are, and at what stage in the production process it takes place. To this end, the study assessed the presence and characteristics of child labor in the cultivation, harvesting, and on-farm processing of tobacco in 10 villages in Sumenep district (East Java) and East Lombok district (West Nusa Tenggara). East Java and West Nusa Tenggara are the two largest tobacco-producing provinces in Indonesia, accounting for 56% of the country's tobacco production by volume in 2023. Prior to the start of the study, researchers visited East Java as part of a scoping exercise and conducted interviews with key stakeholders. Researchers used contacts, such as civil society organizations, NGOs, the Indonesian tobacco farmers' association, and other relevant organizations, to access stakeholders. Findings from the scoping exercise helped inform the study design.

Secondary Data Review: Secondary data collection for this study started with a review of reports and existing datasets about tobacco production and sales in Indonesia. Secondary data were obtained from official data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture, and reports from NGOs and international organizations. After an initial review, the research team identified and contacted key stakeholders who identified additional sources of secondary data. The review enabled a better understanding of the tobacco industry, key players, and adult and child workers, and helped the study team identify potential key informants.

Quantitative Workers' Survey: The survey sought to identify the presence and characteristics of child labor in tobacco production, following International Labor Organization (ILO) guidance. It captured respondents' socio-demographic information, work activities, and perceptions of working children. Respondents were also asked to identify a focal child with whom they were familiar who worked in tobacco production, harvesting, and processing, and to provide the children's socio-demographic information and work characteristics. Focal children were considered to be experiencing child labor if they engaged in hazardous work or exceeded the prescribed number of working hours for their age group. Annex 5 contains additional details about how this study defined child labor.

Target respondents were those who have worked in the tobacco sector for at least one year or own tobacco farmland. The final sample consisted of 143 adult workers in 10 villages in the districts of Sumenep (East Java Province) and East Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara). The survey employed convenience sampling and identified respondents with the support of local intermediaries and farmers. The survey was administered by hand-held tablets on the SurveyCTO platform.

In-depth Interviews with Adult Tobacco Workers: Researchers conducted qualitative interviews with a subset of 24 survey respondents, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of the topics covered in the survey. Respondents were able to provide qualitative details about their work activities as well as the economic and social dynamics that incentivize the use of child labor both within their household and their communities.

In-depth Interviews with Child Tobacco Workers: Researchers also conducted qualitative interviews with 30 of the focal children identified in the survey. In doing so, the study was able to directly capture the perspectives of children on their involvement in tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and on-farm processing. In particular, children were able to elaborate on the types of hazardous work activities they engaged in and how they sought to balance competing demands between work in tobacco production and school.

Labor-focused KIIs: Researchers conducted 23 labor-focused KIIs, to gain deeper insights into the dynamics of child work in the tobacco industry, which served to validate and expand on findings from the quantitative survey. These interviews explored factors contributing to child labor in tobacco production, barriers to education, health issues, and potential policy improvements. Respondents were selected based on their expertise in these areas, with participants drawn from various government departments, local civil society organizations, and both local and international NGOs.

Supply Chain KIIs: The research team gathered information through 20 supply-chain focused KIIs on how the domestic tobacco supply chain in Sumenep and East Lombok is structured, what actors are involved and how they interact, and how tobacco produced with child labor could find its way into downstream goods. Respondents were selected based on their involvement in, or knowledge of, the tobacco supply chain. Key informants included respondents who are tobacco buyers, intermediaries, and manufacturers within the region.

Observations: To complement the survey data, researchers visually observed the cultivation, harvesting, and on-farm tobacco processing of tobacco. These observations offer deeper insights into

children's involvement in tobacco production that may not have been fully captured through survey and KII responses. They also visually observed tobacco's movement through local supply chains as it changed hands from farmers, to traders, to tobacco companies, allowing for a deeper and contextually grounded understanding of how the tobacco supply chain functions and how key stakeholders within the supply chain interact.

The research instruments, including the quantitative workers' survey questionnaire, in-depth interview guides, and KII guides, were adapted from ICF's global research instruments to fit the context of the tobacco supply chain in Indonesia. This adaptation was informed by the scoping visit conducted in East Java, as well as inputs from ICF's Indonesian-based research partner, PT Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat. This ensured that survey questions were contextually relevant and appropriately framed to maximize respondent comprehension and promote accurate responses.

All instruments were translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Quantitative data analysis was performed using Stata 15, and KII transcripts were translated into English and thematically coded in NVivo using a study-specific codebook.

2.3 TRAINING AND PREPARATION

PT Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat conducted interviewer training on June 19–22, 2024. The research team consisted of 18 interviewers who participated in a 3-day training, followed by 3 days of a pilot. Of this team, 7 interviewers conducted worker surveys and child interviews, and 11 conducted supply chain KIIs. The training covered the following topics:

- Overview of the project
- Questionnaire review
- Respondent selection
- Quantitative and qualitative interviewing techniques and best practices
- Quality assurance and fieldwork monitoring
- Ethical considerations in human subject's research
- Obtaining consent
- Survey administration using SurveyCTO

Following the training, the survey pilot took place on June 23–25, 2024, in the district of Sumenep in East Java Province. Thirty tobacco farmers participated in the pilot. Data from the pilot are excluded from the analysis because the main purpose was for questionnaire testing. After the pilot, the research team conducted a debriefing session to discuss challenges and lessons learned. Based on the pilot feedback, the survey instrument was refined.

ICF's independent Institutional Review Board approved the research design and instruments prior to data collection. Researchers were trained to adhere to strict ethical guidelines, including informed consent, confidentiality, and data security. The research was performed in compliance with 45 Code of U.S. Federal Regulations Part 46 on the Protection of Human Subjects. Official permits from the Government of Indonesia were also obtained for data collection in the districts of Sumenep and East Lombok. The District Government of Sumenep, through letter No. 000.9/421/205.2/2024 dated July 15, 2024, issued a permit and recommendation letter for PT Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat to conduct the field work in tobacco-producing areas in Sumenep. The District Government of East Lombok provided a permit and recommendation for the field data collection in East Lombok through letter No. 070/1318/PD/VIII/2024.

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents before proceeding with the interview by reading a consent statement aloud to them in either Bahasa Indonesia or Madurese (the local language in Sumenep), depending on their preferred language. Interviewed workers were also provided with a resource sheet detailing local support services, including mental health professionals, crisis helplines, social services, and community organizations. All personal identifying information was redacted before data analysis.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection for the quantitative workers’ survey took place on June 25–28, 2024, in Sumenep, and on August 12–20, 2024, in East Lombok. Site selection for survey and interview participants was informed by the scoping exercise conducted in December 2023, followed up by a mapping analysis of the presence of child labor in the tobacco sector. In the selected districts, participants were chosen through geographical consideration, different types of tobacco they grow, and types of post-harvest methods.

A total of 143 adult respondents were surveyed. After completing interviews with 24 adult respondents, researchers identified children who participate in tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing. Researchers then conducted 30 interviews with child workers.

Domestic mapping KIIs were conducted between June 25 and August 30, 2024, using semi-structured interview guides tailored to each respondent’s expertise and role in the supply chain.

A total of 12 supply chain tracing KIIs (2 virtual and 10 in person) were conducted between June and September 2024. KIIs ranged from 20 to 45 minutes. In addition, 23 KIIs were conducted from June to October 2024, with stakeholders that included government officials, NGOs, international organizations, trade unions, and civil society organizations.

Table 1. Data collection

Data collection type	Date	Location (district/city)	Total surveys/KIIs conducted
Quantitative workers’ survey	June 25–August 25	Sumenep and East Lombok	143
In-depth interviews—child tobacco workers	June 25–August 25	Sumenep and East Lombok	30
In-depth interviews—adult tobacco workers	June 25–August 25	Sumenep and East Lombok	24
KIIs—supply chain	June 25–September 26	Surabaya, Sumenep, East Lombok, Mataram, Jakarta	20
KIIs—labor	June 25–October 26	East Java Province (Surabaya, Jember, Probolinggo, Sumenep); West Nusa Tenggara Province (Mataram, East Lombok); Jakarta	23

2.5 LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Sampling Methods: The quantitative worker’s survey used purposive and convenience sampling rather than probability sampling, allowing for a mixed pool of respondents but also introducing limitations. Findings are not statistically representative of Indonesia’s tobacco industry or child labor practices. However, the data did identify specific cases of child labor in the study area, and, when combined with qualitative insights, offer a broader understanding of the issue.

Survey timing: During the early stages of survey data collection in Sumenep district in East Java, the survey team had difficulties finding children who had engaged in tobacco production in the past week. This was partly because most of the school-age children were attending the Islamic boarding school, and engagement in tobacco work was limited to the holiday season. Therefore, East Lombok district was added based on further scoping that identified significant numbers of children engaged in tobacco work in that area.

Limited participation/information sharing from private sector actors: In general, large tobacco manufacturers are reluctant to discuss their operations in detail, particularly the specifics about where and how they purchase the tobacco leaf, what varieties they purchase, and into which channels—both domestic and international—they sell it.

3. SUPPLY CHAIN FINDINGS

3.1 PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF TOBACCO IN INDONESIA

3.1.1 Domestic Production

3.1.1.1 Overview

Roughly 95% of tobacco grown in Indonesia is grown in Central Java, Eastern Java, and Western Nusa Tenggara (Foundation for a Smoke Free World, 2022). Indonesian tobacco is primarily produced by independent smallholder farms that range from 0.1 to 2 hectares in size, with the majority being smaller than three-quarters of a hectare (Sahadewo et al 2020).⁵ Although some tobacco farms in Indonesia are referred to as “plantations” or “estates,” the few large-scale tobacco production enterprises in the country account for less than one-tenth of a percent of Indonesia’s total crop land (84 of 204,000 hectares total) (Audrine, 2020).⁶

Compared to most other tobacco producers in the world, Indonesia produces a very wide range of leaf varieties (Djajadi, 2015). The most common is *rajangan* or cut rag, a variety commonly used in local clove cigarettes called *kreteks* or *bidis* (Braun et al., 2022). Grown mainly in East Java, *rajangan* tobacco accounts for around 70% Indonesia’s overall tobacco production by volume (Tuinstra, 2024; Erviana and Sugiarti, 2014). Another variety, cured in “dark air,”⁷ is known locally as *Besuki Na-Oogst*, or “late harvest” in Dutch; it refers to a fermentation process that begins with removing sap from the leaves and moisture (Piras, 2015). The *Besuki Na-Oogst* leaves are of higher quality and exported for cigar production, mainly in Europe, as is *Besuki Tembaku Bawah Naungan*, which is primarily used for cigar wrappers because of its malleability (Tuinstra, 2024). While national figures for *Besuki Na-Oogst* and *Besuki Tembaku Bawah Naungan* tobacco production were not available, *Besuki Na-Oogst* accounted for 24% of all tobacco produced in Jember district in 2020.⁸

In addition to these three major strains, Indonesian tobacco growers cultivate various local varieties of tobacco, many of which are closely linked with the region, sub-region, or even the locality in which they are commonly grown. These local varieties tend not to command premium prices and as such are

⁵ In East Lombok and Sumenep, the two districts that were the focus of this study, tobacco farms range in size from 0.2 to 2.0 hectares.

⁶ Also mentioned in interviews with key informants

⁷ Dark air-cured tobaccos are mainly used for cigar making. They are divided into wrapper, binder, and flipper.

⁸ Bappeda Jember. (2021). Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Kabupaten Jember (Mid Term Development Plan of Jember District) for 2021 to 2026. <https://bappeda.jemberkab.go.id/publikasi/rpjmd>

commonly used in the production of low-value tobacco products, such as pouches of loose tobacco sold for self-rolling or unbranded tobacco sticks sold individually.

The key stakeholders involved in the domestic supply chain are input suppliers, independent smallholder farmers, village cooperatives, intermediary traders, warehouses, and cigarette manufacturers. These roles will be discussed more in depth in the following sections.

3.1.1.2 Cultivation, Harvesting, and Processing of Tobacco Leaf

Tobacco cultivation begins with land preparation. According to respondents, farmers first clear their fields of previous crops and weeds using tools like hoes, sickles, and knives, with the collected vegetation typically being burned, though some farmers opt for herbicides to save time. The soil is then manually hoed or ploughed using hand tractors, after which it is covered with a protective layer of hay. Water management preparations are particularly critical during this phase, as tobacco planting occurs during the dry season (April/May).

Tobacco farmers in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara acquire their seedlings through three main channels: they either receive them from private companies that have contracted them for tobacco production, purchase them from local companies, or grow them in their own home-based nurseries (Nursami and Syahfitra, 2023). Once the seedlings are transplanted in the field, they require constant care and attention.

According to interviewed farmers, this includes regular manual watering using jugs, buckets, or pipes, alongside consistent weeding performed either by hand or with tools. Farmers apply chemical fertilizers, predominantly in liquid spray form, though these represent a significant expense. Notably, unlike food crops, tobacco farmers receive no government fertilizer subsidies. Throughout this phase, plants are pruned to control their height and promote overall plant health and optimal growth.

“Tobacco farmers do not get subsidized fertilizers. This is because the subsidy is for food crops such as rice, corn, onions, chili, coffee and cacao.”

—Government representative

The harvesting process follows a strategic sequence, beginning with the bottom leaves and progressing upward as upper leaves reach maturity. Proper maturity is indicated by a yellowish-green color, while less mature leaves remain green (Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture, 2012). Interviewed farmers indicated that they use sharp tools such as sickles and knives for harvesting, with the freshly harvested leaves being carefully bundled in the field to prepare for transport. These bundles are then moved to farmers’ homes by motorbike or small car, or on foot.

According to respondents, post-harvest processing consists of multiple stages. The leaves are first sorted based on maturity and then either chopped or shredded, depending upon the tobacco type and desired use. The leaves are then dried through one of three methods: sun drying on woven bamboo mats in communal areas, open-air drying on ropes or poles in local buildings, or flue-curing, in which leaves are tied to wooden sticks and dried above furnaces in enclosed structures. After drying, the leaves are packed in plastic boxes for immediate delivery to intermediary traders, as neither individual farms nor farmer cooperatives typically own warehouse space for storage.⁹ At this point, the leaves are graded and sold.

⁹ Farmer cooperatives, farmer groups, and farmer associations are important actors in the partnership with private companies. Private companies contract farmers through these entities.

Labor on these small family farms is distributed among both adults and children. Children, typically from the farmer's own family or occasionally neighboring farms, participate across the cultivation cycle. They assist with land preparation, planting, watering, manual crop protection, harvesting support, transport, and processing activities. The harvesting phase particularly involves adult women working alongside children, though activities involving sharp tools create hazardous working conditions for young workers (Chrisendo et al., 2020). Children are also heavily involved in the processing phase, during which they face many hazards in chopping, transporting, and hanging tobacco. The involvement of children throughout the production process, the specific activities they engage in, and hazards they are exposed to are discussed in greater detail in Section 4 of this report.



Hanging tobacco leaves for drying. Source: ICF (face of subject blurred obscured for purposes of anonymity)

3.1.1.3 Production Volume of Tobacco Leaves

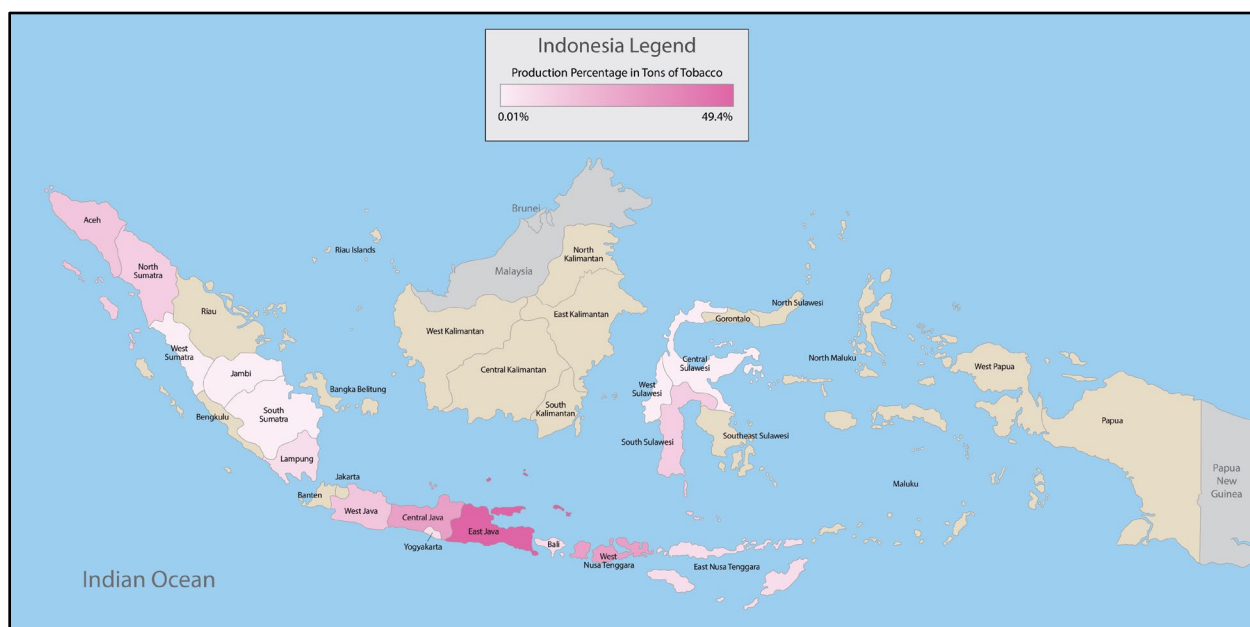
According to estimates from the Indonesian government, tobacco production recovered slightly in 2023 after falling for three straight years between 2019 and 2022. As shown in Table 2, in 2023, output was 238,800 tons, an increase of just under 6% year-on-year. The province of East Java is the center of the country's tobacco production, accounting for 109,000 tons of tobacco leaf in 2023, more than 45% of the national total.

Table 2. Production of tobacco leaf in Indonesia, 2023

Province	Production (MT)	Percentage
Indonesia (total)	238.8	100%
East Java	109.0	45.6%
West Nusa Tenggara	60.6	25.4%
Central Java	52.7	22.1%
West Java	8.9	3.7%
Others	7.6	3.2%

Source: Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics (2024)

Figure 1. Map of domestic production of tobacco leaf in Indonesia



Source: Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture (2021)

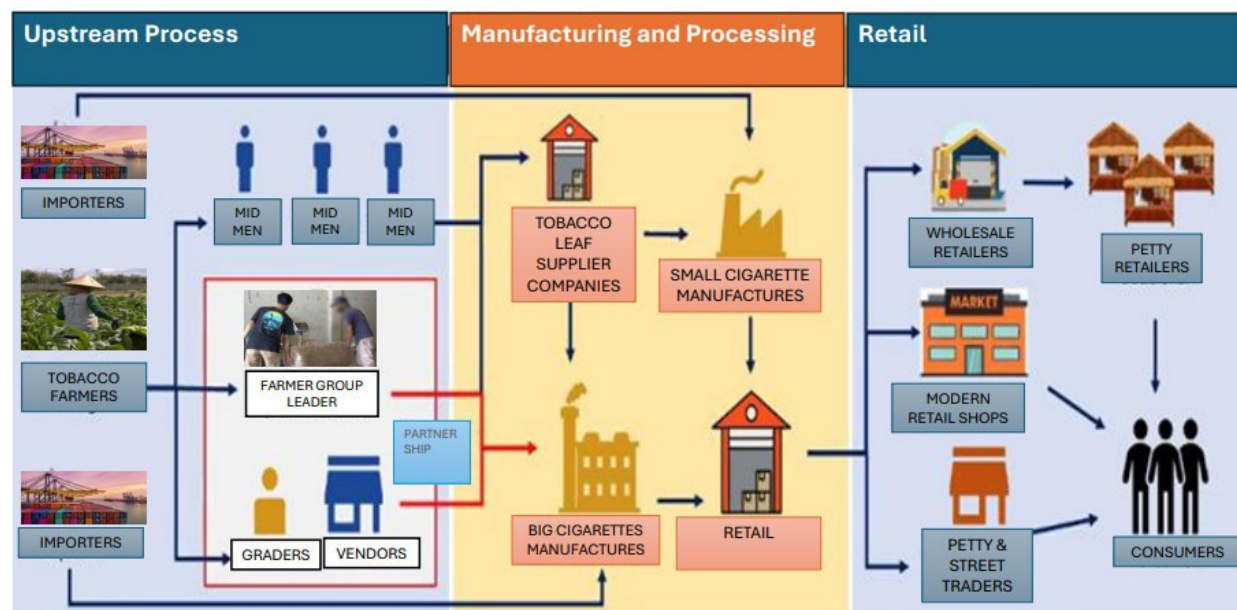
Overall, tracing of lower-quality varieties is almost impossible. Lower-quality tobacco is co-mingled when it is sold to local intermediaries in the private sector for the production of lower-quality tobacco products. Higher-quality tobacco, primarily for use in cigar making, is controlled by state-owned enterprises and is thus easier to trace. The production volume is significantly less than lower-quality varieties, and it is almost entirely for export for downstream use in cigars.

3.1.2 Domestic Sales of Tobacco Leaf: Intermediary Traders

After the tobacco leaf is harvested, dried, cured, and packaged on farms, it is mostly sold to an intermediary trader who consolidates crops from farms before selling them to a warehouse or a manufacturer (Welker, 2024). Some farmers may sell directly to domestic or international companies through contracts, but most use the open market (Hermanus et al., 2020; Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021; Sahadewo et al., 2020). On the open market, farmers may sell to any of the following parties: intermediary traders (independent warehouse owners, aggregators, other traders who do not process tobacco), corporate warehouses, local tobacco product processors, or international corporations. Further adding to this complexity, some local traders are also farmers but have side jobs to collect tobacco from their village or surrounding areas. These local traders either sell their tobacco directly to a manufacturer or sort it themselves before selling it on to a larger intermediate trader or warehouse owner.

Research suggests that intermediary traders purchase two-thirds of the annual tobacco crop (Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021). If the tobacco is sold to any category of intermediaries, the purchasing trader may sell the tobacco to other traders (e.g., warehouse owners, third-party suppliers). Either first- or second-tier buyers then sell the tobacco to local or international manufacturers. The market system makes traceability of the supply chain of tobacco leaf obtained through child labor more complex, as trading relationships are not vertically integrated (Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021).¹⁰

Figure 2. Domestic tobacco leaf supply chain



mid men=middlemen, petty and street traders=informal traders, petty retailers=formal small business/shop
Source: ICF – Sinergi, based on interview with GAPPRI (2024)

Survey findings are largely in line with existing research, pointing toward a convoluted supply chain containing a wide variety of intermediaries and lacking vertical integration. Of surveyed respondents, only 10% had sold their tobacco leaf directly to a manufacturer during this harvest season while 84% had sold to a local intermediate trader, 22% had sold to a warehouse owner outside their village, and 10% had sold to other entities.

Table 3. Purchasers of tobacco leaf as reported by interviewed farmers*

	Sumenep		East Lombok		Total	Total
	%	n	%	n	%	n
A local intermediate trader	94%	68	73%	52	84%	120
A warehouse owner outside your village	21%	15	23%	16	22%	31
Directly to a manufacturer	15%	11	4%	3	10%	14
Other	4%	3	20%	14	12%	17

*Multiple responses possible

¹⁰ The market system used to trade tobacco is distinct from the sale of higher-quality varietal tobacco in use for cigar making, which is controlled by state owned enterprises, or companies that almost mostly or wholly owned by the Indonesian government.

In terms of financing, independent farmers either use local lenders or, less commonly, obtain the capital required for planting from local intermediary traders.¹¹ Farmers pay to have their crop transported to the buyers, which can cost between IDR 250,000 to 400,000 (USD \$15.31 to \$24.49), depending on the area and whether the truck and a driver need to be hired for the day or overnight.¹² Cooperatives, on the other hand, generally have a non-binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the tobacco companies, which provide seed and fertilizer, and seedlings in some instances. In the past, cooperatives were limited to signing an MOU with a single tobacco manufacturer, but over time, it has become more common for cooperatives to sign multiple MOUs, albeit without the knowledge and consent of the manufacturers. An MOU is a preliminary agreement that sets the stage and provides an opportunity for the parties involved to conduct a feasibility study before drafting a more detailed and binding contract. The MOU is then followed by signing a contract between the company and the farmers groups or cooperatives.

The rights and obligations of parties in a contract are outlined in Table 4. As per the contracts, companies provide technical guidance, credits for fertilizers, and other inputs. These contracts are typically done through cooperatives or farmers' associations, thus binding members of the cooperative or farmers' association to sell their tobacco leaf to the company. The contract stipulates the volume, in kilograms, to be sold to the company. After meeting the quantity stipulated in the contract, farmers can sell any surplus tobacco leaves to other buyers.

A key informant explained the relationship this way:

“The farmers are given capital loans by the company's partners, after harvesting not all the results are scooped up to the partner companies. Especially if the company offers lower prices but there are other buyers offer higher price, then the farmer may sell to the higher price offerors.”

—Private sector actor

However, in terms of bargaining power, farmers tend to have less bargaining power in the tobacco price determination. Middlemen as factory partners determine the price, and this is an oligopsonistic market, making farmers unable to determine the price (Prasetyoningsih, 2018). The oligopsony tobacco market is characterized by the control of tobacco buyers by few companies while the production is done by huge numbers of farmers (Rahmat and Aldillah, 2010; Sukardi et. Al, 2022). The price setting is done by assessing the grade of the tobacco. An assessor determines the grade of the tobacco based on its smell, color, and stickiness (Prasetyoningsih, 2018). The assessor is typically an employee of the buying company or a trusted business interlocutor.

“We decided the price of the tobacco by testing the texture and smell then we refer to the price which is already set by the company.”

—Tobacco grade assessor

The low bargaining position of farmers in price setting also occurs among the farmers who are in partnership with private companies. Table 4 shows the rights and obligations as stipulated in the contract agreement between the farmers and the private company, which are mutually signed by the company and farmers group/cooperative. A contract is an arrangement in which one party (person or a legal entity) makes a promise to another party, or in which both parties mutually agree to perform a certain action, as stipulated in Article 1313 of the Indonesian Civil Code (Munawaroh, 2024). The

¹¹ Although overall data on the proportion of tobacco farmers that are independent and the proportion that operate as a member of a local cooperative are unavailable, an expert interviewed for this study estimated that around 50% of the farmers in East Java are part of cooperatives, whereas nearly 100% of the tobacco farmers in Central Java members of cooperatives.

¹² An exchange rate of US 1: IDR 16333.3 was used for all currency conversions in this report. This was the exchange rate published by the U.S. Treasury for June 30, 2024. <https://fiscaldata.treasury.gov/currency-exchange-rates-converter/>

company monitors the contract. The contract stipulates that the company is, “committed to providing professional coaching and supervision services, as well as monitoring all aspects that affect the quality and feasibility of Second Party tobacco products by appointing and assigning Field Technicians to Second Parties to assist tobacco that meets the requirements of export quality standards” (Anggraini, 2023).

Table 4. Party’s rights and obligations in contracts

Party	Obligation	Rights
Company	<p>Prepare facilities, including permits, warehouse, field technical specialist.</p> <p>Committed to provide services for professional development and monitoring and control the tobacco quality of the farmers.</p> <p>Provide certified seedlings.</p> <p>Purchase the tobacco produced by the farmers.</p>	<p>Has the right to request the tobacco business record of the farmers.</p> <p>Has the right to take the tobacco produced by the farmers.</p> <p>Has the right to decrease or increase the price and the quota for farmers.</p>
Farmers	<p>Obligated to repay the credits provided by the company.</p> <p>Obligated to show the tobacco business record, including harvest volume.</p> <p>Obligated to sell the tobacco produced to the company.</p> <p>The tobacco sold to the company is legally owned by the farmers.</p> <p>Use the credit and inputs provided by the company solely for tobacco production.</p> <p>Obligated to meet the production target agreed with the company.</p> <p>Agree for the non-use of plastics in the cultivation process and to adopt the good agriculture practices set by the company.</p> <p>Agreed to perform preventive measures for green tobacco sickness, including for family members.</p> <p>Meet the collateral requirement for credits provided by the company.</p>	<p>Have rights to development and supervision measures provided by the company.</p> <p>Have rights to the inputs, including seedlings and financial capital, provided by the company.</p>

Source: Summarized from Anggraini, 2023

3.1.3 Domestic Manufacturers of Downstream Tobacco Products

Indonesia has three main tobacco product manufacturers, along with a number of smaller commercial producers, and a significant volume of “household production.” Over the past two decades, tobacco and cigarette manufacturing industries have undergone consolidation. As a result of the consolidation, the number of tobacco manufacturers in Indonesia has declined by 54% from 2011 to 2018, and the number of cigarette factories declined from more than 4,600 in 2007 to roughly 713 by 2015 (Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, 2020; World Bank Group, 2017a).

As of 2024, the largest manufacturer is PT Gudang Garam, which controls one-third of the overall market, mainly for *kreteks*. *Kreteks* are the local type of clove cigarette, which is the most common form of tobacco consumed and produced in the country (Tobacco Tactics, 2024). Philip Morris International (PMI) and its subsidiary, Sampoerna, follow Pt Gudang Garam in market control. According to a key informant, they also produce *kreteks* as well as regular cigarettes, mainly for the domestic market. PT Djarum is the third largest manufacturer, with around half the market share of each of the top two producers.

Four companies control 80% of the cigarette market: Sampoerna (owned by PMI), Djarum PT, Gudang Garam, and Bentoel (owned by British American Tobacco) (Amul et al., 2021; Sabrina, 2022; Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, 2020). Sampoerna and Gudang Garam are the largest companies by market share and together control nearly 66% of the domestic market (Foundation for a Smoke Free World, 2022).

Figure 3. Market shares of domestic tobacco manufacturers in Indonesia

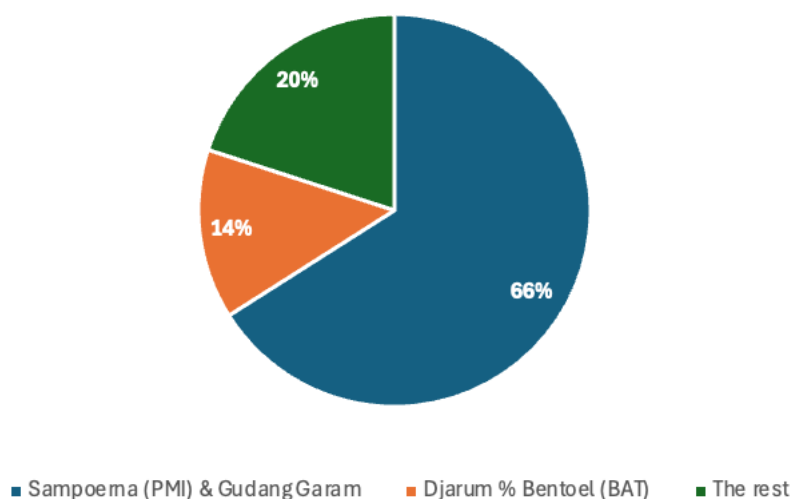


Table 5. Tobacco companies

Companies	Year established	Products	Key features
Sampoerna—PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk	Has been in the cigarette business since 1912, become NVBM Handel Maatschappij Sampoerna di tahun in 1930, shut down during the Japanese rule Reestablished in 1950 with the name of PT Handel Maatschappij Sampoerna, restructured in 1988	Has 7 manufacturing companies and 38 third party operators as partners Produced 84.4 billion units/cigarette sticks in 2023	Part of PMI Purchase tobacco through PT Sadhana
PT Djarum	Established in 1951, in Kudus, Central Java	Produces <i>kretek</i> cigarettes and cigars Produced 58.8 billion units/cigarettes sticks in 2017	Exports products to Australia, Europe, the United States, and Malaysia ¹³
PT Gudang Garam	Established in 1958 in Kediri, East Java	Produced 59.7 billion cigarette sticks in 2023 Has two main factories in Kediri and Gempol, East Java	Products are <i>kretek</i> cigarettes

¹³ <https://starbanjar.com/read/mengintip-perusahaan-rokok-terbesar-di-indonesia-siapa-saja-mereka>

Although over the past two decades a number of international tobacco firms have attempted to enter the Indonesian market, mainly through the acquisition of local producers, these efforts have largely been unsuccessful. British American Tobacco, Japan Tobacco International, and a South Korean company, Korea Tobacco and Ginseng, for example, all retain a presence in the country, but none of their products have more than a 2% market share (Tobacco Tactics, 2024).

Indonesia has a large domestic cigarette production industry and is the second largest market for cigarette consumption in the world (Foundation for a Smoke Free World, 2022). There are four categories of tobacco products in Indonesia: cigarettes, cigars, roll-your-own cigarettes, and “other tobacco products” (Audrine, 2020). Cigarette production uses 90% of the domestically produced tobacco and requires significant amounts of imported tobacco to meet demand (Suprihanti, 2022). Of the nine cigarette types, the bulk of production consists of machine-rolled kretek cigarettes, hand-rolled kretek cigarettes, and machine-rolled white cigarettes (Audrine, 2020). Kretek cigarettes, whether hand or machine-rolled, are cigarettes that contain both tobacco and cloves and traditionally are unfiltered (although many brands now come with filters). White cigarettes are cylinders of tobacco rolled in paper that do not contain cloves.

In 2019, Indonesia produced 356.5 billion cigarettes, of which 76.3% were machine-rolled kretek cigarettes, 19.4% were hand-rolled kretek cigarettes, and 4.2% were machine-rolled white cigarettes (Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, 2020). In the same year, production of kretek cigarettes (machine rolled and hand rolled) consumed 68–70% of the domestic tobacco supply, between 8% and 9% of imported tobacco, and between 22% and 26% of domestically produced cloves (Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, 2020). Research was unable to quantify the presence of imported tobacco leaf in white cigarettes.

Table 6. Indonesia cigarette production by type, 2019

Total cigarette production (number of sticks)	356.5 billion
Machine-rolled <i>kretek</i> cigarettes (cloves)	76.3%
Hand-rolled <i>kretek</i> cigarettes (cloves)	19.4%
Machine-rolled white cigarettes	4.2%

Source: Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance

3.1.4 Role of Tobacco Leaf Imports in Domestic Production of Downstream Tobacco Products

Despite having a robust tobacco leaf production industry, Indonesia imports upwards of 40% of the tobacco used in its domestic cigarette production industry (Ahsan et al., 2020; Audrine, 2020; Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021; Sahadewo et al., 2020; Suprihanti, 2022); imports were 129,140 tons, representing 38% of the country’s total tobacco leaf consumption for the year for domestic manufacturing (net domestic tobacco exports) (UN Comtrade, ICF calculations, Appendix 3). The majority of the unmanufactured tobacco imported to Indonesia is sourced from China or Brazil, with much of the rest coming from other significant tobacco producers like India, the United States, and Türkiye (Indonesia Development Foundation, 2021; Suprihanti, 2022).

Importers of unmanufactured tobacco leaf to Indonesia generally sell the imported tobacco directly to cigarette manufacturing firms in Indonesia. These manufacturing firms include domestic producers as well as transnational tobacco companies such as PMI, British American Tobacco, Japanese Tobacco International, and Indonesian companies such as Gudang Garam, Djarum PT, and Nojorono Tobacco Indonesia.

3.1.5 Consumption of Domestically Produced Downstream Tobacco Products

The prevalence of smoking in Indonesia among those aged 15 years and older is among the highest in the world (Fithria et al., 2021). Although smoking prevalence has largely been in decline across the world, in Indonesia, it increased by more than seven percentage points among the male population between 2009 and 2021 (The Tobacco Atlas, 2023). If general tobacco use is added, 66% of adult males use tobacco, according to a 2022 survey by the World Health Organization (World Health Organization, 2024).

For this reason, and because of its population size and regulatory environment, Indonesia has been described as “Disneyland” for tobacco and tobacco companies (Swandewi Astuti et al., 2021). It is only one of nine countries that is not a signatory to the World Health Organization’s Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the only country in the Asia-Pacific yet to have signed (World Health Organization, 2023). Among other provisions, the FCTC commits signatories to “price and tax measures” to reduce demand for tobacco and a host of “non-price” measures, including packaging and labeling requirements, restrictions on advertising of tobacco products, and regulation of the contents of tobacco products (World Health Organization, 2003). Indonesia has pursued some of these measures; its excise taxes on tobacco products are equivalent to more than 70% of the retail cost.

In July 2024, the Indonesian government issued a new set of health regulations (Regulation No. 28) that contained provisions imposing stricter limits on tobacco sales and advertising, including restrictions prohibiting the sale of tobacco products in vending machines, selling single sticks of tobacco, and selling or advertising tobacco products near schools (Baker McKenzie, 2024). As of this report writing, it is too soon to determine what effect these restrictions will have on the prevalence of tobacco use among Indonesian consumers.

3.2 INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO MARKETS

Indonesia is one of the centers of the global tobacco industry. It is among the top five producers of unmanufactured tobacco, a major importer of low-quality tobacco, and an exporter (mainly of high-quality tobacco leaf for cigar and cigar wrapping).¹⁴ In 2023, it produced an estimated 238,000 tons of tobacco leaf, exported 27,814 tons, and imported 129,140 tons (UN Comtrade, ICF calculations, Appendix 3).¹⁵

The following sections provide a more detailed look at Indonesia’s role in international tobacco markets, beginning with overall trade and then by looking at imports and exports of unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco in recent years.

3.2.1 Indonesia Exports of Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Indonesia is a net exporter of tobacco leaf and tobacco products (HS 24). In 2023, its exports were valued at \$1.7 billion, a 17.2% increase over the previous year and nearly 45% above the 2019 figure (UN Comtrade, 2024). Imports have been increasing as well, albeit at a slower rate—they were up 13.6% year-on-year in 2023 and up by 36.5% compared to 5 years earlier. Net exports stood at \$806.4 million in 2023.

¹⁴ Indonesia was the world’s fourth largest producer of unmanufactured tobacco in 2022, harvesting an estimated 225,579 tons (Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations, 2024). China was the world’s largest producer (2.2 million tons), followed by Brazil and India.

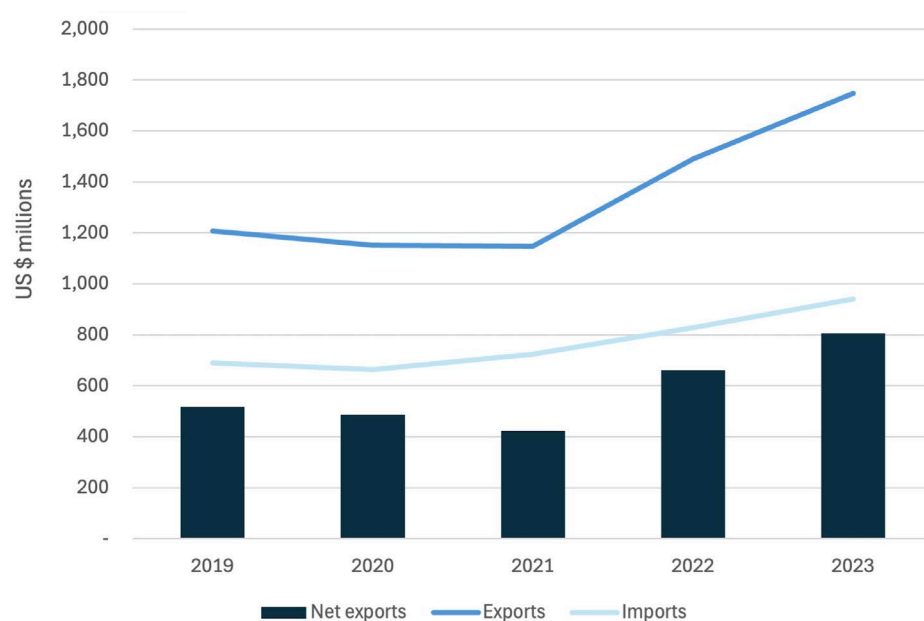
¹⁵ ICF calculations based on data from UN Comtrade, FAOStat, and Indonesia’s Ministry of Agriculture

Table 7. Indonesia’s unmanufactured tobacco exports: 2023 (HS 2401)

	Volume		Value		
	MT	Share	\$ million	Share	\$/kg
World	27,805	100%	218.79	100%	\$7.87
Belgium	2,616	9.4%	37.12	17.0%	\$14.19
Singapore	5,890	21.2%	33.65	15.4%	\$5.71
Germany	869	3.1%	28.57	13.1%	\$32.88
Dominican Republic	5,699	20.5%	28.13	12.9%	\$4.94
Sri Lanka	1,352	4.9%	24.20	11.1%	\$17.89

Source: UN Comtrade, value/Free of Board (FOB), as reported by Indonesia ICF calculations
Top markets by volume vs. top markets by value.

Figure 4. Indonesia tobacco leaf and tobacco trade, 2019–2023



Source: UN Comtrade (HS 24), ICF calculations

In value terms, India and Brazil made large contributions to Indonesia’s increase in imports between 2021 and 2023. In 2021, India’s share was 5% (\$33.4 million), but by 2023 that figure had increased to 9% (\$81.6 million). Over the same period, Brazil’s share only rose one percentage point, but the value had risen by slightly less than \$27 million. Meanwhile, China’s share declined from 30% to 23%. Indonesia’s exports by destination increased to a number of key countries. The value of exports to the Philippines increased by more than \$120 million to \$278 million in total by 2023, exports to Cambodia grew five-fold from \$53 million to \$250 million, and, notably, exports to the United States, which was not even in Indonesia’s top 10 export markets in 2021, were up \$278 million (UN Comtrade, ICF calculations).

Indonesia mainly imports unmanufactured tobacco for processing (HS 2401) and exports final products like machine-rolled cigarettes and low-value cigars, although that appears to be slowly changing (Tobacco Tactics, 2024). In each year of the 3-year period from 2019 to 2021, unmanufactured tobacco was more than 80% of total imports by value. From 2022 to 2023, unmanufactured tobacco imports continued to rise—from \$617 million to \$633 million—but imports of other categories have risen faster. In particular, HS 2404 has increased from zero to \$69 million (UN Comtrade). This covers

“tobacco products...intended for inhalation without combustion” and could reflect the entry into the market of PMI’s IQOS heated tobacco products.¹⁶

3.2.2 Unmanufactured Tobacco Imports to Indonesia by Origin

Indonesia ranked as the world’s fifth largest importer of unmanufactured tobacco in 2023 by value (6.0%) and the fourth largest by volume (7.4%). Brazil and China are its two largest suppliers by value, together accounting for approximately 50% of the total since 2019. By volume, however, China has historically been the larger supplier of the two, shipping higher volumes of lower-value leaf to Indonesia (UN Comtrade). The average import price (CIF) of Chinese tobacco in 2023 was \$3.90/kg, compared to \$6.35/kg for Brazilian tobacco (UN Comtrade).

Table 8. Share of Indonesia's unmanufactured tobacco imports by origin

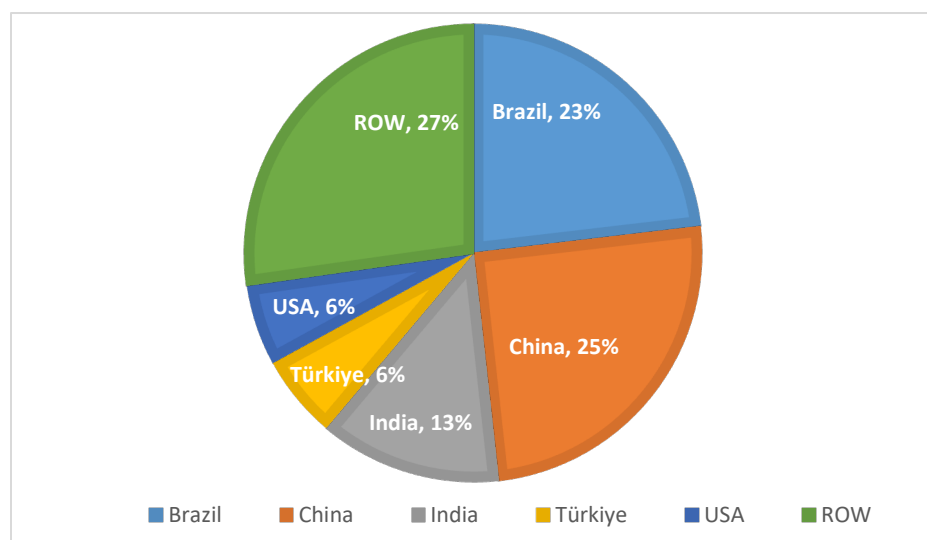
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brazil	22.5%	23.0%	17.4%	19.5%	23.1%
China	31.7%	29.9%	34.2%	36.4%	25.1%
India	3.7%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	12.9%
Türkiye	6.5%	5.1%	6.6%	4.9%	5.9%
United States	5.9%	8.2%	5.8%	5.1%	5.7%
Rest of the world	29.7%	28.5%	30.3%	28.2%	27.2%

Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

Indonesia does not produce enough low- to medium-quality tobacco domestically to meet domestic manufacturing demands for the production of cigarettes and other tobacco products, so tobacco leaf imports are necessary to meet the gap in industry demand. In general, the higher-quality and thus more expensive imported tobacco leaf is used by the major foreign tobacco companies—PMI, British American Tobacco, and Japan Tobacco International—with downstream products targeted for export. In contrast, the lower-quality and less expensive tobacco leaf from China, Zimbabwe, and other countries is used in the manufacturing of domestic tobacco brands for domestic consumption (Nyavaya, 2018; Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, 2021; Tuinstra, 2023).

¹⁶ Interview with industry expert

Figure 5. Indonesia’s unmanufactured tobacco imports by percentage, 2023



Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations. ROW (Rest of the World)

3.2.3 Unmanufactured Tobacco Exports

According to interviews with local industry experts, most of Indonesia’s unmanufactured tobacco exports to Europe are for use in cigars and cigar wrappers, particularly the high-quality tobacco harvested in the Madura region (Bhwana, 2021; Djajadi, 2015).¹⁷ According to a KII, the Madura local government is the sole purchaser and exporter of local tobacco leaf.

Indonesia was the 14th largest exporter of unmanufactured tobacco (2.0%), slightly behind Argentina in 13th (2.0% in value terms) and ahead of Zambia (1.5%) and Mozambique (1.4%) (UN Comtrade). Aside from the Dominican Republic and the United States, the export price per kilogram of Indonesian tobacco was highest among the top 15 exporters. Major destination markets include Belgium, Germany, Singapore, and the Dominican Republic. Notably, as highlighted in Table 9, exports to Germany were priced at \$32/kg or above the last 3 years (UN Comtrade).

Table 9. Indonesia’s unmanufactured tobacco exports, top five destination markets, by value (FOB) 2023

	Volume		Value		
	MT	Share	\$ million	Share	\$/kg
World	27,805	100%	218.79	100%	\$7.87
Belgium	2,616	9.4%	37.12	17.0%	\$14.19
Singapore	5,890	21.2%	33.65	15.4%	\$5.71
Germany	869	3.1%	28.57	13.1%	\$32.88
Dominican Republic	5,699	20.5%	28.13	12.9%	\$4.94
Sri Lanka	1,352	4.9%	24.20	11.1%	\$17.89

Source: UN Comtrade

It should be noted that industry experts indicate that very little of the unmanufactured tobacco from Indonesia to Singapore is consumed domestically by consumers or industry. Singapore is a well-established transshipment hub in the region and has few domestic producers of high-end tobacco

¹⁷ Interviews with industry stakeholders

products. Singapore does offer sophisticated port facilities, logistical networks, and financial and trade services, including hosting regional offices of major tobacco companies.

3.2.4 Manufactured Tobacco Imports

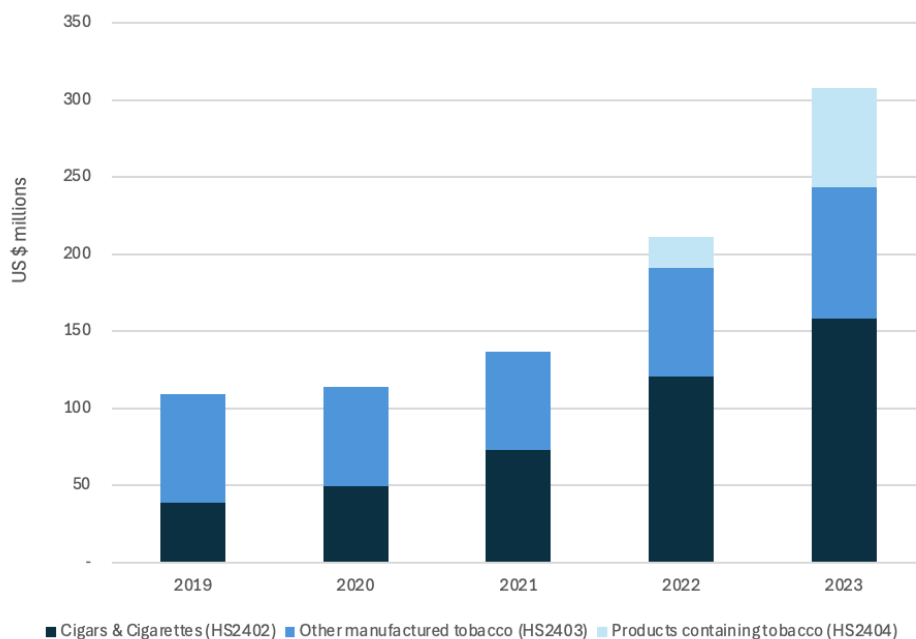
Over the past 5 years, Indonesia’s imports of manufactured tobacco products have nearly tripled, increasing from just over \$100 million USD in 2019 to more than \$300 million USD in 2023 (UN Comtrade). There are two main drivers behind this. The first is an increase in imports of regular cigarettes (HS 2402.20), primarily through Singapore, valued at \$91.2 million in 2023. However, because Singapore does not have a limited domestic cigarette manufacturing industry, tobacco imports are primarily transshipped and re-exports. To illustrate Singapore’s role as a hub for re-export, according to UN Comtrade data, in 2023, Singapore imported \$601.6 million worth of tobacco (HS 24) and exported \$592.6 million. Indonesia was both the largest source of Singapore’s imports (valued at \$255.9 million) and a major export destination (valued at \$86.4) million.

Table 10. Top 5 sources and destination markets for Singapore’s imports and exports of tobacco and tobacco products, by value (percent of total), 2019–2023

Singapore’s imports and exports of tobacco and tobacco products (HS 24)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Imports					
World	917.2	625.3	662.3	456.4	601.6
Indonesia	225.9	237.5	227.4	191.9	255.9
Philippines	59.9	45.6	69.7	52.0	54.2
China	254.6	116.1	93.9	36.2	51.3
United Arab Emirates	16.8	24.2	45.6	43.2	50.4
Viet Nam	94.9	57.4	28.9	26.5	39.3
Exports					
World	1,129.9	674.9	678.5	449.5	592.6
Viet Nam	508.2	267.2	297.9	126.5	203.9
Indonesia	41.0	60.5	63.5	36.8	86.4
Thailand	183.1	64.8	72.2	61.8	77.3
Australia	51.7	56.9	39.7	43.7	52.9
Philippines	9.3	12.9	28.9	23.6	27.5

Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations. All figures in US \$ millions.

Figure 6. Indonesia’s imports of manufactured tobacco, 2019–2023



Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

Another sector of Indonesia’s growing imports of manufactured tobacco products is products intended for inhalation without combustion (HS 2404). This category includes e-cigarettes and other vaping devices, as well as heated tobacco delivery systems, like PMI’s *IQOS* brand. As Indonesia opened its market to these products, the total value of the imports rose from zero in 2021 to nearly \$65 million USD in 2023. At \$31.3 million USD, imports from China accounted for almost half of the total, followed by the United States at \$23.4 million (UN Comtrade, ICF calculations). Indonesia also manufactures its own e-cigarettes, driven by substantial investment by Chinese companies, such as Smoore Technology and Zhijing Precision¹⁸

4. CHILD LABOR IN TOBACCO LEAF PRODUCTION IN INDONESIA

This study assessed the presence of child labor in tobacco production in the districts of Sumenep and East Lombok. Adult survey respondents were asked to identify a focal child—a working child well-known to the respondent—and provide detailed information about the child’s work activities in tobacco production in the week prior to the survey. Respondents were also asked to estimate the number of hours the child worked during that period. The responses were compared to ILO guidelines to determine whether the focal child was in a state of child labor.¹⁹ Based on these criteria, the study found that 83% of focal children in the sample were in a state of child labor. This figure was primarily driven by the fact that 73% of the focal children engaged in hazardous work, which constitutes one of the worst forms of child labor according to the ILO. -. Although the survey employed convenience sampling and is

¹⁸ (<https://www.tobaccoasia.com/features/e-cigarette-globalizing-manufacturing-why-indonesia/>)

¹⁹ The ILO developed guidance for assessing child labor for statistical purposes at the 2008 International Conference of Labor Statistics. See Annex 5 for a detailed description of how this study defined child labor based on those guidelines.

therefore nonrepresentative, these findings strongly suggest that many children engaging in tobacco production in these districts are likely to experience working conditions equivalent to child labor.

To explore these issues further, this section of the report first describes the characteristics of surveyed adult tobacco workers. It then addresses the economic characteristics of their work and on-farm tobacco production as well as their perceptions of the drivers behind child work. This is followed by an assessment of the working activities of focal children.²⁰ Throughout this section, survey data are paired with qualitative insights from government officials, NGO workers, and adult and child tobacco workers to explore the economic and social dynamics that drive child labor in tobacco production.

4.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The survey interviewed 143 adult workers engaged in on-farm tobacco production in East Java (Sumenep district) and West Nusa Tenggara (East Lombok district). To be eligible for the survey, respondents had to be an adult (age 18 or older) and had to have engaged in tobacco production within the past year.

Table 11. Respondent background characteristics by district^a

	Sumenep		East Lombok		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Age (years)^b						
18–24	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1
25–39	27%	19	25%	18	26%	37
40–54	48%	34	54%	38	51%	72
55+	24%	17	21%	15	23%	32
Number of respondents (N)					142	
Sex						
Male	44%	32	59%	42	52%	74
Female	56%	40	39%	28	48%	68
Neutral	0%	0	1%	1	1%	1
Number of respondents (N)					143	
Education						
No formal schooling	13%	9	10%	7	11%	16
Some primary	38%	27	17%	12	27%	39
Completed primary	21%	15	31%	22	26%	37
Some secondary	10%	7	13%	9	11%	16
Completed secondary or higher	19%	14	30%	21	25%	35
Number of respondents (N)					143	

^a Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

^b One respondent did not provide an age but indicated that they are 18 or older. That case is excluded from the age analysis.

²⁰ Missing responses (“don’t know” and “refused”) are excluded from the denominator for all estimates. Some estimates are presented for all respondents and some by subgroup. Tables presenting estimates by region use column percentages, meaning that they show the percentage of workers in each row among those in the subgroup indicated in that column. Each row presents both an estimate and the numerator, denoted by “n,” associated with the estimate. The denominator, denoted by “N,” is included at the bottom of tables in which all rows have the same denominator, and it is presented in the final column of the row in tables in which rows have varying denominators (due to survey question filters).

Survey respondents ranged from 23 to 93 years of age, with an average age of 46 years. The sample consisted mainly of older adults, with more than half the respondents (51%) aged 40–54 and nearly a quarter (23%) aged 55 and older. Although the sample is non-representative, this age distribution is consistent with a nationally representative survey of tobacco farmers, in which 69% of sampled tobacco farmers are between 36 to 60 years of age (Sahadewo et al., 2020).

The sample had a roughly even sex distribution, with 52% of respondents identifying as male, 48% identifying as female, and 1% identifying as neutral.²¹ In terms of educational attainment, the large majority of the sample (89%) had received at least some formal schooling. Slightly more than half the sample (53%) had completed some or all primary school, and the remaining 36% had completed some or all of secondary school or higher. Educational attainment for sampled respondents was higher in East Lombok than in Sumenep, with 43% of sampled respondents in East Lombok either completing some secondary school or completing all of secondary school or higher, compared to 29% in Sumenep.

4.2 ON-FARM LABOR DYNAMICS FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Existing literature indicates that the vast majority of tobacco production in Indonesia is carried out by smallholder farmers on their own land (World Bank Group, 2017b).²² Our sample is consistent with these claims, with virtually all respondents (99%) producing tobacco on a small farm. Furthermore, 88% of respondents own the land on which they work, and 83% are self-employed. Respondents also reported an average of five workers per farm on which they worked. Qualitative findings as well as existing literature suggest that the labor force on these small farms is mainly composed of the farmer’s family and occasionally daily wage laborers when labor demands peak during planting and harvest seasons.

Table 12. Work activities and economic condition of respondents

	Sumenep		Lombok		Total		N
	%	n	%	n	%	n	
Works for employer or self							
Employer	7%	5	27%	19	17%	24	143
Self	93%	67	73%	52	83%	119	143
Earns less than minimum wage							
	46%	33	41%	29	43%	62	143
Typical earnings enough to meet basic needs for food and shelter							
	19%	14	55%	39	37%	53	143
Primary work activity in the past week							
Watering/irrigation	72%	52	10%	7	41%	59	143
Harvesting	0%	0	31%	22	15%	22	143
Weeding	1%	1	27%	19	14%	20	143
Land preparation	17%	12	4%	3	10%	15	143

Fifty-nine percent of respondents indicated that watering/irrigation was the work activity that they spent the most time on in the previous week. This was followed by harvesting (22%), weeding (20%), and land preparation (15%). Other work activities were each noted by less than 10% of respondents. Data collection took place in Sumenep in June during the tobacco cultivation period and the beginning of the

²¹ Does not sum to 100% due to rounding

²² The average size for smallholder farms is 0.38 hectares (Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture, 2020). The total size of tobacco planted based on Ministry of Agriculture (2020) data in 2018 was 204,509 across Indonesia, with the total absolute households of 524,898.

harvest period, and data collection took place in East Lombok in August during the harvesting period. This is reflected in the data, with watering and irrigation noted far more often as the primary work activity by respondents in Sumenep (72%) than in East Lombok (10%). Relatedly, harvesting was noted as the primary work activity by 30% of respondents in East Lombok and no respondents in Sumenep.



Tobacco harvesting

In the familial-based model for agricultural production, children may be made to work to address a variety of social or economic factors that affect the household. For example, children could be made to work to compensate for insufficient income earned by their parents, to help cover a parent's debt to an employer, or to meet an employer-imposed production quota. There are often social expectations and cultural norms for children to support their families through work. The survey explored several of these factors and the degree to which they pressured respondents to make their children work.

Both debt to an employer and production quotas were not found to be substantial drivers of child work within the sample, largely due to the fact that the vast majority of respondents were self-employed, farming their own land. Of the 24 respondents who did work for an employer, nearly two-thirds (16) were indebted to their employer. However, none of these respondents indicated that they required their child family members to begin working or do extra work to repay that debt. Employer-imposed production quotas were also not a substantial driver of child work within the sample. Of the respondents who worked for an employer, only two indicated that their employer imposed a production quota, and neither of those respondents indicated that they made their children start working or do extra work to meet that quota.

Insufficient household income is another common economic factor that drives children to work, particularly when it comes to familial-based agricultural work. Forty-three percent of sampled

respondents earned less than the minimum wage in their respective districts,²³ and only 37% of sampled respondents indicated that their typical earnings are enough to meet basic needs.²⁴ This figure was much lower in Sumenep (19%) than in East Lombok (55%). These findings are consistent with existing research that denotes a high level of poverty among tobacco farmers in Indonesia. Atasa et al. (2024) noted in their research in East Java that 44% of tobacco farmers live below the poverty line. A 2017 World Bank study found that 72% of Indonesian tobacco farmers live below the poverty line, compared to 11% for the population as a whole (Drope et.al. 2017). Although insufficient income may be a substantial economic driver for families to make their children work, sampled respondents did not view it as such. Of the 53 respondents indicating that they did not earn enough to meet their basic needs, only 2 noted that they have their child family members start work or do extra work to help fill the shortfall.

Despite the fact that a large number of respondents were not earning enough to meet basic needs for food and shelter, many of them perceived social drivers as being more influential than economic ones. Respondents who stated that children are present on their farm or worksite were asked the main reasons they believe children under age 18 work in tobacco production. Sixty-one percent responded, “cultural expectation that children work/help.” This was followed by “to learn skills or prepare for future work,” at 24%.

Table 13. Respondent perceptions of why children work*

	n	%	N
Cultural expectation that children work/help	64	61%	105
To learn skills or prepare for future work	25	24%	105
Poverty/hunger	12	11%	105
To pay school fees	9	9%	105
Child labor needed to meet quota	8	8%	105
School isn't accessible/available	1	1%	105
Other	29	28%	105

*Multiple responses possible

Economic considerations such as “poverty/hunger” and “school fees” were also identified as reasons why children work but were only noted by 11% and 9% of respondents, respectively. Only 8% of respondents believe that production quotas drive children to work in tobacco production.²⁵ Qualitative accounts from adult workers and key informants indicate that social drivers play a significant role in perpetuating children’s engagement in tobacco production. There is a strong social expectation within many agricultural communities that children support their parents in agricultural production. This is often paired with some degree of pride within the community of the agricultural goods they produce and an idea of passing on the traditions and skills of production from one generation to the next.

“Here children are obligated to help their parents, including in the tobacco work. This is triggered by the high demand [for labor] in the harvest seasons, but also that the parents consider that children’s earning will complement the parents’ earning. This is also because of poverty, where the family does not have adequate financial resources.”

—Government representative

²³ The minimum wages in Sumenep and East Lombok in 2024 are Indonesian Rupiah 2,249,113 and Indonesian Rupiah 2,449,497 per month, respectively.

²⁴ The survey did not define “basic needs for food and shelter” because doing so would ultimately hold some degree of subjectivity and fail to account for the diversity of living conditions and needs of a given population. Consequently, defining “basic needs for food and shelter” was left up to the interpretation of the respondent.

²⁵ Quota in this context refers not only to formal production quotas but also informal quotas or production goals imposed by the farming family on itself.

“Culturally, children are accepted to work lightly such as three hours to help their parents. Parents often justify it, saying, ‘I am educating my child to be independent. I educate my children... to be able to have skills.’”

—Civil society organization representative

“Life skills, soft skills have also started to be produced, yes because of our experience, the strength of their ability to go forward with the life skills they learned during the working activities.”

—Civil society organization representative

In addition to the social drivers noted previously, some respondents also identified economic drivers for child work, particularly when labor demands are high during the harvest and parents cannot afford to hire day laborers.

“Farmers in the tobacco production areas are mostly living in poverty. This is because they have to spent more on the inputs while the prices are stagnant. On many occasions they have difficulties meeting their basic needs and children’s education expenses.”

—Adult tobacco worker, East Lombok

“Many companies do not allow children under 13 years old to work in the tobacco field or in the tobacco curing building for drying (known locally as oven) but the reality is not followed because, there is shortage of workforce and only few can pay non-family workers. Therefore, small children are also obliged to work in the tobacco cultivation mainly to help their parents. Because in the harvest season, there is shortage of adult workers, the small children also participated. This is indeed common here.”

—Adult tobacco worker, East Lombok

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF FOCAL CHILDREN AND THEIR WORK

Of the 143 respondents in the sample, 29% (42 out of 143) identified a focal child—a child who works in tobacco production with whom they are familiar. In most cases, the focal child was their own child or a child who works on the same farm as them.²⁶ Respondents answered questions regarding the focal child’s background characteristics, school attendance, and engagement in tobacco production, particularly their working hours and exposure to hazardous work activities. This section of the report analyzes those responses to provide a detailed picture of focal children’s involvement in tobacco production and identify cases of child labor.

Table 14. Focal child characteristics

	%	n
Age (years)		
5–11	19	8
12–14	31	13
15–17	50	21
Sex		
Boy	52	22
Girl	48	20
Education		
Combines work and school	95	40
Work only	5	2

²⁶ One respondent who identified a focal child only answered questions regarding the child’s background characteristics (i.e. age, education level, sex, and work activities). This focal child’s information was included in Table 14 for a total of 42 focal children. All other tables and percentage calculations in this section are based on a total of 41 focal children.

	%	n
Common activities in past week		
Watering/irrigation	50	21
Chopping the tobacco leaves	48	20
Sorting tobacco	40	17
Ripening tobacco	38	16
Drying tobacco	38	16
Applying fertilizer	26	11
Number of focal children (N)		42

The sample of focal children was well-balanced in terms of sex, consisting of 52% boy focal children and 48% girl focal children. In terms of age, half the focal children were aged 15–17, and 31% and 19% were aged 12–14 and 5–11, respectively. Within the past year, the vast majority of focal children (95%) engaged in tobacco production but also continued to attend school when school was in session, and the remaining 5% no longer attended school and only engaged in tobacco production.

Within the past week, focal children engaged in a variety of tasks related to tobacco production. Fifty percent of focal children engaged in watering/irrigation, making it the most commonly engaged in work activity. Other common work activities included chopping leaves (48%), sorting tobacco leaves (40%), ripening tobacco leaves (38%), drying tobacco leaves (38%), and applying fertilizer (26%). All other tobacco-related activities that focal children engaged in were cited by fewer than 18% of respondents. It is important to note that the level of focal children’s engagement in a given work activity is dependent on the timing of data collection relative to the production cycle of tobacco. Data collection in Sumenep was toward the end of cultivation period in late June, and data collection in East Lombok occurred during the harvest in mid-August. This could be the reason why cultivation activities such as watering/irrigation were more common among focal children in Sumenep than in East Lombok (64% vs. 45%), and post-harvest activities were more common among focal children in East Lombok than in Sumenep, such as drying tobacco leaves (52% vs. 0%) and sorting tobacco leaves (45% vs. 27%). Taken in summation, the list of activities that focal children engaged in are indicative of children’s engagement in tobacco production from the late stages of cultivation and into the early stages of the harvest.

These findings are consistent with existing literature, which indicates that children are primarily involved in tobacco cultivation tasks, such as irrigation and applying fertilizer, and in post-harvest activities, such as drying, chopping, and sorting tobacco leaves (Bessel, 2014). It is particularly common for young girls to engage in post-harvest activities, such as sorting tobacco leaves and manually separating the leaf from the stem. Key informants further confirmed children’s involvement in these activities.

“Children are involved in tobacco farming since the beginning of the tobacco life cycle. They engage in post-harvesting. Children are involved in sorting the tobacco leaves in the woven bamboo mat, even some in chopping the tobacco leaves.”

—Government representative

Box 1. Child work in post-harvest processing

Ca (female) is a 15-year-old high school student who started working in tobacco production when she was 13 years old. Her main tasks are tobacco sorting and drying. First, Ca sorts the leaves, separating them based on size and color. Then she removes the stems and chops the leaves, a process called *memerut*. After chopping the leaves, she flattens them and places them on a bamboo mat. She usually does these tasks from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., but when there is a lot of tobacco, she can work as late as 10 p.m. and can process up to 20 mats of tobacco per day.

To dry the tobacco, Ca, her father, and a friend carry the mats to a field or drying area and lay them out in the sun. This task requires constant attention. Dried tobacco should not get wet, or its quality will degrade and it will be sold for less. When the rain is coming, Ca must work quickly to move the mats back indoors. She mentioned that once she accidentally spilled water on the sun-dried tobacco and was scolded by her parents. Ca also lamented that the bamboo mats are heavy and rough, often leaving scratches on her skin.

Once the tobacco is sold, her parents pay her between IDR 50,000 and 150,000 (USD \$3.00 to \$9.18), depending on the size of the harvest.²⁷ She uses the money to buy clothes and skincare products and cover school expenses. Despite her work in tobacco production, Ca still manages to regularly attend school.

4.3.1 School Attendance

The study sought to better understand the relationship between school attendance and children's work in tobacco production. As noted previously, the vast majority of focal children combine work and school over the course of a year. However, the demand for labor in agricultural activities like tobacco production is often cyclical, periodically peaking throughout the year. Existing literature indicates that the harvest period is when labor demands peak in tobacco production in Indonesia and when families are more likely to involve their children in work. In the case of East Lombok and Sumenep, the harvest period runs from late June to August and overlaps with the start of the school year in June.

In the week prior to the survey, 33 focal children attended school and 8 did not. Of the eight children who did not attend school, four were on school break and four were simply absent. The focal children not attending school worked an average of 6.7 hours (47%) longer than the focal children who were attending school, suggesting a negative correlation between school attendance and children's work hours in tobacco production. However, the relationship between school attendance and child work is complex, context dependent, and nuanced, so it is important not to assume causality (i.e., that children are absent from school in order to work). For example, four of the eight children who did not attend school were on break, so they would not have been attending school regardless of their work in tobacco production.

Table 15. Weekly work hours by school attendance

	Attended school Estimate	Did not attend school Estimate	Total Estimate
Hours per week (mean)	14.3 hours	21.0 hours	15.6 hours
Number of focal children (N)	33	8 ^a	41

^a Analysis based on an n of less than 10 should be interpreted with caution.

Qualitative accounts from key informants and workers help illustrate the complexity of this relationship and how children in tobacco-growing regions often try to balance the demands of work in tobacco production and school. In many cases, children attend school during the day and then go to work in the

²⁷ Based on qualitative interviews, farmers tend to sell their tobacco in four to six different rounds of harvesting. So in one harvest season, a child like Ca may receive a payment at each round of harvesting.

tobacco fields in the afternoon and evenings (see Box 2). However, when the labor demand is high in the harvest season, children may be forced to leave school early or skip school entirely.

“...after school, they [children] usually help their parents. As much as possible, children are involved in tobacco farming, starting from sorting to chopping, to help in transporting, children often help. All the children here are on average start to work since they are in the elementary school...mainly to help their parents.”

—Adult tobacco worker, East Lombok

“I worked for transporting the tobacco from the field to home and sorting the tobacco leaves. I usually work after school hours, but when needed, I skip school and work in tobacco activities.”

—Child tobacco worker, East Lombok

Box 2. Balancing work and school

Rz is a 14 year old boy studying at a *Madrasah Tsanawiyah* (a junior Islamic secondary school in Indonesia). Since age 9, Rz has been farming tobacco with his parents to contribute to their household's income. He normally helps his parents pick tobacco leaves after school, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., but sometimes he has to leave school early to start work around noon and work late into the evening. He recently picked 4 sacks worth of tobacco leaves in a single day from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. One sack is about 10 to 15 kgs. According to Rz, working from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. is common for children. He receives about IDR 50,000 (USD \$ 3.06) per day for work in the tobacco field.

4.3.2 Exposure to Hazardous Work

One key factor in defining child labor is whether a child engages in hazardous work. Engaging in hazardous work is considered by the ILO as one of the worst forms of child labor. To define hazardous work, this study first developed a list of hazardous work activities based on ILO guidance, and then refined the list based on hazardous activities children were likely to encounter in tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing. Across the sample, 73% of focal children were exposed to one or more work hazards in the past week. Although exposure to one hazard is sufficient to constitute a state of child labor according to ILO guidelines, focal children who experienced hazards experienced an average of 3.9 hazards. Forty-one percent of focal children were exposed to the hazard of carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads, making it the most common hazard. This was followed by working around agricultural chemicals (39%), doing repetitive tasks for long hours (37%), and working at night or very early in the morning (34%). Exposure to hazards varied by sex. Boy focal children were more likely than girls to be exposed to carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads (55% vs. 26%), using sharp tools (41% vs. 21%), and working around agricultural chemicals (50% vs. 26%), and girl focal children were more likely to be exposed to doing repetitive tasks for long hours (53% vs. 23%).

Regular exposure to hazards ultimately results in an increased risk of injury and illness. Respondents identified eight focal children (19%) who had experienced some form of injury or illness due to their work in tobacco production. Due to the small sample size, the survey data could not be used to assess which types of injuries or illnesses are most common or what specific tasks are most likely to lead to injuries or illnesses. However, the fact that nearly one-fifth of focal children experienced some form of work-related injury or illness lends further credibility to the point that tobacco production is considered hazardous work and poses multiple health risks to children.

Table 16. Exposure to work hazards by sex

Work hazard ^a	Girls		Boys		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads	26%	5	55%	12	41%	17
Working around agricultural chemicals	26%	5	50%	11	39%	16

Work hazard ^a	Girls		Boys		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Doing repetitive tasks for long hours	53%	10	23%	5	37%	15
Working at night or very early in the morning	42%	8	27%	6	34%	14
Using sharp tools	21%	4	41%	9	32%	13
Working long hours in the sun without a break	32%	6	32%	7	32%	13
Using big or heavy machines or driving vehicles	11%	2	36%	8	24%	10
Working at height	16%	3	14%	3	15%	6
Number of focal children (N)						41

^a Multiple responses possible. Respondents identified several other hazards, but fewer than 14% of focal children were exposed to them. They have been excluded from the table.

In addition to the hazards noted above, green tobacco sickness is a significant hazard faced by children working in tobacco production. Green tobacco sickness is an acute form of nicotine poisoning that occurs when a worker’s skin comes into prolonged contact with mature, non-cured (i.e., green) tobacco leaves. Consequently, many tasks that are non-hazardous with other crops such as pruning, harvesting, transporting, and sorting pose a significant health risk to adults and children in tobacco production. The appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves can help mitigate this risk, but this is not always done in practice.

“There is potential risk for green tobacco sickness. There is a risk for all workers including child worker. Why? Green sickness makes the affected person dizzy, nauseous, vomiting.”

—Civil society organization representative

Qualitative findings from focal child interviews and KIs are aligned with survey findings and further unpack the types of hazardous work activities that children are exposed to throughout the on-farm production process. During cultivation, children are often involved in irrigation and periodically applying agro-chemicals. Irrigation involves carrying large buckets of water for extended distances for many hours. During harvesting and post-harvest processing, children are often tasked with loading the tobacco on motorbikes to transport it to their home. Once at home, they chop the tobacco using knives or other sharp tools, remove the stems, and lay the tobacco leaves flat on large bamboo mats approximately one meter by two meters in size. One mat containing green tobacco can weigh 11–22 pounds. Then they transfer the tobacco on the large mats to an area in a nearby field for sun drying.

“I am used to carrying the woven bamboo mat to the drying field. I can take 5 to 10 units of the drying media.”

—Child tobacco worker, East Lombok

“My friends and I have frequently been wounded during the process of drying tobacco, because the bamboo mat has sharp materials. It wounded my hands.”

—Child tobacco worker, East Lombok



Child sorting the tobacco before sun drying

Some tobacco is flue-cured rather than sun dried. In this process, children tie the tobacco leaves to wooden sticks approximately four feet in length. A stick full of tobacco leaves will weigh approximately 22 lbs. With the tobacco sticks in hand, the child will climb to the top of the flue-curing structure above a large drying furnace and hang the tobacco there to cure. These structures typically range from 30 to 40 feet tall (Welker, 2024).



Child tying tobacco leaves for hanging and curing

Box 3. The Hazards of Flue-curing Tobacco

Hr is a 15-year-old boy working in tobacco production in East Lombok district. He started this work when he was 9 years old. In the beginning of planting season, he clears the field, applies fertilizer, and transplants the tobacco seedlings from a nursery to the field. Throughout the growing season, he weeds the fields, waters the plants, and periodically sprays them with pesticides. At the end of the growing season, he harvests the tobacco leaves and transports them from the field to his family's house and handles the curing process. His village produces Virginia leaf tobacco, which is flue-cured. In this process, Hr ties the tobacco leaves to a long stick (*gelantang*) and hangs them in an enclosed structure above a large furnace. One *gelantang* loaded with tobacco weighs about 22 lbs. With *gelantang* in hand, Hr climbs up the inside of the structure and hangs the *gelantang* from the ceiling. One structure fits about 50 *gelantang*. The whole process takes about two hours, and the tobacco stays in the structure to cure for about a week.

The hazards experienced by focal children and identified by key informants are consistent with those noted in existing literature. Human Rights Watch identified multiple health and safety hazards for children involved in tobacco farming in Indonesia, such as exposure to nicotine, harmful pesticides, and intense heat (Wurth, 2016). A study by ECLT, Jarak, LPKP, and SANTAI (2020) identified exposure to agro-chemicals and nicotine absorption as substantial hazards faced by children in tobacco production in Indonesia. It further noted that the hazards faced by children can lead to various short-term and long-term risks, including biological risks, ergonomic risks, and psychosocial risks.

In hazardous work environments, it is essential for workers to wear appropriate PPE to minimize the risk of injury and illness. Respondents reported that the majority of focal children (61%) regularly wore one item of PPE while working in tobacco production. Far fewer wore 2 or 3 PPE items (21% and 10%, respectively), and 7% of focal children reportedly did not regularly wear any form of PPE. The most commonly worn PPE item by focal children was gloves (38%), followed by shoes (21%) and hats (14%). The fact that the majority of focal children do not regularly wear gloves but often handle green tobacco leaves in harvesting and processing suggests a high risk of exposure to green tobacco sickness.

“He [the focal child] will often go to the farm at six in the morning and return around noon or 1 p.m. Sometimes he leaves at 12 noon and returns at 6 p.m. In the fields he usually wears thin clothes, a hat, rarely wears gloves, and does not wear sandals.”

—Adult tobacco worker, East Lombok



Children unloading recently harvested tobacco leaves

4.3.3 Child Labor Analysis

This study applied ILO guidance to identify cases of child labor among focal children. To be counted as a case of child labor, a focal child had to either (1) work more than the allowable number of hours for their age group or (2) be exposed to hazardous work. A list of hazardous work activities was developed for this study based on ILO guidance, domestic laws regarding hazardous work, and the specific nature of the tobacco industry. The number of permissible working hours for children follows ILO guidance.²⁸

Based on these criteria, 83% of focal children were in a state of child labor the week prior to the survey. Exposure to hazardous work was the primary driver of this figure, with 73% of focal children experiencing at least one form of hazardous work. Far fewer focal children (37%) met the child labor criteria of working over the permissible number of hours for their age group. Slightly more than a quarter (27%) of focal children experienced a more extreme state of child labor, being exposed to hazardous work activities and working over the permissible number of hours.

²⁸ Indonesian domestic law stipulates the maximum allowed number of working hours per child age group, but these age groups and working hours differ from ILO guidance. To make study findings more comparable to child labor studies in other countries, this study applied ILO-defined age groups and working hours. More information about defining hazardous work activities and child age groups and working hours can be found in Appendix 5.

Table 17. Child labor characteristics

	Girls		Boys		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Child labor	89%	17	77%	17	83%	34
Child labor by hazardous work criteria	79%	15	68%	15	73%	30
Child labor by work hours criteria	47%	9	27%	6	37%	15
Child labor by both hazard and work hours criteria	37%	7	18%	4	27%	11
Number of focal children (N)						41

Limited quantitative data on child labor in Indonesia exist, especially at the level of individual industries such as tobacco. According to government estimates, the child labor rate in Indonesia stood at 2.57% in 2022, with a higher rate in rural areas than in urban areas (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). In the case of tobacco production, Andriana et al. (2021) estimated a child labor rate of 41.9% among 628 children in tobacco-growing households in Lombok Tengah and Probolinggo districts over a 6-month recall period. Although this study found a higher child labor rate among focal children, it is important to note that these studies do not provide directly comparable results. They were implemented in different districts of Indonesia at different points in time and applied different methodologies. However, they both point to a much higher child labor rate in the tobacco industry compared to the overall workforce. They also both found that hazardous working conditions were the main factor leading to child labor, rather than excessive working hours.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The tobacco industry plays a significant role in the Indonesian economy. The export of tobacco and tobacco products from Indonesia was valued at 1.7 billion USD in 2023, representing a major source of foreign currency for the country. Tobacco cultivation and production of tobacco products in Indonesia is estimated to have accounted for 0.7% of the GDP in 2023, and employment in tobacco manufacturing as a percentage of total economy-wide employment was 5.3%. The industry also provides employment to more than half a million Indonesian farmers and their families, many of whom are smallholders and have limited economic alternatives apart from farming. However, it is also a major employer of children, accounting for an estimated 60% of the country's working children. Given the inherently hazardous nature of agricultural work and particularly tobacco production, this study sought to understand the social and economic drivers behind children's involvement in tobacco production, what specific activities children undertake, and the extent to which this exposes them to workplace hazards.

Surveyed respondents and qualitative accounts from key informants indicated that children work in a variety of activities spanning tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and on-farm processing. Although economic drivers such as poverty and the low earnings of adult household members in tobacco production likely contribute to children's involvement, surveyed respondents identified cultural drivers such as social expectations for children to work and the desire to pass on skills as more substantial factors.

Tobacco production poses a multitude of hazards that can negatively impact children's physical and mental well-being and long-term development. These include exposure to agro-chemicals and nicotine poisoning. They lift heavy loads, conduct repetitive tasks for long hours, and work with sharp tools. Qualitative accounts also suggest that children often engage in tobacco-related work activities at night in an attempt to balance work and school. In total, 83% of focal children identified in this study had experienced conditions equivalent to child labor in the week preceding this study's survey. This high rate of child labor among focal children was primarily driven by the hazardous nature of tobacco work, with 73% percent of focal children experiencing at least one hazard during the week prior to the survey. Even though this study is non-representative, its findings are strikingly consistent with the body of existing

literature on children's engagement in tobacco production in Indonesia. Several other studies note similar work activities and hazards and identify the same economic and cultural drivers to children's involvement. Although child labor estimates between studies are not directly comparable due to temporal, geographic, and methodological differences, they all suggest that child work in tobacco production is socially normalized and widely practiced in Indonesia. Furthermore, the multiple hazards that children are exposed to in their work strongly suggest that many of the children working in tobacco production are experiencing conditions equivalent to child labor.

At the same time, the study sought to map the domestic supply chains of tobacco production from the farm to end consumers, both domestic and international, in an attempt to determine where tobacco produced with child labor goes. The front end of the supply chains can be characterized as highly fragmented, with the vast majority of domestically produced tobacco coming from smallholder farms. The tobacco then moves through a bewildering array of intermediaries. The large absence of vertical integration within the supply chains as well as the sheer multitude of not only farmers but also various intermediaries at multiple tiers makes traceability extremely challenging if not impossible.

Given the highly normalized nature of child work on tobacco farms and the opacity of the domestic tobacco supply chain, all tobacco and downstream tobacco products from Indonesia, whether for domestic consumption or export, have a non-negligible risk of containing tobacco produced with child labor. Despite the current situation, there are concrete steps that government, the private sector, and civil society can take to address the persistent problem of child labor in tobacco production. As a first step, the government of Indonesia can show its commitment to curtailing the negative effects of tobacco production and consumption by becoming a signatory to the FCTC. It can also build its capacity and operational budget for labor inspections within the agricultural sector, particularly regarding child labor monitoring. At the same time, the private sector can take a proactive stance to improve visibility within its supply chains. Full traceability may not be feasible at this point, but steps in that direction could include requiring suppliers to provide more robust sourcing information and ramping up efforts and funding for rigorous third-party monitoring of suppliers. They can also consider vertically integrating their operational model to reduce the number of market intermediaries and thereby enhancing their visibility and control over their supply chains. These and other pragmatic steps are explained further in the recommendations that follow. Eliminating child labor in Indonesian tobacco production will not be a quick, easy, or straightforward endeavor, but it is by no means an impossibility. When pursued resolutely and in collaboration with all stakeholders, real gains can be made.

Recommendations:

To the Government of Indonesia:

- **Address the worst forms of child labor in the tobacco supply chain, the Indonesian government should consider adding tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing to the list of hazardous jobs in Ministerial Degree KEP. 235/ MEN/ 2003, Concerning Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of Children.** Engaging in these jobs exposes children to the nicotine in tobacco leaves, a harmful chemical substance that negatively impacts their health. This meets the requirements for hazardous work in both international law and domestic law. ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor defines hazardous work as “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.” Similarly, Indonesian Law No. 13 (2003) The Law Concerning Manpower prohibits children from engaging in “all jobs endangering the health, safety or morality of children,” but it only recognizes jobs listed in the Ministerial Decree. Revising the hazardous jobs list in the Ministerial Decree will not only serve

to improve coherence between domestic legislation but will also better align it with international law.

- **Develop a well-tailored and appropriately budgeted capacity building program to support the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection’s recent regulation on community-based strategies to address child labor.** This program should prioritize building the capacity of and collaboration between local government entities and community-based organizations. This would include joint trainings between local government and community-based organizations as well as establishing platforms, processes, and mechanisms for collaboration. As poverty is a root cause of child labor, the program should also aim to expand coverage of existing social protection programs such as the *Keluarga Harapan* (a conditional cash transfer program that provides cash transfers contingent on households accessing specified health and education services) and pair them with economic empowerment initiatives.
- **Incentivize consolidation in the intermediary stages of the tobacco supply chain.** One of the key factors making traceability so difficult is that there is a surplus of intermediaries—buyers, traders, wholesalers, etc. With fewer intermediaries, tracing tobacco from the farm to the manufacturer would become far simpler. Incentives could include low-cost financing for larger traders to expand their operations, leading to greater market consolidation over the long-term.

To Private Sector Actors:

- **Domestic tobacco manufacturers should be encouraged to adapt and maintain international standards in monitoring and reporting child labor in their supply chains.** In this, domestic tobacco manufacturers can follow the example set by international companies such as Philip Morris International (and their Indonesian subsidiary Sampoerna), British American Tobacco, and Alliance One International, which publicly pledged to remove child labor in their Indonesia tobacco supply chains.

To Other Governments, Donors, and Stakeholders:

- **Encourage Indonesia to ratify the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).** Indonesia is among the last major tobacco-producing countries to have not ratified the FCTC. Although the provisions of the FCTC are not directly enforceable, as the Convention does not include an enforcement mechanism, joining other major tobacco-producing nations by ratifying this agreement would signal that Indonesia is headed in the right direction when it comes to tobacco control.
- **Fund after school and summer school education.** In many cases, families who allow children to work on family farms report doing so out of economic necessity. The presence of free or low-cost alternative activities for children—especially alternatives that parents believe can improve their children’s future economic and social prospects—may lead these families to reconsider this choice and to consider their children in these alternatives. In structuring these supplementary schooling opportunities, technology skills and language education such as English classes should be priorities.
- **Support community awareness-raising about the negative impacts of child labor, both generally and in tobacco production in particular.** Community education will improve awareness raising on the impact of child labor in the tobacco sector. Therefore, awareness-raising programs to educate communities on the hazardous conditions for children could be considered a strategy to reduce child labor in the sector.
- **Provide technical assistance to strengthen government enforcement and inspection capacity.** Technical assistance is needed for strengthening capacity of government entities

overseeing labor inspections in the agriculture sector, particularly in the engagement of child labor in the production of tobacco.

APPENDIX I: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 2: HS CODES

HS Code Glossary

Product	HS code	HS definition
Unmanufactured tobacco	2401	Unmanufactured tobacco (whether or not threshed or similarly processed); tobacco refuse
Manufactured tobacco	2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or tobacco substitutes
Other manufactured tobacco	2403	Other manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; ‘homogenized’ or ‘reconstituted’ tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences
Products intended for inhalation without combustion	2404	Products containing tobacco, reconstituted tobacco, nicotine, or tobacco or nicotine substitutes, intended for inhalation without combustion; other nicotine products intended for the intake of nicotine into the human body

APPENDIX 3: INDONESIA'S DOMESTIC SUPPLY OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, 2023

Source	MT
Domestic production	238,000
Exports	27,814
Domestic production net exports	210,816 (62%)
Imports	129,410 (38%)
Total domestic supply	339,596 (100%)

Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

APPENDIX 4: TRADE

Indonesia's top five trade partners—Exports, 2023

Destination country	% of total export value from country
Philippines	16.0%
United States	15.9%
Cambodia	14.3%
Singapore	9.0%
Vietnam	6.5%

Source: UN Comtrade, HS 24 (total)

Top global exporters of tobacco, 2023

Country	Percent of total tobacco exports globally
China	15.5%
United Arab Emirates	11.2%
Poland	9.7%
Germany	5.8%
Brazil	4.6%
Italy	4.2%
Romania	3.1%
Indonesia	2.9%
Czechia	2.5%
United States	2.4%

Source: UN Comtrade (HS 24)

Indonesia's tobacco imports by 4-digit HS code (US \$ millions)

Good	HS code	IM value year					Top sources 2023, (%)
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Unmanufactured tobacco	2401	580.4	550.4	586.7	617.1	633.13	China 25.1%
Manufactured tobacco	2402	39.0	49.4	73.3	120.5	158.5	Singapore 57.8%
Other manufactured tobacco	2403	70.4	64.5	63.7	70.9	84.7	China 24.9%
Nicotine devices and products	2404	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.0	64.9	China 48.3%

Note: Indonesia did not import any products under HS 2404 until 2022. Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

Share of Indonesia's unmanufactured tobacco imports by origin and value

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Brazil	22.5%	23.0%	17.4%	19.5%	23.1%
China	31.7%	29.9%	34.2%	36.4%	25.1%
India	3.7%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	12.9%
Türkiye	6.5%	5.1%	6.6%	4.9%	5.9%
United States	5.9%	8.2%	5.8%	5.1%	5.7%
Rest of the World (ROW)	29.7%	28.5%	30.3%	28.2%	27.2%

Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

Share of Indonesia's total tobacco imports by value, 2021–2023

Year	Source	Value (CIF)	Share
2023	World	941,301,527	100%
	China	212,425,210	23%
	Brazil	147,246,858	16%
	Singapore	92,038,971	10%
	India	81,595,027	9%
	United States	60,676,925	6%
	Zimbabwe	43,521,486	5%
	Vietnam	42,546,969	5%
	Türkiye	37,887,578	4%
	Republic of Korea	27,594,063	3%
	Philippines	24,050,285	3%
Rest of the world (ROW)	171,718,155	18%	
2022	World	828,479,083	100%
	China	255,707,824	31%
	Brazil	120,645,147	15%
	Singapore	76,196,156	9%
	Zimbabwe	55,910,368	7%
	India	36,587,297	4%
	USA	32,189,337	4%
	Türkiye	30,485,089	4%
	Vietnam	28,729,692	3%
	Germany	24,318,154	3%
	Philippines	23,932,581	3%
	ROW	143,777,438	17%
	2021	World	723,724,333
China		219,598,668	30%
Brazil		103,670,450	14%
Singapore		52,683,985	7%
Germany		40,475,545	6%
Türkiye		39,333,441	5%
Zimbabwe		39,054,346	5%
United States		34,562,440	5%
India		33,353,623	5%
Philippines		20,086,506	3%
Republic of Korea		15,483,170	2%
ROW		125,422,159	17%

Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

Share of Indonesia's total tobacco exports by value, 2021–2023

Year	Source	Value (FOB)	Share
2023			
	World	1,747,709,523	100%
	Philippines	278,976,976	16%
	United States	278,733,414	16%
	Cambodia	250,362,214	14%
	Singapore	156,946,751	9%
	Vietnam	114,081,520	7%
	Japan	103,724,762	6%
	Malaysia	86,098,099	5%
	China, Hong Kong SAR	61,052,927	3%
	Thailand	52,861,837	3%
	Germany	50,052,463	3%
	ROW	314,818,560	18%
2022			
	World	1,491,042,312	100%
	Cambodia	243,860,758	16%
	Philippines	223,786,874	15%
	United States	191,024,585	13%
	Singapore	113,288,414	8%
	Vietnam	105,605,000	7%
	Malaysia	74,175,859	5%
	Japan	74,130,090	5%
	Germany	51,809,163	3%
	Thailand	47,550,153	3%
	Australia	47,090,949	3%
	ROW	318,720,467	21%
2021			
	World	1,147,419,033	100%
	Cambodia	197,230,678	17%
	Philippines	158,304,483	14%
	Vietnam	120,830,265	11%
	Singapore	113,599,226	10%
	Malaysia	71,105,494	6%
	Japan	52,333,485	5%
	Australia	50,137,032	4%
	Belgium	48,937,737	4%
	Germany	47,406,084	4%
	Thailand	37,349,795	3%
	ROW	250,184,754	22%

Source: UN Comtrade, ICF calculations

APPENDIX 5: DEFINING CHILD LABOR

Child Labor: “Child labor is defined by ILO Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. It includes employment below the minimum age as established in national legislation, hazardous unpaid household services, and the worst forms of child labor: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities; and 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.” (ILO, 1973; USDOL, n.d.)

Child Labor Conventions: The ILO Convention on Child Labor, 1973 (No. 138) aims to abolish child labor by requiring countries to establish a minimum age for work as well as employment while also allowing for light work for children under that age (ILO, 1973). The convention also requires nations to establish policies to eliminate child labor. In Article 3 the convention defines the “minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of a young person” to be 18 years old. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (ILO, 1999a) defines the worst forms of child labor as:

- 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 labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- 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 labor)

Hazardous child labor is then further defined in Article 3 of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Recommendations, 1999 (No 190) (ILO, 1999b) as:

- work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- work in unhealthy conditions that may expose children to hazardous substances, harmful agents, dangerous processes, or damaging levels of temperature, noise, or vibrations;
- work under particularly difficult conditions such as working for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Defining Child Labor for this Study

The quantitative questionnaire was informed by the ILO guidance on defining child labor as well as domestic laws. ILO guidance on defining child labor for statistical purposes was first developed at the 18th International Conference on Labor Statistics (ICLS) held in 2008 and later refined at the 20th ICLS held in 2018. Based on guidance in resolutions passed at both these conferences, this study identified instances of child labor in quantitative analysis through an IF OR function. Focal children were

considered to be in a state of child labor if they were exposed to hazardous working conditions or worked more than the allowed number of hours for their age group.

Hazardous Work

The ILO provides guidance on work activities that can be considered hazardous, such as lifting heavy loads, working from high places, working underground or underwater, etc. (ILO, n.d.). This study used this guidance as a starting point but expanded on it based on the tobacco sector in Indonesia and Indonesian law. Law No. 13 (2003), the Law Concerning Manpower, is the primary piece of legislation governing children's work in Indonesia. Article 74 of the law states that children are not allowed to work in "All jobs endangering health, safety or morality of the children." These jobs and work activities are stipulated in Ministerial Decree KEP. 235/ MEN/ 2003, Concerning Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of Children. The decree lists various work activities that are closely aligned with ILO guidance on hazardous work, such as the use of heavy machinery, exposure to chemicals and extreme temperatures, and working in isolation or at night. It also specifically notes several industries, such as mining, fishing, and forestry; however, it does not contain any activities specific to the tobacco industry.

Working Hours

According to ILO guidance, children aged 5 to 11 are considered in a state of child labor if they engage in any work for any amount of time. Children aged 12 to 14 are allowed to engage in "permissible light work." This is any non-hazardous work that they engage in for 12 hours or less per week. If they engage in more than 12 hours of work per week, they are considered to be in a state of child labor. Children aged 15 to 17 are recognized by the ILO as being able to engage in work. However, children of permissible working age (aged 15 to 17) are considered in a state of child labor if they work "longer hours." This is defined by the ILO as working 43 hours or more per week.

It is important to note that domestic legislation differs from ILO guidance on this point. Law No. 13 (2003), the Law Concerning Manpower, stipulates that children are not permitted to engage in work, with the exception that children aged 13–15 are allowed to engage in light work. Light work is defined by several criteria, including that children are not allowed to work more than three hours per day. The law does not provide any guidance on working hours for older children (aged 16–17). Given the gaps in domestic legislation regarding children's working hours, this study applied ILO guidance for permissible working hours for child age groups.

Working children

According to the Resolution to Amend 18th ICLS Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labor (ILO, 2018) the term working children includes "all children below 18 years of age engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use."

APPENDIX 6: FINAL RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

INDONESIA SUPPLY CHAIN CHILD LABOR QUESTIONNAIRE: ENGLISH

Field	Question	Answer
CONSENT		
<p>CONSENT <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>Hello my name is _____.</p> <p>Before beginning the survey, I would like to read you some information so that you understand what's involved with the study. This study is conducted by SINERGI and ICF, a private research firm. This survey is part of a study which seeks to better understand the labor experiences among people who work in the tobacco industry in Indonesia.</p> <p>Everything you say is confidential. None of your coworkers or employers will know what you tell me. Your name will not be used in any report. Data from this study may be shared with other researchers or made available in public databases for the purposes of advancing research on these topics. Prior to doing so, all personally identifying information is removed.</p> <p>Participation in this study is voluntary, and if you do not participate there will be no consequences. The risk of doing this survey is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories that make you feel uncomfortable. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the survey becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT 1 CONSENTS TO INTERVIEW</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT 2 DECLINES INTERVIEW</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>We know your time is valuable and you will receive phone credits worth Rp 50,000 (USD 3) for your participation. Should you choose to participate in this study, your contributions will help to shine a light on the situation of labor conditions within the tobacco industry and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain. Your answers will help inform future programming to help other workers.</p> <p>I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact SINERGI office@sinergiriset.com or 081365132238</p>	
<p>SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION <i>Group relevant when: CONSENT=1</i></p>		
<p>STARTING_NOTE</p>	<p>INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ RESPONSE OPTIONS ALOUD UNLESS INDICATED. LISTEN TO THE RESPONSE AND SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE OPTION(S).</p> <p>DO NOT READ UPPERCASE TEXT ALOUD.</p>	
<p>S1Q01 <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S1Q01.</p> <p>We want to know a little bit about you first.</p> <p>How old are you? <i>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]</i></p>	

Field	Question	Answer
SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION > S1A <i>Group relevant when: CONSENT=1 and S1Q01> 17 or S1Q01= -76</i>		
S1Q02 (required)	S1Q02. INTERVIEWER: MARK RESPONDENT'S SEX. ASK IF UNSURE.	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. NEUTRAL 4. PREFER NOT TO SAY
S1Q03 (required)	S1Q03. Have you ever attended school?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q03A (required)	S1Q03A. What is the highest class you have completed? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q03=1</i>	1. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL 2. SOME PRIMARY 3. PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 4. SOME SECONDARY 5. COMPLETED SECONDARY OR HIGHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q04 (required)	S1Q04. Do you have any children age 5 to 17?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q05 (required)	S1Q05. Now we'd like to learn more about your work. Do you currently work in the Tobacco industry in Indonesia?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION > S1A > S1B <i>Group relevant when: S1Q05=1</i>		
S1Q05A (required)	S1Q05A. How long have you worked in the tobacco industry?	1. LESS THAN 1 YEAR 2. 1 - 3 YEARS 3. 4 - 6 YEARS 4. MORE THAN 6 YEARS

Field	Question	Answer
		77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
GI_READ	READ: For the following questions, please think about your most recent job working in the Tobacco industry. If you had more than one job, think about your main job.	
S1Q06 (required)	S1Q06. Approximately when did you start this work? <i>[[INTERVIEWER: SELECT MONTH (IF KNOWN)]]</i>	1. JANUARY 2. FEBRUARY 3. MARCH 4. APRIL 5. MAY 6. JUNE 7. JULY 8. AUGUST 9. SEPTEMBER 10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q06_YEAR (required)	S1Q06_YEAR. YEAR <i>[[INTERVIEWER: RECORD YEAR.]]</i>	
INVALID_START_DATE_CHECK (required)	The start of employment date that has been selected ([S1Q06] / [S1Q06_YEAR]) is greater than the current date (12 / 2024). Please return and fix the entry. <i>Question relevant when: INVALID_START_MONTH_FLAG=1</i>	
S1Q07 (required)	S1Q07. Most of the time, do you work for an employer or for yourself?	1. EMPLOYER 2. SELF 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED

Field	Question	Answer
S1Q08 (required)	S1Q08. Do you mainly work on a smallholder farm or a tobacco estate?	1. SMALLHOLDER FARM 2. TOBACCO ESTATE 55. OTHER (NOT A FARM) 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q08_OTHER (required)	S1Q08_OTHER. RECORD OTHER <i>Question relevant when: S1Q08=55</i>	
S1Q08A (required)	S1Q08A. Do you own the farm that you mainly work on?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q09 (required)	S1Q09. Including yourself, about how many people worked at your worksite over the past week? <i>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]</i>	
S1Q10 (required)	S1Q10. What products are produced or sold from your farming or workplace?	1. WET TOBACCO LEAVES 2. DRIED TOBACCO LEAVES 3. DRIED AND CHOPPED TOBACCO LEAVES 4. CIGARETTES 5. CIGAR 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q10_OTHER (required)	S1Q10_OTHER. RECORD OTHER <i>Question relevant when: S1Q10=6</i>	
S1Q10A (required)	S1Q10A. Do you sell tobacco using a contract with a leaf buyer?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED

Field	Question	Answer
S1Q11 (required)	<p>S1Q11.</p> <p>In which of these activities do you engage in your current job? <i>READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land preparation for tobacco farming 2. Seedling preparation for tobacco farming 3. Weeding 4. Watering/irrigation 5. Fertilizing 6. Pruning 7. Worm Picking 8. Harvesting 9. Drying 10. Chopping the tobacco leaves 11. Transporting 12. Sorting 13. Ripening 14. Cigarettes Making 15. Cigar Making 16. Selling Tobacco 66. NONE OF THE ABOVE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q11_OTHER_WORK (required)	<p>S1Q11_OTHER_WORK.</p> <p>Do you do any other work related to tobacco?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S1Q11_OTHER_WORK_FOLLOW_UP (required)	<p>S1Q11_OTHER_WORK_FOLLOW_UP.</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S1Q11_OTHER_WORK=1</i></p>	
S1Q11A (required)	<p>S1Q11A.</p> <p>On which of these activities do (did) you spend the most time? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q11_tot>0</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land preparation for tobacco farming 2. Seedling preparation for tobacco farming 3. Weeding 4. Watering/irrigation 5. Fertilizing 6. Pruning 7. Worm Picking

Field	Question	Answer
		8. Harvesting 9. Drying 10. Chopping the tobacco leaves 11. Transporting 12. Sorting 13. Ripening 14. Cigarettes Making 15. Cigar Making 16. Selling Tobacco 55. Other work related to tobacco growing, harvesting or processing : ... 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
SECTION 2: RESPONDENT'S WORKING CONDITIONS <i>Group relevant when: (CONSENT=1 and S1Q05=1) and (S1Q01>17 or S1Q01= -76)</i>		
S2Q01 <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01. Sometimes workers are in debt to their employers or recruiters, for example after buying or using tools and fertilizer or receiving a pay advance. While working in your most recent job, were you ever in debt to your employer or recruiter? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q07=1</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q01A <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01A. Did you feel that the terms of repayment of the debt were fair? <i>IF RESPONDENT HAS MULTIPLE DEBTS, ASK ABOUT THE MOST RECENT DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01=1</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q01B <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01B. Have you made any changes to your	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>work or your family's work to repay the debt? <i>IF RESPONDENT HAS MULTIPLE DEBTS, ASK ABOUT THE MOST RECENT DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01=1</i></p>	<p>99. REFUSED</p>
<p>S2Q01C <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S2Q01C. What changes did you make? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01B=1</i></p>	<p>1. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL DAYS/HOURS 2. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL JOB 3. ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK 4. CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK 5. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED</p>
<p>S2Q01C_OTHER <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S2Q01C_OTHER. Please specify <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01C=5</i></p>	
<p>S2Q01D <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S2Q01D. If you were to leave your job before paying off your debt, what might happen? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01=1</i></p>	<p>1. THREATS OF OR SUBJECTION TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER 2. RESTRICTION ON RESPONDENT'S MOVEMENT 3. LOSS OF WITHHELD WAGES 4. FINE OR DEDUCTION FROM WAGES *BEYOND THE VALUE OF THE DEBT*</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		5. LOSS OF WITHHELD DOCUMENTS (SUCH AS IDENTITY DOCUMENTS, SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, OR RESIDENCE PERMITS) 6. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION 7. ARREST OR THREATS OF ARREST 8. WITHHOLDING OF MATERIAL GOODS AS COLLATERAL 55. OTHER 66. NOTHING 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q01D_OTHER (required)	S2Q01D_OTHER. Please specify <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01D=55</i>	
S2Q02.1 (required)	S2Q02.1 On a typical month, are your earnings less than Rp 2,665,392? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS PAID IN KIND, ASK RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE WHETHER VALUE IS LESS THAN Rp 2,665,392?</i> <i>Question relevant when: DISTRICT=3</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q02.2 (required)	S2Q02.2 On a typical month, are your earnings less than Rp 2,249,113? <i>INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS PAID IN KIND, ASK RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE WHETHER VALUE IS LESS THAN Rp 2,249,113?</i> <i>Question relevant when: DISTRICT=1</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q02.3 (required)	S2Q02.3	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>On a typical month, are your earnings less than Rp 2,449,497?</p> <p><i>INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS PAID IN KIND, ASK RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE WHETHER VALUE IS LESS THAN Rp 2,449,497?</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: DISTRICT=2</i></p>	99. REFUSED
S2Q02A <i>(required)</i>	<p>S2Q02A.</p> <p>Are your typical earnings enough to meet your family's basic needs for food and shelter?</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S2Q02B <i>(required)</i>	<p>S2Q02B.</p> <p>How do you manage to meet the basic needs for food and shelter?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S2Q02A=2</i></p>	<p>1. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL DAYS/HOURS</p> <p>2. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL JOB</p> <p>3. ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK</p> <p>4. CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK</p> <p>5. OTHER</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S2Q02B_OTHER <i>(required)</i>	<p>S2Q02B_OTHER.</p> <p>Please specify</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S2Q02B=5</i></p>	
S2Q03 <i>(required)</i>	<p>S2Q03.</p> <p>Does your employer impose a production quota/target?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S1Q07=1</i></p>	<p>1 1. YES</p> <p>2 2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S2Q03A <i>(required)</i>	<p>S2Q03A.</p> <p>Do you consider the quota/target to be a reasonable amount for an individual worker working alone?</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<i>Question relevant when: S2Q03=1</i>	
S2Q03B <i>(required)</i>	S2Q03B. How do you manage the quota? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q03A=2</i>	1. WORK HARDER 2. WORK EXTRA HOURS 3. HELP FROM ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS 4. HELP FROM CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS 5. HIRE EXTRA HELP - ADULT 6. HIRE EXTRA HELP - CHILD 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q03B_OTHER <i>(required)</i>	S2Q03B_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S2Q03B=7</i>	
S2Q04 <i>(required)</i>	S2Q04. After you have harvested your tobacco, what do you do with it?	1. SELL WITHOUT PROCESSING 2. SORTING THE TOBACCO LEAVES 3. DRYING THE TOBACCO LEAVES 4. CHOPPING THE TOBACCO LEAVES 55. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2Q04_OTHER <i>(required)</i>	S2Q04_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S2Q04=55</i>	
S2Q04A <i>(required)</i>	S2Q04A. To whom do you typically sell your tobacco - a middleman, a warehouse owner, or a manufacturer?	1. MIDDLEMAN 2. WAREHOUSE OWNER 3. MANUFACTURER 55. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW

Field	Question	Answer
		99. REFUSED
S2Q04A_OTHER (required)	S2Q04A_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S2Q04A=55</i>	
SECTION 3: CHILDREN-GENERAL <i>Group relevant when: (CONSENT=1 and S1Q05 =1) and (S1Q01>17 or S1Q01= -76)</i>		
S3Q01 (required)	S3Q01. Thinking about all the tobacco farms in Indonesia, about how many of them have people under age 18 working there -- would you say all, most, some, few, or none?	1. ALL 2. MOST 3. SOME 4. FEW 5. NONE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
SECTION 3: CHILDREN-GENERAL > S3A <i>Group relevant when: S3Q01=1 or S3Q01=2 or S3Q01=3 or S3Q01=4</i>		
S3Q02 (required)	S3Q02. In your opinion, what are the main reasons that children under age 18 work in the tobacco Industry? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.</i>	1. POVERTY/HUNGER 2. TO PAY SCHOOL FEES 3. SCHOOL ISN'T ACCESSIBLE/AVAILABLE 4. CHILDREN CAN'T BE LEFT ALONE/LACK OF CHILDCARE 5. TO LEARN SKILLS OR PREPARE FOR FUTURE WORK 6. CHILD LABOR NEEDED TO MEET QUOTA 7. CULTURAL EXPECTATION THAT CHILDREN WORK/HELP 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q02_OTHER (required)	S3Q02_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S3Q02=8</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
S3Q07 (required)	S3Q07. Do people under age 18 work at the place where you work?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q07A (required)	S3Q07A. Are they boys, girls, or both? <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</i>	1. BOYS 2. GIRLS 3. BOTH 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q07A2 (required)	S3Q07A2. Would you say mostly boys, mostly girls, or about half and half? <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07A=3</i>	1. MOSTLY BOYS 2. MOSTLY GIRLS 3. HALF AND HALF 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q04 (required)	S3Q04. Thinking about the farm where you work, about how many people ages 15 to 17 did you observe working there in the past week? <i>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</i>	
S3Q04A (required)	S3Q04A. What are the main tasks you saw people ages 15 to 17 perform? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q04>0</i>	1. LAND PREPARATION FOR TOBACCO FARMING 2. SEEDLING PREPARATION FOR TOBACCO FARMING 3. WEEDING 4. WATERING/IRRIGATION 5. FERTILIZING 6. PRUNING 7. WORM PICKING 8. HARVESTING TOBACCO 9. DRYING TOBACCO 10. CHOPPING THE TOBACCO LEAVES 11. TRANSPORTING TOBACCO

Field	Question	Answer
		12. SORTING TOBACCO 13. RIPENING TOBACCO 14. CIGARETTES MAKING 15. CIGAR MAKING 16. TOBACCO SALES 55. OTHER WORK RELATED TO TOBACCO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q04A_OTHER (required)	S3Q04A_OTHER. Please specify other work related to Tobacco. <i>Question relevant when: S3Q04A=16</i>	
S3Q05 (required)	S3Q05. About how many children ages 12 to 14 did you observe working at your worksite in the past week? <i>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</i>	
S3Q05A (required)	S3Q05A. What are the main tasks you saw children age 12 to 14 perform? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q05>0</i>	1. LAND PREPARATION FOR TOBACCO FARMING 2. SEEDLING PREPARATION FOR TOBACCO FARMING 3. WEEDING 4. WATERING/IRRIGATION 5. FERTILIZING 6. PRUNING 7. WORM PICKING 8. HARVESTING TOBACCO 9. DRYING TOBACCO 10. CHOPPING THE TOBACCO LEAVES 11. TRANSPORTING TOBACCO 12. SORTING TOBACCO 13. RIPENING TOBACCO

Field	Question	Answer
		14. CIGARETTES MAKING 15. CIGAR MAKING 16. TOBACCO SALES 55. OTHER WORK RELATED TO TOBACCO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S3Q05A_OTHER (required)	S3Q05A_OTHER. Please specify other work related to Tobacco. <i>Question relevant when: S3Q05A=16</i>	
S3Q06 (required)	S3Q06. About how many children ages 11 or under did you observe working at your worksite in the past week? <i>[IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</i>	
S3Q06A (required)	S3Q06A. What are the main tasks you saw children age 11 or under perform? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q06>0</i>	1. LAND PREPARATION FOR TOBACCO FARMING 2. SEEDLING PREPARATION FOR TOBACCO FARMING 3. WEEDING 4. WATERING/IRRIGATION 5. FERTILIZING 6. PRUNING 7. WORM PICKING 8. HARVESTING TOBACCO 9. DRYING TOBACCO 10. CHOPPING THE TOBACCO LEAVES 11. TRANSPORTING TOBACCO 12. SORTING TOBACCO 13. RIPENING TOBACCO

Field	Question	Answer
		14. CIGARETTES MAKING 15. CIGAR MAKING 16. TOBACCO SALES 55. OTHER WORK RELATED TO TOBACCO 77. DON'T KNOW 9 99. REFUSED
S3Q06A_OTHER (required)	S3Q06A_OTHER. Please specify other work related to Tobacco. <i>Question relevant when: S3Q06A=16</i>	
SECTION 4: FOCAL CHILD <i>Group relevant when: (CONSENT=1 and S1Q05=1) and (S1Q01> 17 or S1Q01= -76)</i>		
S4Q01 (required)	S4Q01. Some children help their families by working, and others don't work. How about for you -- Do any of your children help by working in the tobacco sector? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q04=1</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q01A	S4Q01A We'd like to hear more about how they help. Please pick one of your children age 5 to 17 who works in the tobacco sector. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q01=1</i>	
S4Q02 (required)	S4Q02. You mentioned there are some people under age 18 at your worksite. Please pick one child whose activities you are most familiar with. Can we ask you some questions about his or her work? <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1 and S4Q01=2 or S4Q01=77 or S4Q01=99</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED

Field	Question	Answer
SECTION 4: FOCAL CHILD > S4A <i>Group relevant when: S4Q01=1 or S4Q02=1</i>		
S4Q03 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q03. What is his or her initial or nickname? <i>INTERVIEWER: RECORD FIRST NAME, INITIAL, OR NICKNAME ONLY.</i>	
S4Q04 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q04. Is [S4Q03] a boy or a girl?	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. NEUTRAL 4. PREFER NOT TO SAY
S4Q05 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q05. How old is [S4Q03]?	
S4Q06 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q06. Has [S4Q03] ever attended school?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q07 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q07. Which of the following describes [S4Q03] over the past year... both working and attending school, attending school only, working only? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q06=1</i>	1. BOTH WORKING AND SCHOOLING 2. SCHOOLING ONLY 3. WORKING ONLY 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q07A <i>(required)</i>	S4Q07A. What is the highest level of education that [S4Q03] has completed? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q06=1</i>	1. PRESCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN 2. DID NOT FINISH PRIMARY SCHOOL 3. FINISHED PRIMARY SCHOOL 4. DID NOT FINISH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 5. FINISHED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 6. DID NOT FINISH SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Field	Question	Answer
		7. FINISHED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION 8. DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q07B (required)	S4Q07B. Last week, was [S4Q03] attending Aat any school? <i>DURING SHORT SCHOOL LEAVES, SUCH AS SPORT LEAVE, WINTER LEAVE, CHRISTMAS, RAMADAN OR OTHER PUBLIC HOLIDAYS TO BE CODED AS "1". SUMMER LEAVE OR ANY LONGER ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL TO BE CODED AS "2".</i> <i>Question relevant when: S4Q06=1</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q07C (required)	S4Q07C. Was [S4Q03] on a school break? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q07B=2 or S4Q07B=77 or S4Q07B=99</i>	1 1. YES 2 2. NO 77 77. DON'T KNOW 99 99. REFUSED
S4Q08 (required)	S4Q08. In which of these activities did [S4Q03] engage in the past week? <i>READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</i>	1. Land preparation for tobacco farming 2. Seedling preparation for tobacco farming 3. Weeding 4. Watering/irrigation 5. Fertilizing 6. Pruning 7. Worm Picking 8. Harvesting tobacco 9. Drying tobacco 10. Chopping the tobacco leaves 11. Transporting tobacco 12. Sorting tobacco 13. Ripening tobacco 14. Cigarettes Making

Field	Question	Answer
		15. Cigar Making 16. Tobacco sales 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08_OTHER_WORK (required)	S4Q08_OTHER_WORK. Did [S4Q03] do any other work related to tobacco?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q08_OTHER_WORK_FOLLOW_UP (required)	S4Q08_OTHER_WORK_FOLLOW_UP. <i>Question relevant when:</i> S4Q08_OTHER_WORK=1	
S4Q08A (required)	S4Q08A. On which of these activities did [S4Q03] spend the most time? <i>Question relevant when:</i> numselected_S4Q08_tot>0	1. Land preparation for tobacco farming 2. Seedling preparation for tobacco farming 3. Weeding 4. Watering/irrigation 5. Fertilizing 6. Pruning 7. Worm Picking 8. Harvesting tobacco 9. Drying tobacco 10. Chopping the tobacco leaves 11. Transporting tobacco 12. Sorting tobacco 13. Ripening tobacco 14. Cigarettes Making 15. Cigar Making 16. Tobacco sales 55. Other work related to tobacco : ... 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q09 (required)	S4Q09. In total, about how many hours did	

Field	Question	Answer
	[S4Q03] work in tobacco in the past week? <i>INTERVIEWER: ENTER "0" IF TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM JOB</i>	
S4Q09A (required)	S4Q09A. In your estimation, did [S4Q03] work 43 or more hours in tobacco in the past week? <i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05>=15 and S4Q05<=17)</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q09B (required)	S4Q09B. In your estimation, did [S4Q03] work 14 or more hours in tobacco in the past week? <i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05>=12 and S4Q05<=14)</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q09C (required)	S4Q09C. In your estimation, did [S4Q03] work at least 1 hour in tobacco in the past week? <i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05<=11)</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q09D (required)	S4Q09D. In your estimation, did [S4Q03] work at least 1 hour in tobacco in the past week? <i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05=12)</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q09E (required)	S4Q09E. In your estimation, did [S4Q03] work 14 or more hours in tobacco in the past week? <i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05=12)</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q10 (required)	<p>S4Q10.</p> <p>Now I want you to think about work that [S4Q03] has been doing during the past week. Was [S4Q03]...</p> <p>Carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads? E.G. FIREWOOD OR WATER, CROPS, OTHER HEAVY ITEMS</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q10A (required)	<p>S4Q10A.</p> <p>Working where [S4Q03] had to climb high off the floor/ground, from where if [S4Q03] fell, [S4Q03] might be injured? E.G. LADDERS TALLER THAN YOU, HIGH UP IN TOBACCO DRYING BARN, SCAFFOLDING</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q10C (required)	<p>S4Q10C.</p> <p>Using sharp tools? E.G. AXES, KNIFES, MACHETES</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q10D (required)	<p>S4Q10D.</p> <p>Using big or heavy machines, or driving vehicles? E.G. MACHINES THAT ARE BIGGER THAN YOU SUCH AS ASSEMBLY MACHINES, TRACTORS, FORKLIFTS, CRANES, TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q10E (required)	<p>S4Q10E.</p> <p>Working with fire, ovens or very hot machines or tools, or unsafe electric wires/cables, where [S4Q03] might get burned E.G. FIRES OVENS, IRONS, WELDING TOOLS, HOT METAL SURFACES, BURNERS, ELECTRIC WIRES/CABLES, BRICK KILNS</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
S4Q10F (required)	<p>S4Q10F.</p> <p>Working in very a noisy place, so that [S4Q03] had to shout to speak?</p>	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<i>E.G. VERY LOUD NOISY MACHINES, LOUD TRAFFIC</i>	
S4Q10G (required)	S4Q10G. Working indoors or outdoors where dust, sand, smoke or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly? <i>E.G. INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q10H (required)	S4Q10H. Working in a place that is very cold, or working outdoors in very rainy or wet weather? <i>E.G. IN COLD STORES/FRIDGES, WORKING IN RAIN/STORMS</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q10I (required)	S4Q10I. Working long hours in the hot sun without a break?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q10L (required)	S4Q10L. Working with or around agricultural chemicals, or helping someone else to do this? <i>E.G. SPRAYING OR SPREADING FERTILIZERS TO HELP CROPS/PLANTS GROW, SPRAYING OR SPREADING PESTICIDES/HERBICIDES TO KILL BUGS OR WEEDS, CLEANING PESTICIDE CONTAINERS</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q10M (required)	S4Q10M. Working with liquids or powders that irritate your skin, burn easily, give off vapors that smell bad or can explode? <i>E.G., CLEANING PRODUCTS, OIL OR GAS, PAINTS, GLUES, BLEACH, DISINFECTANTS, DYES, SOLVENTS, BATTERIES, MERCURY OR OTHER CHEMICALS</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q10N (required)	S4Q10N. Working during the night-time or very early in the morning, when it is dark,	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED

Field	Question	Answer
	including going to or from work when it is dark?	
S4Q10O (required)	S4Q10O. Working in contact with large domestic animals (e.g., cattle), wild animals (e.g., snakes, insects) or around animal manure (e.g., manure pits, cleaning stalls)?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q10P (required)	S4Q10P. Doing the same task over and over again at a fast pace for long hours? <i>E.G., WEAVING, POUNDING ROCKS</i>	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q11 (required)	S4Q11. I'm going to read a list of protective gear. Please tell me which ones [S4Q03] usually wears. Does [S4Q03] usually wear? <i>INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</i>	1. protective goggles 2. helmet 3. ear-plugs 4. face shield 5. respirator or dust mask 6. protective clothing (ex: coveralls) 7. gloves 8. shoes 9. other 66. NONE OF THE ABOVE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q11_OTHER (required)	S4Q11_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q11=9</i>	
S4Q12 (required)	S4Q12. Has [S4Q03] ever gotten hurt or sick because of their work in this job?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q12A (required)	S4Q12A. What types of injury or sickness has [S4Q03] had?	1. HEAD INJURY 2. INJURY TO OR DEAFNESS IN EARS 3. EYE INJURY

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>Question relevant when: S4Q12=1</p>	<p>4. INJURY TO SHOULDER</p> <p>5. INJURY TO OR SWELLING IN HANDS</p> <p>6. SMOKE, DUST, OR CHEMICAL DAMAGE TO LUNGS / RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS</p> <p>7. INJURY TO ABDOMEN</p> <p>8. BACK STRAIN/ PAIN IN BACK</p> <p>9. INJURY TO KNEES OR LEGS</p> <p>10. TWISTED ANKLE</p> <p>11. INJURY TO FEET</p> <p>12. HEAT STROKE</p> <p>13. BURN FROM FIRE</p> <p>14. CHEMICAL BURN</p> <p>15. CUTS/WOUNDS</p> <p>16. OTHER</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>
<p>S4Q12A_OTHER (required)</p>	<p>S4Q12A_OTHER.</p> <p>Please specify.</p> <p>Question relevant when: S4Q12A=16</p>	
<p>S4Q12B (required)</p>	<p>S4Q12B.</p> <p>How did [S4Q03] get hurt or sick?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>Question relevant when: S4Q12=1</p>	<p>1. FALLING FROM LADDER</p> <p>2. TOOL ACCIDENT</p> <p>3. MACHINERY ACCIDENT</p> <p>4. SKIN CONTACT WITH OR INHALATION OF PESTICIDE OR FERTILIZER</p> <p>5. VIOLENCE BY COWORKER/EMPLOYER</p> <p>6. DRINKING PESTICIDE OR FERTILIZER</p> <p>7. GREEN TOBACCO SICKNESS FROM HANDLING TOBACCO LEAVES</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		8. SUN EXPOSURE 9. INSECT BITE 55. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q12B_OTHER (required)	S4Q12B_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q12B=55</i>	
S4Q13 (required)	S4Q13. Does the employer ever do anything to make [S4Q03] work harder or faster?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q13A (required)	S4Q13A. What does the employer do to make the [S4Q03] work harder or faster? <i>INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE BOTH THREATS AND ACTIONS</i> <i>Question relevant when: S4Q13=1</i>	1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILD OR CHILD'S FAMILY 2. VERBAL ABUSE 3. RESTRICTION OF CHILD'S MOVEMENT 4. FINE OR DEDUCTION FROM WAGES 5. THREATS OF DISMISSAL 55. OTHER 66. NOTHING / EARN LESS MONEY / REPUTATION WOULD SUFFER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q13A_OTHER_RP (required)	S4Q13A_OTHER_RP. Which rights or privileges would be denied? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q13A=10</i>	
S4Q13A_OTHER (required)	S4Q13A_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q13A=55</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q14 (required)	S4Q14. Has [S4Q03] even been punished for mistakes at work?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q14A (required)	S4Q14A. How has [S4Q03] been punished at work? <i>INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S4Q14=1</i>	1. VERBAL ABUSE 2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 3. DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES 4. DISAGREEABLE WORK ASSIGNMENTS 5. ADDITIONAL WORK ASSIGNMENTS 6. ADDITIONAL WORK HOURS 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q14A_OTHER (required)	S4Q14A_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q14A=7</i>	
S4Q15 (required)	S4Q15. Would [S4Q03] be allowed to leave the workplace if [S4Q03] were very ill, injured, had a serious family problem or wanted to quit?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q15A (required)	S4Q15A. Why not? <i>INTERVIEWER: RECORD ANY COERCION BY EMPLOYER</i> <i>Question relevant when: S4Q15=2</i>	1. THREATS OF OR SUBJECTION TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER 2. RESTRICTION ON RESPONDENT'S MOVEMENT 3. DEBT BONDAGE OR MANIPULATION OF DEBT

Field	Question	Answer
		(DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER) 4. WITHHOLDING OF WAGES 5. WITHHOLDING OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS (SUCH AS IDENTITY DOCUMENTS, SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, OR RESIDENCE PERMITS) 6. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION 7. OTHER 66. NO EMPLOYER COERCION (NEEDED JOB / REQUIRED BY PARENTS) 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S4Q15A_OTHER (required)	S4Q15A_OTHER. Please specify. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q15A=7</i>	
S4Q16 (required)	S4Q16. What is the name of the place where you work (worked) for the job we've been talking about? <i>INTERVIEWER: RECONFIRM CONFIDENTIALITY IF NEEDED.</i>	
S4Q16A (required)	S4Q16A. Where is your workplace located? <i>INTERVIEWER: RECORD AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE.</i>	
INVITE	PLEASE FOLLOW UP WITH QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW FOR CHILDREN (UPON CONSENT OF PARENTS AND THE CHILDREN) <i>Question relevant when: childlabor=1 and S4Q01=1</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
INTERVIEWER_NOTES	INTERVIEWER NOTES:	
SURVEY_END	END INTERVIEW Thank you very much for sharing your experience.	

INDONESIA SUPPLY CHAIN CHILD LABOR QUESTIONNAIRE: BAHASA

Field	Question	Answer
FIELDCONTROL		
CONSENT		
<p>CONSENT <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>Halo, nama saya _____.</p> <p>Sebelum memulai survei, saya ingin membacakan beberapa informasi sehingga Anda memahami apa yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan oleh SINERGI dan ICF, sebuah perusahaan riset swasta. Survei ini merupakan bagian dari studi yang bertujuan untuk lebih memahami pengalaman kerja di antara orang-orang yang bekerja di industri tembakau di Indonesia.</p> <p>Semua yang Anda katakan bersifat rahasia. Tak satu pun dari rekan kerja atau majikan Anda akan tahu apa yang Anda katakan kepada saya. Nama Anda tidak akan digunakan dalam laporan apa pun. Data dari penelitian ini dapat dibagikan dengan peneliti lain atau tersedia di database publik untuk tujuan memajukan penelitian tentang topik ini. Sebelum melakukannya, semua informasi identitas pribadi dihapus.</p> <p>Partisipasi dalam penelitian ini bersifat sukarela, dan jika Anda tidak berpartisipasi tidak akan ada konsekuensi. Risiko melakukan survei ini adalah bahwa beberapa pertanyaan kami bersifat pribadi dan mungkin memunculkan kenangan menyakitkan yang membuat Anda merasa tidak nyaman. Jika Anda merasa tidak nyaman menjawab pertanyaan apa pun, tidak apa-apa bagi Anda untuk melewatkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan itu. Jika survei</p>	<p>1. YA, RESPONDEN</p> <p>1 SETUJU UNTUK WAWANCARA</p> <p>2. TIDAK, RESPONDEN</p> <p>2 MENOLAK WAWANCARA</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>menjadi terlalu melelahkan atau menjengkelkan, kita dapat beristirahat, menjadwal ulang, atau menghentikan wawancara.</p> <p>Kami tahu waktu Anda sangat berharga dan Anda akan menerima senilai Rp 50.000 (USD 3) untuk partisipasi Anda. Jika Anda memilih untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini, kontribusi Anda akan membantu menyoroti situasi kondisi tenaga kerja dalam industri tembakau dan juga akan membantu kami untuk lebih memahami rantai pasokan tembakau. Jawaban Anda akan membantu menginformasikan pemrograman masa depan untuk membantu pekerja lain.</p> <p>Saya akan menjawab pertanyaan apa pun yang Anda miliki tentang studi sebelum kita mulai. Apakah Anda memiliki pertanyaan tentang studi ini? Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan di masa depan, atau jika Anda kemudian berubah pikiran dan tidak ingin kami memasukkan informasi yang Anda berikan dalam studi kami, Anda dapat menghubungi SINERGI office@sinergiset.com atau 081365132238</p>	
<p>BAGIAN 1: INFORMASI UMUM <i>Group relevant when: CONSENT=1</i></p>		
<p>STARTING_NOTE</p>	<p>PEWAWANCARA: JANGAN MEMBACA OPSI RESPON DENGAN KERAS KECUALI DIINDIKASIKAN. DENGARKAN RESPON DAN PILIH OPSI RESPON YANG PALING TEPAT.</p> <p>JANGAN MEMBACA TEKS HURUF BESAR DENGAN KERAS.</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
S1Q01 (required)	S1Q01. Kami ingin tahu sedikit tentang Anda terlebih dahulu. Berapa umur Anda? <i>[JIKA PERLU, KATAKAN: TEBAKAN TERBAIK ANDA BAIK-BAIK SAJA] [USIA]</i>	
BAGIAN 1: INFORMASI UMUM > S1A <i>Group relevant when: CONSENT=1 and (S1Q01>17 or S1Q01= -76)</i>		
S1Q02 (required)	S1Q02. PEWAWANCARA: TANDAI JENIS KELAMIN RESPONDEN. TANYAKAN JIKA TIDAK YAKIN.	1. LAKI-LAKI 2. PEREMPUAN 3. NETRAL 4. TIDAK MENYATAKAN
S1Q03 (required)	S1Q03. Apakah Anda pernah bersekolah?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q03A (required)	S1Q03A. Apa kelas tertinggi yang telah Anda selesaikan? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q03=1</i>	1. PRASEKOLAH/TAMAN KANAK-KANAK 2. SD TAPI TIDAK TAMAT 3. TAMAT SD 4. MENJALANI SMP DAN SMA 5. MENYELESAIKAN SMP DAN SMA ATAU LEBIH TINGGI 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q04 (required)	S1Q04. Apakah Anda memiliki anak berusia 5 hingga 17 tahun?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q05 (required)	S1Q05. Sekarang kami ingin mempelajari lebih lanjut tentang pekerjaan Anda.	1. Ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB

Field	Question	Answer
	Apakah Anda saat ini bekerja di industri Tembakau di Indonesia?	
BAGIAN 1: INFORMASI UMUM > S1A > S1B <i>Group relevant when: S1Q05=1</i>		
S1Q05A <i>(required)</i>	S1Q05A. Sudah berapa lama Anda bekerja di industri tembakau?	1 1. KURANG DARI 1 TAHUN 2 2. 1 – 3 TAHUN 3 3. 4 – 6 TAHUN 4 4. LEBIH DARI 6 TAHUN 77 77. TIDAK TAHU 99 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
GI_READ	BACA: Untuk pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, silakan pikirkan tentang pekerjaan terakhir Anda di industri Tembakau. Jika Anda memiliki lebih dari satu pekerjaan, pilihlah pekerjaan utama Anda.	
S1Q06 <i>(required)</i>	S1Q06. Kira-kira kapan anda memulai pekerjaan ini? <i>[PEWAWANCARA: PILIH BULAN (JIKA DIKETAHUI)]</i>	1. JANUARI 2. FEBRUARI 3. MARET 4. APRIL 5. MEI 6. JUNI 7. JULI 8. AGUSTUS 9. BULAN SEPTEMBER 10. OKTOBER 11. NOPEMBER 12. DESEMBER 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q06_YEAR <i>(required)</i>	S1Q06_TAHUN. TAHUN <i>[PEWAWANCARA: TAHUN REKAM.]</i>	
INVALID_START_DATE_CHECK <i>(required)</i>	Tanggal mulai bekerja yang dipilih ([S1Q06] / [S1Q06_YEAR]) lebih besar dari tanggal	

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>sekarang (12 / 2024). Silakan kembalikan dan perbaiki entri tersebut.</p> <p><i>Question relevant when:</i> INVALID_START_MONTH_FLAG=1</p>	
S1Q07 (required)	<p>S1Q07.</p> <p>Yang lebih banyak, apakah Anda bekerja untuk majikan atau untuk diri Anda sendiri?</p>	<p>1. PEMBERI KERJA/MAJIKAN</p> <p>2. DIRI SENDIRI</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S1Q08 (required)	<p>S1Q08.</p> <p>Apakah Anda bekerja pada petani independen lahan kecil atau perkebunan tembakau?</p>	<p>1. PETANI INDEPENDEN LAHAN KECIL</p> <p>2. PERUSAHAAN PERKEBUNAN TEMBAKAU</p> <p>55. LAINNYA (BUKAN PERTANIAN)</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S1Q08_OTHER (required)	<p>S1Q08_LAINNYA.</p> <p>CATAT LAINNYA</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S1Q08=55</i></p>	
S1Q08A (required)	<p>S1Q08A.</p> <p>Apakah Anda memiliki lahan sendiri yang anda kerjakan sendiri?</p>	<p>1 YA</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S1Q09 (required)	<p>S1Q09.</p> <p>Termasuk diri Anda sendiri, tentang berapa banyak orang yang bekerja di tempat kerja Anda selama seminggu terakhir? [JIKA PERLU, KATAKAN: TEBAKAN TERBAIK ANDA BAIK-BAIK SAJA]</p>	
S1Q10 (required)	<p>S1Q10.</p> <p>Produk apa yang dihasilkan atau dijual dari pertanian atau tempat kerja Anda?</p>	<p>1. DAUN TEMBAKAU BASAH</p> <p>2. DAUN TEMBAKAU KERING</p> <p>3. DAUN TEMBAKAU KERING DAN RAJANG</p> <p>4. ROKOK</p> <p>5. CERUTU</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		6. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q10_OTHER (required)	S1Q08_LAINNYA. CATAT LAINNYA <i>Question relevant when: S1Q10=6</i>	
S1Q10A (required)	S1Q10A. Apakah Anda menjual tembakau menggunakan kontrak dengan pembeli tembakau?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q11 (required)	S1Q11. Di bagian mana dari kegiatan-kegiatan di bawah ini Anda terlibat dalam pekerjaan saat ini? <i>BACA DENGAN KUAT OPSI RESPONS DAN PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i>	1. Persiapan lahan untuk pertanian tembakau 2. Persiapan bibit untuk pertanian tembakau 3. Penyiangan 4. Penyiraman / irigasi 5. Pemupukan 6. Pemangkasan 7. Amil ulat 8. Panen 9. Pengeringan 10. Memotong daun tembakau 11. Pengangkutan 12. Penyortiran 13. Pematangan 14. Pembuatan Rokok 15. Pembuatan Cerutu 16. Menjual Tembakau 66. TIDAK ADA APD SAMA SEKALI 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q11_OTHER_WORK (required)	S1Q11_OTHER_WORK.	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU

Field	Question	Answer
	Apakah Anda melakukan pekerjaan lain yang berhubungan dengan tembakau?	99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S1Q11_OTHER_WORK_FOLLOW_UP (required)	S1Q11_FOLLOW_UP_Pekerjaan_Lain. Question relevant when: S1Q11_OTHER_WORK=1	
S1Q11A (required)	S1Q11A. Dari kegiatan di bawah ini, mana yang paling banyak menghabiskan waktu? Question relevant when: numselected_S1Q11_tot>0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persiapan lahan untuk pertanian tembakau 2. Persiapan bibit untuk pertanian tembakau 3. Penyiangan 4. Penyiraman / irigasi 5. Pemupukan 6. Pemangkasan 7. Amil ulat 8. Panen 9. Pengeringan 10. Memotong daun tembakau 11. Pengangkutan 12. Penyortiran 13. Pematangan 14. Pembuatan Rokok 15. Pembuatan Cerutu 16. Menjual Tembakau 55. Pekerjaan lain yang berhubungan dengan Tembakau : ... 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
BAGIAN 2: KONDISI KERJA RESPONDEN		
Group relevant when: CONSENT=1 and S1Q05=1 and (S1Q01>17 or S1Q01= -76)		
S2Q01 (required)	S2Q01. Kadang-kadang pekerja berhutang kepada majikan atau perekrut mereka, misalnya setelah membeli atau menggunakan alat dan pupuk atau menerima uang muka. Saat bekerja di pekerjaan terakhir Anda,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB

Field	Question	Answer
	apakah Anda pernah berhutang kepada atasan atau perekrut Anda? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q07=1</i>	
S2Q01A <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01A. Apakah Anda merasa bahwa ketentuan pembayaran utang itu adil? <i>JIKA RESPONDEN MEMILIKI BANYAK UTANG, TANYAKAN TENTANG UTANG TERBARU KEPADA PEMBERI KERJA / PEREKRUT.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01=1</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q01B <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01B. Sudahkah Anda membuat perubahan pada pekerjaan Anda atau pekerjaan keluarga Anda untuk membayar utang? <i>JIKA RESPONDEN MEMILIKI BANYAK UTANG, TANYAKAN TENTANG UTANG TERBARU KEPADA PEMBERI KERJA / PEREKRUT.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01=1</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q01C <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01C. Perubahan apa yang Anda buat? <i>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU. TANYAKAN "Ada lagi?" SETIDAKNYA DUA KALI SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01B=1</i>	1. RESPONDEN BEKERJA HARI/JAM TAMBAHAN 2. RESPONDEN MENGERJAKAN PEKERJAAN TAMBAHAN 3. ANGGOTA KELUARGA DEWASA BEKERJA / BEKERJA EKSTRA 4. ANGGOTA KELUARGA ANAK BEKERJA / BEKERJA EKSTRA 5. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q01C_OTHER <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01C_LAIN. Harap tentukan <i>Question relevant when: S2Q01C=5</i>	
S2Q01D <i>(required)</i>	S2Q01D.	1. ANCAMAN ATAU SASARAN KEKERASAN

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>Jika Anda meninggalkan pekerjaan Anda sebelum melunasi hutang Anda, apa yang mungkin terjadi? PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU. TANYAKAN "Ada lagi?" SETIDAKNYA DUA KALI SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN. Question relevant when: S2Q01=1</p>	<p>FISIK TERHADAP RESPONDEN ATAU KELUARGA RESPONDEN OLEH PEMBERI KERJA/PEREKRUT</p> <p>2. PEMBATASAN PERGERAKAN RESPONDEN</p> <p>3. HILANGNYA UPAH YANG DIPOTONG</p> <p>4. DENDA ATAU POTONGAN UPAH *MELEBIHI NILAI HUTANG*</p> <p>5. KEHILANGAN DOKUMEN YANG DITAHAN (SEPERTI DOKUMEN IDENTITAS, SERTIFIKAT SEKOLAH, ATAU IZIN TINGGAL)</p> <p>6. DEPORTASI ATAU ANCAMAN DEPORTASI</p> <p>7. PENANGKAPAN ATAU ANCAMAN PENANGKAPAN</p> <p>8. PEMOTONGAN BARANG MATERIAL SEBAGAI JAMINAN</p> <p>55. LAINNYA</p> <p>66. TIDAK ADA</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
<p>S2Q01D_OTHER (required)</p>	<p>S2Q01D_LAIN. Harap tentukan Question relevant when: S2Q01D=55</p>	
<p>S2Q02.1 (required)</p>	<p>S2Q02.1 Pada bulan biasa, apakah penghasilan Anda kurang dari Rp 2.665.392? PEWAWANCARA : JIKA RESPONDEN DIBAYAR DALAM BENTUK BARANG, MINTALAH RESPONDEN UNTUK</p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	MEMPERKIRAKAN APAKAH NILAINYA KURANG DARI Rp 2.665.392? <i>Question relevant when: DISTRICT=3</i>	
S2Q02.2 (required)	S2Q02.2 Pada bulan biasa, apakah penghasilan Anda kurang dari Rp 2.249.113? <i>PEWAWANCARA: JIKA RESPONDEN DIBAYAR DALAM BENTUK BARANG, MINTA RESPONDEN UNTUK MEMPERKIRAKAN APAKAH NILAINYA KURANG DARI Rp 2.249.113?</i> <i>Question relevant when: DISTRICT=1</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q02.3 (required)	S2Q02.3 Pada bulan biasa, apakah penghasilan Anda kurang dari Rp 2.449.497? <i>PEWAWANCARA: JIKA RESPONDEN DIBAYAR DALAM BENTUK BARANG, MINTA RESPONDEN UNTUK MEMPERKIRAKAN APAKAH NILAINYA KURANG DARI Rp 2.449.497?</i> <i>Question relevant when: DISTRICT=2</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q02A (required)	S2Q02A. Apakah penghasilan anda cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dasar keluarga Anda akan makanan dan tempat tinggal?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q02B (required)	S2Q02B. Bagaimana Anda mengelola untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dasar untuk makanan dan tempat tinggal? <i>Question relevant when: S2Q02A=2</i>	1. RESPONDEN BEKERJA HARI/JAM TAMBAHAN 2. RESPONDEN MENGERJAKAN PEKERJAAN TAMBAHAN 3. ANGGOTA KELUARGA DEWASA BEKERJA / BEKERJA EKSTRA 4. ANGGOTA KELUARGA ANAK BEKERJA / BEKERJA EKSTRA 5. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB

Field	Question	Answer
S2Q02B_OTHER (required)	S2Q02B_LAIN. Harap tentukan <i>Question relevant when: S2Q02B=5</i>	
S2Q03 (required)	S2Q03. Apakah majikan Anda memaksakan kuota / target produksi? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q07=1</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q03A (required)	S2Q03A. Apakah Anda menganggap kuota / target menjadi jumlah yang wajar untuk pekerja individu yang bekerja sendiri? <i>Question relevant when: S2Q03=1</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q03B (required)	S2Q03B. Bagaimana cara mengatur kuota? <i>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU. TANYAKAN "Ada lagi?" MINIMAL DUA KALI SEBELUM PINDAH KE PERTANYAAN LANJUTAN.</i> <i>Question relevant when: S2Q03A=2</i>	1. BEKERJA LEBIH KERAS 2. JAM KERJA EKSTRA 3. BANTUAN DARI ANGGOTA KELUARGA DEWASA 4. BANTUAN DARI ANGGOTA KELUARGA ANAK 5. SEWA BANTUAN EKSTRA - DEWASA 6. SEWA BANTUAN EKSTRA - ANAK 7. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q03B_OTHER (required)	S2Q03B_LAIN. Harap tentukan <i>Question relevant when: S2Q03B=7</i>	
S2Q04 (required)	S2Q04. Setelah Anda memanen tembakau, proses apa yang Anda lakukan?	1. LANGSUNG JUAL 2. MENYORTIR DAUN TEMBAKAU 3. MENGERINGKAN DAUN TEMBAKAU

Field	Question	Answer
		4. MEMOTONG DAUN TEMBAKAU 55. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q04_OTHER (required)	S2Q04A_LAIN. Harap tentukan <i>Question relevant when: S2Q04=55</i>	
S2Q04A (required)	S2Q04A. Kepada siapa Anda biasanya menjual tembakau Anda-pengepul, pemilik gudang, atau perusahaan pengolah?	1. PERANTARA LOKAL 2. PEMILIK GUDANG DI LUAR DESAMU 3. LANGSUNG KE PRODUSEN 55. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S2Q04A_OTHER (required)	S2Q04A_LAIN. Harap tentukan <i>Question relevant when: S2Q04A=55</i>	
BAGIAN 3: ANAK-ANAK- UMUM <i>Group relevant when: CONSENT=1 and S1Q05=1 and (S1Q01>17 or S1Q01= -76)</i>		
S3Q01 (required)	S3Q01. Sepengetahuan Anda dalam pertanian tembakau di Indonesia, berapa banyak dari mereka yang masih di bawah usia 18 tahun bekerja di sektor ini- apakah Anda akan mengatakan semua, sebagian besar, beberapa, sedikit, atau tidak sama sekali?	1. SEMUA 2. SEBAGIAN BESAR 3. BEBERAPA 4. SEDIKIT 5. TIDAK ADA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
BAGIAN 3: ANAK-ANAK- UMUM > S3A <i>Group relevant when: S3Q01=1 or S3Q01=2 or S3Q01=3 or S3Q01=4</i>		
S3Q02 (required)	S3Q02. Menurut Anda, apa alasan utama anak- anak di bawah usia 18 tahun bekerja di Industri tembakau? <i>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU. TANYAKAN "Ada lagi?"</i>	1. KEMISKINAN/KELAPARAN 2. UNTUK MEMBAYAR BIAYA SEKOLAH 3. SEKOLAH TIDAK DAPAT DIAKSES/TERSEDIA

Field	Question	Answer
	SETIDAKNYA DUA KALI SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN.	<p>4. ANAK-ANAK TIDAK BISA DIBIARKAN SENDIRI/KURANGNYA PENGASUHAN ANAK</p> <p>5. UNTUK MEMPELAJARI KETERAMPILAN ATAU MEMPERSIAPKAN PEKERJAAN DI MASA DEPAN</p> <p>6. PEKERJA ANAK DIPERLUKAN UNTUK MEMENUHI KUOTA</p> <p>7. HARAPAN BUDAYA BAHWA ANAK-ANAK BEKERJA / MEMBANTU</p> <p>8. LAINNYA</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S3Q02_OTHER (required)	<p>S2Q02_LAIN.</p> <p>CATAT LAINNYA</p> <p>Question relevant when: S3Q02=8</p>	
S3Q07 (required)	<p>S3Q07.</p> <p>Apakah ada anak-anak di bawah usia 18 tahun bekerja di tempat Anda bekerja?</p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S3Q07A (required)	<p>S3Q07A.</p> <p>Apakah anak-anak itu laki-laki, perempuan, atau keduanya?</p> <p>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</p>	<p>1. ANAK LAKI-LAKI</p> <p>2. ANAK PEREMPUAN</p> <p>3. KEDUANYA</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S3Q07A2 (required)	<p>S3Q07A2.</p> <p>Mana lebih banyak, anak laki-laki atau anak perempuan, atau sekitar setengah dan setengah?</p> <p>Question relevant when: S3Q07A=3</p>	<p>1. KEBANYAKAN LAKI-LAKI</p> <p>2. KEBANYAKAN PEREMPUAN</p> <p>3. BERIMBANG</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>

Field	Question	Answer
<p>S3Q04 (required)</p>	<p>S3Q04.</p> <p>Dalam hal pekerjaan di sektor pertanian tempat Anda bekerja, tentang berapa banyak orang berusia 15 hingga 17 tahun yang Anda amati bekerja di sana dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p>[JIKA PERLU, KATAKAN: TEBAKAN TERBAIK ANDA BAIK-BAIK SAJA]</p> <p>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</p>	
<p>S3Q04A (required)</p>	<p>S3Q04A.</p> <p>Apa tugas utama yang Anda lihat dilakukan orang berusia 15 hingga 17 tahun?</p> <p>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</p> <p>Question relevant when: S3Q04>0</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PERSIAPAN LAHAN UNTUK PERTANIAN TEMBAKAU 2. PERSIAPAN BIBIT UNTUK PERTANIAN TEMBAKAU 3. PENYIANGAN 4. PENYIRAMAN / IRIGASI 5. PEMUPUKAN 6. PEMANGKASAN 7. AMIL ULAT 8. MEMANEN TEMBAKAU 9. MENGERINGKAN TEMBAKAU 10. MEMOTONG DAUN TEMBAKAU 11. MENGANGKUT TEMBAKAU 12. MENYORTIR TEMBAKAU 13. PENGERINGAN TEMBAKAU 14. PEMBUATAN ROKOK 15. PEMBUATAN CERUTU 16. PENJUALAN TEMBAKAU 55. PEKERJAAN LAIN YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN TEMBAKAU 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB

Field	Question	Answer
S3Q04A_OTHER (required)	<p>S3Q04A_LAIN.</p> <p>Harap tentukan pekerjaan lain yang terkait dengan Tembakau.</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S3Q04A=16</i></p>	
S3Q05 (required)	<p>S3Q05.</p> <p>Kira-kira berapa banyak anak usia 12 hingga 14 tahun yang Anda amati bekerja di tempat kerja Anda dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p><i>[JIKA PERLU, KATAKAN: DUGAAN PUN BOLEH SAJA]</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</i></p>	
S3Q05A (required)	<p>S3Q05A.</p> <p>Aktifitas utama apa yang Anda lihat dilakukan oleh anak-anak usia 12 hingga 14 tahun?</p> <p><i>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S3Q05>0</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PERSIAPAN LAHAN UNTUK PERTANIAN TEMBAKAU 2. PERSIAPAN BIBIT UNTUK PERTANIAN TEMBAKAU 3. PENYIANGAN 4. PENYIRAMAN / IRIGASI 5. PEMUPUKAN 6. PEMANGKASAN 7. AMIL ULAT 8. MEMANEN TEMBAKAU 9. MENGERINGKAN TEMBAKAU 10. MEMOTONG DAUN TEMBAKAU 11. MENGANGKUT TEMBAKAU 12. MENYORTIR TEMBAKAU 13. PENGERINGAN TEMBAKAU 14. PEMBUATAN ROKOK 15. PEMBUATAN CERUTU 16. PENJUALAN TEMBAKAU 55. PEKERJAAN LAIN YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN TEMBAKAU

Field	Question	Answer
		77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S3Q05A_OTHER (required)	S3Q05A_PEKERJAAN LAINNYA. Jika pekerjaan lain yang terkait dengan Tembakau, sebutkan. <i>Question relevant when: S3Q05A=16</i>	
S3Q06 (required)	S3Q06. Sekitar berapa banyak anak berusia 11 tahun ke bawah yang Anda amati bekerja di tempat kerja Anda dalam seminggu terakhir? <i>[JIKA PERLU, KATAKAN: TEBAKAN TERBAIK ANDA BAIK-BAIK SAJA]</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1</i>	
S3Q06A (required)	S3Q06A. Apa tugas utama yang Anda lihat dilakukan anak-anak usia 11 tahun ke bawah? <i>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i> <i>Question relevant when: S3Q06>0</i>	1. PERSIAPAN LAHAN UNTUK PERTANIAN TEMBAKAU 2. PERSIAPAN BIBIT UNTUK PERTANIAN TEMBAKAU 3. PENYIANGAN 4. PENYIRAMAN / IRIGASI 5. PEMUPUKAN 6. PEMANGKASAN 7. AMIL ULAT 8. MEMANEN TEMBAKAU 9. MENGERINGKAN TEMBAKAU 10. MEMOTONG DAUN TEMBAKAU 11. MENGANGKUT TEMBAKAU 12. MENYORTIR TEMBAKAU 13. PENGERINGAN TEMBAKAU 14. PEMBUATAN ROKOK 15. PEMBUATAN CERUTU 16. PENJUALAN TEMBAKAU

Field	Question	Answer
		55. PEKERJAAN LAIN YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN TEMBAKAU 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S3Q06A_OTHER (required)	S3Q06A_PEKERJAAN_LAIN. Jika pekerjaan lain yang terkait dengan Tembakau, sebutkan <i>Question relevant when: S3Q06A=16</i>	
BAGIAN 4: ANAK FOKAL <i>Group relevant when: (CONSENT=1 and S1Q05=1) and (S1Q01>17 or S1Q01= -76)</i>		
S4Q01 (required)	S4Q01. Beberapa anak membantu keluarga mereka dengan bekerja, dan yang lainnya tidak bekerja. Bagaimana dengan Anda - Apakah ada anak-anak Anda yang membantu dengan bekerja di sektor tembakau? <i>Question relevant when: S1Q04=1</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q01A	S4Q01A Kami ingin mendengar lebih banyak tentang bagaimana mereka membantu. Silakan pilih salah satu dari anak-anak Anda yang berusia 5 hingga 17 tahun yang bekerja di sektor tembakau. <i>Question relevant when: S4Q01=1</i>	
S4Q02 (required)	S4Q02. Anda menyebutkan ada beberapa orang di bawah usia 18 tahun di tempat kerja Anda. Silakan pilih satu anak yang kegiatannya paling Anda kenal. Bisakah kami mengajukan beberapa pertanyaan tentang pekerjaannya? <i>Question relevant when: S3Q07=1 and S4Q01=2 or S4Q01=77 or S4Q01=99</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
BAGIAN 4: ANAK FOKAL > S4A		

Field	Question	Answer
<i>Group relevant when: S4Q01=1 or S4Q02=1</i>		
S4Q03 (required)	S4Q03. Apa inisial atau nama panggilannya? <i>PEWAWANCARA: CATAT NAMA DEPAN, INISIAL, ATAU NAMA PANGGILAN SAJA.</i>	
S4Q04 (required)	S4Q04. Apakah [S4Q03] laki-laki atau perempuan?	1. LAKI-LAKI 2. PEREMPUAN 3. NETRAL 4. TIDAK MENYATAKAN
S4Q05 (required)	S4Q05. Berapa umur [S4Q03]?	
S4Q06 (required)	S4Q06. Apakah [S4Q03] pernah bersekolah?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q07 (required)	S4Q07. Manakah dari berikut ini yang menggambarkan [S4Q03] selama setahun terakhir... Baik bekerja dan bersekolah, bersekolah saja, bekerja saja? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q06=1</i>	1. BAIK BEKERJA MAUPUN SEKOLAH 2. HANYA SEKOLAH 3. HANYA BEKERJA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q07A (required)	S4Q07A. Apa tingkat pendidikan tertinggi yang telah diselesaikan [S4Q03]? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q06=1</i>	1. PRASEKOLAH/TAMAN KANAK-KANAK 2 2. TIDAK TAMAT SD 3 3. TAMAT SD 4 4. TIDAK TAMAT SMP 5 5. MENYELESAIKAN SMP 6 6. TIDAK TAMAT SMA 7 7. MENYELESAIKAN SMA ATAU LEBIH TINGGI 8 8. TIDAK ADA SEKOLAH 77 77. TIDAK TAHU 99 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q07B (required)	S4Q07B.	1 1. ya 2 2. TIDAK

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>Minggu lalu, apakah [S4Q03] bersekolah di sekolah mana pun?</p> <p><i>SELAMA LIBUR SEKOLAH PENDEK, SEPERTI CUTI OLAHRAGA, CUTI MUSIM DINGIN, NATAL, RAMADHAN ATAU HARI LIBUR NASIONAL LAINNYA DIBERI KODE SEBAGAI "1". CUTI MUSIM PANAS ATAU KETIDAKHADIRAN YANG LEBIH LAMA DARI SEKOLAH AKAN DIBERI KODE SEBAGAI "2".</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q06=1</i></p>	<p>77 77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q07C <i>(required)</i>	<p>S4Q07C.</p> <p>Apakah [S4Q03] sedang libur sekolah?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q07B=2 or S4Q07B=77 or S4Q07B=99</i></p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q08 <i>(required)</i>	<p>S4Q08.</p> <p>Dari kegiatan di bawah ini, manakah yang dilakukan [S4Q03] dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p><i>BACA DENGAN LANTANG OPSI RESPONS DAN PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i></p>	<p>1. Persiapan lahan untuk pertanian tembakau</p> <p>2. Persiapan bibit untuk pertanian tembakau</p> <p>3. Penyiangan</p> <p>4. Penyiraman / irigasi</p> <p>5. Pemupukan</p> <p>6. Pemangkasan</p> <p>7. Amil Ulat</p> <p>8. Memanen tembakau</p> <p>9. Mengeringkan tembakau</p> <p>10. Memotong daun tembakau</p> <p>11. Mengangkut tembakau</p> <p>12. Menyortir tembakau</p> <p>13. Pematangan tembakau</p> <p>14. Pembuatan Rokok</p> <p>15. Pembuatan Cerutu</p> <p>16. Penjualan tembakau</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q08_OTHER_WORK <i>(required)</i>	<p>S4Q08_OTHER_WORK.</p> <p>Apakah [S4Q03] melakukan pekerjaan lain yang berhubungan dengan tembakau?</p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q08_OTHER_WORK_FOLLOW_UP <i>(required)</i>	S4Q08_FOLLOW_UP_Pekerjaan_Lain. <i>Question relevant when:</i> S4Q08_OTHER_WORK=1	
S4Q08A <i>(required)</i>	S4Q08A. Manakah dari kegiatan ini yang paling banyak menghabiskan waktu [S4Q03]? <i>Question relevant when:</i> numselected_S4Q08_tot>0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persiapan lahan untuk pertanian tembakau 2. Persiapan bibit untuk pertanian tembakau 3. Penyiangan 4. Penyiraman / irigasi 5. Pemupukan 6. Pemangkasan 7. Amil Ulat 8. Memanen tembakau 9. Mengeringkan tembakau 10. Memotong daun tembakau 11. Mengangkut tembakau 12. Menyortir tembakau 13. Pematangan tembakau 14. Pembuatan Rokok 15. Pembuatan Cerutu 16. Penjualan tembakau 55. Pekerjaan lain yang berkaitan dengan Tembakau: ... 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q09 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q09. Secara total, kira-kira berapa jam [S4Q03] bekerja di Tembakau dalam seminggu terakhir? <i>PEWAWANCARA: MASUKKAN "0" JIKA ABSEN SEMENTARA DARI PEKERJAAN</i>	
S4Q09A <i>(required)</i>	S4Q09A. Menurut perkiraan Anda, apakah [S4Q03] bekerja 43 jam atau lebih di Tembakau dalam seminggu terakhir?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB

Field	Question	Answer
	<i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05>=15 and S4Q05<= 17</i>	
S4Q09B (required)	<p>S4Q09B.</p> <p>Menurut perkiraan Anda, apakah [S4Q03] bekerja 14 jam atau lebih di Tembakau dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05>=12 and S4Q05<=14</i></p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q09C (required)	<p>S4Q09C.</p> <p>Menurut perkiraan Anda, apakah [S4Q03] bekerja setidaknya 1 jam di Tembakau dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05<=11)</i></p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q09D (required)	<p>S4Q09D.</p> <p>Menurut perkiraan Anda, apakah [S4Q03] bekerja setidaknya 1 jam di Tembakau dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05=12)</i></p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q09E (required)	<p>S4Q09E.</p> <p>Menurut perkiraan Anda, apakah [S4Q03] bekerja 14 jam atau lebih di Tembakau dalam seminggu terakhir?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: (S4Q09= -77 or S4Q09= -99) and (S4Q05=12)</i></p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q10 (required)	<p>S4Q10.</p> <p>Sekarang saya ingin Anda mengingat pekerjaan yang telah dilakukan [S4Q03] selama seminggu terakhir. Apakah [S4Q03] ...</p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>

Field	Question	Answer
	Membawa atau mendorong atau menarik beban berat? <i>MISALNYA KAYU BAKAR ATAU AIR, TANAMAN, BARANG-BARANG BERAT LAINNYA</i>	
S4Q10A (required)	S4Q10A. Bekerja di mana [S4Q03] harus memanjat atau berada di ketinggian, dimana jika [S4Q03] jatuh, [S4Q03] mungkin terluka? <i>MISALNYA TANGGA LEBIH TINGGI DARI ANDA, MEMANJAT DI GUDANG PENGERINGAN TEMBAKAU, PERANCAH</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10C (required)	S4Q10C. Menggunakan alat tajam? <i>MISALNYA KAPAK, PISAU, PARANG</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10D (required)	S4Q10D. Menggunakan mesin besar atau berat, atau mengendarai kendaraan? <i>MISALNYA MESIN YANG LEBIH BESAR DARI ANDA SEPERTI MESIN PERAKITAN, TRAKTOR, FORKLIFT, CRANE, TRUK, SEPEDA MOTOR</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10E (required)	S4Q10E. Bekerja dengan api, oven atau mesin atau peralatan yang sangat panas, atau kabel / kabel listrik yang tidak aman, di mana [S4Q03] mungkin terbakar <i>MISALNYA OVEN API, SETRIKA, ALAT LAS, PERMUKAAN LOGAM PANAS, PEMBAKAR, KABEL / KABEL LISTRIK, TUNGKU BATU BATA</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10F (required)	S4Q10F. Bekerja di tempat yang sangat bising, sehingga [S4Q03] harus berteriak untuk berbicara? <i>MISALNYA MESIN BERISIK YANG SANGAT KERAS, LALU LINTAS YANG KERAS</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10G (required)	S4Q10G. Bekerja di dalam atau di luar ruangan di	1. ya 2. TIDAK

Field	Question	Answer
	mana debu, pasir, asap atau asap membuat sulit untuk bernapas atau melihat dengan jelas? <i>MISALNYA VENTILASI YANG TIDAK MEMADAI</i>	77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10H <i>(required)</i>	S4Q10H. Bekerja di tempat yang sangat dingin, atau bekerja di luar ruangan dalam cuaca yang hujan atau basah? <i>MISALNYA DI TOKO DINGIN / LEMARI ES, BEKERJA DALAM HUJAN / BADAI</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10I <i>(required)</i>	S4Q10I. Bekerja berjam-jam di bawah terik matahari tanpa istirahat?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10L <i>(required)</i>	S4Q10L. Bekerja dengan atau di sekitar bahan kimia pertanian, atau membantu orang lain untuk melakukan ini? <i>MISALNYA MENYEMPROTKAN ATAU MENYEBARKAN PUPUK UNTUK MEMBANTU TANAMAN/TANAMAN TUMBUH, MENYEMPROTKAN ATAU MENYEBARKAN PESTISIDA/HERBISIDA UNTUK MEMBUNUH SERANGGA ATAU GULMA, MEMBERSIHKAN WADAH PESTISIDA</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10M <i>(required)</i>	S4Q10M. Bekerja dengan cairan atau bubuk yang mengiritasi kulit Anda, mudah terbakar, mengeluarkan uap yang berbau tidak sedap atau bisa meledak? <i>MISALNYA, PRODUK PEMBERSIH, MINYAK ATAU GAS, CAT, LEM, PEMUTIH, DESINFEKTAN, PEWARNA, PELARUT,
BATERAI, MERKURI, ATAU BAHAN KIMIA LAINNYA</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10N <i>(required)</i>	S4Q10N. Bekerja pada malam hari atau pagi-pagi sekali, ketika gelap, termasuk pergi ke atau dari tempat kerja ketika gelap?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB

Field	Question	Answer
S4Q100 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q100. Bekerja dengan melakukan kontak dengan hewan peliharaan besar (misalnya, ternak), hewan liar (misalnya, ular, serangga) atau terkait kotoran hewan (misalnya, kotoran hewan, membersihkan kandang)?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q10P <i>(required)</i>	S4Q10P. Melakukan tugas yang sama berulang-ulang dengan kecepatan cepat selama berjam-jam? <i>MISALNYA, MENENUN, MEMECAH BATU</i>	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q11 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q11. Saya akan membaca daftar alat pelindung. Tolong beritahu saya mana yang biasanya dipakai [S4Q03]. Apakah [S4Q03] biasanya memakai ... <i>PEWAWANCARA: BACAKAN DAN PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i>	1. kacamata pelindung 2. helm 3. penyumbat telinga 4. pelindung wajah 5. respirator atau masker debu 6. pakaian pelindung (mis: baju pelindung) 7. sarung tangan 8. sepatu 9. lainnya 66. TIDAK ADA APD SAMA SEKALI 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q11_OTHER <i>(required)</i>	S4Q11A_LAIN. CATAT LAINNYA <i>Question relevant when: S4Q11=9</i>	
S4Q12 <i>(required)</i>	S4Q12. Apakah [S4Q03] pernah terluka atau sakit karena pekerjaan mereka dalam pekerjaan ini?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q12A <i>(required)</i>	S4Q12A.	1. CEDERA KEPALA

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>Apa jenis cedera atau penyakit yang pernah dialami [S4Q03]?</p> <p><i>PEWAWANCARA: DENGARKAN DAN PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q12=1</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. CEDERA ATAU TULI DI TELINGA 3. CEDERA MATA 4. CEDERA PADA BAHU 5. CEDERA ATAU BENGKAK DI TANGAN 6. ASAP, DEBU, ATAU KERUSAKAN KIMIA PADA PARU-PARU / MASALAH PERNAPASAN 7. CEDERA PADA PERUT 8. KETEGANGAN PUNGGUNG / NYERI DI PUNGGUNG 9. CEDERA PADA LUTUT ATAU KAKI 10. PERGELANGAN KAKI BENGKOK 11. CEDERA PADA KAKI 12. SERANGAN PANAS 13. TERBAKAR API 14. LUKA BAKAR KIMIA 15. LUKA/LUKA 16. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
<p> S4Q12A_OTHER <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S4Q12A_LAIN.</p> <p>CATAT LAINNYA</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q12A=16</i></p>	
<p> S4Q12B <i>(required)</i></p>	<p>S4Q12B.</p> <p>Bagaimana [S4Q03] terluka atau sakit?</p> <p><i>PEWAWANCARA: DENGARKAN DAN PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q12=1</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JATUH DARI TANGGA 2. KECELAKAAN ALAT 3. KECELAKAAN MESIN 4. KONTAK KULIT DENGAN ATAU MENGHIRUP PESTISIDA ATAU PUPUK 5. KEKERASAN OLEH REKAN KERJA/MAJIKAN

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>6. MINUM PESTISIDA ATAU PUPUK</p> <p>7. PENYAKIT TEMBAKAU HIJAU AKIBAT PENANGANAN DAUN TEMBAKAU</p> <p>8. PAPARAN SINAR MATAHARI</p> <p>9. GIGITAN SERANGGA</p> <p>55. LAINNYA</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q12B_OTHER (required)	<p>S4Q12B_LAIN.</p> <p>CATAT LAINNYA</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q12B=55</i></p>	
S4Q13 (required)	<p>S4Q13.</p> <p>Apakah majikan pernah melakukan sesuatu untuk membuat [S4Q03] bekerja lebih keras atau lebih cepat?</p>	<p>1. ya</p> <p>2. TIDAK</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q13A (required)	<p>S4Q13A.</p> <p>Apa yang dilakukan majikan untuk membuat [S4Q03] bekerja lebih keras atau lebih cepat?</p> <p><i>PEWAWANCARA: SERTAKAN ANCAMAN DAN TINDAKAN</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q13=1</i></p>	<p>1. KEKERASAN FISIK TERHADAP ANAK ATAU KELUARGA ANAK</p> <p>2. PELECEHAN VERBAL</p> <p>3. PEMBATAAN PERGERAKAN ANAK</p> <p>4. DENDA ATAU PENGURANGAN UPAH</p> <p>5. ANCAMAN PEMECATAN</p> <p>55. LAINNYA</p> <p>66. TIDAK ADA / MENGHASILKAN LEBIH SEDIKIT UANG / REPUTASI AKAN MENDERITA</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q13A_OTHER_RP (required)	S4Q13A_OTHER_RP.	

Field	Question	Answer
	Hak atau hak istimewa mana yang akan ditolak? <i>Question relevant when: S4Q13A=10</i>	
S4Q13A_OTHER (required)	S4Q13A_LAIN. Harap tentukan <i>Question relevant when: S4Q13A=55</i>	
S4Q14 (required)	S4Q14. Apakah [S4Q03] bahkan dihukum karena kesalahan di tempat kerja?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q14A (required)	S4Q14A. Bagaimana [S4Q03] dihukum di tempat kerja? <i>PEWAWANCARA: PILIH SEMUA YANG BERLAKU</i> <i>Question relevant when: S4Q14=1</i>	1. PELECEHAN VERBAL 2. KEKERASAN FISIK 3. PEMOTONGAN UPAH 4. TUGAS KERJA YANG TIDAK MENYENANGKAN 5. TUGAS KERJA TAMBAHAN 6. JAM KERJA TAMBAHAN 7. LAINNYA 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q14A_OTHER (required)	S4Q14A_LAIN. CATAT LAINNYA <i>Question relevant when: S4Q14A=7</i>	
S4Q15 (required)	S4Q15. Apakah [S4Q03] diizinkan meninggalkan tempat kerja jika [S4Q03] sakit parah, terluka, memiliki masalah keluarga yang serius atau ingin berhenti?	1. ya 2. TIDAK 77. TIDAK TAHU 99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB
S4Q15A (required)	S4Q15A. Mengapa tidak? <i>PEWAWANCARA: CATAT SETIAP PAKSAAN OLEH MAJIKAN</i> <i>Question relevant when: S4Q15=2</i>	1. ANCAMAN ATAU SASARAN KEKERASAN FISIK TERHADAP RESPONDEN ATAU KELUARGA RESPONDEN OLEH PEMBERI KERJA/PEREKRUT

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>2. PEMBATASAN PERGERAKAN RESPONDEN</p> <p>3. JERATAN UTANG ATAU MANIPULASI UTANG (UTANG KEPADA PEMBERI KERJA/PEREKRUT)</p> <p>4. PEMOTONGAN UPAH</p> <p>5. PEMOTONGAN DOKUMEN BERHARGA (SEPERTI DOKUMEN IDENTITAS, SERTIFIKAT SEKOLAH, ATAU IZIN TINGGAL)</p> <p>6. DEPORTASI ATAU ANCAMAN DEPORTASI</p> <p>7. LAINNYA</p> <p>66. TIDAK ADA PAKSAAN MAJIKAN (PEKERJAAN YANG DIBUTUHKAN / DIMINTA OLEH ORANG TUA")</p> <p>77. TIDAK TAHU</p> <p>99. MENOLAK MENJAWAB</p>
S4Q15A_OTHER (required)	<p>S3Q09A_LAIN.</p> <p>CATAT LAINNYA</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: S4Q15A=7</i></p>	
S4Q16 (required)	<p>S4Q16.</p> <p>Apa nama tempat Anda bekerja (bekerja) untuk pekerjaan yang telah kita bicarakan? [PEWAWANCARA: KONFIRMASI ULANG KERAHASIAAN JIKA DIPERLUKAN.]</p>	
S4Q16A (required)	<p>S4Q16A.</p> <p>Di mana tempat kerja Anda berada? PEWAWANCARA: CATAT SEDETAIL MUNGKIN.</p>	
INVITE	PLEASE FOLLOW UP WITH QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW FOR	

Field	Question	Answer
	CHILDREN (UPON CONSENT OF PARENTS AND THE CHILDREN) <i>Question relevant when: childlabor=1 and S4Q01=1</i>	
INTERVIEWER_NOTES	CATATAN PEWAWANCARA:	
SURVEY_END	AKHIRI WAWANCARA Terima kasih banyak telah berbagi pengalaman Anda.	

QUALITATIVE INSTRUMENTS: KII—ENGLISH VERSION

Worker Survey Consent on Working Conditions for Adults and Individuals Under 18

Hello my name is _____.

Before beginning the survey, I would like to read you some information so that you understand what's involved with the study. This study is conducted by SINERGI RISET TRANSFORMASI MASYARAKAT (**SINERGI**) and ICF, a private research firm. This survey is part of a study which seeks to better understand the labor experiences among people who work in the Tobacco Industry in **Indonesia**.

Everything you say is confidential. None of your coworkers or employers will know what you tell me. Your name will not be used in any report. Data from this study may be shared with other researchers or made available in public databases for the purposes of advancing research on these topics. Prior to doing so, all personally identifying information is removed.

Participation in this study is voluntary, and if you do not participate there will be no consequences. The risk of doing this survey is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories that make you feel uncomfortable. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the survey becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.

There are direct benefits from participating in this study, **namely reimbursement of transportation for IDR 50,000 (or 3 USD), no other benefits**, but many people find it enjoyable. Should you choose to participate in this study, your contributions will help to shine a light on the situation of labor conditions within the **tobacco** industry and will also help us to better understand the **tobacco** supply chain. Your answers will help inform future programming to help other workers.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact **SINERGI at 081365132238**

[IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

1. YES

2. NO --> END INTERVIEW

[For Consent from Parents / Guardians to Interview Youth Between the Ages of 13 and 17]

Parent/Guardian Consent Form
Working Conditions for Individuals Between the Ages of 13 and 17
Introduction and Informed Consent Statement

Thank you very much for answering these questions. If you are willing, we'd like to ask you more about the experiences of the focal child you have discussed. **Can you confirm whether you are the parent or guardian of child that you have identified in the quantitative survey you just completed?**

[IF YES PROCEED WITH CONSENT FORM]

[IF NO THANK THE INTERVIEWEE FOR THEIR TIME AND POLITELY END THE INTERVIEW]

I would like to ask the child some questions about the activities he or she does. The child does not have to participate in this survey, and if he or she doesn't, there will be no problems. If the child participates, he or she can refuse to answer any question, and the child can stop at any time. The child's name will not be used in any reports. The interview will take about 25 minutes to complete.

To minimize the risks of anyone knowing about the details that will be discussed, we will ask that the child does not discuss the information we discuss with anyone else. We will also do our part to ensure that the child's identity remains confidential, and that the information shared with us will not be linked back to the child. Some questions we ask may create some discomfort or bring up unpleasant memories. We would also like to reiterate that the child's comfort is a priority for us throughout our study. So, as mentioned before, your child can end the interview at any time for any reason.

Please also note that in case our discussion with the child raises any concerns pertaining to their immediate well-being we may be required to pass this information and any necessary contact information to our NGO contacts so that they can help provide guidance to any assistance needed.

Should you consent for the child to participate in the study, their contributions will help to shine a light on conditions for children in the tobacco industry and will also help us to better understand the tobacco supply chain in order to understand how working conditions can be improved in the future.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? **[IF YES ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]** May I talk with the child?

[IF YES CONTINUE TO CERTIFICATION OF CONSENT]

[IF NO THANK THE PARTICIPANT FOR THEIR TIME]

Interviewer Certification of Consent:

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the parent/guardian. I have answered any questions and the parent/guardian agreed to allow the child to be interviewed.

Parent/guardian/other adult acquaintance **gave consent** for participation of the child

Parent/guardian/other adult acquaintance **did not give consent** for participation of the child

Print Interviewer's Name _____

Interviewer's Signature _____ Date _____

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify the child. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection?

YES

NO

[PROCEED TO CHILD ASSENT FORM BEFORE BEGINNING THE INTERVIEW]

[For selected worker survey respondents to be used when the sample cannot be completed with child workers]

**Worker Interview on Working Conditions for Adults and Individuals under 18
Introduction and Informed Consent Statement**

Thank you very much for answering these questions. If you are willing, we'd like to ask you more about your experiences at your workplace. This part of the interview will be more of a conversation, so we can learn more about your work and living conditions from your own perspective.

- As we discussed before, your participation in this study is voluntary. If you choose to talk with me, you can choose to not answer some questions or end the interview at any time.
- The interview will take about 30 more minutes.
- Do you have any questions? [IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]
- Do you agree to participate in this interview?
- I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

1. YES Turn on recorder

2. NO Do not turn on recorder

Working Children

Labor Rights / Labor Conditions KII (Key Informant Interview) Interview Protocol

Interviewer:	Date (DD/MM/YY)
Location of interview:	
KII Code:	Sex:
Profession (if applicable):	
Position (if applicable):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
Contact information (office address, phone number, email):	
Time interview started:	
Time interview ended:	

Interviewer instructions:

- Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.
- Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.
- If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.
- Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, "Tell me more about that" and "Can you give me an example?" Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.
- You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the key informant. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.
- For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

Introduction Questions (KIIs)

1. Could you please tell me your role and what you focus on?
 - a. Is there other experience you have in relation to the **tobacco** industry?
 - b. Can you describe your organization's work directly related to children working in the **tobacco** industry?
 - i. What age groups do you work with?
 - ii. Do you do any additional work with families of working children or other stakeholders such as industry groups, government bodies, or CSOs?

Child Labor Questions General

2. Are you aware of the presence of children working or helping their parents in **East Java** in the **tobacco** industry?
 - a. Has this changed in recent years, if so please explain?
 - b. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
 - c. **In your opinion / expertise, does this amount to child labor (INTERVIEWER READ ILO DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOR). Please explain.**
3. (PROVIDE VERBAL AND WRITTEN DEFINITION OF ILO DEFINITION OF CHILD LABOR FOR THE RESPONDENT) Based on this definition we have provided, how prevalent is child labor in **tobacco** production?
 - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
 - b. Where is child labor most prevalent? – PROBE FOR SPECIFICS (REGION, SITE/EMPLOYER TYPE, PROBE SPECIFICALLY FOR SMALLHOLDER FARMS VS LARGE PLANTATIONS ETC) PROBE SPECIFICALLY FOR **EAST JAVA**
 - c. Are there certain groups of children who are more at risk for child labor? Please explain (PROBE FOR: race, sex, ethnicity, migratory status, etc.)?
4. In your opinion, what are the main drivers of child labor in the **tobacco** industry?
 - a. (PROBE FOR INDUSTRY SPECIFIC ANSWERS) What might incentivize an employer to engage in child labor practices? Does this change based on the age of the child?
5. At what stages of production / of the supply chain of **tobacco** is child labor present?
 - a. Are certain stages more likely to use children than others – please explain.
 - b. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
6. Are you aware of any risks related to child labor at artisanal, smallholder, or informal sites, if so please explain?
 - a. Are these artisanal sites a part of the supply chain of corporate employers/producers? Tell me about these sites.
 - i. If yes, are you aware of which large scale producers purchase from artisanal sites?
 - ii. Why do large scale producers purchase from artisanal sites? What motivates an artisanal site to be a part of the supply chain of a large-scale producer?

Recruitment and Working Hours

7. Could you tell me how children become involved in labor activities in the **tobacco** industry? Are there any differences between child laborers and legally permitted working children?
 - a. Are the jobs arranged? If so, by whom? (PROBE FOR FAMILY INVOLVEMENT)
 - i. Is a recruiter involved? - IF SO, REQUEST DETAILS AND PROBE ABOUT FEES
 - b. Have you heard of children being sold or taken by force to work in the **tobacco** industry?
 - i. What about being forced to work or otherwise working against their will?
8. When are children typically engaged in labor activities?
 - a. PROBE ALL FREQUENCIES: HOURS PER DAY/WEEK, NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK, TIME OF DAY? SEASONAL OR YEAR-ROUND?
 - b. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
 - c. **PROBE FOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEGALLY PERMITTED WORKING CHILDREN AND CHILD LABORERS**
9. Are children who work or help in the **tobacco** industry able to attend school regularly? Please explain?
 - a. What about those that qualify as cases of child labor that we have been discussing?
 - b. If able, how often? / If unable, why? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER)
 - c. In your opinion / expertise at what age do children stop attending school to work in the **tobacco** industry?
10. Are children paid for their work? If so, are they paid directly or is someone else paid for their work? Please explain.
 - a. If so, in what form? (Hourly or piece-rate, cash, or another means)
 - b. Are you aware of situations when working children have their wages deducted? Please explain?
 - c. **PROBE FOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEGALLY-PERMITTED WORKING CHILDREN AND CHILD LABORERS**

Working Conditions

11. Are there any tasks that are seen as more suitable for children to perform by families/employers? Why?
 - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
 - b. Are there certain tasks of these that you mentioned that can be considered hazardous or dangerous? Please explain.
12. What kinds of dangers/risks are children in the **tobacco** industry exposed to? (Exposure to chemicals, sharp hand tools, etc.)
 - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
 - b. Are children provided with protective gear? What kind?
 - c. Are you aware of any reports of children being injured while working? - please explain.
 - d. Are these dangers present on all **tobacco farms** or only certain types of **farms** in **(East Java)**
13. How are children treated by their employers / family members when working?
 - a. Have you heard of children feeling threatened at work? – please explain?

- b. Have you heard of children working in the **tobacco** industry/sector being mistreated in any way? - please explain?
- c. Are you aware of situations where children cannot leave their job if they choose to? Please explain?

Community Attitudes and Efforts

- 14. What is the local attitude towards the use of child labor in the **tobacco** industry?
 - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON: CHILDREN 15-17, CHILDREN 12-14, AND CHILDREN 11 AND YOUNGER
- 15. Are you aware of any efforts by government or non-government entities to prevent child labor or remove children from working in the **tobacco** industry? Please explain the one you are most familiar with.
 - a. Where are these efforts occurring (nationally, regionally, etc.)?
- 16. What about worker associations or employers / site owners or wider industry initiatives? What do they do to prevent child labor or remove children from working in the **tobacco** industry?
 - a. Where are these efforts occurring (nationally, regionally, etc.)?
 - b. (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON MONITORING POLICES)
- 17. What are the relevant laws used to safeguard against child labor in the (target good) industry?
 - a. How are these laws enforced? PROBE: What about inspections?
 - b. In your opinion, how effect are these laws at preventing/addressing child labor?

Supply Chain-Specific Questions

- 18. Who are the main stakeholders (e.g. companies) in the **tobacco** industry of **Indonesia** involved in the sale and processing of **tobacco** from sites that use child labor?
- 19. At what point is **tobacco** produced at sites at risk for using child labor mixed with **tobacco** that is produced without child labor?
- 20. How is **tobacco** obtained with child labor used in **Indonesia**?
 - a. Are you aware of any specific products?

Conclusion

- 21. What changes would need to happen to prevent people under the age of 18 from working in **tobacco** production activities that are hazardous/dangerous or otherwise age inappropriate? / What changes would need to happen to prevent child labor in the in the **tobacco** industry?
- 22. Could you suggest any organizations or individuals that are well informed about the **tobacco** industry/sector supply chain or child labor in the industry that we could interview?
 - a. (IF APPLICABLE BASED ON RESPONDENT TYPE: PROBE IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS ANY ADDITIONAL REPORTS OR DATA THEY ARE ABLE TO SHARE)
- 23. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Child Worker Qualitative Research Instrument

Indonesia Tobacco – Child Labor

1. Can you tell me a little about yourself?
 - a. How old you are?
 - b. Do you go to school? (NOTE FOR INTERVIEWER: YOU WILL COME BACK TO THIS TOPIC. THIS IS TO GET THE CONVERSATION STARTED)
2. What kind of work / help do you do on the **tobacco farm**?
 - a. How often do you go to the tobacco field(s)?
 - b. How do you get to the tobacco field(s)? How long does it take?
 - c. For how long have you been going?
 - d. Is the farm owned by your family or someone else?
3. Do you see any other children working / helping? About how many other children have you seen?
 - a. If so, how old are they?
 - b. What kind of work do they do?
4. How did you become involved in your work at **the tobacco farm**?
5. What is the main reason you work / help?
6. Think about the last time you worked/helped on the **tobacco farm**. I would like to hear about your whole day.
 - a. What time did you go to the **tobacco farm or the tobacco fields**? Whom did you go with?
 - b. What did you do when you got there? And then? [INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO PROMPT UNTIL RESPONDENT RECOUNTS FULL DAY]
 - c. When did you go home? How did you know it was time to go home?
 - d. Was that a pretty normal day? IF NO: Why not?
7. Are the tasks you do hard? Which ones? What makes them hard?
8. What do you have to be careful about at work? Do you do anything to protect yourself?
 - a. Have you ever gotten hurt or sick because of your work? Tell me more about that.
 - b. Have you ever seen anyone else at your worksite get hurt or sick? Tell me what happened. Does this happen a lot?
9. Who tells you what to do when you're there? Anyone else? [INTERVIEWER: ESTABLISH WHETHER PEOPLE REFERENCED ARE FAMILY MEMBERS]
10. Does this person / do these people ever do anything to make you work harder or faster? Tell me more about that.
11. What happens if you make a mistake?
12. Are you paid for your work? How much do you earn? What do you usually do with the money?
13. After the **tobacco** leaves the **farm**, do you know where it goes? / Who buys it?
 - i. (PROBE AS NEEDED INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN IF THE RESPONDENT APPEARS TO BE KNOWLEDGEABLE. IF THE RESPONDENT IS NOT KNOWLEDGEABLE, ASK WHO AT THE SITE MIGHT KNOW THIS INFORMATION.)
14. I'd like to hear more about your life outside of (site type).
 - a. IF DOES GO TO SCHOOL: Do you like school? Does your work make it hard to go to school or do schoolwork? Please explain.
 - b. IF DOES NOT GO TO SCHOOL: You mentioned you don't go to school. Tell me more about that.

NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: ASK ONE OR BOTH OF THESE QUESTIONS TO END THE INTERVIEW ON A POSITIVE NOTE

15. What do you like to do for fun? Tell me more about that.
16. What kind of job would you like to have in the future?

Adult Worker Qualitative Research Instrument Protocol

Indonesia Tobacco (Child Labor)

Introduction/ Supply Chain

1. Could you please tell me about your work?
 - a. How long have you been doing it?
2. Do you know where the **tobacco** goes after it leaves your workplace?
 - a. PROBE FOR:
 - i. How is it sold?
 - ii. How is it transported before / after sale?
 - iii. Who buys it?
3. What products in your village/town/city that contain local **tobacco**?
 - a. Is there any way to know if it contains **tobacco** from your workplace?
4. Do you ever purchase either **tobacco** or other products containing **tobacco**? Tell me more about what you purchase and how you use it.
5. Do you have any children and if so, how old are they?
6. (IF RESPONDENT HAS CHILDREN, IF NOT SKIP) Do your children work in **tobacco** production? Why or why not?
 - a. If so, what tasks do they perform?
 - i. Are they assisting you or performing other tasks?
 - b. If so, how often do they accompany you at the worksite?

(NOTE FOR INTERVIEWER: BASED ON INTERVIEWEE RESPONSE TO “QUESTION 5”: CHILD STATUS AND “QUESTION 6”: CHILD WORK STATUS PLEASE USE THE APPROPRIATE SECTION OF QUESTION. FOR RESPONDENTS WITH A CHILD WHO IS WORKING IN THE INDUSTRY USE THE “**FOR RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY**” SET. FOR RESPONDENTS EITHER WITHOUT A CHILD OR WITH A CHILD WHO IS NOT WORKING IN THE INDUSTRY USE THE “**FOR RESPONDENTS WITHOUT CHILDREN WORKING IN INDUSTRY**” SET)

For Respondents with Children in Industry

1. How much is your child typically paid for helping /working?
 - a. Are they paid directly, if not how are they paid?
2. How many hours a day does your child help/work?
 - a. What hours do they work?
 - b. Is this the same each week?
 - c. Are there certain times of the year they work more or less?
3. In addition to your own children, have you observed other children working in/ helping with tobacco production? How common would you say it is for any children to work in the tobacco industry?
 - a. If so, what tasks do they perform / are they similar or different to your own children?
 - b. Do you notice any differences in activities based on the sex of the child?
4. Are there certain tasks that your children do that adult workers do not?
 - a. Please explain
 - b. What activities are more suited to younger children? What about adolescents?

5. At what age did your children start helping/working in **tobacco** production?
 6. Who decided that your child would help/work?
 - a. What led to this decision?
 - b. Has your child ever refused to help/work? If so, how did you respond?
 - c. What would happen if your child wanted to stop working?
 7. What changes would need to happen in your household or community for your child to not help/work in **tobacco** production activities?
 8. Have your children experienced any challenges accessing schooling in your community? If yes, please explain. Does your child attend school currently?
 - a. Do any challenges relate to your children's participation in tobacco harvesting / processing activities?
 - b. If your child works and attends school, do you think this affects their schooling?
 - i. If yes, how does work affect their schooling?
 9. Do you consider any of the work your child does/ has done related to tobacco growing, harvesting, or processing to be dangerous?
 - a. Why or why not?
 - b. Have you seen your child(ren) being injured?
 - i. If so, please explain
 - c. Have you seen any children being mistreated?
 - i. If so, by whom? Please explain
 - ii. If so, did you feel that you could speak up about what you witnessed? Please explain.
 10. Are your children performing activities on the worksite treated the same as adults such as yourself? If not, what is the difference?
 - a. Who treats them differently?
 11. In your perspective how does your child feel about their participation in the industry? Please explain.
 12. In your opinion, at what age should people start working in tobacco farming and processing?
 - a. (IF PEOPLE BEGIN WORKING EARLIER THAN THE RESPONDENT THINKS THEY SHOULD) Why do you think people begin working sooner? Any other reason?
 13. How do people in your community feel about children helping/working on tobacco farms?
 14. Is there anything else you'd like to add?
- (INTERVIEWER: THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND END INTERVIEW)

For Respondents Without Children Working in Industry

1. In your work within the tobacco industry how often have you witnessed/observed any children at the worksite?
 - a. What tasks have you seen them perform?
 - b. Are you aware of if they are accompanied by an adult/parent or are they alone?
2. Are there certain tasks that only children do (instead of adults)? Please explain
3. At what age do people typically start helping/working in **tobacco** production (planting, harvesting, and processing)?
4. In your opinion, at what age should people start working in **tobacco** production?
 - a. (IF PEOPLE BEGIN WORKING EARLIER THAN THE RESPONDENT THINKS THEY SHOULD) Why do you think people begin helping/working sooner? Any other reason?
5. How do people in your community feel about children helping/working in **tobacco** production?
6. What types of **work** do people under 18 typically do in the tobacco industry?

- a. What activities are more suited to younger children, which to adolescents?
 - b. Girls versus boys?
7. Which groups of children are more likely to help/work in (target good)?
 - a. PROBE: Local or migrant children? Girls or Boys? Ages? Etc.
 8. Who decides that a child will help/work?
 - a. What happens if that child refuses?
 - b. Can a child choose to stop helping/working? Do you feel that children are forced to work – please explain?
 9. What changes would need to happen in your community to prevent people under 18 from helping/working in **tobacco** production activities?
 10. How much are children typically paid for their help/work?
 - a. How are they paid? How does this differ from adult workers?
 11. How many hours in a day do children typically help/work?
 - a. Does this change in relation to the time of year / season?
 12. Are there any challenges to accessing schooling in your community? If yes, please explain.
 - a. Does this relate to children's participation in **tobacco farming and processing** activities?
 - b. Do children who do **tobacco** production activities tend to also attend school? If yes how does work affect their schooling?
 13. Do you consider the work children do on **tobacco farms** to be dangerous?
 - a. Why or why not?
 - b. Have you seen any children being injured or mistreated?
 14. Are children performing activities on the worksite treated the same as adults? If not, what is the difference?
 15. In your perspective, how do children feel about their participation in the industry? Please explain
 16. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

(INTERVIEWER: THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION AND END THE INTERVIEW)

**Supply Chain Qualitative Research Instrument Protocol—Indonesia
Supply Chain (All Studies)**

Supply Chain Key Informant Interview (KII) Interview Protocol

Interviewer:	Date (DD/MM/YY)
Location of interview:	
KII code:	Sex:
Profession (if applicable):	
Position (if applicable):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
Contact information (office address, phone number, email):	
Time interview started:	
Time interview ended:	

Interviewer instructions:

- Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.
- Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.
- If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.
- Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, "Tell me more about that" and "Can you give me an example?" Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.
- You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the key informant. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.
- For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

Introduction Questions (KIIs)

1. Could you please tell me your role and what you focus on?
 - a. Is there other experience you have in the tobacco industry?
2. Can you describe your organization's work directly in the tobacco industry?
 - a. PROBE FOR WHAT KIND OF ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA DO YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION UNDERTAKE?
 - b. PROBE FOR PRODUCTION VERSUS PROCESSING ACTIVITIES

Supply Chain Theme General

3. Could you please tell us how the tobacco sector works in Indonesia?
 - a. What laws and regulations are central to operations in the tobacco industry?
4. How important is the tobacco industry (including farming and downstream good production) to Indonesia? How about to **East Java**?
 - a. How important is the artisanal and small-scale sector compared to the larger-scale farming sector? How does the tobacco supply differ between small-scale farms and larger-scale farms?
 - b. How important is contract farming in the tobacco industry?
 - c. What has/have been the most significant change(s) to the industry in the last few years? Please explain.
5. Have there been any recent socio-political events that have impacted the supply chain? Please explain.
 - a. How have they impacted your company?
6. Who are the major stakeholders and influencers in the tobacco industry?
 - a. PROBE FOR STAKEHOLDERS AT THE PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, PROCESSING, AND EXPORT/ DOMESTIC SALE STAGES

Production

7. Could you please describe the production process of tobacco / its downstream goods (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless products) from the beginning to the end? Where does your company become involved in that process?
 - a. How are these goods transported from one location to the next? How does your company transport / receive the good?
8. After tobacco is harvested, what processing occurs in Indonesia?
 - a. What about specifically in **East Java**? Where are the main processing areas (PROBE FOR GEOGRAPHY)?
 - b. What goods (including bi-products and downstream goods) are produced in-country? What about in **East Java**?
 - c. Of these, which are the most common (or produced) by your company?
 - d. Are these consumed domestically or for export? Please explain.
9. Is there a list of tobacco farms, tobacco warehouses, or tobacco processing facilities in Indonesia? How would we be able to access it?
 - a. Probe if participant is willing to share the information of who to contact to get access.
 - b. (IF PROCESSOR ASK) Do you have a list of production sites that are a part of your supply chain? Tell me more about how that list is updated / maintained.
 - c. (IF TRADER ASK) Do you have a list of production sites or processing facilities that you sell to? Tell me more about how that list is updated / maintained.

Tracing and Due Diligence

10. What types of products does tobacco from Indonesia end up in? (PROBE FOR BOTH INTERMEDIARY GOODS AND FINISHED/END GOODS)? (IF APPLICABLE: Which of those goods does your company make?)

11. How might one track tobacco/ downstream tobacco products made at a particular farm / processing facility through the domestic supply chain?
 - a. Could you walk us through how your company does this?
 - b. Is there a point in the supply chain where you anticipate tracking would no longer be possible? (probe for specifics on what stakeholder the traceability ends with, ex: intermediary buyer, exporter, etc.)
 - i. (SPECIFIC PROBE) When does the mixing of tobacco from different sites occur, how does mixing occur?
12. What oversight is being conducted by the government when it comes to labor standards within the tobacco industry and its supply chain. How does this impact your company?
 - a. PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON WHAT THE INITIATIVES ARE AND WHO IS PROMOTING THEM (E.G. GOVERNMENT, INTERNATIONAL CORPORATIONS, DOMESTIC COMPANIES))
 - b. What about any supply chain traceability initiatives specifically? Please explain the stakeholders involved, including your own company.
 - c. What are the different certifications available for companies in the supply chain and how common are they?
 - i. How are these certifications monitored / approved and is your company a part of any of them? If so, please explain how you got approved and how you are monitored for compliance.
13. What due diligence initiatives does your company participate in to monitor labor conditions on the tobacco farms you source from?
 - a. (IF NOT ANSWERED IN PREVIOUS QUESTION) What supply chain or industry certifications does your company current have? Can you please explain the process involved in obtaining the certification(s) and how you are monitored for compliance?
 - i. Are you actively working to obtain any additional certifications in the near future? Please tell me more about that.

Sourcing Questions for Buyers (Middlemen, Traders, and Processors)

14. Where do you source your tobacco from?
 - a. PROBE (geographical region, names of sites, etc.) PROBE SPECIFICALLY FOR SAMPLE AREA
 - b. Please explain your sourcing process (buying method, transportation process, etc.)
 - c. Do you keep the tobacco you buy from each source separate and at what point do you combine tobacco from multiple sources? Please explain.
15. Does your company import tobacco to meet production needs? PROBE FOR DETAILS (AMOUNT, FREQUENCY, TYPE(S) OF TOBACCO)
 - a. If so, are you aware of which countries you import from? (PROBE FOR: Brazil and Malawi specifically) How is this tobacco used?
 - b. If so, at what point do you combine this tobacco with domestically produced tobacco?
 - c. If so, where does imported tobacco enter the country?
16. How often do you source tobacco from these places within **East Java**?
 - a. Are there times of the year when this changes? Please explain.
 - b. How do you determine how much you buy from a source?
17. (IF NOT COVERED PREVIOUSLY) Who are your primary buyers domestic and/or international of **cigarettes/ cigars / smokeless tobacco products**?
 - a. PROBE (regions, companies, countries, specific industry)

- b. Have your primary buyers changed in recent years?
 - i. If so, are there specific reasons for this change?

Post Export Questions

18. How would you describe the **role of tobacco / downstream tobacco good (cigarettes/ cigars/ smokeless products)** exports from Indonesia in the global trade of **(tobacco / downstream tobacco good (cigarettes/ cigars/ smokeless products))**?
 - a. What are some international markets?
 - i. Are there any recent changes (emerging/declining) in these markets? (PROBE FOR COUNTRIES AND/OR COMPANIES)
 - b. What is the most popular downstream tobacco product exported to international markets?
 - c. Is there an emerging market for new downstream tobacco products?
 - i. If so, what products are increasing in demand?
19. Who are the major players / stakeholders in **(import country of focus)** that import tobacco from Indonesia? Please explain.
 - a. Who are the major exporters and importers involved in this? Can you describe in what product form the good is exported to **(import country of focus)**?
 - b. Where are tobacco and downstream tobacco products exported out of Indonesia? (PROBE FOR SPECIFIC PORTS)
 - c. Are you aware of situations where the importing company in **(import country of focus)** is formally connected to the exporter in Indonesia? (PROBE FOR CONTRACTS, OWNERSHIP, PART OF SAME LARGER COMPANY, ETC)
20. Does **(import country of focus)** produce tobacco / downstream tobacco good (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless products) domestically?
 - a. How have changes in domestic production impacted/changed imports of tobacco / downstream tobacco good (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless products)?
 - b. At what stage do tobacco / downstream tobacco good (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless products) imports become mixed with domestically produced **(matching good to first part of the question)**?
 - c. Does the downstream use of (tobacco / downstream tobacco good (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless products)) imported from Indonesia differ from the downstream use of domestically produced **(matching good to first part of the question)**?

Labor Questions

21. What is your overall impression of working conditions in the tobacco industry?
 - a. What are the main issues you are aware of? (PROBE FOR CHILD LABOR IF NOT STATED)
22. What can you tell us about labor standards in the tobacco industry, especially when it comes to tobacco farms?
 - a. What are the primary concerns across the industry when it comes to labor standards?
 - b. How are labor standards enforced at your workplace and who enforces them?
23. During which stages of the tobacco / downstream tobacco good supply chain are risks for child labor most prevalent?
 - a. What are the risk factors at each stage?

Conclusion

24. Could you suggest any organizations or individuals that are well informed about the tobacco industry supply chain or child labor in the industry that we could interview?
 - a. (IF APPLICABLE BASED ON RESPONDENT TYPE: PROBE IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS ANY ADDITIONAL REPORTS OR DATA THEY ARE ABLE TO SHARE SUCH AS ANY LISTS MENTIONED IN QUESTION 9)
25. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

KII Consent on Working Conditions for Adults and Individuals under 18

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE. DO NOT BEGIN THE INTERVIEW UNTIL ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED AND THE INDIVIDUAL HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY.

Hello, my name is _____ I am a researcher from **SINERGI**. I am talking with people about the (target good) industry and labor conditions in the tobacco sector in Indonesia. The information will be incorporated into an analytical report that examines labor in **Indonesia's tobacco** industry.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you choose to talk with me, you can choose not to answer some questions or end the interview at any time. Your answers to the questions will be kept private and no one will know what you said. Your name will not be used in any reports.

The interview will take about 30-45 minutes.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact **SINERGI** at **081365132238**

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Interviewer Certification of Consent

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the respondent. I have answered any questions asked about the study, and the respondent has agreed to be interviewed.

Respondent agreed to be interviewed

Respondent did not agree to be interviewed

Print Interviewer's Name _____

Interviewer's Signature/Thumbprint _____

Date _____

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

YES

NO

Key Informant Interview Unique ID Number: _____

Older Child Worker Assent Form Template

Hello, my name is _____. I am a researcher working for Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat, here in Indonesia.

We are doing a study with ICF, an international research company, about youth who work or help on **Tobacco Farming (site type) in Indonesia**. I would like to ask you some questions about your education, work, and health.

This interview will take about twenty-five minutes. Everything you say is confidential. None of your coworkers or employers will know what you tell me. Your name will not be used in any report. However, if you tell me you are being harmed, I will have to tell someone in your community so they can try to help you.

You do not have to participate in this interview, and if you do not participate there is no problem. The risk of doing this interview is that some of our questions are personal and might bring up painful memories. If you feel uncomfortable answering any of the questions, it is okay for you to skip those questions. If the interview becomes too tiring or upsetting, we can take a break, reschedule, or stop the interview.

There are no direct benefits from participating in this study except for refresher allowance of Rp 50,000 (about 3 USD), but many people find it interesting, and your answers will help us understand the needs of youth in Indonesia.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact **(subcontractor contact information)**.

[IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]

Do you agree to be interviewed?

(IF RESPONDENT AGREES) I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are written down and then they will be destroyed. The written notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you.

May I record the interview? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

1. YES Turn on recorder

2. NO Do not turn on recorder

INSTRUMENS KUALITATIF: KII—VERSI BAHASA INDONESIA

Persetujuan Survei Pekerja tentang Kondisi Kerja untuk Orang Dewasa dan Individu Di Bawah 18 Tahun

Selamat Siang/Sore/Pagi, nama saya _____.

Sebelum memulai survei, saya ingin membacakan beberapa informasi kepada Anda sehingga Anda memahami apa yang terlibat dengan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan oleh SINERGI RISET TRANSFORMASI MASYARAKAT (**SINERGI**) dan ICF, sebuah perusahaan riset swasta. Survei ini merupakan bagian dari penelitian yang berupaya untuk lebih memahami pengalaman tenaga kerja di antara orang-orang yang bekerja di Industri Tembakau di **Indonesia**.

Semua yang Anda katakan bersifat rahasia. Tidak ada rekan kerja atau majikan Anda yang akan tahu apa yang Anda katakan kepada saya. Nama Anda tidak akan digunakan dalam laporan apa pun. Data dari penelitian ini dapat dibagikan dengan peneliti lain atau tersedia dalam database publik untuk tujuan memajukan penelitian tentang topik ini. Sebelum melakukannya, semua informasi pengenal pribadi dihapus.

Partisipasi dalam penelitian ini bersifat sukarela, dan jika Anda tidak berpartisipasi tidak akan ada konsekuensinya. Risiko melakukan survei ini adalah bahwa beberapa pertanyaan kami bersifat pribadi dan mungkin memunculkan kenangan menyakitkan yang membuat Anda merasa tidak nyaman. Jika Anda merasa tidak nyaman menjawab salah satu pertanyaan, tidak apa-apa bagi Anda untuk melewatkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut. Jika survei menjadi terlalu melelahkan atau menjengkelkan, kita dapat beristirahat, menjadwalkan ulang, atau menghentikan wawancara.

Ada manfaat langsung dari mengikuti penelitian ini **yaitu penggantian transportasi sebesar Rp 50.000 (atau 3 USD) tidak ada manfaat lain**, tetapi banyak orang yang merasa menyenangkan. Jika Anda memilih untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini, kontribusi Anda akan membantu menyoroti situasi kondisi tenaga kerja dalam industri **tembakau** dan juga akan membantu kami untuk lebih memahami **rantai pasokan** tembakau. Jawaban Anda akan membantu menginformasikan program masa depan untuk membantu pekerja lain.

Saya akan menjawab pertanyaan apa pun yang Anda miliki tentang penelitian sebelum kita mulai. Apakah Anda memiliki pertanyaan tentang penelitian ini? Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan di masa mendatang, atau jika Anda kemudian berubah pikiran dan tidak ingin kami menyertakan informasi yang Anda berikan dalam penelitian kami, Anda dapat menghubungi **SINERGI di 081365132238**

[JIKA YA, JAWAB SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN]

Apakah Anda setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam survei ini?

1. IYA

2. TIDAK ADA --> WAWANCARA AKHIR

[Untuk Persetujuan dari Orang Tua / Wali untuk Mewawancarai Pemuda Antara Usia 13 dan 17 Tahun]

Formulir Persetujuan Orang Tua/Wali
Kondisi Kerja untuk individu berusia antara 13-17 tahun
Pengantar dan Pernyataan Persetujuan Berdasarkan Informasi

Terima kasih banyak telah menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini. Jika Anda mau, kami ingin bertanya lebih banyak tentang pengalaman anak fokus yang telah Anda diskusikan. **Dapatkah Anda mengonfirmasi apakah Anda adalah orang tua atau wali dari anak yang telah Anda identifikasi dalam survei kuantitatif yang baru saja Anda selesaikan?**

[JIKA YA, LANJUTKAN DENGAN FORMULIR PERSETUJUAN]

[JIKA TIDAK, TERIMA KASIH KEPADA ORANG YANG DIWAWANCARAI ATAS WAKTUNYA DAN DENGAN SOPAN MENGAKHIRI WAWANCARA]

Saya ingin mengajukan beberapa pertanyaan kepada anak tentang kegiatan yang dia lakukan. Anak tidak harus berpartisipasi dalam survei ini, dan jika tidak, tidak akan ada masalah. Jika anak berpartisipasi, dia dapat menolak untuk menjawab pertanyaan apa pun, dan anak dapat berhenti kapan saja. Nama anak tidak akan digunakan dalam laporan apa pun. Wawancara akan memakan waktu sekitar 25 menit untuk diselesaikan.

Untuk meminimalisir risiko siapa pun mengetahui detail yang akan dibahas, kami akan meminta agar anak tidak mendiskusikan informasi yang kami diskusikan dengan orang lain. Kami juga akan melakukan bagian kami untuk memastikan bahwa identitas anak tetap rahasia, dan informasi yang dibagikan kepada kami tidak akan ditautkan kembali ke anak tersebut. Beberapa pertanyaan yang kita ajukan dapat menimbulkan ketidaknyamanan atau memunculkan kenangan yang tidak menyenangkan. Kami juga ingin menegaskan kembali bahwa kenyamanan anak adalah prioritas bagi kami selama studi kami. Jadi, seperti yang disebutkan sebelumnya, anak Anda dapat mengakhiri wawancara kapan saja dengan alasan apa pun.

Harap dicatat juga bahwa jika diskusi kami dengan anak menimbulkan kekhawatiran yang berkaitan dengan kesejahteraan langsung mereka, kami mungkin diminta untuk menyampaikan informasi ini dan informasi kontak yang diperlukan kepada kontak LSM kami sehingga mereka dapat membantu memberikan panduan untuk bantuan apa pun yang dibutuhkan.

Jika Anda menyetujui anak untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini, kontribusi mereka akan membantu menyoroti kondisi anak-anak di industri tembakau dan juga akan membantu kami untuk lebih memahami rantai pasokan tembakau untuk memahami bagaimana kondisi kerja dapat ditingkatkan di masa depan.

Saya akan menjawab pertanyaan apa pun yang Anda miliki tentang penelitian sebelum kita mulai. Apakah Anda memiliki pertanyaan tentang penelitian ini? **[JIKA YA, JAWAB SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN]**
Bolehkah saya berbicara dengan anak itu?

[JIKA YA, LANJUTKAN KE PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN]

[JIKA TIDAK, TERIMA KASIH KEPADA PESERTA ATAS WAKTU MEREKA]

Pernyataan Persetujuan Pewawancara:

Tanda tangan saya menegaskan bahwa saya telah membaca pernyataan persetujuan yang diinformasikan secara lisan kepada orang tua/wali. Saya telah menjawab pertanyaan apa pun dan orang tua/wali setuju untuk mengizinkan anak untuk diwawancarai.

Orang tua/wali/kenalan dewasa lainnya **memberikan persetujuan** untuk partisipasi anak

Orang tua/wali/kenalan dewasa lainnya **tidak memberikan persetujuan** untuk partisipasi anak

Cetak Nama Pewawancara _____

Tanda tangan Pewawancara _____ Tanggal _____

Saya ingin meminta izin Anda untuk merekam wawancara ini. Rekaman audio tidak akan dibagikan kepada siapa pun. Rekaman akan disimpan dengan aman di fasilitas yang terkunci sampai ditranskripsikan kata demi kata, kemudian mereka akan dihancurkan. Catatan yang ditranskripsi tidak akan berisi nama atau informasi apa pun yang akan mengidentifikasi anak. Bolehkah saya merekam wawancara untuk memudahkan ingatan saya?

YA

TIDAK

[LANJUTKAN KE FORMULIR PERSETUJUAN ANAK SEBELUM MEMULAI WAWANCARA]

[Untuk responden survei pekerja terpilih yang akan digunakan ketika sampel tidak dapat dilengkapi dengan pekerja anak]

Wawancara Pekerja tentang Kondisi Kerja untuk orang dewasa dan individu di bawah 18 tahun

Pengantar dan Pernyataan Persetujuan Berdasarkan Informasi

Terima kasih banyak telah menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini. Jika Anda mau, kami ingin menanyakan lebih banyak tentang pengalaman Anda di tempat kerja Anda. Bagian wawancara ini akan lebih merupakan percakapan, sehingga kami dapat mempelajari lebih lanjut tentang pekerjaan dan kondisi kehidupan Anda dari sudut pandang Anda sendiri.

- Seperti yang kita bahas sebelumnya, partisipasi Anda dalam penelitian ini bersifat sukarela. Jika Anda memilih untuk berbicara dengan saya, Anda dapat memilih untuk tidak menjawab beberapa pertanyaan atau mengakhiri wawancara kapan saja.
- Wawancara akan memakan waktu sekitar 30 menit lagi.
- Apakah Anda memiliki pertanyaan? [JIKA YA, JAWAB SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN]
- Apakah Anda setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam wawancara ini?
- Saya ingin meminta izin Anda untuk merekam wawancara ini. Rekaman audio tidak akan dibagikan kepada siapa pun. Rekaman akan disimpan dengan aman di fasilitas yang terkunci sampai ditranskripsikan kata demi kata, kemudian mereka akan dihancurkan. Catatan yang ditranskripsi tidak akan berisi nama atau informasi apa pun yang akan mengidentifikasi Anda. Bolehkah saya merekam wawancara untuk memudahkan ingatan saya? (Jika ya, nyalakan perekam).

1. YA à Nyalakan perekam

2. TIDAK à Jangan nyalakan perekam

Anak-anak yang Bekerja

Protokol Wawancara Hak Buruh / Kondisi Tenaga Kerja KII (Wawancara Informan Kunci)

Pewawancara:	Tanggal (DD/MM/YY)
Lokasi wawancara:	
Kode KII:	jenis kelamin:
Profesi (jika ada):	
Posisi (jika ada):	
Pemberi Kerja/Lembaga/Organisasi Afiliasi (jika ada):	
Informasi kontak (alamat kantor, nomor telepon, email):	
Waktu wawancara dimulai:	
Waktu wawancara berakhir:	

Instruksi pewawancara:

- Menumbuhkan dinamika yang kondusif untuk mengumpulkan data yang baik. Wawancara harus memiliki nuansa santai dari percakapan. Atur nada dengan menggunakan kecepatan lambat dalam pidato Anda.
- Ajukan satu pertanyaan pada satu waktu. Beri responden cukup waktu untuk merenungkan dan merespons sepenuhnya sebelum beralih ke yang berikutnya. Cobalah untuk tidak menyela, dan jangan menjawab atas nama mereka.
- Jika responden setuju untuk direkam, berikan perhatian penuh Anda. Catat pertanyaan tindak lanjut yang ingin Anda ingat untuk diajukan, tetapi sebaliknya fokuslah pada responden daripada makalah Anda.
- Selidiki untuk lebih mendalam, terutama ketika respons singkat. Gunakan frasa seperti, "Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu" dan "Bisakah Anda memberi saya contoh?" Usahakan untuk mendapatkan contoh tertentu, dengan cukup rinci, jika memungkinkan.
- Anda tidak harus mengajukan setiap pertanyaan kata demi kata, tetapi setidaknya membahas semua topik yang dibahas yang relevan dengan informan kunci. Jika responden menjelaskan bahwa mereka tidak memiliki pengetahuan tentang topik itu, lanjutkan ke topik berikutnya. Sesuaikan alur dan pertanyaan agar relevan dengan responden.
- Untuk setiap item, ajukan pertanyaan umum terlebih dahulu, lalu selidiki sub-item yang belum ditangani secara spontan.

Pertanyaan Pendahuluan (KII)

- I. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya peran Anda dan apa yang Anda fokuskan?
 - a. Apakah ada pengalaman lain yang Anda miliki dalam kaitannya dengan **industri tembakau**?
 - b. Bisakah Anda menjelaskan pekerjaan organisasi Anda yang terkait langsung dengan anak-anak yang bekerja di **industri tembakau**?
 - i. Kelompok usia apa yang Anda kerjakan?

- ii. Apakah Anda melakukan pekerjaan tambahan dengan keluarga anak yang bekerja atau pemangku kepentingan lainnya seperti kelompok industri, badan pemerintah, atau OMS?

Pertanyaan Pekerja Anak Umum

1. Apakah Anda menyadari adanya anak-anak yang bekerja atau membantu orang tua mereka di **Jawa Timur** di industri **tembakau**?
 - a. Apakah ini berubah dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, jika demikian tolong jelaskan?
 - b. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
 - c. **Menurut pendapat / keahlian Anda, apakah ini sama dengan pekerja anak (PEWAWANCARA BACA DEFINISI ILO TENTANG PEKERJA ANAK). Tolong jelaskan.**
2. (MEMBERIKAN DEFINISI LISAN DAN TERTULIS DEFINISI ILO TENTANG PEKERJA ANAK UNTUK RESPONDEN) Berdasarkan definisi yang telah kami berikan ini, seberapa lazim pekerja anak dalam **produksi** tembakau?
 - a. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
 - b. Di mana pekerja anak paling umum? – PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK SPESIFIK (WILAYAH, LOKASI/JENIS PEMBERI KERJA, PENYELIDIKAN KHUSUS UNTUK PERTANIAN KECIL VS PERKEBUNAN BESAR DLL) PENYELIDIKAN KHUSUS UNTUK **JAWA TIMUR**
 - c. Apakah ada kelompok anak tertentu yang lebih berisiko terkena pekerja anak? Mohon penjelasan (SELIDIKI UNTUK: ras, jenis kelamin, etnis, status migrasi, dll.)?
3. Menurut Anda, apa pendorong utama pekerja anak di industri **tembakau**?
 - a. (PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK JAWABAN KHUSUS INDUSTRI) Apa yang mungkin memberi insentif kepada majikan untuk terlibat dalam praktik pekerja anak? Apakah ini berubah berdasarkan usia anak?
4. Pada tahap produksi / rantai pasokan **tembakau** apa yang ada pada pekerja anak?
 - a. Apakah tahap tertentu lebih mungkin menggunakan anak-anak daripada yang lain – tolong jelaskan.
 - b. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
5. Apakah Anda menyadari adanya risiko yang terkait dengan pekerja anak di situs artisanal, petani kecil, atau informal, jika demikian, tolong jelaskan?
 - a. Apakah situs artisanal ini merupakan bagian dari rantai pasokan pemberi kerja/produsen perusahaan? Ceritakan tentang situs-situs ini.
 - i. Jika ya, apakah Anda mengetahui produsen skala besar mana yang membeli dari situs artisanal?
 - ii. Mengapa produsen skala besar membeli dari situs artisanal? Apa yang memotivasi situs artisanal untuk menjadi bagian dari rantai pasokan produsen skala besar?

Rekrutmen dan Jam Kerja

6. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya bagaimana anak-anak terlibat dalam kegiatan tenaga kerja di **industri tembakau**? Apakah ada perbedaan antara pekerja anak dan anak-anak yang bekerja secara hukum?

- a. Apakah pekerjaan sudah diatur? Jika demikian, oleh siapa? (PENYELIDIKAN KETERLIBATAN KELUARGA)
 - i. Apakah perekrut terlibat? - JIKA DEMIKIAN, MINTA DETAIL DAN SELIDIKI TENTANG BIAYA
 - b. Pernahkah Anda mendengar tentang anak-anak yang dijual atau dibawa secara paksa untuk bekerja di **industri tembakau**?
 - i. Bagaimana dengan dipaksa untuk bekerja atau bekerja di luar keinginan mereka?
7. Kapan anak-anak biasanya terlibat dalam kegiatan persalinan?
- a. PERIKSA SEMUA FREKUENSI: JAM PER HARI/MINGGU, JUMLAH HARI PER MINGGU, WAKTU? MUSIMAN ATAU SEPANJANG TAHUN?
 - b. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
 - c. **PENYELIDIKAN PERBEDAAN ANTARA ANAK PEKERJA YANG DIIZINKAN SECARA HUKUM DAN PEKERJA ANAK**
8. Apakah anak-anak yang bekerja atau membantu **industri tembakau** dapat bersekolah secara teratur? Tolong jelaskan?
- a. Bagaimana dengan mereka yang memenuhi syarat sebagai kasus pekerja anak yang telah kita bahas?
 - b. Jika bisa, seberapa sering? / Jika tidak bisa, mengapa? (SELIDIKI UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH)
 - c. Menurut pendapat / keahlian Anda pada usia berapa anak berhenti bersekolah untuk bekerja di **industri tembakau**?
9. Apakah anak-anak dibayar untuk pekerjaan mereka? Jika demikian, apakah mereka dibayar secara langsung atau orang lain dibayar untuk pekerjaan mereka? Tolong jelaskan.
- a. Jika demikian, dalam bentuk apa? (Tarif per jam atau satuan, uang tunai, atau cara lain)
 - b. Apakah Anda menyadari situasi ketika anak-anak yang bekerja dipotong gajinya? Tolong jelaskan?
 - c. **PENYELIDIKAN PERBEDAAN ANTARA ANAK PEKERJA YANG DIIZINKAN SECARA HUKUM DAN PEKERJA ANAK**

Kondisi Kerja

10. Apakah ada tugas yang dipandang lebih cocok untuk dilakukan anak-anak oleh keluarga/pemberi kerja? Mengapa?
- a. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
 - b. Apakah ada tugas-tugas tertentu yang Anda sebutkan yang dapat dianggap berbahaya atau berbahaya? Tolong jelaskan.
11. Bahaya/risiko seperti apa yang dihadapi anak-anak di **industri tembakau**? (Paparasi bahan kimia, perkakas tangan tajam, dll.)
- a. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
 - b. Apakah anak-anak diberikan alat pelindung? Jenis apa?
 - c. Apakah Anda mengetahui adanya laporan tentang anak-anak yang terluka saat bekerja? - Tolong jelaskan.
 - d. Apakah bahaya ini ada di semua **perkebunan tembakau** atau hanya jenis **pertanian** tertentu di **(Jawa Timur)**

12. Bagaimana anak-anak diperlakukan oleh majikan / anggota keluarga mereka saat bekerja)?
 - a. Pernahkah Anda mendengar tentang anak-anak yang merasa terancam di tempat kerja? – tolong jelaskan?
 - b. Pernahkah Anda mendengar tentang anak-anak yang bekerja di **industri/sector tembakau** yang diperlakukan buruk dengan cara apa pun? - tolong jelaskan?
 - c. Apakah Anda menyadari situasi di mana anak-anak tidak dapat meninggalkan pekerjaan mereka jika mereka mau? Tolong jelaskan?

Sikap & Upaya Komunitas

13. Bagaimana sikap lokal terhadap penggunaan pekerja anak dalam industri **tembakau**?
 - a. PROBE UNTUK SPESIFIK TENTANG: ANAK-ANAK 15-17, ANAK-ANAK 12-14, DAN ANAK-ANAK 11 TAHUN KE BAWAH
14. Apakah Anda mengetahui adanya upaya oleh entitas pemerintah atau non-pemerintah untuk mencegah pekerja anak atau mengeluarkan anak-anak dari bekerja di **industri tembakau**? Tolong jelaskan yang paling Anda kenal.
 - a. Di mana upaya ini terjadi (nasional, regional, dll.)?
15. Bagaimana dengan asosiasi pekerja atau pengusaha / pemilik situs atau inisiatif industri yang lebih luas? Apa yang mereka lakukan untuk mencegah pekerja anak atau mengeluarkan anak-anak dari bekerja di **industri tembakau**?
 - a. Di mana upaya ini terjadi (nasional, regional, dll.)?
 - b. (PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK SECARA SPESIFIK TENTANG KEBIJAKAN PEMANTAUAN)
16. Apa undang-undang yang relevan yang digunakan untuk melindungi dari pekerja anak di industri (target barang)?
 - a. Bagaimana undang-undang ini ditegakkan? PENYELIDIKAN: Bagaimana dengan inspeksi?
 - b. Menurut Anda, seberapa pengaruh undang-undang ini dalam mencegah/mengatasi pekerja anak?

Pertanyaan Spesifik Rantai Pasokan

17. Siapa pemangku kepentingan utama (misalnya perusahaan) dalam **industri tembakau Indonesia** yang terlibat dalam penjualan dan pengolahan **tembakau** dari lokasi yang menggunakan pekerja anak?
18. Pada titik apa **tembakau** yang diproduksi di lokasi yang berisiko menggunakan pekerja anak dicampur dengan **tembakau** yang diproduksi tanpa pekerja anak?
19. Bagaimana **tembakau** diperoleh dengan pekerja anak digunakan di **Indonesia**?
 - a. Apakah Anda mengetahui produk tertentu?

Kesimpulan

20. Perubahan apa yang perlu terjadi untuk mencegah orang di bawah usia 18 tahun bekerja dalam **kegiatan produksi tembakau** yang berbahaya/berbahaya atau tidak sesuai dengan usia? / Perubahan apa yang perlu terjadi untuk mencegah pekerja anak di industri **tembakau**?
21. Bisakah Anda menyarankan organisasi atau individu yang mendapat informasi yang baik tentang **industri tembakau** / rantai pasokan sektor atau pekerja anak di industri yang dapat kami wawancarai?

- a. (JIKA BERLAKU BERDASARKAN JENIS RESPONDEN: SELIDIKI APAKAH INDIVIDU TERSEBUT MEMILIKI LAPORAN ATAU DATA TAMBAHAN YANG DAPAT MEREKA BAGIKAN)
22. Apakah ada hal lain yang ingin Anda tambahkan?

Instrumen Penelitian Kualitatif Pekerja Anak

Tembakau Indonesia – Pekerja Anak

Pewawancara:

Tanggal:

Lokasi wawancara:

Jenis Peternakan:

Nomor Kode Wawancara:

Jenis kelamin Responden:

Informasi Kontak Orang Tua:

Waktu Wawancara Dimulai:

Waktu Wawancara Berakhir:

Instruksi pewawancara:

- Menumbuhkan dinamika yang kondusif untuk mengumpulkan data yang baik. Wawancara harus memiliki nuansa santai dari percakapan. Atur nada dengan menggunakan kecepatan lambat dalam pidato Anda.
- Ajukan satu pertanyaan pada satu waktu. Beri responden cukup waktu untuk merenungkan dan merespons sepenuhnya sebelum beralih ke yang berikutnya. Cobalah untuk tidak menyela, dan jangan menjawab atas nama mereka.
- Jika responden setuju untuk direkam, berikan perhatian penuh Anda. Catat pertanyaan tindak lanjut yang ingin Anda ingat untuk diajukan, tetapi sebaliknya fokuslah pada responden daripada makalah Anda.
- Selidiki untuk lebih mendalam, terutama ketika respons singkat. Gunakan frasa seperti, "Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu" dan "Bisakah Anda memberi saya contoh?" Usahakan untuk mendapatkan contoh tertentu, dengan cukup rinci, jika memungkinkan.
- Anda tidak perlu mengajukan setiap pertanyaan kata demi kata, tetapi setidaknya membahas semua topik yang dibahas yang relevan dengan pekerja oleh pemandu. Jika responden menjelaskan bahwa mereka tidak memiliki pengetahuan tentang topik itu, lanjutkan ke topik berikutnya. Sesuaikan alur dan pertanyaan agar relevan dengan responden.
- Untuk setiap item, ajukan pertanyaan umum terlebih dahulu, lalu selidiki sub-item yang belum ditangani secara spontan.
- **Setelah mendapatkan persetujuan dan persetujuan, termasuk untuk merekam, mulai rekaman dan kemudian sebutkan nomor kode wawancara.**

1. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya sedikit tentang diri Anda?
 - a. Berapa umurmu?
 - b. Apakah Anda pergi ke sekolah? (CATATAN UNTUK PEWAWANCARA: ANDA AKAN KEMBALI KE TOPIK INI. INI UNTUK MEMULAI PERCAKAPAN)
2. Pekerjaan / bantuan seperti apa yang Anda lakukan di **perkebunan tembakau**?
 - a. Seberapa sering Anda pergi ke ladang tembakau?
 - b. Bagaimana Anda sampai ke ladang tembakau? Berapa lama waktu yang dibutuhkan?
 - c. Sudah berapa lama Anda pergi?
 - d. Apakah pertanian itu dimiliki oleh keluarga Anda atau orang lain?

3. Apakah Anda melihat anak-anak lain bekerja/membantu? Tentang berapa banyak anak lain yang pernah melihat mainan?
 - a. Jika demikian, berapa umurnya?
 - b. Pekerjaan seperti apa yang mereka lakukan?
4. Bagaimana Anda terlibat dalam pekerjaan Anda di **perkebunan tembakau**?
5. Apa alasan utama Anda bekerja / membantu?
6. Pikirkan tentang terakhir kali Anda bekerja/membantu di **perkebunan tembakau**. Saya ingin mendengar tentang sepanjang hari Anda.
 - a. Jam berapa Anda pergi ke **perkebunan tembakau atau ladang tembakau**? Dengan siapa Anda pergi?
 - b. Apa yang Anda lakukan ketika Anda sampai di sana? Lalu? [PEWAWANCARA: TERUS MEMINTA SAMPAI RESPONDEN MENCERITAKAN HARI PENUH]
 - c. Kapan kamu pulang? Bagaimana Anda tahu sudah waktunya untuk pulang?
 - d. Apakah itu hari yang cukup normal? JIKA TIDAK: Mengapa tidak?
7. Apakah tugas yang Anda lakukan sulit? Yang mana? Apa yang membuat mereka sulit?
8. Apa yang harus Anda perhatikan di tempat kerja? Apakah Anda melakukan sesuatu untuk melindungi diri sendiri?
 - a. Pernahkah Anda terluka atau sakit karena pekerjaan Anda? Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu.
 - b. Pernahkah Anda melihat orang lain di tempat kerja Anda terluka atau sakit? Ceritakan padaku apa yang terjadi. Apakah ini sering terjadi?
9. Siapa yang memberi tahu Anda apa yang harus dilakukan ketika Anda berada di sana? Ada orang lain? [PEWAWANCARA: MENENTUKAN APAKAH ORANG YANG DIREFERENSIKAN ADALAH ANGGOTA KELUARGA]
10. Apakah orang ini / apakah orang-orang ini pernah melakukan sesuatu untuk membuat Anda bekerja lebih keras atau lebih cepat? Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu.
11. Apa yang terjadi jika Anda melakukan kesalahan?
12. Apakah Anda dibayar untuk pekerjaan Anda? Berapa penghasilan Anda? Apa yang biasanya Anda lakukan dengan uang itu?
13. Setelah **tembakau** meninggalkan **pertanian**, apakah Anda tahu ke mana perginya? / Siapa yang membelinya?
 - a. (SELIDIKI SESUAI KEBUTUHAN KE DALAM RANTAI PASOKAN JIKA RESPONDEN TAMPAKNYA BERPENGETAHUAN. JIKA RESPONDEN TIDAK BERPENGETAHUAN, TANYAKAN SIAPA DI SITUS TERSEBUT YANG MUNGKIN MENGETAHUI INFORMASI INI.)
14. Saya ingin mendengar lebih banyak tentang kehidupan Anda di luar (jenis situs).
 - a. JIKA PERGI KE SEKOLAH: Apakah Anda suka sekolah? Apakah pekerjaan Anda membuat sulit untuk pergi ke sekolah atau mengerjakan tugas sekolah? Tolong jelaskan.
 - b. JIKA TIDAK PERGI KE SEKOLAH: Anda menyebutkan bahwa anda tidak pergi ke sekolah. Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu.

CATATAN UNTUK PEWAWANCARA: AJUKAN SATU ATAU KEDUA PERTANYAAN INI UNTUK MENGAKHIRI WAWANCARA DENGAN CATATAN POSITIF

15. Apa yang Anda suka lakukan untuk bersenang-senang? Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu.
16. Pekerjaan seperti apa yang ingin Anda miliki di masa depan?

Protokol Instrumen Penelitian Kualitatif Pekerja Dewasa Indonesia Tembakau (Pekerja Anak

Pewawancara:

Tanggal:

Lokasi wawancara:

Nomor Kode Wawancara:

Jenis kelamin Responden:

Profesi / Posisi:

Jenis Situs / Pemberi Kerja:

Informasi kontak:

Waktu Wawancara Dimulai:

Waktu Wawancara Berakhir:

Instruksi pewawancara:

- Menumbuhkan dinamika yang kondusif untuk mengumpulkan data yang baik. Wawancara harus memiliki nuansa santai dari percakapan. Atur nada dengan menggunakan kecepatan lambat dalam pidato Anda.
- Ajukan satu pertanyaan pada satu waktu. Beri responden cukup waktu untuk merenungkan dan merespons sepenuhnya sebelum beralih ke yang berikutnya. Cobalah untuk tidak menyela, dan jangan menjawab atas nama mereka.
- Jika responden setuju untuk direkam, berikan perhatian penuh Anda. Catat pertanyaan tindak lanjut yang ingin Anda ingat untuk diajukan, tetapi sebaliknya fokuslah pada responden daripada makalah Anda.
- Selidiki untuk lebih mendalam, terutama ketika respons singkat. Gunakan frasa seperti, "Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu" dan "Bisakah Anda memberi saya contoh?" Usahakan untuk mendapatkan contoh tertentu, dengan cukup rinci, jika memungkinkan. Untuk setiap item, ajukan pertanyaan umum terlebih dahulu, lalu selidiki sub-item yang belum ditangani secara spontan.
- Anda tidak perlu mengajukan setiap pertanyaan kata demi kata, tetapi setidaknya membahas semua topik yang dibahas yang relevan dengan pekerja oleh pemandu. Jika responden menjelaskan bahwa mereka tidak memiliki pengetahuan tentang topik itu, lanjutkan ke topik berikutnya. Sesuaikan alur dan pertanyaan agar relevan dengan responden.
- Wawancara pekerja kualitatif hanya boleh dilakukan dengan orang dewasa yang menyelesaikan bagian "anak fokus" dari survei kuantitatif. Jangan mewawancarai orang dewasa yang tidak menyelesaikan bagian survei itu.

Pendahuluan/ Rantai Pasokan

1. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya tentang pekerjaan Anda?
 - a. Sudah berapa lama Anda melakukannya?
2. Apakah Anda tahu ke mana **tembakau** pergi setelah meninggalkan tempat kerja Anda?
 - a. PEMERIKSAAN UNTUK:
 - i. Bagaimana cara menjualnya?
 - ii. Bagaimana cara mengangkut sebelum / sesudah penjualan?
 - iii. Siapa yang membelinya?

3. Produk apa di desa/kota/kota Anda yang mengandung **tembakau lokal**?
 - a. Apakah ada cara untuk mengetahui apakah itu mengandung **tembakau** dari tempat kerja Anda?
4. Apakah Anda pernah membeli **tembakau** atau produk lain yang mengandung **tembakau**? Beri tahu saya lebih banyak tentang apa yang Anda beli dan bagaimana Anda menggunakannya.
5. Apakah Anda memiliki anak dan jika demikian, berapa umur mereka?
6. (JIKA RESPONDEN MEMILIKI ANAK, JIKA BUKAN SKIP) Apakah anak Anda bekerja di **produksi tembakau**? Mengapa atau mengapa tidak?
 - a. Jika demikian, tugas apa yang mereka lakukan?
 - i. Apakah mereka membantu Anda atau melakukan tugas lain?
 - b. Jika demikian, seberapa sering mereka menemani Anda di tempat kerja?

(CATATAN UNTUK PEWAWANCARA: BERDASARKAN TANGGAPAN ORANG YANG DIWAWANCARAI UNTUK "PERTANYAAN 5": STATUS ANAK DAN "PERTANYAAN 6": STATUS PEKERJAAN ANAK SILAKAN GUNAKAN BAGIAN PERTANYAAN YANG SESUAI. UNTUK RESPONDEN DENGAN ANAK YANG BEKERJA DI INDUSTRI, GUNAKAN **KUMPULAN "UNTUK RESPONDEN DENGAN ANAK DI INDUSTRI"**. UNTUK RESPONDEN BAIK TANPA ANAK ATAU DENGAN ANAK YANG TIDAK BEKERJA DI INDUSTRI, GUNAKAN **KUMPULAN "UNTUK RESPONDEN TANPA ANAK YANG BEKERJA DI INDUSTRI"**)

Untuk Responden dengan anak-anak di industri

1. Berapa anak Anda biasanya dibayar untuk membantu / bekerja?
 - a. Apakah mereka dibayar secara langsung, jika tidak bagaimana mereka dibayar?
2. Berapa jam sehari anak Anda membantu/bekerja?
 - a. Jam berapa mereka bekerja?
 - b. Apakah ini sama setiap minggu?
 - c. Apakah ada waktu-waktu tertentu dalam setahun mereka bekerja kurang lebih?
3. Selain anak-anak Anda sendiri, pernahkah Anda mengamati anak-anak lain yang bekerja di / membantu produksi tembakau? Seberapa umum menurut Anda bagi setiap anak-anak untuk bekerja di industri tembakau?
 - a. Jika demikian, tugas apa yang mereka lakukan / apakah mereka mirip atau berbeda dengan anak-anak Anda sendiri?
 - b. Apakah Anda melihat perbedaan dalam aktivitas berdasarkan jenis kelamin anak?
4. Apakah ada tugas-tugas tertentu yang dilakukan anak-anak Anda yang tidak dilakukan oleh pekerja dewasa?
 - a. Tolong jelaskan
 - b. Kegiatan apa yang lebih cocok untuk anak yang lebih muda? Bagaimana dengan remaja?
5. Pada usia berapa anak-anak Anda mulai membantu/bekerja dalam **produksi tembakau**?
6. Siapa yang memutuskan bahwa anak Anda akan membantu/bekerja?
 - a. Apa yang menyebabkan keputusan ini?
 - b. Apakah anak Anda pernah menolak untuk membantu/bekerja? Jika ya, bagaimana tanggapan Anda?
 - c. Apa yang akan terjadi jika anak Anda ingin berhenti bekerja?
7. Perubahan apa yang perlu terjadi di rumah tangga atau komunitas Anda agar anak Anda tidak membantu/bekerja dalam **kegiatan produksi** tembakau?
8. Apakah anak-anak Anda mengalami kesulitan mengakses sekolah di komunitas Anda? Jika ya, tolong jelaskan. Apakah anak Anda bersekolah saat ini?

- a. Apakah ada tantangan yang berkaitan dengan partisipasi anak-anak Anda dalam kegiatan panen / pengolahan tembakau?
- b. Jika anak Anda bekerja dan bersekolah, apakah menurut Anda ini memengaruhi sekolah mereka?
 - i. Jika ya, bagaimana pekerjaan memengaruhi sekolah mereka?
9. Apakah Anda menganggap pekerjaan apa pun yang dilakukan anak Anda terkait dengan penanaman, panen, atau pengolahan tembakau berbahaya?
 - a. Mengapa atau mengapa tidak?
 - b. Pernahkah Anda melihat anak Anda terluka?
 - i. Jika demikian, tolong jelaskan
 - c. Pernahkah Anda melihat ada anak-anak yang diperlakukan dengan buruk?
 - i. Jika demikian, oleh siapa? Tolong jelaskan
 - ii. Jika ya, apakah Saudara merasa bahwa Saudara dapat berbicara tentang apa yang Saudara saksikan? Tolong jelaskan.
10. Apakah anak-anak Anda melakukan aktivitas di lokasi kerja diperlakukan sama dengan orang dewasa seperti Anda? Jika tidak, apa bedanya?
 - a. Siapa yang memperlakukan mereka secara berbeda?
11. Dalam perspektif Anda, bagaimana perasaan anak Anda tentang partisipasi mereka dalam industri ini? Tolong jelaskan.
12. Menurut Anda, pada usia berapa orang harus mulai bekerja di pertanian dan pengolahan tembakau?
 - a. (JIKA ORANG MULAI BEKERJA LEBIH AWAL DARI YANG MENURUT RESPONDEN SEHARUSNYA) Menurut Anda, mengapa orang mulai bekerja lebih cepat? Ada alasan lain?
13. Bagaimana perasaan orang-orang di komunitas Anda tentang anak-anak yang membantu/bekerja di perkebunan tembakau?
14. Apakah ada hal lain yang ingin Anda tambahkan?
(PEWAWANCARA: TERIMA KASIH KEPADA RESPONDEN ATAS PARTISIPASI MEREKA DAN WAWANCARA AKHIR)

Untuk Responden tanpa anak yang bekerja di industri

1. Dalam pekerjaan Anda di industri tembakau, seberapa sering Anda menyaksikan/mengamati anak-anak di tempat kerja?
 - a. Tugas apa yang telah Anda lihat mereka lakukan?
 - b. Apakah Anda menyadari apakah mereka ditemani oleh orang dewasa/orang tua atau mereka sendirian?
2. Apakah ada tugas tertentu yang hanya dilakukan anak-anak (bukan orang dewasa)? Tolong jelaskan
3. Pada usia berapa orang biasanya mulai membantu/bekerja dalam **produksi tembakau** (menanam, memanen, dan mengolah)?
4. Menurut Anda, pada usia berapa orang harus mulai bekerja di **produksi tembakau**?
 - a. (JIKA ORANG MULAI BEKERJA LEBIH AWAL DARI YANG MENURUT RESPONDEN SEHARUSNYA) Menurut Anda mengapa orang mulai membantu/bekerja lebih cepat? Ada alasan lain?
5. Bagaimana perasaan orang-orang di komunitas Anda tentang anak-anak yang membantu/bekerja dalam **produksi tembakau**?
6. Jenis **pekerjaan apa yang** biasanya dilakukan orang di bawah 18 tahun di industri tembakau?
 - a. Kegiatan apa yang lebih cocok untuk anak kecil, yang untuk remaja?
 - b. Anak perempuan versus anak laki-laki?

7. Kelompok anak-anak mana yang lebih mungkin membantu/bekerja (target baik)?
 - a. PENYELIDIKAN: Anak-anak lokal atau migran? Anak perempuan atau laki-laki? Usia? Dll.
8. Siapa yang memutuskan bahwa seorang anak akan membantu/bekerja?
 - a. Apa yang terjadi jika anak itu menolak?
 - b. Bisakah seorang anak memilih untuk berhenti membantu/bekerja? Apakah Anda merasa bahwa anak-anak dipaksa untuk bekerja – tolong jelaskan?
9. Perubahan apa yang perlu terjadi di komunitas Anda untuk mencegah orang di bawah 18 tahun membantu/bekerja dalam **kegiatan produksi** tembakau?
10. Berapa banyak anak-anak biasanya dibayar untuk bantuan/pekerjaan mereka?
 - a. Bagaimana mereka dibayar? Apa bedanya dengan pekerja dewasa?
11. Berapa jam dalam sehari anak-anak biasanya membantu/bekerja?
 - a. Apakah ini berubah dalam kaitannya dengan waktu dalam setahun / musim?
12. Apakah ada tantangan untuk mengakses sekolah di komunitas Anda? Jika ya, tolong jelaskan.
 - a. Apakah ini berkaitan dengan partisipasi anak-anak dalam **kegiatan pertanian dan pengolahan tembakau**?
 - b. Apakah anak-anak yang melakukan **kegiatan produksi tembakau** cenderung juga bersekolah? Jika ya, bagaimana pekerjaan memengaruhi sekolah mereka?
13. Apakah Anda menganggap pekerjaan yang dilakukan anak-anak di **perkebunan tembakau** berbahaya?
 - a. Mengapa atau mengapa tidak?
 - b. Pernahkah Anda melihat ada anak-anak yang terluka atau diperlakukan buruk?
14. Apakah anak-anak yang melakukan aktivitas di lokasi kerja diperlakukan sama dengan orang dewasa? Jika tidak, apa bedanya?
15. Dalam perspektif Anda, bagaimana perasaan anak-anak tentang partisipasi mereka dalam industri ini? Tolong jelaskan
16. Apakah ada hal lain yang ingin Anda tambahkan?

(PEWAWANCARA: TERIMA KASIH KEPADA RESPONDEN ATAS PARTISIPASI MEREKA DAN AKHIRI WAWANCARA)

**Protokol Instrumen Riset Kualitatif Rantai Pasokan - Indonesia
Rantai Pasokan (Semua Studi)**

Protokol Wawancara Rantai Pasokan KII (Wawancara Informan Kunci)

Pewawancara:	Tanggal (DD/MM/YY)
Lokasi wawancara:	
Kode KII:	Jenis kelamin:
Profesi (jika ada):	
Posisi (jika ada):	
Pemberi Kerja/Lembaga/Organisasi Afiliasi (jika ada):	
Informasi kontak (alamat kantor, nomor telepon, email):	
Waktu wawancara dimulai:	
Waktu wawancara berakhir:	

Instruksi pewawancara:

- Menumbuhkan dinamika yang kondusif untuk mengumpulkan data yang baik. Wawancara harus memiliki nuansa santai dari percakapan. Atur nada dengan menggunakan kecepatan lambat dalam pidato Anda.
- Ajukan satu pertanyaan pada satu waktu. Beri responden cukup waktu untuk merenungkan dan merespons sepenuhnya sebelum beralih ke yang berikutnya. Cobalah untuk tidak menyela, dan jangan menjawab atas nama mereka.
- Jika responden setuju untuk direkam, berikan perhatian penuh Anda. Catat pertanyaan tindak lanjut yang ingin Anda ingat untuk diajukan, tetapi sebaliknya fokuslah pada responden daripada makalah Anda.
- Selidiki untuk lebih mendalam, terutama ketika respons singkat. Gunakan frasa seperti, "Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu" dan "Bisakah Anda memberi saya contoh?" Usahakan untuk mendapatkan contoh tertentu, dengan cukup rinci, jika memungkinkan.
- Anda tidak harus mengajukan setiap pertanyaan kata demi kata, tetapi setidaknya membahas semua topik yang dibahas yang relevan dengan informan kunci. Jika responden menjelaskan bahwa mereka tidak memiliki pengetahuan tentang topik itu, lanjutkan ke topik berikutnya. Sesuaikan alur dan pertanyaan agar relevan dengan responden.
- Untuk setiap item, ajukan pertanyaan umum terlebih dahulu, lalu selidiki sub-item yang belum ditangani secara spontan.

Pertanyaan Pendahuluan (KII)

1. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu saya peran Anda dan apa yang Anda fokuskan?
 - a. Apakah ada pengalaman lain yang Anda miliki di industri tembakau?
2. Bisakah Anda menggambarkan pekerjaan organisasi Anda secara langsung di industri tembakau?
 - a. SELIDIKI KEGIATAN SEPERTI APA DI BIDANG INI YANG ANDA DAN ORGANISASI ANDA LAKUKAN?

b. PROBE UNTUK AKTIVITAS PRODUKSI VERSUS PEMROSESAN

Tema Rantai Pasokan Umum

3. Bisakah Anda memberi tahu kami bagaimana sektor tembakau bekerja di Indonesia?
 - a. Undang-undang dan peraturan apa yang menjadi inti dari operasi di industri tembakau?
4. Seberapa penting industri tembakau (termasuk pertanian dan hilir produksi baik) bagi Indonesia? Bagaimana dengan ke **Jawa Timur**?
 - a. Seberapa penting sektor artisanal dan skala kecil dibandingkan dengan sektor pertanian skala besar? Bagaimana pasokan tembakau berbeda antara pertanian skala kecil dan pertanian skala besar?
 - b. Seberapa penting pertanian kontrak dalam industri tembakau?
 - c. Apa perubahan paling signifikan pada industri dalam beberapa tahun terakhir? Tolong jelaskan.
5. Apakah ada peristiwa sosial-politik baru-baru ini yang berdampak pada rantai pasokan? Tolong jelaskan.
 - a. Bagaimana dampaknya terhadap perusahaan Anda?
6. Siapa pemangku kepentingan dan influencer utama dalam industri tembakau?
 - a. MENYELIDIKI PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN PADA TAHAP PRODUKSI, TRANSPORTASI, PENGOLAHAN, DAN EKSPOR/PENJUALAN DALAM NEGERI

Produksi

7. Bisakah Anda menjelaskan proses produksi tembakau / barang-barang hilirnya (rokok, cerutu, produk tanpa asap) dari awal hingga akhir? Di mana perusahaan Anda terlibat dalam proses itu?
 - a. Bagaimana barang-barang ini diangkut dari satu lokasi ke lokasi berikutnya? Bagaimana perusahaan Anda mengangkut / menerima barang?
8. Setelah tembakau dipanen, pengolahan apa yang terjadi di Indonesia?
 - a. Bagaimana dengan khususnya di **Jawa Timur**? Di mana area pemrosesan utama (PROBE FOR GEOGRAPHY)?
 - b. Barang apa (termasuk produk sampingan dan barang hilir) yang diproduksi di dalam negeri? Bagaimana dengan di **Jawa Timur**?
 - c. Dari jumlah tersebut, mana yang paling umum (atau diproduksi) oleh perusahaan Anda?
 - d. Apakah ini dikonsumsi di dalam negeri atau untuk ekspor? Tolong jelaskan.
9. Apakah ada daftar perkebunan tembakau, gudang tembakau, atau fasilitas pengolahan tembakau di Indonesia? Bagaimana kita bisa mengaksesnya?
 - a. Selidiki apakah peserta bersedia membagikan informasi siapa yang harus dihubungi untuk mendapatkan akses.
 - b. (JIKA PROSESOR BERTANYA) Apakah Anda memiliki daftar lokasi produksi yang merupakan bagian dari rantai pasokan Anda? Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang bagaimana daftar itu diperbarui / dipelihara.
 - c. (JIKA PEDAGANG BERTANYA) Apakah Anda memiliki daftar lokasi produksi atau fasilitas pengolahan tempat Anda menjual? Ceritakan lebih banyak tentang bagaimana daftar itu diperbarui / dipelihara.

Pelacakan dan Uji Tuntas

10. Jenis produk apa yang berakhir di tembakau dari Indonesia? (PROBE UNTUK BARANG PERANTARA DAN BARANG JADI/AKHIR)? (JIKA SESUAI: Manakah dari barang-barang itu yang dibuat perusahaan Anda?
11. Bagaimana seseorang dapat melacak tembakau / produk tembakau hilir yang dibuat di pertanian / fasilitas pengolahan tertentu melalui rantai pasokan domestik?
 - a. Bisakah Anda memandu kami tentang bagaimana perusahaan Anda melakukan ini?
 - b. Apakah ada titik dalam rantai pasokan di mana Anda mengantisipasi pelacakan tidak lagi memungkinkan? (Selidiki secara spesifik tentang pemangku kepentingan apa yang diakhiri dengan ketertelusuran, mis: pembeli perantara, eksportir, dll.)
 - i. (PENYELIDIKAN KHUSUS) Kapan pencampuran tembakau dari lokasi yang berbeda terjadi, bagaimana pencampuran terjadi?
12. Pengawasan apa yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah dalam hal standar ketenagakerjaan dalam industri tembakau dan rantai pasokannya. Bagaimana dampak ini terhadap perusahaan Anda?
 - a. SELIDIKI SECARA SPESIFIK TENTANG APA INISIATIF TERSEBUT DAN SIAPA YANG MEMPROMOSIKANNYA (MISALNYA PEMERINTAH, PERUSAHAAN INTERNASIONAL, PERUSAHAAN DOMESTIK))
 - b. Bagaimana dengan inisiatif ketertelusuran rantai pasokan secara khusus? Mohon penjelasan kepada pemangku kepentingan yang terlibat, termasuk perusahaan Anda sendiri.
 - c. Apa saja berbagai Pernyataan yang tersedia untuk perusahaan dalam rantai pasokan dan seberapa umum Pernyataannya?
 - i. Bagaimana Pernyataan ini dipantau / disetujui dan apakah perusahaan Anda merupakan bagian dari salah satunya? Jika demikian, jelaskan bagaimana Anda disetujui dan bagaimana Anda dipantau kepatuhan.
13. Inisiatif uji tuntas apa yang diikuti perusahaan Anda untuk memantau kondisi tenaga kerja di perkebunan tembakau tempat Anda bersumber?
 - a. (JIKA TIDAK DIJAWAB PADA PERTANYAAN SEBELUMNYA) Rantai pasokan atau Pernyataan industri apa yang dimiliki perusahaan Anda saat ini? Bisakah Anda menjelaskan proses yang terlibat dalam mendapatkan Pernyataan dan bagaimana kepatuhan Anda dipantau?
 - i. Apakah Anda secara aktif bekerja untuk mendapatkan Pernyataan tambahan dalam waktu dekat? Tolong ceritakan lebih banyak tentang itu.

Pertanyaan Asam untuk pembeli (perantara, pedagang, dan pengolah)

14. Dari mana Anda mendapatkan tembakau Anda?
 - a. PROBE (wilayah geografis, nama situs, dll.) PROBE KHUSUS UNTUK AREA SAMPEL
 - b. Tolong jelaskan proses sumber Anda (metode pembelian, proses transportasi, dll.)
 - c. Apakah Anda memisahkan tembakau yang Anda beli dari setiap sumber dan pada titik apa Anda menggabungkan tembakau dari berbagai sumber? Tolong jelaskan.
15. Apakah perusahaan Anda mengimpor tembakau untuk memenuhi kebutuhan produksi? PROBE UNTUK DETAIL (JUMLAH, FREKUENSI, JENIS TEMBAKAU)
 - a. Jika demikian, apakah Anda mengetahui dari negara mana Anda mengimpor? (PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK: Brasil dan Malawi khususnya) Bagaimana tembakau ini digunakan?
 - b. Jika demikian, pada titik apa Anda menggabungkan tembakau ini dengan tembakau produksi dalam negeri?
 - c. Jika demikian, di mana tembakau impor masuk ke negara ini?

16. Seberapa sering Anda mendapatkan tembakau dari tempat-tempat ini di **Jawa Timur**?
 - a. Apakah ada waktu dalam setahun ketika ini berubah? Tolong jelaskan.
 - b. Bagaimana Anda menentukan berapa banyak yang Anda beli dari suatu sumber?
17. (JIKA TIDAK TERCAKUP SEBELUMNYA) Siapa pembeli utama rokok/**cerutu/produk tembakau tanpa asap domestik dan/atau internasional Anda**?
 - a. PROBE (wilayah, perusahaan, negara, industri tertentu)
 - b. Apakah pembeli utama Anda berubah dalam beberapa tahun terakhir?
 - i. Jika demikian, apakah ada alasan khusus untuk perubahan ini?

Pertanyaan Pasca Ekspor

18. Bagaimana Anda menggambarkan **peran ekspor tembakau / barang hilir tembakau (rokok/ cerutu/ produk tanpa asap)** dari Indonesia dalam perdagangan global (**tembakau / barang hilir tembakau (rokok/ cerutu/ produk tanpa asap)**)?
 - a. Apa saja pasar internasional?
 - i. Apakah ada perubahan terbaru (muncul/menurun) di pasar ini? (PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK NEGARA DAN/ATAU PERUSAHAAN)
 - b. Apa produk tembakau hilir paling populer yang diekspor ke pasar internasional?
 - c. Apakah ada pasar yang sedang berkembang untuk produk tembakau hilir baru?
 - i. Jika demikian, produk apa yang semakin diminati?
19. Siapa saja pemain/pemangku kepentingan utama (**negara fokus impor**) yang mengimpor tembakau dari Indonesia? Tolong jelaskan.
 - a. Siapa eksportir dan importir utama yang terlibat dalam hal ini? Dapatkah Anda menjelaskan dalam bentuk produk apa barang tersebut diekspor (**negara fokus impor**)?
 - b. Ke mana tembakau dan produk tembakau hilir diekspor keluar dari Indonesia? (PROBE UNTUK PORT TERTENTU)
 - c. Apakah Anda mengetahui situasi di mana perusahaan pengimpor di (**negara fokus impor**) secara resmi terhubung dengan eksportir di Indonesia? (PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK KONTRAK, KEPEMILIKAN, BAGIAN DARI PERUSAHAAN BESAR YANG SAMA, DLL)
20. Apakah (**negara fokus impor**) memproduksi tembakau / tembakau hilir barang (rokok, cerutu, produk tanpa asap) di dalam negeri?
 - a. Bagaimana perubahan produksi dalam negeri berdampak/mengubah impor barang tembakau / hilir tembakau (rokok, cerutu, produk tanpa asap)?
 - b. Pada tahap apa impor tembakau / tembakau hilir (rokok, cerutu, produk tanpa asap) menjadi bercampur dengan produksi dalam negeri (**cocok dengan bagian pertama dari pertanyaan**)?
 - c. Apakah penggunaan hilir (barang tembakau / tembakau hilir (rokok, cerutu, produk tanpa asap) yang diimpor dari Indonesia berbeda dengan penggunaan hilir yang diproduksi dalam negeri (**sesuai dengan bagian pertama dari pertanyaan**)?

Pertanyaan Tenaga Kerja

21. Bagaimana kesan keseluruhan Anda tentang kondisi kerja di industri tembakau?
 - a. Apa masalah utama yang Anda ketahui? (PENYELIDIKAN UNTUK PEKERJA ANAK JIKA TIDAK DINYATAKAN)
22. Apa yang dapat Anda katakan kepada kami tentang standar tenaga kerja di industri tembakau, terutama dalam hal perkebunan tembakau?
 - a. Apa kekhawatiran utama di seluruh industri dalam hal standar tenaga kerja?

- b. Bagaimana standar ketenagakerjaan ditegakkan di tempat kerja Anda dan siapa yang menegakkannya?
23. Selama tahap apa rantai pasokan tembakau / hilir tembakau yang baik adalah risiko pekerja anak yang paling umum?
- a. Apa saja faktor risiko pada setiap tahap?

Kesimpulan

24. Bisakah Anda menyarankan organisasi atau individu yang mendapat informasi yang baik tentang rantai pasokan industri tembakau atau pekerja anak di industri yang dapat kami wawancarai?
- a. (JIKA BERLAKU BERDASARKAN JENIS RESPONDEN: SELIDIKI APAKAH INDIVIDU TERSEBUT MEMILIKI LAPORAN ATAU DATA TAMBAHAN YANG DAPAT MEREKA BAGIKAN SEPERTI DAFTAR APA PUN YANG DISEBUTKAN DALAM PERTANYAAN 9)
25. Apakah ada hal lain yang ingin Anda tambahkan?

Persetujuan KII tentang Kondisi Kerja untuk orang dewasa dan individu di bawah 18 tahun

BACA PERNYATAAN BERIKUT KEPADA RESPONDEN DAN JAWAB PERTANYAAN APA PUN YANG MUNGKIN DIMILIKI INDIVIDU TERSEBUT. JANGAN MEMULAI WAWANCARA SAMPAI SEMUA PERTANYAAN TELAH DITANGANI DAN INDIVIDU TERSEBUT SETUJU UNTUK BERPARTISIPASI DALAM PENELITIAN.

Selamat Siang/Pagi/Sore, nama saya _____ I saya seorang peneliti dari **SINERGI**. Saya berbicara dengan orang-orang tentang industri (target baik) dan kondisi tenaga kerja di sektor tembakau di Indonesia. Informasi tersebut akan dimasukkan ke dalam laporan analitis yang meneliti tenaga kerja di **industri tembakau Indonesia**.

Partisipasi Anda dalam penelitian ini bersifat sukarela. Jika Anda memilih untuk berbicara dengan saya, Anda dapat memilih untuk tidak menjawab beberapa pertanyaan atau mengakhiri wawancara kapan saja. Jawaban Anda atas pertanyaan akan dirahasiakan dan tidak ada yang akan tahu apa yang Anda katakan. Nama Anda tidak akan digunakan dalam laporan apa pun.

Wawancara akan memakan waktu sekitar 30-45 menit.

Saya akan menjawab pertanyaan apa pun yang Anda miliki tentang penelitian sebelum kita mulai. Apakah Anda memiliki pertanyaan tentang penelitian ini? Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan di masa mendatang, atau jika Anda kemudian berubah pikiran dan tidak ingin kami menyertakan informasi yang Anda berikan dalam penelitian kami, Anda dapat menghubungi **SINERGI di 081365132238**

Apakah Anda setuju untuk berpartisipasi dalam wawancara ini?

Pernyataan Persetujuan Pewawancara

Tanda tangan saya menegaskan bahwa saya telah membaca pernyataan persetujuan yang diinformasikan secara lisan kepada responden. Saya telah menjawab pertanyaan apa pun yang diajukan tentang penelitian ini, dan responden telah setuju untuk diwawancarai.

___ Responden setuju untuk diwawancarai

___ Responden tidak setuju untuk diwawancarai

Cetak Nama Pewawancara _____

Tanda Tangan Pewawancara/sidik jari _____

Tanggal _____

Saya ingin meminta izin Anda untuk merekam wawancara ini. Rekaman audio tidak akan dibagikan kepada siapa pun. Rekaman akan disimpan dengan aman di fasilitas yang terkunci sampai ditranskripsikan kata demi kata, kemudian mereka akan dihancurkan. Catatan yang ditranskripsi tidak akan berisi nama atau informasi apa pun yang akan mengidentifikasi Anda. Bolehkah saya merekam wawancara untuk memudahkan ingatan saya? (Jika ya, nyalakan perekam).

___ YA

___ TIDAK

Nomor ID Unik Wawancara Informan Kunci: _____

Templat Formulir Persetujuan Pekerja Anak yang Lebih Tua

Selamat Siang/Pagi/Sore, nama saya _____ . Saya adalah seorang peneliti yang bekerja untuk Sinergi Riset Transformasi Masyarakat, di Indonesia.

Kami melakukan studi dengan ICF, sebuah perusahaan riset internasional, tentang pemuda yang bekerja atau membantu **Pertanian Tembakau (tipe lokasi) di Indonesia**. Saya ingin mengajukan beberapa pertanyaan tentang pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan kesehatan Anda.

Wawancara ini akan memakan waktu sekitar dua puluh lima menit. Semua yang Anda katakan bersifat rahasia. Tidak ada rekan kerja atau majikan Anda yang akan tahu apa yang Anda katakan kepada saya. Nama Anda tidak akan digunakan dalam laporan apa pun. Namun, jika Anda memberi tahu saya bahwa Anda dirugikan, saya harus memberi tahu seseorang di komunitas Anda sehingga mereka dapat mencoba membantu Anda.

Anda tidak harus berpartisipasi dalam wawancara ini, dan jika Anda tidak berpartisipasi, tidak ada masalah. Risiko melakukan wawancara ini adalah bahwa beberapa pertanyaan kita bersifat pribadi dan mungkin memunculkan kenangan menyakitkan. Jika Anda merasa tidak nyaman menjawab salah satu pertanyaan, tidak apa-apa bagi Anda untuk melewatkan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut. Jika wawancara menjadi terlalu melelahkan atau menjengkelkan, kita dapat beristirahat, menjadwalkan ulang, atau menghentikan wawancara.

Tidak ada manfaat langsung dari mengikuti penelitian ini kecuali tunjangan penyegaran sebesar Rp 50.000 (sekitar 3 USD), tetapi banyak orang menganggapnya menarik, dan jawaban Anda akan membantu kami memahami kebutuhan pemuda di Indonesia.

Saya akan menjawab pertanyaan apa pun yang Anda miliki tentang penelitian sebelum kita mulai. Apakah Anda memiliki pertanyaan tentang penelitian ini? Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan di masa mendatang, atau jika Anda kemudian berubah pikiran dan tidak ingin kami menyertakan informasi yang Anda berikan dalam studi kami, Anda dapat menghubungi (**informasi kontak subkontraktor**)

[JIKA YA, JAWAB SEBELUM MELANJUTKAN]

Apakah Anda setuju untuk diwawancarai?

(JIKA RESPONDEN SETUJU) Saya ingin meminta izin Anda untuk merekam wawancara ini. Rekaman audio tidak akan dibagikan kepada siapa pun. Rekaman akan disimpan dengan aman di fasilitas yang terkunci sampai dituliskan dan kemudian akan dihancurkan. Catatan tertulis tidak akan berisi nama atau informasi apa pun yang akan mengidentifikasi Anda.

Bolehkah saya merekam wawancara? (Jika ya, nyalakan perekam).

1. YA à Nyalakan perekam

2. TIDAK à Jangan nyalakan perekam