

FUNDED BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Cluster and Synergy Evaluation of USDOL-funded Child Labor Projects in Indonesia



2009

ICF MACRO
an ICF International Company

This page intentionally left blank.

**FUNDED BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Cluster and Synergy Evaluation of
USDOL-Funded Child Labor
Projects in Indonesia**

2009

This page intentionally left blank.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report describes in detail the cluster and synergy evaluation of USDOL-funded child labor projects in Indonesia, conducted during April and November 2009. The report was prepared by ICF Macro according to agreements specified in its contract with the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT). The cluster and synergy evaluation of USDOL-funded child labor projects in Indonesia was conducted and documented by Mei Zegers, an independent evaluator in collaboration with USDOL/OCFT staff and stakeholders in Indonesia and elsewhere. ICF Macro would like to express sincere thanks to all parties involved in this evaluation: the independent evaluator, various USDOL grantees in Indonesia and their partners, and the U.S. Department of Labor.



Funding for this evaluation was provided by the United States Department of Labor under Task Order number DOLB089K28215. Points of view or opinions in this evaluation report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of Labor, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

Note on the Evaluation Process of the Report

An independent consultant following a consultative and participatory approach managed this independent evaluation. All major stakeholders were consulted and informed throughout the evaluation, and its independence was not compromised during the process.

The opinions and recommendations included in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the U.S. Department of Labor, the International Labour Organization, the Save the Children Federation, or any other organization involved in the project.

The evaluation team leader would like to commend the entire project team and the backstopping officers at ICF Macro for their input into the evaluation process. The staff of current and past projects as well as national NGO partner staff were helpful, straightforward, and accommodating. Thanks should also go to government officials, representatives of other international agencies, educators, representatives of community-based organizations, parents, and children for sharing their thoughts and ideas in interviews and workshops.

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
I INTRODUCTION	1
II METHODOLOGY	5
III PROJECT RELEVANCE	7
3.1 Changes Over Time	7
3.2 Relevance Within the Context of Government Development Actions	8
3.3 Influence on Planning of Indonesia as a Large and Complex Nation	9
3.4 Selection of Sectors and Implementation Areas	9
3.5 Research to Inform Planning of Project Design and Ensure Relevance	11
3.6 Understanding of USDOL’s Role in Financing Projects on Child Labor	13
3.7 Improvement of Project Design	15
IV PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS	17
4.1 Key Results and Legacies of Projects	18
4.2 Advocacy and Awareness Raising	24
4.3 Implementation at Local Levels	26
4.4 Community Methodologies to Withdraw and Prevent Children from Worst Forms of Child Labor	29
4.5 Effectiveness of Education Actions	32
4.6 Poverty and Child Labor Elimination	37
4.7 Sector Specific Issues—Children in Hidden Sectors	39
V PROGRAM EFFICIENCY	43
5.1 Creating Synergies and Networks	44
VI PROGRAM IMPACT	49
6.1 Capacity Strengthening	49
6.2 National Policies and Strategies	51
6.3 Project Management and Monitoring	51

VII	PROGRAM SUSTAINABILITY	53
VIII	MAPPING EXERCISE OF ACTIONS ON CHILD LABOR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING IN INDONESIA	55
8.1	Brief Overview of Mapping Methodology	55
8.2	Mapping Results	56
IX	CONCLUSIONS AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS	61
9.1	Key Recommendations	61

ANNEXES

Annex A: Terms of Reference

Annex B: Evaluation Schedule and Interviewees

Annex C: Maps from Mapping Exercise

Annex D: Mapping Exercise Questionnaire

Annex E: Detailed Recommendations

Annex F: Summary of Selected Good Practices and Lessons Learned

Annex G: List of Interviewees Mapping Exercise

Annex H: Stakeholders Workshops Participant List

Annex I: Agenda Workshops

Annex J: Workshop Form for Participants Familiar with the Projects

Annex K: References

LIST OF ACRONYMS

3R	Rights, Responsibility, and Representativeness
APEC	Asia and Pacific Economic Forum
APINDO	<i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia</i> (Association of Indonesian Business People)
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDW	Child Domestic Worker
CLC	Child Learning Center
CSDS	Centre for Societal Development Studies
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
DBMR	Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting
EAST	Netherlands-financed Education, Skills, and Training Program
EI	Child Labor Education Initiative
ENABLE	Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education
ENACT	Enabling Community Action
EXCEED	Eliminate Exploitive Child Labor Through Education and Economic Development
GIS	Geographic Information System
IGA	Income-generation Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOMT	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
MONE	Ministry of National Education
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOWE	State Ministry of Women Empowerment
NAC	National Action Committee
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SCN	Semarak Cerlang Nusa
SCREAM	Supporting Children’s Rights Through Education, the Arts, and the Media

SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor
TBP	Timebound Program
TICSA	Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has financed projects on the elimination of child labor in Indonesia valued at over US\$26.3 million over the course of the last 10 years. Indonesia has also been included in several regional projects to combat child labor in Southeast Asia. The combined portfolio of these projects makes USDOL the largest external funder in Indonesia for combating child labor, including child trafficking.

USDOL determined that it is essential to assess the effectiveness of its approach on child labor in Indonesia. The primary purpose of the current analysis, a country cluster evaluation on USDOL's child labor projects in Indonesia, is not to evaluate any one particular project funded by USDOL, but to accomplish the following:

- Assess the results of USDOL's contributions to combat the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in Indonesia as a whole.
- Fill knowledge gaps.
- Provide lessons learned.
- Make recommendations on the design of future child labor projects.
- Make recommendations on how to enhance USDOL's grant-making effectiveness to combat child labor in Indonesia and around the world in the future.

The evaluation integrates information from current and former projects. The final evaluation of the Save the Children Federation's (SCF) Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education (ENABLE) project and the midterm evaluation of the second phase of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) Timebound Program (TBP) were both conducted in 2009. These evaluations were undertaken by the same evaluation team that conducted the Country Cluster Synergy Evaluation and, therefore, fieldwork, interviews, and observations from those evaluations are more intensively integrated into the current report than information from former projects. The evaluation team did, however, review evaluation reports and documentation from the former projects and also interviewed some of the former staff members.

The methodology for the cluster evaluation was designed jointly with key stakeholders following a series of preliminary meetings held in April 2009. A meeting was also held at USDOL headquarters in Washington, DC (August 2009) and at ILO headquarters in Geneva (September 2009) to obtain input and information. The data collection and evaluation process consists of the following elements:

- Briefings by USDOL in Washington, DC—ILO headquarters in Geneva; ILO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand; and the SCF country office in Jakarta, Indonesia.

- Preliminary interviews to plan methodology with stakeholders.
- Desk review of relevant documents.
- Key informant interviews in Jakarta and Aceh, Indonesia.
- Field visits to current project sites as well as a former project site.
- A national stakeholder workshop.
- A workshop with local-level stakeholders.
- An inter-agency workshop attended by representatives of donor groups and international implementing agencies.
- Integration of information from the final evaluation of the ENABLE project and the midterm evaluation of the second phase of the ILO-IPEC Timebound Program (TBP II).

The USDOL projects have contributed to an improved level of awareness concerning the importance of eliminating WFCL and the development of policies, strategies, and implementing structures, as well as a legal framework in Indonesia. The projects also contributed to the capacity strengthening of stakeholders at all levels, including government officials, nongovernmental organization (NGO) partner staff, teachers, community leaders, parents, and children. The quality of education in the project areas was effectively improved through teacher and tutor training and the development of high-quality education and training tools and materials. The projects also contributed directly to reductions in the number of children in WFCL through a range of action programs. The experiences of the USDOL projects resulted in numerous good practices and lessons learned that can be used to improve contributions to the complete elimination of WFCL in Indonesia.

The USDOL-financed portfolio of projects is in line with the country's needs to combat child labor and addresses the most critical sectors of WFCL, including trafficking. The designs of the USDOL projects are relevant in terms of adequacy and appropriateness and were effectively designed for the overall country context. The USDOL projects support Government of Indonesia strategies to combat WFCL through a mutual development process. The projects have been influenced by and, in turn, have influenced the development of the government strategies.

The projects were developed based on a range of needs assessments, research, discussions with stakeholders at different levels, workshops with stakeholder representatives, and input from previous projects. In the initial stages, little was known about the major issues, the context within which child labor occurred, and how to work most effectively to address the elimination of child labor in the country. Over time the experience acquired in the early projects became essential to the greater understanding of needs and appropriateness of project designs.

The projects focus on the most critical sectors related to child labor and trafficking, including child domestic workers, children involved in commercial sexual exploitation, children otherwise trafficked, children in the footwear and fishing sectors, and children in plantations.¹

Project implementation areas were identified based on mostly qualitative assessments of the prevalence of the key WFCL in those areas. Reliable quantitative data on child labor levels, particularly in its worst forms, are still not adequate, although the USDOL-financed Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) project works to improve this situation.

Design issues that could be improved were identified during the evaluation process. These include decisions regarding the organization and collaboration of the projects and building on the specific expertise of the implementing agencies. Despite positive aspects concerning relevance, the clear and unified understanding of stakeholders concerning USDOL's role in funding projects on child labor in Indonesia is not evident.

The projects have mostly been able to achieve their expected targets and outputs, although the target number of children withdrawn and prevented was/is not always fully reached. The projects as a whole have made solid contributions in other areas in accordance with their expected targets and outputs.

The Government has adopted important policies and strategies that should theoretically help ensure the reduction of WFCL, although enforcement still remains an issue. In project areas, however, notable progress has been made on improving enforcement; although, particularly in the area of trafficking, there is much more that needs to be done.

Almost all of the USDOL projects, with the exception of SIMPOC, carried out some work at local levels (i.e., at provincial, district, and community level). Experiences at community level varied in accordance with the type of project and the capacities of the partner NGOs.

The establishment of provincial- and district-level action committees on child labour has been a goal of the USDOL ILO projects since the Asia and Pacific Economic Forum project, which began in 2001. The SCF projects have also supported these processes and collaborated with ILO on action committee development in their own project districts. Despite the existence of networks and committees, coordination and cooperation between local governmental offices is still not ideal. Several stakeholders also noted that there have been improvements in some locations on collaboration between NGOs and local government, but that this is an area that needs further attention.

The most effective efforts are those rooted in the communities, particularly where sufficient time has been allocated to (1) learn about the local conditions, attitudes, and reasons for WFCL, and (2) to build personal relationships with the stakeholders. NGO partners with the most capacities in these areas appear to be the most successful in any of the projects. Community groups were shown to be effective in mobilizing, monitoring, and sustaining activities on child labor. Regrettably, not all communities in all projects have been able to develop such groups or build

¹ U.S. Department of Labor's 2007 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor along with other reports and studies confirm the choice of sectors as key in terms of the worst forms of child labor in Indonesia.

efforts through existing community groups. It is not always necessary to create new groups; if a well-functioning community group exists with the potential to be effective on eliminating WFCL (including trafficking), they can also function as a basis for actions. However, the development of community groups in all locations is recommended. Good community-based monitoring systems are also important and can be channeled through the established community groups. The ILO Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) system is a useful tool, and would be more useful if it were further simplified.

Improving access to and quality of education was a major objective of almost all of the projects. To prevent dropout and subsequent child labor, children in the projects were given assistance to stay in school through support for school supplies and/or remedial education. Children who were already working were either supported to reenter formal schools through remedial education or assisted to participate in other forms of education. In addition to the general education, children in the USDOL projects also benefited from other types of training, including vocational training, life skills, and entrepreneurship. One good practice from a project was the flexibility regarding the choice of educational options offered to children being withdrawn. Projects also focused on improving the quality of education through teacher training, particularly by using remedial education materials and activity-based learning. Teachers and their supervisors were very enthusiastic about this type of training and wanted much more similar training. One of the major issues, however, is the lack of sufficient dissemination and replication of materials.

Vocational training was a clear highlight of the USDOL projects, despite some cases in which training was considered too short and skills insufficient to find employment or start independent economic activities.² Stakeholders interviewed and met in workshops reemphasized the role of poverty in causing child labor and the need to focus more on poverty reduction initiatives.

The USDOL projects are producing sufficient benefits in relation to the costs incurred. Increased sharing of methods and materials could have improved efficiency somewhat, but the strategies taken as a whole did result in appropriate and useful results.

There is a need to work more at the enabling environment level. There are vast opportunities that are not being explored and coordinated sufficiently, including among government units at all levels, workers and employers organizations, and individual companies. There is confusion about the structure of the National Action Committee (NAC), its roles and responsibilities, and how it functions. Creating more integrated and synergistic collaboration that goes beyond information sharing will help ensure efficiency. Increased networking among projects, including non-USDOL projects that address child labor, is also needed to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Child labor is currently seen in the country as a standalone issue, even separate from trafficking, although several of the USDOL projects integrate actions for children who are trafficked and children who are home-based. Among donors, UN agencies, international NGOs, and the Government, the dichotomy between children in WFCL and children who are trafficked is quite important. There is a broader scope for involving employers and workers organizations that has not yet been tapped sufficiently.

² According to interviewees of the evaluations of the ENABLE and TBP II projects as well as some individuals associated with the older projects.

The USDOL projects have all worked a great deal on capacity strengthening. Most projects included one objective on capacity strengthening but needed to concentrate on this area even beyond what was planned in the project designs. Government officials at national and local levels, NGO partners, teachers, community group leaders, and others all benefited from training or other forms of capacity strengthening. Aside from training, projects provided one-on-one guidance to strengthen capacities, organized field trips to learn from others, and distributed manuals and guidelines. The capacities of the NGO partners were frequently not as good as expected, so projects needed to allocate a significant amount of resources, especially staff time, to strengthen capacities. Capacity strengthening is mostly concentrated during a project's life cycle, but long-term sustainability of capacity-strengthening mechanisms, despite some master training activities by the projects, are not well developed.

As indicated by stakeholders during the discussions of the decentralized workshop for the current cluster evaluation, the benefits of past USDOL interventions were at least partially continued after the end of project funding. The past interventions that were sustained were mostly centered on awareness-raising, establishment of partnerships, and implementation of capacities that had been strengthened through the projects.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop strategies to improve communication on USDOL's overall purposes for funding activities on child labor in the country.
- Currently, all of the projects are oriented to implement a package of interventions, including direct withdrawal and prevention, education actions, policymaking, and training on the use of materials. While all of the projects can continue to implement the same principal approaches, some elements could be emphasized more in different projects according to the organization's expertise.
- Establish a system to collect, analyze, and continually add to existing research on child labor/trafficking. The system should preferably be interactive so that stakeholders can integrate information.
- Advocate for the establishment of an inventory of government programs that can be accessed at district and community level. Communicate the information at district level to local officials, NGO partners, and local leaders.
- Increase attention to the improvement of enforcement of laws and regulations at local levels.
- Ensure that withdrawal and prevention activities are rooted in communities. Develop community groups in all locations or integrate actions on WFCL into existing community groups.³ Good community-based monitoring systems need to be replicated to all communities.

³ Also, implement other good practices in communities.

- Increase duration and intensity of vocational training in accordance with the type of skill being taught so that children can fully acquire skills that can lead to employment or independent income generation.
- Increase components that reduce poverty and increase access to decent work.
- Intensify the development of a well-functioning organizational system across the most vulnerable districts where trafficked children originate with feedback to prevent re-trafficking. Include good practices as well as lessons learned from projects in Indonesia and other countries.
- Increase networking among projects (including non-USDOL projects that have an impact on child labor) to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Increase collaboration and exchange of modules, tools, and materials.
- Provide technical support to the Government on how to integrate and consolidate activities on WFCL/trafficking.
- Conduct an analysis using organization development system methods to identify and establish a coherent and well-functioning NAC.
- Increase involvement of workers and employers organizations, particularly to develop policy documents and guidelines on child labor for their membership. Support distribution and awareness-raising of such policies and guidelines/toolkits.
- Continued capacity strengthening is essential. Long-term capacity-strengthening mechanisms need to be integrated into sustainability plans.
- Generalize the DBMR concept. A set of core measures could be used to which individual projects can add indicators for specific activities.
- Increase applied research and continue to support development of good statistics to improve awareness-raising and better inform interventions.

I INTRODUCTION

“In my opinion and according to my experience, solving the problem of child labor through education is good because it is an entry point.”

—*Ministry of Education Senior Staff Member*

The United States Department of Labor (USDOL) has financed projects for the elimination of child labor in Indonesia valued at over US\$20 million over the last 10 years. Indonesia has also been included in several regional projects to eliminate child labor in Southeast Asia. The combined portfolio of these projects makes USDOL the largest external funder in Indonesia on child labor issues, including child trafficking.

USDOL-funded child labor elimination projects generally seek to achieve five major goals:

1. Withdrawing or preventing children from involvement in exploitive child labor through the provision of direct educational services.
2. Strengthening policies on child labor and education, the capacity of national institutions to combat child labor, and formal and transitional education systems that encourage children engaged in or at risk of engaging in exploitive labor to attend school.
3. Raising awareness of the importance of education for all children and mobilizing a wide array of actors to improve and expand education infrastructures.
4. Supporting research and the collection of reliable data on child labor.
5. Ensuring the long-term sustainability of these efforts.

Given its long experience in funding projects to eliminate child labor in Indonesia and the general region, USDOL determined that it is essential to assess the effectiveness of its approach on child labor issues in Indonesia. The primary purpose of the current analysis, a country cluster evaluation on USDOL-financed child labor projects in Indonesia, is not to evaluate any one particular project funded by USDOL but to assess the results of USDOL’s contributions to combat the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in Indonesia as a whole, fill knowledge gaps, provide lessons learned, and suggest recommendations on the design of future child labor projects and how to enhance USDOL’s grant-making effectiveness to combat child labor in Indonesia in the future.

The emphasis of this evaluation is on learning and identifying what elements have worked, which have under-performed and why, and where future USDOL efforts can have the most impact. The evaluation reviews issues of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of the USDOL country portfolio.

The evaluation specifically includes the following:

- Assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness of USDOL’s overlapping and continuous support of child labor elimination projects in Indonesia.

- Examination of the response, support, and ownership throughout all of these projects of the Government of Indonesia and other country stakeholders.⁴
- Analysis of the value of the key tools and interventions used.
- Assessments of the prospects for sustainability of USDOL’s program in Indonesia and recommendations on how to enhance sustainability.
- Highlights of key findings and lessons learned that could be of importance to USDOL or other donors who may fund future child labor or related projects in Indonesia or elsewhere.
- Assessment of the interaction among the projects and with other projects of a cross-cutting nature (i.e., youth employment, education, poverty reduction).

In the appropriations to USDOL for international child labor technical cooperation, the U.S. Congress directed the majority of the funds to support two programs: the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) and the Child Labor Education Initiative (EI). USDOL has also supported US\$2.5 million for awareness-raising and research activities not associated with the ILO-IPEC program or the EI. Through September 2008, USDOL-funded projects in Indonesia had targeted over 72,000 children to be withdrawn or prevented from exploitive child labor with over 45,000 children reached.

The ILO-IPEC projects in Indonesia include a comprehensive national timebound program (TBP) to eliminate the WFCL in a set timeframe, regional and national sector-specific projects, and data collection and research projects. USDOL has financed two phases of the TBP, which were both conceived to support the national process to eliminate WFCL. ILO-IPEC projects generally focus on two levels of implementation: the national policy, strategy, and legal framework level—also called the enabling environment—and the “direct action” components at local level to withdraw or prevent children from involvement in exploitive and hazardous work.

The EI projects focus primarily on the elimination of WFCL through the provision of educational opportunities. EI projects are designed to withdraw children from WFCL and support them to enter educational settings. EI projects also help ensure that children who are in school but who are at risk of WFCL continue to attend instead of dropping out. In Indonesia, the Save the Children Federation (SCF) has implemented two projects through EI; a third project was started at the end of 2009. The new project, entitled Eliminate Exploitive Child Labor Through Education and Economic Development (EXCEED), is not included in the current evaluation because it has only just been initiated. Despite this fact, the evaluation team did discuss the extent to which the prior experiences in Indonesia with USDOL-funded projects helped to inform the development of the EXCEED project.

⁴ The term “stakeholders” is used throughout the report to indicate interviewees and participants in different workshops or meetings organized for the evaluation. Stakeholders include representatives of all those associated with the projects, including project staff, government officials at different levels, nongovernmental organization and community representatives, parents, and children.

The current report includes analysis on the following USDOL-financed projects in Indonesia. The Terms of Reference (TOR) in Annex A contains project summaries of each of the projects.

Table 1: USDOL-funded Projects in Indonesia

Years	Grantee	Project	Amount
1999–2004	ILO-IPEC	Fishing: Indonesia, Philippines*	\$1,200,000
1999–2004	ILO-IPEC	Footwear: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand*	\$1,700,000
2001–2006	ILO-IPEC	Asia and Pacific Economic Forum (APEC) Global Awareness-raising*	\$840,000
2002–2006	ILO-IPEC	Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA) Phase II*	\$3,000,000
2002–2004	ILO-IPEC	Drug Trafficking (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand)*	\$500,000
2002–2004	ILO-IPEC	Fishing and Footwear II	\$900,000
2003–2008	ILO-IPEC	Support to National Plan of Action and Timebound Program (TBP)	\$4,065,000
2005–2008	ILO-IPEC	Support to National Plan of Action and TBP; Aceh Addendum	\$1,500,000
2004–2009	Save the Children US	Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education (ENABLE)	\$6,000,000
2005–2009	Save the Children US	ENABLE/Aceh	\$2,500,000
2006–2010	ILO-IPEC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) National Child Labor Survey	\$313,500
2007–2011	ILO-IPEC	Support to National Plan of Action and TBP Phase II	\$5,550,000
2009–2013	Save the Children Federation in association with World Education	Combating WFCL Through an Area-based Approach (EXCEED)	\$5,500,000
TOTAL Indonesia and Regional			\$33,568,500
Indonesia Only Total			\$26,328,500
*Regional Total			\$7,240,000

The current report integrates detailed recommendations directly in the different sections. These recommendations are summarized again for easy reference in the conclusions and recommendations section. The evaluator has elected to provide detailed recommendations in the text because of the complexity of the data gathered on the large number of projects and to ensure that the recommendations can be clearly linked to the findings.

This page intentionally left blank.

II METHODOLOGY

The methodology was designed jointly with key stakeholders following a series of preliminary meetings held in April 2009. A meeting was also held at USDOL Headquarters in Washington, DC (August 2009) and at the ILO headquarters in Geneva (September 2009) to obtain input and information. Concepts proposed by Indonesian stakeholders, such as the holding of national and decentralized workshops to gather information on the projects, were proposed and integrated into the methodology. A suggestion from several stakeholders in Indonesia to conduct a mapping exercise to collect information on overall projects—including non-USDOL financed projects—on child labor in Indonesia was also incorporated. The mapping information is included in a separate document entitled *Mapping Information of Actions on Child Labor and Child Trafficking in Indonesia*. The mapping exercise was a pilot initiative that can serve as the basis for an improved and continued system to track the ongoing initiatives. A focus on asking stakeholders to detail the “legacies” that still remained from completed projects was suggested by the ILO-IPEC Design, Evaluation, and Documentation Section and included in the individual and workshop questions.

The evaluation process was a joint and participatory effort to identify the key conclusions that could be drawn in each of the analysis areas. All of the evaluation team members and the broad range of stakeholders contributed to the analysis and development of recommendations for the future.

The evaluation team needed to make some adjustments in the methodology because some stakeholders did not have clear knowledge of which donor(s) funded which actions. The evaluation team developed a methodology using lists of the USDOL-funded projects to ensure that stakeholders spoke specifically about USDOL-funded projects.

The evaluation integrates information from current and former projects. The final evaluation of the SCF Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education (ENABLE) project and the midterm evaluation of the second phase of the ILO-IPEC timebound program (TBP II) were both conducted in 2009. These evaluations were undertaken by the same evaluation team that conducted the Country Cluster Synergy Evaluation and, therefore, fieldwork, interviews, and observations from those evaluations are more intensively integrated into the current report than information from former projects. The evaluation team did, however, review evaluation reports and documentation from the former projects and also interviewed some of the former staff members.

The evaluator notes that it was not possible to do a full assessment of the effects of the projects that had already closed. Due to insufficient resources and time to do field research, the evaluation team was not able to visit all former project sites or conduct tracer studies. However, the evaluator does believe that it was possible to draw sound overall conclusions based on the methodology that was implemented. The key findings were clear and generally common to the different projects, which allowed for the identification of the most important findings and recommendations.

The data collection and evaluation process consist of the following elements:

1. Briefings by ICF Macro, USDOL, and Project Managers.

2. Briefings by ILO-IPEC specialists at ILO headquarters in Geneva.
3. Briefings by officers at the Regional ILO Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok.
4. Desk review of all relevant documents for all projects.
5. Key informant interviews in Jakarta and Aceh. Interviews were conducted with officials from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (MOMT), the Ministry of National Education (MONE), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), and other government representatives involved in the field of child labor and trafficking. Interviews were also conducted with project representatives from the Indonesia TBP II project, many of whom had also worked in USDOL projects that were already closed. Interviews were conducted with other ILO Jakarta staff, including from the Netherlands-financed Education, Skills, and Training Program (EAST) project, which has a child labor component. Interviews were conducted with SCF staff, local nongovernmental organization (NGO) representatives, and others (see Annex B).
6. Field visits to current project sites.
7. Field visit to a former project site of the Fishing and Footwear II project to meet former beneficiaries and observe current conditions in shoe manufacturing sites.
8. National Workshop for Government Officials to obtain feedback and input to the evaluation. The representative of the national NGO network on child labor and major USDOL-financed project representatives also attended. The primary focus of this workshop was on national-level efforts (the enabling environment).
9. Workshop for Local Stakeholders from different locations throughout the country, referred to in the current report as the “Decentralized Workshop.” The workshop included members of civil society and local government, parents, and children involved in past projects, financed by USDOL.
10. Inter-Agency Workshop to obtain feedback and input to the evaluation from donors and other international agencies.
11. Integration of information from the final evaluation of ENABLE and the midterm evaluation of TBP II that were conducted by the same evaluation team.
12. A mapping exercise that illustrates, through a series of maps, various characteristics of the country locations of projects to combat child labor and other relevant information. The exercise maps both donor and other NGO efforts to combat child labor. The maps include information, such as the number of agencies working in different parts of the country and the number of projects and beneficiaries per province. Although it was intended to provide information on the prevalence (sites where child labor occurs) of WFCL in the country, existing data are not yet sufficient to make reliable maps. The mapping exercise utilized geographic information system (GIS) technologies.

III PROJECT RELEVANCE

The USDOL-financed portfolio of projects is in line with the country's needs to combat child labor and addresses the most critical sectors of WFCL, including trafficking. The design of the USDOL projects is relevant in terms of adequacy and appropriateness and was designed effectively for the overall country context. The USDOL projects support Government of Indonesia strategies to combat WFCL through a mutual development process. The projects have been influenced by and, in turn, have influenced the development of the government strategies.

The projects were developed based on a range of needs assessments, research, stakeholder discussions at different levels, stakeholder workshops, and input from previous projects. In the initial stages, little was known about the major issues regarding WFCL, the context within which child labor occurred, and how to work most effectively to eliminate exploitive child labor in the country. As one stakeholder noted, "It was the first time that employers and workers came together with the Government to discuss such issues. Before that, the government officials wrote the regulations without much consultation."

3.1 CHANGES OVER TIME

ILO started working in Indonesia on child labor in 1992. These early efforts, along with international discussion and the commitment of the government, resulted in Indonesia being the first Asian country to ratify ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. All of the projects have conducted advocacy for the adoption of now existing relevant policies and strategies. The 20-year National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor commenced in 2002. The second implementation phase of the NPA started in 2008.

Early projects were regional throughout Southeast Asia and were oriented to explore models to address child labor in key sectors and support the development of an enabling environment. A high focus was placed on awareness-raising at governmental levels through the sharing of experiences with other countries. The Regional Fishing, the Regional Footwear, the Asia and Pacific Economic Forum (APEC) Awareness, and the Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA) II projects are included in this category. Later projects continued the development of models, but the design of TBP I and TBP II also focused and continue to focus highly on providing technical support for policy and strategy development at national and local levels.

Over time the experience acquired in the early projects became essential in coming to a greater understanding of needs and ensuring the appropriateness of project designs. As discussed in later sections of the current report, this process is still ongoing and improvements are still being integrated into the design of new projects. Implementers of TBP II learned from TBP I; for example, it was decided that it is better to have slightly more standardized awareness and training materials as opposed to each NGO developing its own approach. The vocational training developed in TBP I was used as the foundation to develop even more appropriate training under

TBP II.⁵ Most recently, even non-USDOL projects have built on the experience of the USDOL projects. In particular, the ILO Netherlands-funded EAST project incorporated experiences from TBP I into its design. EAST focuses on youth employment in Eastern Indonesia and includes a child labor component. TBP II shares tools and materials as well as training modules with EAST.

The ideas and concepts concerning policies and strategies on child labor among the various government ministries and other stakeholders have also changed over time. Key ministries that have worked as active partners to the USDOL projects include MOMT, MONE, MOSA, the State Ministry of Women Empowerment (MOWE), and, more recently within the framework of decentralization, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Some employers and workers organizations have also been active partners, although there are many such organizations that are not yet directly involved. Achieving relevance for the projects, thus, is the result of a collaborative process that gradually became increasingly more pertinent to the country's needs and evolving strategies.

3.2 RELEVANCE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS

An assessment of the relevance and effectiveness of the USDOL-financed projects is not easily accomplished without considering other efforts affecting children in the country. The USDOL projects did not function in isolation. Indonesia has made steady strides to improve the well-being of children in the country through initiatives such as the Government's Education for All strategy to improve enrollment at Junior Secondary school.⁶ Child labor targets have been mainstreamed in the National Medium Term Development Plan (2004–2009), the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2005–2009), and the National Plan of Action of Human Rights in Indonesia (2004–2009). All of these documents contain other, less direct strategies to improve the lives of children and their families, which also have an impact on reducing the reliance of parents on child labor.

Beginning in 2007, the Government of Indonesia implemented a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program that includes the elimination of child labor as one of its goals.⁷ The target population for the CCT program is poor households with pregnant women and/or children age 0–15 years. Families must meet particular conditions of health and education, including children's school enrollment and attendance, in order to receive the transfers. MOMT is providing approximately US\$5 million of its 2008–2009 budget to provide child laborers in the CCT program with additional support services to ensure that they are completely withdrawn from exploitive labor. TBP II has established a linkage with the CCT program, thus responding positively to these government efforts in terms of project design. The support of TBP II to the CCT program focuses to a large extent on improving the quality of education through remedial education and improving teaching methods.

⁵ In the area of vocational training, for example, training was adapted to also include more life skills and was oriented to also reach younger adolescents. There was a move away from pure vocational training materials, which had been perceived as resulting in "hidden forms of child labor" by some local stakeholders.

⁶ Australian Agency for International Development (2006).

⁷ From Terms of Reference, see Annex A.

In the future, it will be important to be aware of continuing changes in the environment. Children to be withdrawn will be farther apart in terms of geographic distance and increasingly more expensive to reach and withdraw. Some of the changes that may occur cannot always be envisioned. In China, for example, new forms of migration are occurring as the economy and society change. There are even indications that some girls are being trafficked into Indonesia from China and Eastern Europe, not only out of Indonesia to other countries.⁸ Strategies, policies, and implementation mechanisms need to be reviewed and readjusted regularly in accordance with the changing situation.

3.3 INFLUENCE ON PLANNING OF INDONESIA AS A LARGE AND COMPLEX NATION

Although the design of the projects is based on a global understanding of the existing needs, Indonesia is very large and has complex and varied economic and sociocultural ethnic situations. As a MOSA representative stated, “We need to know more about what is happening in the field so that we can make better policy and strategies.” The country encompasses substantial urban areas, relatively populated rural areas, as well as sparsely populated rural areas and isolated islands. The overall design of the projects have been adapted to the overall needs to address child labor, but designs also allow for fine-tuning based on specific situations in project locations.

In only one case, the ENABLE Aceh project was planning insufficiently in the early stage of the project. The ENABLE Aceh project was conceived in response to the 2004 tsunami and a post-political crisis situation. The situation and local culture in Aceh are quite unique. Stakeholders report that the urgency of the situation resulted in limited allocation of time to study the best way to address local needs on eliminating child labor in the selected project areas and within the local context. As a result, the design did not take several factors into account, such as the comparatively poor local education infrastructure, the initial unresponsiveness of the local government and population, as well as the difficulty in finding high-quality staff. Although child labor is a critical issue, it does not have the same level of post-crisis urgency as ensuring shelter and food, as was the case in Aceh. A detailed pre-assessment of conditions before designing the project should have been undertaken, as was done for interventions in other projects. It is simply not a step that can be skipped.

3.4 SELECTION OF SECTORS AND IMPLEMENTATION AREAS

The projects focus on the most critical sectors related to child labor and trafficking, including child domestic workers, children in commercial sexual exploitation, children otherwise trafficked, children in footwear and fishing, and children working on plantations.⁹

ILO Convention 182 includes a specific reference to trafficking as WFCL: it includes, as part of its definition, “all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children.”¹⁰ The draft National Action Plan on Trafficking 2008–2013 reflects this

⁸ USDOL (2007).

⁹ USDOL (2007) and other reports and studies confirm the choice of sectors as key in terms of the WFCL in Indonesia.

¹⁰ International Labour Organization (1999).

understanding and includes a component on child trafficking.¹¹ As such, trafficking of children forms an integral part of the USDOL-financed projects in the country. Some of the projects focus explicitly on trafficking, while others included or do include children working in sectors that involved child trafficking. Examples include projects focusing on the fishing sector, which included children working on offshore fishing platforms.¹²

The USDOL project sectors were identified primarily through processes designed to obtain input from stakeholders, including government representatives, university researchers, and employers and workers organization representatives. ILO also contributed to the selection process of the critical sectors by including Indonesia in regional projects that address particular sectors. The sectors identified by ILO for the regional projects do correspond to those identified by Indonesian stakeholders.

Project implementation areas were identified based on mostly qualitative assessments of the prevalence of the key WFCL observed in those areas. Reliable quantitative data on child labor levels, particularly in its worst forms, is still not adequate, although the USDOL-financed Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) project is working to improve this situation. According to some stakeholders, several important areas in East Kalimantan, for example, have not been involved at all in the ILO-IPEC projects due to geographical challenges.¹³ The ENABLE project worked in some locations in Kalimantan, but these were limited and many isolated areas are not yet reached. The isolated areas are particularly important in terms of trafficking, as past experience of USDOL projects and information from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other agencies working on trafficking indicate that children often come from these areas. This has become particularly evident when trying to reintegrate children in their communities, as was done in the TICSА II, TBP, and ENABLE projects. Reintegrating children in these distant locations requires more innovation although the TICSА II project, ENABLE and TBP II have made contributions to developing methods that can be applied in these situations.

TICSА II, ENABLE, and TBP II utilized methods such as accompanying children back to their communities and trying to ensure that local formal and informal leaders take responsibility for monitoring the reintegrated children. One or more follow-up visits were usually made to verify the status of the reintegrated child. Other efforts include helping families identify and access education specifically suited to the reintegrated children.¹⁴ The high cost of these methods and continued high risk that children will be re-trafficked are not yet sufficiently addressed through these methods.

¹¹ Information supplied by ENABLE project staff.

¹² Known as the so-called *jermals*.

¹³ Access is difficult due to poor or nonexistent road access, especially in the rainy season, as well as long distances.

¹⁴ Please review the evaluation reports of the ENABLE and TBP II projects for further details.

3.5 RESEARCH TO INFORM PLANNING OF PROJECT DESIGN AND ENSURE RELEVANCE

“Without the funding from USDOL, we would not have much data on child labor.”

—*Stakeholder comment about TBP I project*

As the former Chief Technical Adviser for the TBP I project pointed out, “One of the things that was useful was the research. The studies of attitudes toward child labor and education, for example. The judgments that people have to make on the importance of education and also the role of the labor market.”¹⁵

A study on child domestic work in Indonesia was carried out by ILO in 1995.¹⁶ Various studies were also conducted through the USDOL-financed projects, including a study for the Regional Project on Drug Trafficking on children involved in drug production, sales, and trafficking, which several stakeholders mentioned was useful. TBP I, TBP II, and ENABLE implemented baseline studies in different localities where partner NGOs then took action.¹⁷ The quality of these baseline studies varies with the capacity of the partner NGOs. Much of the research is qualitative or semi-qualitative, as the number of respondents is often small. The baseline studies are briefly summarized in the action proposals submitted to the projects for financing and would usually qualify more as qualitative studies as opposed to statistically valid studies. In the case of the ENABLE Aceh project, for example, project staff indicated that baseline survey sources were not reliable, as families from outside the villages living in camps or barracks were not included, and tsunami deaths or outmigration were not always recorded. These baseline studies, taken together, do still provide scope to increase overall understanding if re-analyzed together. ENABLE also worked to establish a database on child dropouts and child victims of trafficking for domestic work in different localities.

USDOL-financed studies over the course of these last years were carried out by the Centre for Societal Development Studies (CSDS),¹⁸ partner NGOs, and other agencies. Some non-USDOL financed studies in the country, such as an Amnesty International (2007) study on women domestic workers, included information on child labor as well.¹⁹

¹⁵ The Chief Technical Advisor refers to the study implemented during the TBP I project, *Attitudes to Child Labour and Education in Indonesia*, ILO-IPEC (2006).

¹⁶ Blackbrough, J. (1995); Irwanto (1997).

¹⁷ The baselines were intended to be based on methodology such as the one used in the study cited in Annex 9 in the reference list under ILO-IPEC (2006).

¹⁸ Centre in Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta.

¹⁹ It is important to point out that research has also been financed by non-USDOL-funded agencies, including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and the Asian Development Bank. Several members of the Inter-Agency Donor Meeting held for the current evaluation (see Annex B for list of participants) have also conducted studies, particularly on trafficking. See reference list for examples—e.g., UNICEF: UNICEF EAPRO (2009); GTZ: Wibawa Dhey and Moeliono Laurike (2000), Asian Development Bank: Irwanto, Sanie Susy, Prasadja Heru, Moeliniono Laurike, Pardoen Soeritsno, Marthini Titing (2000). (Also see agencies mentioned in the reference list in the document cited in Annex K as “United States Department of Labor, 2007.”)

Stakeholders appealed for more applied research and statistics to improve awareness-raising and better inform the design of interventions. Many stakeholders interviewed or those that participated in the evaluation workshops talked about the continued “lack of data” despite there being quite a bit of research of different kinds by different agencies. As one such stakeholder noted, “We still don’t know the exact data on child labor sectorally. I think there are lots of bits of research, but we do not have exact data so we do not know the real problem and just talk about estimates.”

Numbers tend to move people to action, so better statistics on the current situation concerning WFCL could be useful. In general, applied research should be increased and continued to support development of good statistics to improve awareness-raising and better inform interventions. The USDOL-financed SIMPOC project is working toward improving data collection on child labor but is still in the process of improving the integration of child labor statistics in the national labor data. As the Office of Central Bureau of Statistics representatives interviewed for this report indicated, there is still room for improvement in various aspects of the child labor data collection system.²⁰

While data have been collected by different projects in different forms (such as baselines, action research, and labor data) on child victims of trafficking and in different WFCL sectors, little has yet been done to analyze and consolidate the information for better planning. There is a lack of analysis of the links between child labor and trafficking, for example. Studies on children in domestic work often did not consider the trafficking element, while trafficking studies omit the link to child labor. In fact, as will be discussed in other parts of the report, a major impediment to ideal effectiveness of the USDOL portfolio in Indonesia is the artificial dichotomy between child trafficking and child labor (for example, see Section 5.1.2). This point was also eloquently referred to in a recent United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF, 2009) report: “The arbitrariness of categories unfolds, for instance, when the same child has been a victim of trafficking, sexual abuse, violence, and labor exploitation; depending on the timing, perspective and priorities of an adjudicating official or NGO member, that child may be deprived (or afforded) appropriate protection and services.”²¹

Establishing a method to centralize data collected and systematize the data in a website format that is accessible to interested stakeholders would be useful. Specifically, there is a need to establish a system to collect, analyze, and continually add to existing research on child labor/trafficking. Information collected through collaboration with SIMPOC and baseline studies carried out for projects including small-scale actions can be included.

Such a system should preferably be rendered interactive so that districts, NGOs, and others can integrate new information, preferably through the website. Universities and other agencies can also provide copies of their reports to be uploaded to such a website so that information is comprehensive. The website would need to be well managed and include special pages that summarize key information, lessons learned, and good practices from projects. Analysis of

²⁰ Including, according to Bureau of Statistics staff, improved lay-out to facilitate data entry (each question requires the interviewer to enter the data in a tabular format while going back and forth in the form), the form is considered too long, some questions are not relevant to Indonesia while there are no codes for some other Indonesian types of work, and definitions need to be more clear.

²¹ UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (2009), p. 11.

studies as they are collected is recommended. As information is collected, key commonalities need to be identified and linked to existing information to feed back into national strategy development and project designs. The Indonesian website should preferably include all relevant child labor/trafficking projects but can start with only the USDOL-financed projects. Such a website could also be extended to cover information from different countries that have projects financed by USDOL. For the international website, information can be limited to USDOL projects, but include links to other agencies and research. Sharing of good practices and lessons learned among countries can be rendered more effective through such an international website.

Some stakeholders also suggested improving research methodologies to better identify children in hidden populations, such as commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and domestic work. A need to improve non-quantitative data collection methods for community-based efforts also exists. Longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impact of the projects for the beneficiaries were also suggested by stakeholders, instead of post-implementation tracer studies. Finding former beneficiaries was cited as an impediment to the tracer studies. Longitudinal impact studies that commence during project implementation would help ensure that beneficiaries (and control groups) are alerted that they need to keep in contact if they relocate.²²

There is also a lack of information on the social, cultural, and psychological aspects that lead to the estimation that at least 50% of children are re-trafficked.²³ The TICSA II, TBP, and ENABLE projects—among others—have worked to prevent re-trafficking but quality data on re-trafficking is lacking. Although it would be very challenging to collect good data on re-trafficking, it is important to gain a better understanding of the reasons and conditions under which children are re-trafficked after being reintegrated into their communities. It is recommended to increase action-based research in locations of trafficking origin and add these locations to a knowledge database. An ongoing analysis of studies as they are collected needs to be conducted. Information needs to be linked and key commonalities fed back into national strategy development need to be identified.

3.6 UNDERSTANDING OF USDOL'S ROLE IN FINANCING PROJECTS ON CHILD LABOR

Despite positive aspects concerning relevance, the clear and unified understanding of stakeholders concerning USDOL's role in funding projects on child labor in Indonesia is not evident. Most funding agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development and agencies of other countries, are clear about the programs they support and those that are achieving laudable goals. The USDOL goals and objectives are in line with ILO Conventions 182 and 138, which Indonesia has ratified. Conventions 182 and 138 are meant to support the country to attain the requirements resulting from their ratification. Naturally, these USDOL goals and objectives are tied to the specific needs, goals, and objectives of Indonesia as a country and do not stand alone. In no way are uniquely USDOL goals and objectives imposed in Indonesia.

²² Despite such efforts, it is still possible that beneficiaries cannot be found, particularly if they are re-trafficked.

²³ As there is no reliable data, 50% is an estimate quoted by individuals who have worked on the reintegration of children into their communities.

Having a clearer strategy would have several advantages:

- Make the visibility of the goodwill of the American people more evident, particularly as it is being funded directly through Congress, which consists of directly elected officials. It is current and accepted practice to do this.
- It would indicate that there is an important agency other than ILO that considers addressing WFCL very important. SCF and other international NGOs are appreciated but have less status.
- Making the support of USDOL evident as in line with the ILO conventions also helps indicate that important partners support the conventions by providing financing to implement them.
- The fact that USDOL is a natural partner of the Ministry of Labour as well as employers and workers organizations also helps legitimize the project activities even more.

Many stakeholders, including senior government-level officials in ministries not involved in signing the project documents, have no idea that the USDOL-financed projects are in fact financed by USDOL. Any concept of a “USDOL” portfolio in the country is mostly nonexistent. As was frequently repeated by a range of stakeholders, they tend to perceive the projects as ILO and SCF projects, despite the fact that both agencies have communicated the donor name in some settings. Some government representatives noted that these communications were less evident compared with other projects, such as the former HIV in the Workplace project in Indonesia, which was also funded by USDOL. The evaluation team did try to ensure that individuals interviewed for the cluster synergy evaluation or who attended the evaluation workshops were made aware of the role of USDOL in funding the projects included in the analysis.

In line with current practice and to provide evidence of important support for addressing WFCL, it would be useful for USDOL to make its role in funding projects more evident. The development of clearer strategies with regard to USDOL’s overall purpose for funding activities on child labor in the country is advisable. It would be desirable to ensure that, particularly at national stakeholder level, the strategies are well communicated and that the role of USDOL as a funding agency is evident. An overview of how these areas are linked to one another is also needed. Key areas covered in USDOL projects in Indonesia that need to be prioritized to aid in understanding include the following:

- Direct withdrawal and prevention activities.
- Education actions.
- National enabling environment (national-level data gathering, analysis of supportive systems, policies and strategies, legal framework, strengthening enforcement).
- District governments enabling environment.

- Creation of effective direct action models in different sectors and localities.
- Capacity strengthening of local NGOs (project proposal development, implementation capacity support in communities, and capacity of district government).
- Awareness-raising at national level or through large-scale media.
- Awareness-raising at local levels.
- Promotion of exchange between local partners and replication of materials made by different partners.

3.7 IMPROVEMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN

Design issues that could be improved were identified during the evaluation process. These include decisions regarding the organization and collaboration of the projects, building on the specific expertise of the implementing agencies and, as already discussed, the research processes that provide the underpinnings for design.

Currently all of the projects are oriented to implement a package of interventions, including direct withdrawal and prevention, education actions, policymaking, and training on the use of materials. Having integrated projects is important, but not all agencies can have equal amounts of expertise in each area.

While all of the projects can continue to implement the same principal approaches, some elements could be emphasized more in different projects according to their expertise. Agencies are all developing their own pilots and modules. While SCF is particularly effective at community-level activities, ILO—among other strengths—develops good, centralized, and adapted training materials, which are not exchanged as sufficiently as they could be. Increased collaboration and exchange of modules, tools, and materials should be integrated in project design. The TICSА II project, for example, developed a module for teachers that covered information on child trafficking, identification of children at risk of trafficking, improved teaching methods, school-based management, and social relations between teachers and parents.²⁴ The NGO partners reported that follow-up to scale up and implement the module more widely was insufficient because of lack of funding. Leaving exchange to the discretion of the project implementing agencies without corresponding budget allocations means that such exchanges and dissemination is less likely to occur. When such exchanges are rendered concrete in project design, they are more likely to be implemented.

ILO can, for example, give the training for the SCF groups on entrepreneurship using the materials *Start and Improve Your Business and GET Ahead*. ILO can also provide training on the awareness-raising methods of the Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts, and the Media (SCREAM) and the Rights, Responsibility, and Representativeness (3R), for example. Some of these cross-trainings are already being implemented within ILO in collaboration between the ILO EAST project and TBP II, but this was not yet occurring with SCF. While the

²⁴ Regional Project on Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation (2006b).

midterm review of TBP II found that some NGOs implementing actions through the project were able to develop good community involvement and awareness, many lacked capacities to do this effectively. SCF can also provide training, in turn, to NGOs involved in ILO projects on using their effective Enabling Community Action (ENACT) community model. Within projects, capable NGO partners can also mentor those that need more capacities.

IV PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

USDOL's overlapping and continuous support of child labor elimination projects in Indonesia has worked effectively to combat child labor in the country, although increased coverage is still needed. The projects have mostly been able to achieve their expected targets and outputs, although the target number of children withdrawn and prevented was/is not always fully reached.²⁵ The projects, as a whole, have made solid contributions in other areas in accordance with their expected targets and outputs. Awareness has been raised, particularly among government decisionmakers, among NGOs, and in project implementation locations.

The Government has adopted important policies and strategies that should theoretically help ensure the reduction of WFCL, although enforcement still remains an issue. In project areas, however, notable progress has been identified on improving enforcement; although, particularly in the area of trafficking, there is much more that needs to be done. Projects have had to work very intensively to strengthen the capacities of the local government and NGO partners to address the issues effectively. Most projects included an objective on capacity strengthening, but actual project planning often underestimated the time and effort needed to be fully successful in meeting this objective.

The absolute number of children withdrawn through the projects is still small compared with the overall number of children in WFCL in Indonesia as defined under ILO Convention 182. More work is needed to reach larger numbers of children. USDOL's strategy has contributed to and supported the needs of the Government of Indonesia and other actors working to combat exploitive child labor given the cultural and country context. Regarding those contexts, the projects worked closely with stakeholders to design projects that were relevant and a good fit. The TICSА II activities in Indonesia, for example, were implemented quite differently in Indonesia from the way they were implemented in the other countries included in this regional project. TICSА II placed emphasis on the need to create awareness among senior officials to develop policies and to develop effective systems based on experiences in other countries.

The current evaluation does not review the total number of children withdrawn through the USDOL projects, as details of the number of children prevented and withdrawn can be found in the technical progress reports and evaluation reports as relevant. The TOR for the current evaluation emphasizes that the analysis should focus on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the USDOL portfolio as a whole. The evaluator deems it important to briefly review the projects in terms of the key areas that stakeholders considered to be of importance for effectiveness. While the projects implemented many different actions, stakeholders considered some activities to be more effective for long-term impact than others. A concise analysis of these activities, particularly those of projects that have already ended, can contribute to a better understanding of the usefulness of the overall USDOL portfolio.

²⁵ Please note that not all projects that offer or offered a particular service are mentioned for each example. If a project was not mentioned, it does not mean that it did not provide the service. In line with the Terms of Reference (Annex A), this evaluation is not analyzing each project separately but instead uses examples from the projects.

4.1 KEY RESULTS AND LEGACIES OF PROJECTS

Some projects, such as the regional APEC awareness-raising project, were more focused on issues such as building and strengthening alliances at national and regional levels to combat child labor and promote universal access to free and good-quality education. APEC also worked to increase awareness about child labor, the benefits of education, and mobilization of national/local authorities, employers, and civil society for action to remove children from hazardous work and place them into educational settings. Stakeholders perceived the benefit of APEC most clearly in terms of its contribution to establish linkages for functional Action Committees to address child labor. APEC did not stand alone in the work to create such committees, but was credited with an important role in this process.

TICSA II concentrated on the improvement of legal frameworks to prevent trafficking for exploitive labor; improve the knowledge base on trafficking and effective action; capacity strengthening of government and NGOs; and reduction of vulnerability of children in high-risk sending areas to trafficking. The strongest remaining components of TICSA II as assessed by stakeholders at the time of the current evaluation were awareness-raising and the continuing legacy of the capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to intercept, educate/counsel, and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking. TICSA II was lauded for its effective work on showing how to improve the environment for children while they are being assisted and how to reintegrate them into their communities.

Key remaining achievements of the Regional Fishing and Footwear projects, and the Indonesian Fishing and Footwear II project, which ended in 2004, were difficult to differentiate between for the current evaluation. Stakeholders viewed the benefits holistically and could not state which aspects were due specifically to which project. The stakeholders were quite clear, however, about the overall remaining benefits in 2009 with regard to the benefits of the overall actions on fishing and footwear.

The objectives of the projects on fishing were to raise awareness, conduct research, strengthen capacities, develop monitoring systems, and withdraw and prevent children from working in fishing. The projects concentrated on children working on fishing platforms, which are very hazardous for children due to the conditions and the risk of abuse while on the platforms. Stakeholders provided very good news concerning the existence of children on the fishing platforms. While conducting the TBP II evaluation, the evaluation team was able to meet in the field with several individuals who had been associated with the projects. They indicated that, indeed, it was true that children no longer worked on the platforms as officials had already reported in 2004. Discussions were very interesting, including during the stakeholder workshop, on this issue. Eliminating child labor on the fishing platforms can be attributed to a range of factors, not just the USDOL projects, although the projects did certainly contribute to a reduction in the number of children in this sector. One reason for the ending of child labor on the fishing platforms was in fact economic, as there has been increasing competition from Malaysian fishing companies. (The Malaysian companies use fishing boats and no platforms.)

Stakeholders reported that the most important remaining result of the efforts on fishing is that monitoring is still carried out in working places and villages. Stakeholders remembered that the most significant project good practices that contributed to the positive results were the following:

- Awareness-raising on WFCL.
- Establishment of an integrated team (Action Committee) in the province of north Sumatra to eliminate child labor on the fishing platforms, which involved local government officials and local law enforcers (Police, Navy).
- Vocational and small enterprise development training for children and families.
- Intensive accompaniment for children and families.²⁶
- The establishment of a monitoring team to eliminate and prevent child labor.

A tracer study of children associated with the fishing project actions was carried out, but it was found to be very difficult to identify and/or find the beneficiary children, so the quality of the study was negatively impacted.²⁷ It was difficult to draw reliable and valid conclusions from the tracer study.

The footwear component of the projects also had ongoing impact, although some of the activities initiated (such as a system of peer youth leaders and nonformal education activities) have dissipated in at least some locations. The evaluation team was able to visit two former project sites in Bogor, West Java. Footwear is made in small informal shops according to specifications from buyers. Although the visit took place during a period when there were fewer orders for footwear, it was evident that child labor had decreased. The evaluation team walked around the communities and only saw one site where two young boys of age 15 and 16 were working. Their place of work was well ventilated, although they were using an open flame to shape the shoe soles. The team also met with several former child laborers who were on their way home from school. They reported that they were no longer working, even during the high season. Interestingly, local economic development has also had an impact on child labor, although it has not necessarily been accompanied by poverty reduction. A local formal medium-sized shoe factory has been built; no children work there. A young woman who works in the factory noted that the owners do not want to hire children under 18. Competition from this new factory, as well as from cheap Chinese shoes, has contributed to a decrease in informal shoe production.

Thus, the extent to which the reduction in child labor can be attributed solely to the project is not clear. It is true, nevertheless, that people are very aware about the illegality of child labor in the shoe production units, a factor which can be attributed to the project. It is important to note that the conditions in the existing shoe factories where adults continue to work are hazardous. In one case, a small shoe factory was located in an airless room with only a tiny window, dark soot on the walls, with no work tables or any other decent working tools.

²⁶ The accompaniment consisted of awareness-raising, counseling, and monitoring. Often the term “child labor monitoring” is used to refer to measuring progress with regard to whether any particular child is still working. Monitors also usually conduct awareness-raising and informally counsel families on child labor and poverty issues.

²⁷ According to one of the researchers concerned.

Stakeholders, including some parents, cited the chief positive factors of the footwear component of the project as the following:

- Awareness-raising and persuasive communications, including on the national regulations on child labor.
- Training on child protection.
- Access and return to school.
- Children removed from the hazardous (working) environment.
- Parents provided with capital to improve their income.
- Establishment of network of stakeholders, including NGOs.
- Accessible learning centers.
- Cooperation of families and local community.
- Routine meetings with community and district stakeholders.
- Improved quality of education.
- Vocational training.

The Regional Project on Drug Trafficking was primarily concerned with improving the knowledge base on children involved in drug trafficking. A key area that stakeholders considered important was advocacy with government offices, particularly those directly concerned with narcotics. The project funded a mapping study of children involved in drugs, but no action was undertaken with the identified children immediately after the study was completed. Researchers remarked that finding such children at a later date to assist them with training or other actions is difficult. In fact, one researcher from CSDS remarked that a short program on income-generation activities (IGA) was later developed in a collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme and ILO. By the time the project started, several children had, however, already died of HIV-related illnesses, while at least several others used the money from their IGA for drugs. The researcher remarked, “It is really difficult to do something to help these kids.” It is crucial to ensure that research conducted to identify children, such as CSDS’s mapping exercise, is quickly followed by relevant actions.

Some of the information collected through the regional drug trafficking project was used to develop the actions on street children in TBP II. The TBP II project is expected to include the sector of street children with emphasis on those involved in drug trafficking. In practice, however, TBP II found that, due to the highly sensitive nature of the subject, it was very difficult to be completely sure that particular children were involved with drug trafficking. Substantial time needs to be spent observing and engaging such children to be completely sure of their situation.

The TBP I project worked on multiple levels and played a major role in starting a more cohesive and coordinated country approach to address WFCL in Indonesia. The TBP II project, currently midway through its implementation period, builds on the experience of previous projects, with special reference to TBP I. As with the projects on fishing and footwear, stakeholders for the current evaluation linked the two projects and found it difficult to state that a particular advantage was primarily because of one or the other of the TBP projects. As TBP I was the first, however, its impact on national policy and strategy development was quite important. ILO provided technical support to the Government to develop the NPA, which the TBP projects were designed to support.

Stakeholders noted that the following were the key areas of importance for the TBP I project and continue to require attention:

- National policy advocacy.
- Awareness-raising at national, provincial, and district level.
- Support for developing policies.
- Mainstreaming of child labor issues into policies and programs.
- Support for developing institutions to eliminate child labor.
- Advocacy and support for the establishment of WFCL Elimination Action Committees in provinces and districts.
- Capacity strengthening of partners on the local and national level (government, employers, and workers organizations).
- NGO capacity building to eliminate child labor.
- Direct withdrawal and prevention of WFCL.

For the TBP I Aceh Addendum specifically, the key results were cited as the following:

- Establishment of the Worst Forms of Child Labor Elimination Action Committee.
- Direct withdrawal and prevention of WFCL.

The TBP II project is only at its midway point, but the midterm evaluation determined that the same areas of importance are still key, although more emphasis is being placed on actions in districts and communities. National-level policies and strategies are still receiving some attention, particularly to ensure that child labor continues to be mainstreamed into major policy documents. TBP II is also working with the government CCT program to strengthen the impact of the CCT on eliminating WFCL. It is too early at the time of the midterm evaluation to draw definite conclusions concerning the usefulness of the project CCT related actions. TBP II has, furthermore, incorporated actions to help reduce the poverty of parents so that there will be less

reliance on children for income. The midterm evaluation determined that this component is likely to have important ramifications over the long term, particularly if it is further developed.

The ENABLE project ended in mid 2009, so it is still somewhat early to determine the most important long-term benefits. It is useful, nevertheless, to note some of the efforts that are likely to be cited as key contributions to the elimination of WFCL in Indonesia over the long term. The strengths of ENABLE are primarily concentrated on work in the communities where effective community-based models were developed. Most of the communities involved in the project established Village People Committees of Education and several also adopted village regulations protecting children and women from trafficking. The project supported the establishment of a school dropout and migrant child domestic worker database. ENABLE also contributed to policy and strategy development in the area of trafficking through advocacy and technical support to include children in national anti-trafficking documents. Furthermore, the project worked with district governments using NGO and community-based advocates and groups to adopt regulations against trafficking and child labor.

ENABLE Aceh is another project that is still ongoing and is expected to end in mid 2010. The project faced a number of challenges, particularly during the first half of the implementation period. The project activities are, however, beginning to have results, although it is difficult to conclude which aspects are most likely to be the most important in terms of effectiveness. Stakeholders associated with ENABLE Aceh consider that particular areas are becoming clearer in terms of potential long-term results:

- Local government wants to learn and work together through the District Action Committee.
- Existing policy and local regulations are improving.
- Methods to retain children in formal schooling are proving to be effective.

The SIMPOC project can provide essential statistical results that can be replicated for many years, until the complete elimination of WFCL and child labor. At this stage it is still too early to draw solid conclusions as to the effectiveness of the project efforts, as substantial work remains to be done into 2010.

**Table 2: Overview of Important Areas of Effectiveness of USDOL Projects
According to Stakeholders**

Please note: Some projects only worked in a few of the areas indicated on the subject list. If no mark is given it does not necessarily mean the project was not successful in that area; it can mean that the project was not expected to work on that subject. It is also possible that an element was not starred because, compared with other efforts, stakeholders considered it was less vital than other activities implemented by the project. The results indicated in the table are qualitative but do represent the overall conclusions of the stakeholders.

Subject Considered Key to Effectiveness of Project According to Stakeholders	Project Types										
	Regional Fishing	Regional Footwear	APEC Awareness	TICSA II	Regional Project Drug Trafficking	Fishing and Footwear II	TBP I Aceh Addendum	TBP II	ENABLE	ENABLE Aceh	SIMPOC
Awareness-raising	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Research/data gathering			X		X	X		X			X
Policy and strategy development	X					X	X	X	X		
Quality of education improvement								X	X		
Capacity strengthening of partners		X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Vocational training	X	X				X			X	X	
Action Committee establishment	X		X			X	X	X			
Support to improve income of parents (training, links to credit, etc.)		X				X		X			
Establishment various of networks		X		X		X					
Development of effective withdrawal and prevention models				X		X	X		X		
Withdrawal and prevention of worst forms of child labor						X	X	X	X	X	
Monitoring	X	X		X		X		X	X		
Community networks					X				X		
Intensive interaction with parents	X	X				X			X		

In summary, the projects have helped to identify the principal types of WFCL in Indonesia, contributed to awareness-raising and advocacy at national and local levels, successfully withdrawn and prevented children from child labor, and improved access to and quality of education. Projects work or worked to improve quantitative and qualitative data gathering methods at national and local levels. The projects also strengthened capacities at national and local levels as well as developed other mechanisms for sustainability of project activities. Sustainability mechanisms include the establishment of committees from Central Government to community level.

Conclusions cannot be easily drawn from assessing Table 1 since the projects are very different from one another. Despite this fact, it is still useful to make some observations. Awareness-raising was frequently cited as a very important part of the projects. Comments by stakeholders on awareness-raising were often followed by “and we need more of that.” The ENABLE and TBP II evaluation interviewees specified that awareness-raising needs more attention at all levels. Capacity strengthening and monitoring are other project elements that were cited as important for effectiveness.

4.2 ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS RAISING²⁸

USDOL projects conducted advocacy and awareness-raising at different levels using a variety of techniques. Techniques include mass media communications; the holding of information sharing workshops; development and dissemination of posters, videos, pamphlets, gifts inscribed with logos against child labor, and other materials. The TICSIA II project also sponsored a visit by Indonesian senior government officials to Thailand for awareness-raising with partners in that country and to learn about effective structures to address child trafficking. As one NGO representative noted, “The delegation from the various departments was convinced [to focus on improving policies] through such field trips and then concentrated on making changes at the policy level.”

Projects also used some Behavior Change Communications methods such as the SCREAM materials and the 3R kits (TBP I, TBP II). SCREAM and 3R help create greater awareness and can also change attitudes and behaviors of those involved. Both SCREAM and 3R also include capacity strengthening components to enable children and other community members, notably teachers, to learn how to communicate on child labor subjects. 3R also includes some life skills components that help empower children and increase their ability to play responsible roles in society. The stakeholders highly appreciated the SCREAM and 3R materials but their use needs to be scaled up substantially, including inclusion in non-ILO projects.

Direct interpersonal contact was often cited as the most effective mechanism, but efforts at different levels complement each other and are necessary for full effectiveness. While many senior officials are aware of the issues, there are others who still need to be reached, particularly as officials at all levels frequently change positions.

²⁸ Advocacy as used in the report refers to the process of actively supporting and promoting efforts to address child labor. Awareness-raising is used to refer to the process of rendering people aware, or conscious, of the negative impact of child labor, particularly in its worst forms on the physical, psychological, intellectual, and moral development of the child. Awareness-raising can also be used to render people aware of the effective methods to eliminate WFCL. In Indonesia the term “socialization” is often used to refer to awareness-raising efforts.

According to stakeholders, one of the successes of the Fishing and Footwear II project was “persuasive communications.” TICS II was praised for “awareness-raising through community radio,” a method also used by partner NGOs in some of the other projects.²⁹ The TBP I project was lauded for “awareness-raising to the parents and teachers regarding the prevention of trafficking.” TBP II evaluation interviewees noted several times in different locations that “door-to-door awareness-raising was particularly effective as opposed to group awareness-raising and meetings alone.” The ENABLE project conducted a well-appreciated workshop in collaboration with IOM for local stakeholders including attorneys, immigration officials, and local police to explain laws regulations and working methods. The use of videos in communities has also been found to be effective.

In most countries the most effective awareness-raising campaigns include communications that are moving, personal, and practical. The evaluator has noted in Indonesia—and in other countries where she has worked—that mass media messages can lay the groundwork for effective personal awareness-raising that can lead to real attitude and behavior change. Mass media can be particularly effective to communicate laws and regulations so that direct interaction to raise awareness and change behaviors can be more successful. Many people simply do not know the laws and would be more willing to listen if these are made clear. The projects have included some mass media efforts, particularly the more recent TBP I, TBP II, and ENABLE projects, but this is an area that can definitely use more emphasis.

Successful efforts relied on the direct involvement of children themselves. Involving children helps to make the communications more moving and personal. Employers and other community members have often given little thought to the rights of children in WFCL. Exposure in the media can help to open the minds of at least some individuals. Gradually, a critical mass of knowledge and understanding can be achieved to make elimination actions on child labor more effective. Children themselves, while often lacking much power to change their own situation, can still be inspired to at least bring forward information about their legal and human rights to their employers. Peer-to-peer activities using media, such as was done through an NGO in Surabaya, are especially pertinent. Radio in particular has been effectively used in a few actions in the USDOL projects and is expected to be scaled up in the new SCF EXCEED project.

Messages in any awareness-raising situation need to be short, clear, and action-oriented. To increase a sense of ownership and ensure locally appropriate awareness-raising materials, projects allowed NGO partners a great deal of latitude to develop their own materials. However, some of the materials developed through these project partner NGOs did not meet the criteria for effective awareness-raising materials. Many NGOs simply do not have the training on effective material development or graphics specialists for successful material development. Learning a lesson from these experiences, the TBP II project increased its role in developing more standard materials. The TBP II midterm evaluation concluded that the materials developed thus far in the project were generally quite good and clear.

Action-oriented messages need to refer to actions that are technically possible, so necessary policies and functioning legal frameworks, as well as infrastructure, should be in place. In some cases, such as in the case of trafficking, the lack of enforcement of the laws and regulations can

²⁹ Including ENABLE, TBP II.

lead to complete disregard of the laws. During the ENABLE project, however, NGOs in Kalimantan reported that even the prosecution of a few individuals for trafficking in one district was already beginning to have an impact.³⁰ Informal word-of-mouth communications in the communities were already having an effect and may be even more useful than formal awareness-raising through the projects (and is free of charge).

The many efforts on awareness-raising that have been undertaken have been effective, but overall progress still needs to be made. As one stakeholder stated, “We make progress in one area but overall awareness lags behind. At local levels in particular, a great deal of work is still needed.”

Stakeholders identified specific gaps that still need to be filled:

- Ensuring that awareness-raising is not a “one time only” activity but needs to be continuous at all levels.
- Scale up parents’ awareness of the importance of providing formal education for their children.
- Increase awareness of district officials about laws and regulations on child labor.
- Provide awareness-raising of the regulations concerning child labor to government institutions that are not related directly with the issue.

Other possibilities to develop moving and personal awareness-raising materials can also be replicated. One ENABLE NGO project partner used the diaries and drawings of children in WFCL so that children could express themselves about their experiences and also used the children’s work for awareness-raising materials development.³¹

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION AT LOCAL LEVELS

Almost all of the USDOL projects, with the exception of SIMPOC, carried out some work at local levels (i.e., either at provincial, district, and community level).³² Systems were tested in communities using a range of methods to determine which were the most effective. Action Committees on child labor and education have been established in provinces and districts. The process of establishing such committees is continuing so that the whole country will be covered.

Experiences at community level varied in accordance with the type of project and the capacities of the partner NGOs. Ideally, NGOs should have experience working with communities on education and child labor while also having the ability to advocate with government officials. To ensure that activities are well adapted to local realities, preference is also given to NGOs that are well acquainted with the project implementation localities. It is unfortunate that capacities of

³⁰ Charging traffickers is an extremely difficult process, since many traffickers may be neighbors of the affected children or, as was mentioned several times during evaluations, could even be the village head or other local notable persons.

³¹ Used with permission of the concerned child for a newsletters and radio broadcasts.

³² SIMPOC did collect data at local levels but did not implement other actions.

most NGOs are lacking in one or more of these essential areas. Some partner NGOs have extensive field experience at community level and were/are able to reach out and effectively implement activities to withdraw and prevent WFCL with good potential for sustainability. Other NGOs may have experience with communities but, for example, not on child labor or education.

Interestingly, although there can be resentment against NGO or project staff coming from areas outside of a particular locality, the evaluation team noted that these could be overcome in some instances. In the case of ENABLE Aceh, project staff coming from Jakarta had great difficulty working in the area. In TBP II, however, one NGO was able to gain very good acceptance by district officials and in some communities where they were not used to working by the time of the midterm review.

4.3.1 Provinces and Districts

The establishment of provincial- and district-level Action Committees on Child Labour has been a goal of the USDOL ILO projects since the APEC project that started in 2001 or even before. The SCF projects have also supported these processes and collaborated with ILO on Action Committee development in their own project districts.

The decentralization process was started in 1999, so it was still underway when the USDOL projects were first initiated; decentralization has now been completed.³³ The Central Government fully supports the establishment of the Action Committees. Due to the decentralization process, the committees at district level are actually more important in some ways than those at provincial level. Decisionmaking and local budgets have been placed most directly at district level, while provinces play more of a coordinating role.³⁴ Local governments are responsible for paying for basic required services such as health and education. This means that improving access to education for child laborers has important consequences for local budgets.

A great deal of discussion exists in the country about the challenges of decentralization, but there are also immense opportunities. Decentralization provides unique opportunities for sustainability at local levels since local officials have to commit to addressing the issues and can be questioned by sufficiently mobilized civil society representatives. With much decisionmaking taking place at district level, programs can be more adapted to the local context and needs. A detailed organizational development analysis is needed to develop ways to build on the opportunities. Such an effort would encompass efforts beyond the scope of the National Action Committee on WFCL (NAC) and would include an analysis of all stakeholders.

The early projects, such as Regional Fishing, Regional Footwear, and APEC, included focus on promoting action at district government level and were relatively successful in promoting attention to WFCL. The TICSIA II project provided technical support to the Indramayu District in Jawa Barat Province to pass a local regulation on trafficking.

The TBP and the ENABLE projects have increased attention to the adoption of local regulations at provincial and district level. TBP II is providing technical support for an overall provincial

³³ Green, Keith (2005).

³⁴ Although more than 80% of local budgets are allocated to districts by the central government instead of raised locally. Green, Keith (2005), p. 4.

regulation on trafficking in persons in West Java. The adoption of regulations is vital, as budgets are determined based on the regulations. In fact, the regulations resemble strategy plans for local development, so the support of the projects to develop such regulations is key. Since decisionmaking is decentralized, however, it is impossible for the Central Government to force districts to adopt regulations. It is for this reason that the role of local stakeholders, including NGOs, employers and workers organizations, community representatives, and other civil society groups, is essential. The Fishing and Footwear projects, APEC, and TBP I provided support to the development of integrated teams to enforce laws and regulations that include law enforcement officials.

4.3.2 District Government Functioning

Despite the existence of networks and committees, coordination and cooperation between local governmental offices is still not ideal. Contrary to expectations, district government structures do not mirror the national government and can strongly differ from one to another. Providing support to set up local committees and networks is, thus, complicated by the need to learn about the roles, responsibilities, and number of staff assigned to different local government departments. Some districts, such as in Aceh, have fragile social service systems that make it more difficult to work with local government to support beneficiary families. Because of the varying structures at district level, it is also difficult for the Central Government to communicate and send information about central government policies, strategies, and laws to concerned departments.

The consequences for the USDOL projects of these complex and varied local structures have been challenging. The projects could not rely on the most concerned central government ministries to directly pass on guidelines and information to their counterparts at the local level. The Central Government has assigned MHA the task of coordination between the national and local governments.

4.3.3 Working To Improve Collaboration with Local Government

Building the awareness of the local government and other key stakeholders needed to be thorough to gain their cooperation before it was possible to learn how to best work with them.³⁵ The projects have also had to rely on local stakeholders, each with their own established biases, and understanding of the issues, to explain how the district structures function. TBP I stakeholders reported that gaining commitment from local government was, in fact, one of the greatest challenges. Despite the challenges, however, the mainstreaming of the child labor issue into development policies and programs at provincial and district level was considered one of the project greatest achievements.

Former TBP I staff noted that it is important to develop a set of guidelines on the establishment of Action Committees and their functioning. Naturally, since district government structures differ from each other, such guidelines need to be flexible, taking different options into account.

³⁵ Individuals who are not convinced about the importance of eliminating WFCL in all relevant child labor sectors are less willing to share information about the roles and responsibilities of different local government units. Added to this is the usual difficulty of discerning on a more personal basis which officials are most interested in addressing the issues.

Several stakeholders indicated that, for long-term impact and sustainability, even more attention needs to be focused on creating a culture of inter-sectoral government agency response at provincial and district level. As will be discussed in Section 5.1, the same point for improved coordination for synergistic response can be made at the national level.

Project staff, former staff, as well as NGO partner staff from different projects complained about the very real challenges of working with the district governments. Local government officials as well as some local employers and workers organization representatives, also had some complaints. Individuals associated at local level with different projects complained that they were not associated from the very beginning of a project. They wanted to be more involved in the actual planning of the projects instead of just being informed that a project will be implemented in their district. Considering the level of decentralization that has taken place in Indonesia, it is not surprising that key district officials and civil society leaders want to be involved in initial planning. Former stakeholders of the Regional Fishing, Regional Footwear, and Fishing and Footwear II noted that more intensive coordination of the projects with local governments was needed.

Several stakeholders also noted that, although there have been improvements in some locations on collaboration between NGOs and local government, successful collaboration is an area that needs further attention. According to many stakeholders, a type of antagonism between local government and NGOs is common. Despite these assertions it is possible to improve such situations, much to the concerned individuals' surprise. One of the ENABLE project's strongest points for their urban component was the cooperation between the NGOs and government departments offering training for entrepreneurs and business consultants. During the TBP II midterm evaluation some district officials also indicated that they were now willing to work with NGOs on child labor. Mediation and advocacy training for NGOs can help them to improve their relationships with local governments.

Given the difficulties in obtaining support from districts in some localities, it is advisable that actions in communities increase focus as much possible on independence of the communities from outside resources.

4.4 COMMUNITY METHODOLOGIES TO WITHDRAW AND PREVENT CHILDREN FROM WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The USDOL projects have worked to develop methodologies on withdrawing and preventing children from WFCL in different sectors. Clearly, efforts to withdraw and prevent children from working in plantations will differ from actions with street children, even if some elements (such as remedial education) can remain the same. A basic framework for effective action has been developed to keep children in education or to return them to education. Key common components for this process include the following:

- Awareness-raising in districts, in communities, and with families.
- Involvement of local formal and informal leaders.

- Analysis of locally available suitable education systems and other local services provided by local government or other sources.
- Analysis of local government structures.
- Capacity strengthening of all local partners, including NGOs, civil society representatives, local leaders, educators, local officials, and other key individuals as needed.
- Identification of child laborers and children at risk of WFCL.
- Implementation of direct withdrawal and prevention actions.
- Monitoring.
- Follow-up support.

The most effective efforts are those rooted in the communities, particularly where sufficient time has been allocated to learn about the local conditions, attitudes, and reasons for WFCL, and to build personal relationships with the stakeholders. NGO partners with the highest skills in these areas appear to be the most successful in any of the projects.

Community groups were shown to be effective in mobilizing, monitoring, and sustaining activities on child labor. Not all communities in all projects have, regrettably, been able to develop such groups or build efforts through existing community groups.³⁶ The development of community groups in all locations is recommended, however. Good community-based monitoring systems are also important and can be channeled through the established community groups.

The Fishing and Footwear II project worked with local youth as a resource to establish good community interaction, which was quite effective at the time the project was implemented. Youth are highly mobile, however. When the evaluation team visited one of the former project sites, one of the two youth leaders had “disappeared,” according to local interviewees. The other youth leader, now a young adult, was working in a factory and had little time to spend on the former project activities.

The ENACT model developed through the ENABLE project allows for close interaction of NGO staff with the communities and other local stakeholders, and was found very effective. MONE has adopted the model for implementation in other communities. The TBP I and TBP II projects also have a few NGO partners that have developed very effective methods that also allow for good community networking and the gaining of commitment.

³⁶ It is not always necessary to create new groups; if a well-functioning community group exists with the potential to be effective on eliminating WFCL (including trafficking) they can also function as a basis for actions.

4.4.1 Other Important Good Practices and Lessons Learned Through the Projects from Work with Communities

The evaluations also revealed many good practices and lessons learned at the village and community level. Common threads include fostering cooperation and interaction, and ensuring that projects are present in communities for a substantial duration:

- Longer, more intensive interaction at community level leads to better results.
- NGO partner staff assignment to live in a village for a duration of six months or more at project inception helps the NGO partner become well accepted, understand the local community issues, and be effective to mobilize community members.
- Inter-village experience sharing is effective.
- Development of village-level regulations leads to greater ownership of the issues in communities.
- Establishment of community groups on education and child labor.
- Community-based monitoring, especially when well accepted and owned by community members, is effective to prevent WFCL or return to WFCL.
- Encourage village groups to cooperate with locally elected leaders instead of opposing them.³⁷
- Addressing poverty in the community by including parents in some of the activities (including entrepreneurship training and establishment of credit and savings cooperatives/unions) helps gain support from parents and eliminate poverty, one of the key causes of child labor.

Working in communities can be a very painstaking and challenging process. Stakeholders of the Fishing and Footwear II project reported several challenges faced during project implementation in communities:

- Limited number of the society members involved in the activities.
- Community played a role as the object of activities instead of being fully engaged.
- Monitoring of the health conditions in shoe workshops.
- Lack of adequate marketing and capital for small-scale economic ventures.

Project and NGO partner staff of the ENABLE project, likewise, noted that the village dynamics could be very complex in some villages. The members of the project supported Village

³⁷ Except in cases where they are traffickers themselves and need to be opposed.

Education Committees sometimes opposed the existing village head. Project staff tried to convince Village Education Committees to involve potential opponents directly in the process but this approach was met with variable success.

NGO partners are not as well aware of the lessons learned and good practices at community level as they could be. Meetings for NGOs from the different projects to meet and share experiences are recommended. To further ensure that the good practices and lessons learned during community work are shared and replicated, it is recommended to prepare a manual for NGOs and local government on effective models developed to work with communities. The manual could include concrete examples of accomplishments by NGOs, illustrated in detail, step by step, how the process was initiated, how it was implemented, and how sustainability was achieved. Organizing meetings for implementing NGOs to share experiences and learn about one another's good practices and lessons learned would also be useful.

4.5 EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION ACTIONS

Improving access to and quality of education was a major objective of almost all of the projects. Children in the projects were assisted to stay in school through support for school supplies and/or remedial education to prevent dropout and subsequent child labor. Children who were already working were either supported to reenter formal schools through remedial education or assisted to attend other forms of education.

In addition to the general education, children in the USDOL projects also benefited from other types of training. The Fishing and Footwear II project provided life skills training, although project stakeholders noted that there were only a limited number of facilities to conduct such training in the project areas. In the ENABLE project, children benefited from life skills, empowerment, and training on legal rights as well as practical skills such as CV writing and filling in job applications, skills which are useful for children to prevent them from WFCL or to help them leave WFCL. The TBP II project also provides training on life skills through the 3R component and the pre-vocational training component. The pre-vocational training module includes life skills sections and has been adopted by MONE for replication. Other issues affecting adolescent behavior such as drug and alcohol use are not substantially included in the life skills program, even where they are considered major factors inducing parents to send their children for work.

One of the project good practices was the level of flexibility concerning the choice of educational options offered to children being withdrawn. The type of education a child entered depended on their own needs, age, and capacities. In the case of vocational training, personal interest was also often taken into account although the available options in vocational training were often limited.

MONE representatives from different departments felt very positively about the contributions of the USDOL projects. They particularly noted the support to improve the quality of education through training and well-developed materials, particularly referring to those of the TBP I and II

projects.³⁸ MONE also lauded the quality of the ENACT community model developed through the ENABLE project to reintegrate children back into education.

The Government of Indonesia has several mechanisms that allow children and adults to attend alternative education systems. The most well-known system is the ABC packet program. The “A” nonformal course packet is equivalent to primary school, “B” is equivalent to Junior Secondary, while “C” is equivalent to Senior Secondary school students. Once a child has completed the courses in each packet, they sit for an equivalency exam. The advantage of the nonformal ABC packets is that they are usually at convenient hours and in places closer to home. The packet courses also focus on the most important learning objectives, and classes are often smaller than in formal schools.

Nonformal education can be provided in community-based learning centers, open schools,³⁹ and “one-roof” schools. The USDOL projects, especially the more recent ones, established collaborations with these alternative education schools/centers. The community learning centers are usually established by community members and can, after one year of operation and meeting certain other requirements, be recognized as places of learning by the Government. When this occurs, the centers can benefit from some government support measures and are linked to local formal schools.

In remote areas the Government has developed the “one-roof” strategy to organize secondary school classes in primary school buildings where space and time allows it so. This strategy makes it possible for children, particularly girls, to stay in school since they do not have to travel far to attend junior secondary school. Open schools are located in local learning centers that are established in communities where children can attend Junior Secondary school in a nonformal setting.

One challenge the USDOL projects faced and continue to face is the lack of good infrastructure or inadequate functioning of the facilities in the nonformal education centers. The TBP II project found, for example, that it was necessary in one community to support the establishment of a completely new learning center. The existing learning center was not functioning and did not appear to have any chances of ever doing so effectively. The Fishing and Footwear II project former staff also indicated that the lack of adequate facilities was a challenge for the project.

One striking feature of project experiences was the different effect of assistance with school supplies to help prevent school dropout and subsequent child labor. The resources required to withdraw a single child is higher compared with some other countries. In many USDOL projects in other countries the financial support for school supplies makes an important difference and contributes substantially to preventing dropout.⁴⁰ More input is needed in Indonesia, however, as support in the form of school supplies by itself does not have a substantial impact on prevention of dropout and subsequent child labor. Beneficiary children and their parents from projects in Indonesia report being happy to receive such support, but when asked if the child would drop out if

³⁸ MONE officials did not remember much about the older projects, so this may not be an indication of lack of usefulness in terms of materials and quality of education development of these older projects.

³⁹ According to the final evaluation of TBP I, project experiences with the open school were not highly successful. ILO-IPEC (2008b).

⁴⁰ Noted by the evaluation team leader in other countries where she evaluated USDOL and other projects.

they did not receive such support, people said that would not be a reason to drop out.⁴¹ The Indonesian Government has provided schools with a fund, the School Operations Fund (*Biaya Operasional Sekolah*), to cover local needs, which some schools opt to use to purchase school supplies for vulnerable children.⁴² It would be useful to increase advocacy with schools to allocate some funds to school supplies for vulnerable children, including those at risk of child labor.⁴³

Although public education is officially free, going to school still incurs other costs, such as time lost from not working, and transport and exam fees. Additionally, if children fail the government exams, they cannot continue in government schools and must alternatively attend private schools. Private schools are sometimes government-subsidized, but there are often associated costs. The quality of private schools is also highly variable.

The trial with CCT in the TBP II project does indicate that the support provided by the Government through the program helps keep children in school. At the time of the midterm evaluation, evidence was not yet clear that the additional support of the TBP II projects to keep children of CCT beneficiary families in school is effective. More time will be needed to assess the added benefit of the TBP II support in terms of keeping children in school and out of child labor.

The situation in Aceh is unique and requires a special look. Many families lack information about the available services in their area. The majority of households with working children do not have access to nonformal education and are unaware of the existence of Child Learning Centers (CLCs) in their vicinity. Many working children enrolled in CLCs continue to engage in WFCL, which implies that nonformal education, as it is being currently provided, may not be sufficient to withdraw children.

4.5.1 Vocational Training

Children in the projects also attended a range of different types of vocational training. Some of these were situated within the formal education system, while others were linked to nonformal or informal education systems.⁴⁴ A few of the vocational training programs took place in government-recognized Community Learning Centers. Others were implemented through training by community members with specific vocational skills, while others were included in apprenticeship programs.

⁴¹ Finding from the evaluations of both the ENABLE and the TBP II projects.

⁴² In 2005 the Government launched a program called the School Operations Fund (*Biaya Operasional Sekolah*), as a way of injecting funds directly into schools in order to keep children in school and give schools some flexibility in managing their own funds. Supporting this and the decentralization effort in general, the Government has moved to anchor the principles of School-Based Management in the national education system and also to provide a framework of National Standards for Education. World Bank (2009).

⁴³ Informal information exists that some schools are already providing schools supplies and/or uniforms to vulnerable children.

⁴⁴ In Indonesia, nonformal education refers to organized education but not part of general education, including public vocational education. Informal education refers to apprenticeships or informal educational gatherings, such as a meeting at a person's home. Informal education can be on any topic and may not necessarily lead to a certificate or diploma.

Stakeholders of the Regional Fishing project and the Fishing and Footwear II project commended the inclusion of vocational training in project activities. Training on the use of computers, ergonomically friendly ways to manufacture shoes, and pre-vocational training were mentioned as useful activities. The TBP I, TBP II, and ENABLE projects likewise include(d) vocational training on a variety of subjects.⁴⁵ While efforts to match the type of vocational training to the local labor market were undertaken in TBP II, the methodology still needs refinement. During the midterm evaluation of the TBP II project, some stakeholders indicated that the method was not entirely effective to determine which skills could be beneficial in a particular locality.

The stakeholders, particularly the children themselves, appreciated the vocational training opportunities, particularly when they were of a sufficient time to acquire real and useful skills. Vocational training was a clear highlight of the USDOL projects, despite the fact that in some cases training was considered too short, and skills insufficient to find employment or start independent economic activities.⁴⁶ The level of skill and duration of training required naturally depends a great deal on the kind of work the child hopes to acquire. A short motorbike repair training of just a few days was not sufficient for the children to feel that they could find employment. Projects need to ensure that vocational training is sufficiently long and intensive for the useful acquisition of skills.⁴⁷ While some children were not able to fully acquire the skills they desire for full employment, many did say that they can use the skills to supplement their family income or to repair their own tools and equipment.

Not only does training have to meet local labor needs and interest potential students, but suitable teachers and trainers also have to be found. One problem area was, in fact, the lack of well-trained teachers/trainers who can teach identified vocational training skills. Stakeholders from several projects, such as the Fishing and Footwear II project and ENABLE, as well as the ENABLE Aceh project, mentioned this as a real challenge.

The ENABLE, TBP I, and TBP II projects also included programs where older youth could acquire some apprenticeship skills. Such efforts can be very successful, although they can be quite challenging to organize well. Finding companies, even small and informal ones, that can transfer employable skills is not easy. Some companies do not want to take the time to guide inexperienced learners, while others prefer to train youth that already have some type of secondary school diploma. It is also extremely important to be sure that children enrolled in an apprenticeship program are not once more exploited by their trainers. The number of children successfully enrolled in—and who have completed—training through apprenticeship activities in USDOL programs is still quite small and could be increased.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Such as computer use, sewing, hairdressing, motorbike repair, hand phone repair, and farming, among other activities.

⁴⁶ According to interviewees of the evaluations of the ENABLE and TBP II projects as well as some individuals associated with the older projects.

⁴⁷ Stakeholders interviewed during the ENABLE project noted that—for the acquisition of relatively complex skills such as vehicle and motorbike repair, sewing, and computer use—six months of training at a fairly intensive pace is necessary. If skills are not sufficient, students find it difficult to obtain employment or start successful small economic activities. Some vocational skills help to supplement incomes.

⁴⁸ The evaluation team does not have exact data on the number of children who successfully completed apprenticeship programs through the projects.

4.5.2 Improving the Quality of Education and Training

Improvement in the quality of education was mentioned as a legacy of the Fishing and Footwear II project. The TBP I and TBP II projects also included focus on improving the quality of education through teacher training, particularly to use the remedial education materials and on activity-based learning. Teachers and their supervisors were very enthusiastic about this type of training and wanted much more similar training. Teachers reported that the remedial education in the formal schools did contribute to decreasing dropout rates, partly because children feel they have a better chance of passing important exams. There is a great deal of pressure on students to pass the exams because of concern for their own advancement. Scaling up teacher training to also cover other USDOL projects and those of other agencies could lead to positive results for reducing dropout rates and child labor.

Introducing monitoring of the quality of teaching following such training into the government teacher inspection system—as has been done in some other countries—may also help promote the use of more child-friendly pedagogical methods.

Some very good quality materials were developed and/or adapted through the USDOL projects, as already indicated in Section 4.5.2. Aside from SCREAM and 3R, the USDOL projects also worked to improve other materials. The development and/or adaptation of tools and materials for education and training were implemented very well. Teachers who were trained through the TBP II project, for example, noted that the action-based learning methods they learned to use were motivating for both teachers and students. Teachers are now applying at least some of these methods in their regular classes.

The TBP II project also linked to tools and materials developed in other ILO projects, such as the Start and Improve Your Business and the Gender and Entrepreneurship Together Ahead training materials. These materials were also found to be useful and effective. TBP I developed a package of vocational training materials, which were adapted during TBP II following stakeholder comments and implemented as “pre-vocational” training packages. MONE representatives appreciated these materials and plan to implement the pre-vocational training more widely.

Some of the partner NGOs of the different projects also developed materials, but these were not all available for the evaluation team to review. Some project staff indicated that the quality of such materials depended on the capacity of the NGO in the relevant areas.

One of the major issues, however, is the lack of sufficient replication or use of old materials to inspire new materials. Although there has been some replication, as in the pre-vocational training case already cited, there has been insufficient sharing of materials. Project agencies and their partners have tended to develop everything from the ground up or just adapt their own materials. One stakeholder announced in frustration, “We developed this kit on child labor with some technical support, but then it was just here for several years and there was no follow-up.”⁴⁹ It is, therefore, necessary to identify and make an annotated inventory of the existing materials and build on those materials instead of developing new materials for every project. Once an

⁴⁹ The agency in question did not have access to funds to replicate and distribute the kit or train others how to use the kit. Another outside agency has now taken up the effort to do some replication.

inventory has been prepared, it needs to be disseminated among all of the agencies working in child labor and also to the various child labor committees at national, provincial, and district levels. Agencies and committees can then purchase the materials and apply for capacity-strengthening assistance to use the materials as necessary. Agencies and committees will need to determine how to finance such sharing of materials; in some cases, the originating agencies may have funds, while in others the recipient agency/committee will need to identify funding.

4.6 POVERTY AND CHILD LABOR ELIMINATION

Stakeholders interviewed and met in workshops reemphasize the role of poverty in causing child labor. Stakeholders from the ENABLE Aceh project, for example, stressed that poverty is a key detriment to project success in Aceh and is insufficiently addressed through the project. Various studies conducted on child labor in Indonesia reaffirm the role of poverty in child labor. In one study, for instance, children had to work harder during those times of the year when incomes are low.⁵⁰ Another study carried out during TBP I found that many parents are against child labor among children under the age of 17, particularly if such work is hazardous. The study found, specifically, that among over 1,200 respondents in the locations included, “results reveal that most parents consider that 17 years old is the minimum age at which children should work full-time. They perceive the regulation which sets 15 years old as the minimum age as being fairly low. Most hold the view that they should not allow their children to perform work which can be hazardous to the children’s health. However, their financial condition can push them, without feeling to be embarrassed, to allow their children to work.”⁵¹

Programs to eliminate poverty are very difficult to manage effectively for sufficient impact to really bring about change in child labor levels. Small enterprise development projects require a good deal of expertise to be successful. Despite the challenges, however, stakeholders cited some of the effective activities of the projects centered on poverty reduction. The Fishing and Footwear II project, for example, provided group financial management training and assistance with finding capital to operate a small economic activity. A stimulant fund was also provided for child laborers to return to school. The TBP II project also provided assistance to improve skills and capital for the beneficiaries so that they could start their own economic activities. The CCT program is also aimed at poverty reduction, although the TBP II project only supplements the Government’s grants with education and training, not funding for families. The ENABLE project did not provide funding to start economic activities, but did assist beneficiaries and their families to find funding in other ways. Some of the Village Education Committees, for example, were able to find a small amount of funding to assist children to start activities.

The experience of USDOL project staff and that of their grantee NGOs indicates that other factors can also influence WFCL levels, particularly in the case of children in the illegal drug sector, street children, and children involved in CSEC (or children in a combination of these sectors). In such cases, fractured families, abusive home situations and/or peer pressure can also play a role. In the case of children on plantations, some can earn a relatively good amount and are sometimes keen to earn money, particularly if they feel school is of poor quality or if they fear they will fail exams.

⁵⁰ Lamtiur, H. Tampubolon & Rustam Pakpahan (2007).

⁵¹ ILO-IPEC (2006), p. 20.

Project staff and other stakeholders from the USDOL projects indicated that poverty impeded the withdrawal and prevention of children from WFCL. Challenges cited by stakeholders with regard to the TBP I project, for example, included several that were related to poverty:

- Socioeconomic conditions of families hinder them from participating actively in project efforts to prevent trafficking.
- Implementing actions to improve the income of parents so that they could provide formal education for their children is challenging (and not the key focus of the project).
- The children’s “money-orientation,” which results in a prioritization to work instead of attending school.

The TBP II project includes a more important component on training for parents on entrepreneurship and credit union/cooperative organization as a result of the experiences and observations of the TBP I project.

According to some specialists, there are a range of different government financial and other resources available for micro and small and medium entrepreneurs. There is also funding from some of the banks and employers organizations, such as the Association of Indonesian Business People (*Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia—APINDO*).

- Stakeholders also suggested increasing components that work to reduce poverty and increase access to decent work. These would include linking to suitable job placement services (if not existent, need to advocate for their establishment).
- Scale up the vocational training components.
- Expand entrepreneurship training to cover more beneficiaries, including parents.
- Advocate for inclusion of entrepreneurship modules in vocational training programs.
- Ensure the establishment of linkages to micro-credit institutions and/or NGOs that can work to establish credit unions/cooperatives.
- Integrate focus on micro-finance/credit unions in project document. Allocate funding in project budgets to cover the cost of linking to relevant agencies to ensure that it will be implemented fully.⁵²
- Conduct study of micro-credit and related options and the alternative mechanisms to determine which are the most effective and appropriate (may depend on location).

⁵² One of the reasons linking to micro-finance and savings institutions is not sufficiently implemented is financial constraints. Agencies ask for financial reimbursement for transport to visit communities, for example.

Some micro-credit agencies and banks ask for high interest rates and substantial collateral, so innovative options to find solutions to these situations need to be explored. The application of village credit unions as a group for micro-credit from established agencies, for example, could be studied.⁵³

The USDOL projects have tended to focus highly on the child as an individual, which is quite understandable, given the focus on withdrawing and preventing children from WFCL. Given the important role of children within the family and community as sources of income, it is advisable to decrease focus on the child as separate and unique entity. Instead, USDOL projects should consider the child more as a person that is part of a family and community. This means reorienting some of the activities to benefit families as a whole. Examples could include joint vocational training for parents and older youth, encouraging parents to attend remedial education with their children, and developing child-to-family awareness and education activities, among other activities.

4.7 SECTOR SPECIFIC ISSUES—CHILDREN IN HIDDEN SECTORS

Overall good practices and lessons learned for sectors that are not “hidden” tend to be similar to one another and are already summarized in the first parts of Section IV. Children in domestic work and CSEC have often been trafficked, either internationally or within Indonesia, and constitute special groups. Some specific points are worth mentioning with respect to children in domestic work, CSEC, and/or trafficking.

4.7.1 Domestic Workers

Several good practices with domestic workers could be identified as particularly noteworthy:

- Starting the identification and networking process to identify and assist domestic workers through local religious leaders/groups is effective.
- Organizing domestic workers into small groups, either as part of remedial education classes or informal groups to learn life skills or mutual support is effective and helps them to obtain mutual support.
- Effective approaches on child domestic work can only be implemented gradually. A systematic approach is required that involves the children, parents, and employers. Involving sympathetic employers to advocate with other employers to allow the domestic workers time for education and lessen the workload can be helpful.⁵⁴
- Developing the means for the child domestic workers to express themselves through diaries and other creative work is helpful and empowering, particularly when they can share their creative work.⁵⁵

⁵³ In collaboration with the concerned micro-credit institutions and other relevant agencies.

⁵⁴ Although some helpful employers find it stressful to have to convince other employers, who often resist their efforts in no uncertain terms.

⁵⁵ Children have also shared their diaries willingly with counselors in one NGO.

Organizing domestic workers into groups can be challenging, as some employers resist such actions. Some even refuse to allow their child domestic worker to attend remedial education for this reason. They are afraid to allow the child to attend school because, according to a TBP II NGO partner but also according to child domestic workers (CDWs) themselves, some employers fear that the child will have “uncontrolled friendships with other domestic workers which will interfere with the work. They are afraid the children will talk to each other about the employer and will ask for a raise in their salary. They prefer to isolate their child worker.”

In one example from TBP II, an NGO described how ideas to promote education for CDWs are first informally launched through gatherings of religious neighborhood groups and associations. Groups are asked to provide data on the CDWs in their area, following which the NGO does a mapping exercise. The CDWs are visited individually by NGO staffers, who also try to discuss education with the employers. The NGO also asks local women group leaders to create awareness among their members.

4.7.2 Children and Trafficking

The issues surrounding child victims of trafficking are extremely complex and sensitive. Many of the trafficked children work either in CSEC or in domestic work. It is difficult to find the most appropriate ways to assist trafficked children at all levels. Prevention of trafficking—or re-trafficking—in communities requires very intensive efforts and includes changing local cultural views of trafficking. The more common trafficking is in a community, the more it is accepted as a way of earning an income and the more difficult it is to counteract through project actions.

The process of identifying children who have been trafficked differs greatly, whether they are internationally trafficked or trafficked within the country. Children who are identified following international trafficking have often been found by local police, either because they willingly reported to the police to escape abuse or because they were arrested. In some cases NGOs in the receiving countries have also identified children for assistance, but such instances are substantially less common. The USDOL projects did not work in other countries to identify and/or assist Indonesian children, but only provided support once they crossed the Indonesian border. Children who are internally trafficked are usually referred to NGO partners by local religious or other local leaders, by cooperative employers, and by other children.

The USDOL projects that worked with trafficked children found that it is not easy to determine whether a child was involved in CSEC while trafficked. Lacking information makes it more difficult to counsel and assist the concerned children. Children are often embarrassed to be straightforward about their former working conditions, particularly if they are being reintegrated into their communities. Government shelters and NGO partners reported, however, that medical tests often indicate that a child has some type of sexually transmitted infection, which may be indicative of former CSEC work.⁵⁶ Some children start working as domestic workers and are later involved in CSEC through a range of social or cultural mechanisms.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ However, sexual abuse in domestic work is also fairly prevalent according to different studies. Blagbrough, J. (1995); Regional Project on Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation (2006a); Wibawa Dhey and Moeliono Laurike (2000).

⁵⁷ Often to escape abuse during domestic work, by being lured or coerced into CSEC.

The TICSА II project had several good practices on trafficking that should be highlighted: The development of teacher training materials on trafficking prevention (see Section 4.1); establishment of a multidisciplinary and participatory approach for the comprehensive rehabilitation of trafficking victims; community-based child-run radio programs; and the development of a vocational training package for children at risk of trafficking in collaboration with a private vocational training school.⁵⁸

Under the ENABLE project, children spent two to three days at a shelter near the border to rest and recuperate while receiving emotional support and clothing. Most of the children crossed the border with only one set of clothing and merely going with NGO staff to buy a set of clothes had a very strong positive effect on their outlook. At any point during these first days, when the staff felt the child was able to discuss their situation, they helped the child fill out a needs form, which contained some necessary but emotionally difficult questions. Following this process, the children were sent to other NGO partners, which assisted them with counseling, some education, and possible prosecution of their trafficker (if the trafficker could be identified). Children were also reintegrated into their communities with the support of the NGOs and the Department of Social Services.

Under the TBP II project, trafficked children were assisted by being provided assistance to enter a shelter and, with NGO partner support, were referred to different agencies for additional support. Some children were also reintegrated into their communities using a process that was pioneered during the TICSА II project. Many of the children in the sectors on domestic workers and street children included in TBP II had been trafficked internally. These children are being assisted through the sectoral action programs being implemented by the TBP II NGO partners.

The NGO partners and other specialists believe that prevention work for trafficking is still very weak in the country. This point was also made in a 2008 report by UNICEF on regional issues concerning trafficking.⁵⁹ Prevention work is still project-based and not sufficiently comprehensive, although the Government is beginning to make strides. The ENABLE project collaborated with other international agencies and the Government through the Sub-Task Force on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons to develop a policy document on trafficking that includes references to children.⁶⁰ ENABLE also developed a community-based model that includes prevention work. TBP II works with experienced NGO partners, some of which had also been associated with TICSА II. MONE has allotted a budget line for the replication of the ENABLE project model. At the time of the final evaluation of ENABLE, regulations had already been adopted in 23 villages to support actions for education and against trafficking. The new SCF EXCEED project will also build on the experiences of ENABLE.

Mechanisms need to be designed to determine how the different prevention methods and materials of the USDOL projects can be more widely shared among the USDOL projects and also with other agencies. Sharing should not be limited to just information exchange about methods and materials, but also real support to replicate and adapt to different settings within the country.

⁵⁸ Regional Project on Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation (2006b).

⁵⁹ UNICEF EAPRO (2009).

⁶⁰ Sub-Task Force on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (2008).

There is no well-functioning organizational “system” approach across the most vulnerable districts with sufficient feedback to prevent re-trafficking. There are some limited efforts, including through ILO projects, but they are not yet sufficient in terms of efficiency or effectiveness. This is a major problem mentioned by different stakeholders. Some agencies work on prevention in one community, while in another community they work on return and reintegration of individual children. Shelters are also in a wide variety of settings with little or no relationship to the communities where work is done on prevention or reintegration. There are many reasons for this, including the fact that often a child is returned to his or her community, which is situated in an isolated locality. Children are not returned in groups, so it is costly to do solid re-trafficking prevention. Although this is naturally a difficult issue to resolve, innovative cost-efficient approaches are needed. It is recommended to build more solidly on TICSА II experience and further develop along these same lines. Prevention of re-trafficking needs to be integrated more solidly within TBP II, EXCEED, and other future projects, including using the lessons learned and good practices from other countries.

V PROGRAM EFFICIENCY

The USDOL projects are producing sufficient benefits in relation to the costs incurred. The evaluation team did not have access to the project budgets, so they could not make exact cost-benefit calculations. The overall financial allocation of the USDOL portfolio, however, can be concluded to be efficiently spent. Increased sharing of methods and materials could have improved efficiency somewhat, but the strategies taken as a whole did result in appropriate and useful results. In hindsight it is always possible to state that other strategies, such as increased sharing of methods and materials, could have produced the same benefit or outcome at a lower cost. It is vital, however, to bear in mind that any process that is relatively new needs some level of pilot testing to develop good practices and lessons learned in order to identify those that are the most effective and efficient. The process of advocacy and awareness-raising is gradual and, as people become more aware, new opportunities to take the process to more successful levels become apparent. The current report illustrates some of these good practices and lessons learned for continued future improvements.

Some benefits from the USDOL portfolio cannot be quantified nor their efficiency assessed since they are complex and not always highly visible. Research has been conducted to inform the design of the projects, policies, and strategies that have been developed at national and local levels, and a wide range of materials have been developed or adapted to the Indonesia. The capacities of stakeholders in government, NGOs, other civil society groups, communities, and schools have been strengthened. Even if the number of child beneficiaries that are technically counted as withdrawn and prevented is only a fraction of all the children in WFCL in Indonesia, the broader impact is likely positive.

Efficiencies can be gained by continuing to make long-term investments in selected sectors, WFCL, and geographical areas. The USDOL portfolio has, in the past, already concentrated on key sectors as identified by the stakeholders (See Section 3.4). Considering that these are the sectors that need the most attention, it is logical to continue to work to improve the methods to eliminate child labor in these sectors. It is, at the same time, important not to lose sight of the fact that there may be sectors where fewer children work but where conditions are hazardous. Some of these sectors may not even be identified yet or may appear in the future.⁶¹ Projects should not be so highly focused on a particular sector that children in other hazardous sectors in a particular community are not eligible for project assistance. For reasons of efficiency and effectiveness, it is important for the projects to continue to work in areas with high concentrations of WFCL. The data from the SIMPOC project and other statistical studies will be important in this regard.

There has not been any duplication when multiple USDOL projects have been funded in Indonesia concurrently. Overlap with respect to project areas was almost nonexistent and there was no overlap at all at community level. Projects also worked with different government stakeholders, although this is an area that could use improvement (see Section 5.1).

⁶¹ In China and some other developing countries, for example, a new type of migrant worker has appeared who may work for 12 hours a day, 7 days a week in a fixed position on computers. The article on this subject does not mention child labor but the possibility that children may be involved in new types of work does exist. Scientific American (2010), p. 54–59.

It is an almost universal finding of evaluations that time and financial resources are too limited. In the case of the USDOL projects the allocation of sufficient resources (i.e., time and financial) to achieve the objectives as designed was usually a very challenging aspect. The projects did, however, find very creative ways to reduce costs and improve efficiencies, including combining trips and activities. One of the areas where resource allocation was considered too limited was with respect to project staff mentoring, capacity strengthening, and supervision of the fieldwork of the NGO partners. Given the often weak planning and implementation capacities of many partner NGOs, project field staff often complained that more resources needed to be allocated so that they could increase their “face time” providing technical support.

5.1 CREATING SYNERGIES AND NETWORKS

“There is a need to create a culture of inter-sectoral government agency response.”

—*USDOL Project staff member*

“We need to improve the stakeholders’ coordination.”

—*Fishing and Footwear project stakeholder*

There is a need to work much more at the enabling environment level. There are vast opportunities that are not being explored and coordinated among government units at all levels, workers and employers organizations, and individual companies. Creating more integrated and synergistic collaboration that goes beyond information sharing will help ensure efficiency. Such efficiency will be conducive to the ability of USDOL-funded projects to increase their scope and impact as well as contribute to long-term sustainability efficiencies. USDOL projects also need to network to have a common platform as well as identify and build on the expertise of each.

As another government representative noted, “There is a huge problem with coordination of different plans of action. There are so many different ministries and departments involved.” The roles and responsibilities of individual ministries, departments at national, provincial, and district level with respect to eliminating WFCL also need to be clearly defined. It would be useful to provide technical support to the Government on how to integrate and consolidate activities.

Increased networking among projects, including non-USDOL projects that have an impact on child labor, is also needed to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Some inter-agency work has been initiated, but there is scope to increase such efforts substantially. During the current evaluation, an international inter-agency meeting was held of agencies working on WFCL/trafficking. Such meetings had been held in the past but just consisted of information exchange and had not taken place for some time and need to be increased. The creation of improved networks requires a special component in the project documents, as this will require budget allocations or, similar to networking on micro-finance, it will not occur substantially.

5.1.1 National Action Committee

The overarching body of the National Action Committee on the Elimination of WFCL has an executive arm, also called the National Action Committee, although some stakeholders refer to it as the National Steering Committee.⁶² There is a great deal of confusion about the structure of the NAC, its roles and responsibilities, and how it functions. Stakeholders in the Government, representatives of employers and workers organizations, and the principal NGO network on WFCL almost all concur that this is a problem area. As one NAC representative noted, “There is no coordination at all even inside the NAC. We just convene and talk about the activities.” At present NAC is only working toward endorsing and tracking the ILO project activities.

Many government agencies working on WFCL elimination are unclear about their own distinct roles and responsibilities, let alone those of other agencies with regard to the NPA. ILO staff also indicate that there is a need for the Government, which chairs the NAC, to broaden the work of the NAC to include other projects and activities on WFCL. It is important to note here that the role of ILO is only as a technical adviser to NAC, and it cannot make decisions on how NAC should function.

Conducting an analysis using organization development system methods to identify and establish a coherent and well-functioning NAC would be a useful step. NAC needs to incorporate tracking of all relevant projects and actions, although the level of detail to which this occurs may need to be adjusted to be practical. One aspect that impedes good functioning of NAC and other committees is the lack of budget allocation to finance meetings, including transport. Dependence on outside financing to keep committees operational is not effective, efficient, or sustainable over the long term.

5.1.2 Integrating Trafficking and Child Labor Actions

A few factors still need to be considered to further improve efficiency. Child labor is currently seen in the country as a standalone issue, even separate from trafficking, although several of the USDOL projects integrate actions for children who are trafficked as well as for children who are home-based. Among donors, UN agencies, international NGOs, and the Government, the dichotomy between children in WFCL and children who are trafficked is quite important.

Many interviewees for the current evaluation considered trafficking a totally separate issue from child labor. Individuals within the Government who were interviewed for the evaluation and who work on trafficking were not even aware that there were efforts on WFCL and vice versa. In the Government, child labor is primarily considered to be under the responsibility of MOMT. NAC is also formally placed under the responsibility of MOMT. Trafficking is first and foremost under the MOWE, while MONE is also directly involved in policy and strategy planning.

The efforts to address child trafficking are centralized under the Committee to Eliminate Trafficking. The Committee functions separately from NAC on WFCL despite the fact that trafficking of children WFCL by definition.⁶³ When the evaluation team was conducting the

⁶² The correct term is the National Action Committee.

⁶³ As stated in Section 3.4, trafficking falls under ILO Convention 182.

preliminary interviews to prepare for the current evaluation, team members were surprised to learn that some individuals from the committees did not even know about the other committee's existence. Establishing linkages between these committees will be important to ensure that collaboration and synergies are effectively and efficiently established. Providing technical support to the Government on how to integrate and consolidate activities is particularly important in the area of trafficking, which includes the technical and practical input from a wide range of ministries and district departments.

5.1.3 Synergies with Other Priority Child Development Areas

Several other priority areas on child development exist in Indonesia, and donors are working in different ways on each, but many are not linked. Areas such as child protection and nutrition are not well linked to one another or to efforts on WFCL, including child trafficking. Linkages to other areas such as child protection need to be increased. Identification of common areas of concern and overlap need to be identified and synergies created.

5.1.4 Employers, Workers, and Other Organizations

In accordance with the tripartite structure of ILO—government, employers, and workers—the USDOL projects implemented by ILO included the involvement of representatives of employers and workers groups. While these efforts are useful, there is a much broader scope for involving employers and workers organizations that has not yet been tapped. Working with these organizations should not just be limited to ILO projects since many such organizations (particularly national or regional federations) have functioning structures across large areas of country that can act as conduits to spread awareness. Several other organizations, including faith-based organizations, also have large memberships that can be associated more with efforts to eliminate WFCL.

Most of the interaction of the TBP I and TBP II projects with employers organizations has been with the APINDO employers organization, although there are several other employers organizations that, with effective advocacy, can also become involved. Representatives of APINDO as well as some local employers organizations interviewed for the midterm review of TBP II stated that there is still scope for increasing collaboration with their own membership. There is a general view among several stakeholders that employers organizations need to be provided with subcontracts (financed through the USDOL projects) in order to collaborate. As experience in other countries and other types of programs illustrates, however, it is also possible for employers organizations to develop policies and strategies on subjects of importance such as WFCL. Employers organizations can then include policies and other related information in their regular communications with their membership. Similar possibilities exist with Workers' Federations of different types, such as the National Teachers Union. Workers organizations more frequently need financial support for such efforts than do employers organizations in Indonesia, since membership dues collections is a major challenge.

Most of the direct actions of the USDOL projects are channeled through work with local implementing NGOs.⁶⁴ Guidelines for subcontracts by NGOs usually require direct withdrawal and prevention of WFCL activities. Some mini-programs have less strict requirements but the budgets for mini-programs are substantially smaller. Employers and workers organizations cannot usually implement projects in accordance with the subcontract criteria and guidelines, as it is not within their mandate. Increased flexibility for applications for funding of subcontracts, or at least some more adapted criteria and guidelines, is recommended. Meetings can be held with employers and workers organizations as well as other large national organization representatives to brainstorm on innovative ways that they can contribute to the elimination of WFCL. Such meetings can serve as a basis to explore more effective ways for them to participate concretely, to identify other potentially useful partners and to identify potential resources.

Some workers and employers organizations have already developed approaches such as mentoring and scholarships for youth. Identifying and providing technical support to enhance such initiatives is worth exploring. The promotion of sharing and replicating among employers and employers organizations is also useful. Supportive enterprises can be involved as good peer models, for example, and can serve as mentors for smaller enterprises. Enterprises could also start by promoting actions among their suppliers and/or subcontractors.

⁶⁴ Direct actions are those activities in the districts and communities that are aimed at working with direct beneficiaries.

This page intentionally left blank.

VI PROGRAM IMPACT

Changes in the trafficking arena and child labor sectors are related to the presence of the USDOL projects, although the unique contribution of the USDOL portfolio of projects as a whole to the progress on eliminating WFCL in Indonesia is difficult to demarcate. Many other factors also play a role, including the changing economy, increased availability of education, decentralization, social changes, and the work of other agencies. Agencies such as UNICEF, IOM, and several others have worked on child trafficking in the country.⁶⁵ Other agencies, including from the Government, have also worked on poverty alleviation and child protection, which has also influenced the situation with regard to WFCL in Indonesia. Despite the challenge of delineating the specific contribution of the USDOL projects to the overall situation, the evaluation is able to conclude that significant impact can be discerned.

The USDOL project portfolio has affected the relevant stakeholders by creating greater awareness; withdrawing and preventing children from WFCL; providing technical support and advocacy for the adoption of laws, regulations, policies, and strategies; strengthening capacities; developing effective models and materials; and conducting research to inform efforts to eliminate WFCL.

As already discussed in Section 3.2, the USDOL interventions have influenced changes in the enabling environment (i.e., policy and legislation) as a result of their activities. Capacity has been strengthened to combat child labor in Indonesia within the Government (national and local), at policy level, at organization level, and at community level. Although it is impossible to assess quantitatively, the projects have definitely improved the lives of children and families at risk of or engaged in WFCL, even beyond the children directly included in the projects. The establishment of policies and strategies as well as the replication of some of the project efforts by the Government in new districts is already beginning to have an impact on children who were not direct project beneficiaries. Some district governments have also already adopted regulations, including budget allocations, to implement similar activities in communities that were not included in the USDOL projects. Village Education Committees are reaching out to more children beyond the ones that were included directly in the projects. The creation of greater awareness has contributed to discussions on issues such as child domestic workers, which earlier were almost taboo subjects.

6.1 CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

“We have few vibrant and skilled local NGOs.”

—*Project staff member*

The USDOL projects have all worked intensively on capacity strengthening. Most projects included one objective on capacity strengthening but needed to concentrate on this area even beyond what was planned in the project designs. Government officials at national and local levels, NGO partners, teachers, community group leaders, and others all benefited from training or other forms of capacity strengthening. Aside from training, projects provided one-on-one

⁶⁵ Most of the agencies attending the Inter-Agency Meeting cited in Annex B work on child trafficking issues.

guidance to strengthen capacities, organized field trips to learn from others, and distributed manuals and guidelines. The capacities of the NGO partners were frequently not as high as was expected at project inception, so grantees needed to allocate intensive resources, especially staff time, to strengthen capacities. NGO partners were provided with training on project preparation but also received a type of “on-the-job” guidance during implementation. The capacities of the NGOs were highly variable. Not all NGO partners needed the same amount of support, but most needed substantial time with project staff to ensure that the activities were well implemented in accordance with project requirements and expectations.

During the current evaluation, certain projects were particularly recalled or complimented for specific types of capacity strengthening. In one example, the Fishing and Footwear II project training workshops to raise awareness were well appreciated. The TICSA II improved field officers’ and teachers’ capacities in conducting awareness-raising with students regarding child trafficking and education quality. TICSA II also trained master trainers, a concept being replicated in some project actions. The Ministry of Social Affairs’ Child Protection Social House mentioned the usefulness of the capacity strengthening they received through TICSA II.

Stakeholders of TBP I mentioned the improved capacities of stakeholders at national, provincial, and district level through a wide range of efforts. In the case of TBP II, intensive support for the development of good-quality proposals for Action Programs has resulted in strong capacity strengthening of implementing partners and high-quality proposals. The TBP II sharing of experiences among NGO workers in North Sumatra on facilitating teacher training was very effective and contributed to improving training content. The ENABLE and ENABLE Aceh projects worked very intensively through direct contact of project staff with NGO and government partners to strengthen planning and implementation capacities.

One of the drawbacks of the large amount of time spent on capacity strengthening is that this meant that there were often delays and a slightly slower start of the direct action programs with NGO partners.

Some gaps in capacity strengthening still remain. Continued capacity strengthening of government officials is needed, especially at local levels, since officials are frequently reassigned. Capacity strengthening should not stop at awareness-raising on the issue of child labor, but should go at least one step further and include planning and project implementation as well as basic monitoring and evaluation methods. The Action Committees in particular need further capacity strengthening to improve their knowledge on how to develop an action plan and the most effective ways to eliminate WFCL. In locations where the prevalence of sending children into trafficking is high, such capacity strengthening is particularly important.

NGO and other implementing partners also need more detailed and in-depth training on the design, management, and evaluation of action programs, as well as practical skills on fundraising. Some NGO stakeholders mentioned that they feel that more training is needed on social work for fieldworkers, but this general topic would be beyond the scope of the USDOL projects. Capacity strengthening to implement specific models for eliminating child labor is, however, useful.

An overall lack of knowledge among many stakeholders of the available resources was identified during the current evaluation. Government programs exist at national, provincial, and district levels, of which NGO partners and community leaders are not aware. Even many government officials are not aware of the wide range of government programs that exist. An inventory of such programs is needed and should be communicated at district level to local officials, NGO partners, and local leaders. Community-based fundraising techniques can also be further explored and can include efforts such as advocating for nonfinancial support from local private enterprises in the form of materials for vocational training.

6.2 NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

In accordance with ILO practice, the principal partner of ILO is MOMT, which is the Indonesian equivalent of a Ministry of Labor. All of the early ILO projects advocated for and provided technical support to develop a relevant and good legal framework, policies, and strategies. TBP I and TBP II continued this process and broadened it to cover a wider range of types of WFCL and types of actions. TBP I, for example, advocated successfully with other partners to increase the education budget and implement the age restriction on WFCL (ILO Convention 182). Both TBP I and II have emphasized the importance of mainstreaming WFCL actions into ongoing programs. One example is the inclusion of attention to WFCL in the government CCT program. ENABLE included technical support for the development of policies and strategies on child trafficking, working primarily with MONE and MOWE.

TBP II is currently working to ensure that child labor will continue to be included in strategy documents such as the Midterm Development Plan 2010–2014 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2010–2014.

6.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

Projects were generally well managed. The evaluation team did not hear any significant complaints about project management in any of the projects. Each agency brought its own management advantages to the projects. The ILO projects are well supported by technical experts in the field of child labor, both from the Regional Office and ILO headquarters. The ILO-IPEC projects also benefit from the experience of ILO with similar projects in other countries. Thus, ILO was also able to organize field trips to other countries and build on experience acquired elsewhere. The fact that ILO Conventions 182 and 138 originate from ILO gives the agency credibility in the country. The fact that Indonesia is an ILO member country also provides credibility to the advocacy and other efforts of the ILO projects. SCF is well recognized in Indonesia for its work with children and has also acquired experience with child labor projects in some other countries. The technical support from experts in the various departments within the SCF Indonesia country office on children's issues was very useful during the implementation of ENABLE. The difficulties of the post-tsunami and post-conflict situations in Aceh complicated some management issues of ENABLE Aceh, but these were eventually resolved.

USDOL headquarter staff was considered supportive and understanding of most realities in the field. USDOL headquarters was said to be willing to consider adjustments in accordance with issues faced.⁶⁶

The projects were adequately monitored to track their progress toward reaching their goals, objectives, and targets. Some of the projects integrated community-based monitoring systems into the overall project tracking. ILO is in the process of developing an international Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) system, which can be adapted to each country situation. TBP II is currently implementing a test version of the system and is providing feedback to improve it. Eventually the DBMR system, if fully implemented, could be used as the basis for a general system to track WFCL in Indonesia. Non-ILO projects and government activities can all use the system, which can then be used to compile data for improved planning purposes. As such, the concept of the DBMR system is good and, especially if simplified and well adapted, should be generalized. A set of core measures could be used to which individual projects can add indicators for specific activities.

⁶⁶ Enable Aceh implementation challenges, no cost extensions, etc.

VII PROGRAM SUSTAINABILITY

As indicated by stakeholders during the discussions of the decentralized workshop for the current evaluation, the benefits of past USDOL interventions were at least partially continued after the end of project funding. The past interventions that were sustained were mostly centered on awareness-raising, establishment of partnerships, and implementation of capacities that had been strengthened through the projects. Quantitative data on the extent to which former child project beneficiaries remained out of child labor are not available. Two tracer studies could not find a substantial number of the children again at the time of the studies. Section VI on impact, however, does argue that there has been a wider impact beyond the projects themselves, which is also a sign of external sustainability.⁶⁷

Projects did plan their exit strategies, particularly by focusing on advocating with the Government, but also working with local partners to continue project efforts. Contrary to many other countries, the Government does allocate funds that can be used for various types of programs that can contribute directly or indirectly to the elimination of child labor. As a result the development changes supported by the USDOL projects are likely to be sustained.

Although policies and strategies as well as laws and regulations were adopted—at least partially as a result of the advocacy and technical support of the USDOL projects—their enforcement is still insufficient and forms an impediment to the full sustainability of the achievements of the projects. It would be useful to review mechanisms for labor inspectors to enforce laws and regulations, including assessing reasons for bottlenecks and identifying ways to overcome the obstacles.

As already indicated in previous report sections, the projects formed partnerships with institutions to ensure the continuation of project activities. The evaluation did not allow for a detailed assessment of the extent to which all of these relationships were sustained, as it would have required visits to all of the former project sites, which was not within the scope of the TOR. At national level, however, government departments are positive, even enthusiastic, about their programs on eliminating WFCL, including trafficking, although they stress that much work remains to be done.

Stakeholders from some projects did indicate that there were aspects related to project actions that were still insufficient. Stakeholders from the Fishing and Footwear II project complained, for example, that there were many footwear-making factories that were still dirty, cramped, and unventilated. Regardless of whether children are working in most of these locations, such conditions do not meet basic occupational safety and decent work requirements even for adults.

Capacity strengthening is key to long-term sustainability, but there is a missing link in the USDOL projects. Capacity strengthening is mostly concentrated during a project's life cycle, but long-term sustainability of capacity strengthening mechanisms, despite some master training activities, are not well developed. Long-term capacity strengthening mechanisms need to be integrated into sustainability plans. That is, continued opportunities need to be identified and developed so that training and other capacity strengthening can continue for new people or for

⁶⁷ Internal sustainability indicates the persistence of direct beneficiaries kept out of child labor; external sustainability indicates the extent to which other cohorts of children did not enter or stopped working in WFCL.

refresher training/upgrading training. Such options could, at least partially, be possible in Indonesia, as the country has a vast network training/education centers. One other option is to determine if it would be possible to mainstream at least some awareness-raising on child labor into teacher's training.

Districts and communities were often found to have difficulties transitioning from full support to complete independence of activities. More gradual phasing out of activities in the communities and at district level is recommended to help ensure better sustainability.

VIII MAPPING EXERCISE OF ACTIONS ON CHILD LABOR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING IN INDONESIA

This section describes a mapping exercise that was conducted as part of the cluster evaluation. The maps that resulted from this exercise can be found in Annex C. This was a pilot initiative that can serve as the basis for an improved and continued system to track the ongoing initiatives.

The mapping exercise sought to create a clear picture, through the use of GIS mapping technology, of efforts to combat child labor throughout Indonesia. The main pieces of information sought by the mapping exercise were the following:

- Where in the country are efforts on child labor taking place?
- How many children are being targeted?
- What actors in the country are undertaking these efforts (such as local NGOs, national government, international NGOs, and multilateral agencies)?
- What types of services are being provided?

The mapping exercise interfaces directly with the findings of the cluster evaluation. The evaluation has found that data had been collected on the problem of child labor in Indonesia, but these data have not been sufficiently compiled or analyzed to draw larger lessons. The mapping exercise attempted to compile basic data on current and past efforts, and present a broader, geographically based overview of efforts in the country. In the longer term, the evaluation team suggests compiling this information in a more sustainable and ongoing fashion, such as a database owned and maintained by the Central Government. In the short term, this mapping exercise represents some of the ways that such data could be used.

This evaluation also found that, while decentralization provides unique opportunities to foster sustainability of programs at the local level, stakeholders are not creating synergies or exchanging information and knowledge as much or as well as they could be. The mapping exercise provides a model for a more comprehensive and formal information exchange, and also specifies certain types of information that could be useful to a broad range of stakeholders and partners.

8.1 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MAPPING METHODOLOGY

The mapping exercise was conceived in response to a request by stakeholders during the preliminary interviews to prepare the Cluster Synergy Evaluation of USDOL-Financed Projects.

A questionnaire was created (see Annex D) which was hand-carried to respondents by staff of the Semarak Cerlang Nusa (SCN) Consulting Agency and explained to relevant agency representatives. The agencies included in the mapping exercise were identified by SCN staff through contacting recent and ongoing USDOL projects as well as government agencies and the NGO WFCL network, JARAK. In total, 82 agencies responded, although not all agencies could

answer all of the questions—either the data were not available or the question was not relevant to them. The agencies filled in the forms, which were subsequently verified by the field researchers. Any inconsistencies were discussed with the agencies and corrected where possible.

The mapping exercise was implemented in pilot research form. Consequently, the methodology needs to be fine-tuned to improve data collection in the future. Improvements in the form as well as identifying the donors and international implementing agencies of the different actions/projects are highly recommended. Ensuring that donors and international implementing agencies are identified can contribute to ensuring that projects implemented through national implementing partners are not double-counted. Coding can also be improved, particularly to track the reasons why certain questions were not answered. Thus, questions need to be more specific to obtain useful answers, such as the question on gender balance (see Annex D).

The evaluation team recommends that the mapping exercise become a useful tool, regularly updated for the agencies working to combat WFCL. If valid quantitative data on prevalence of WFCL in the country becomes available, the data should also be integrated into maps. A better overview of WFCL prevalence can contribute to the efficacy of any mapping exercise, as it will allow an analysis of whether actions/projects are being conducted in high-prevalence areas.

8.2 MAPPING RESULTS

The mapping exercise allows insight into the scope and spread of projects and programs throughout Indonesia, which affect child labor.

Projects on child labor seem to be concentrated in a few provinces throughout the country. The provinces with the most projects (more than five currently operating) in 2009 were found to be Jakarta, North Sumatra, Central and East Java, West and South Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara. The provinces with the most beneficiaries (over at least 8,000) were Aceh, North Sumatra, Jakarta, West Java, and East Nusa Tenggara.

Most beneficiaries served by the Indonesian Government were located in Jakarta and West Java (more than 8,000). Indonesian-based NGOs also served its highest number of beneficiaries in Jakarta and West Java, but also in North Sumatra, Central Java, and West Kalimantan. Inter-governmental and UN agencies also concentrated in those provinces, and also were particularly active in Aceh, Lampung, East Java, Bali, and East Kalimantan.

The following tables give an overview of the response rates of the mapping questionnaire, and some more specific information gathered, such as the types of activities offered by projects.

Table 3: Overview of Data Collected with Response Rates

Question	Count (N=82)	Response Rate	Notes
Date of Interview Recorded	82	100%	All between 9/8/2009 & 10/29/2009
Name of Interviewee Recorded	82	100%	
Name of Interviewer Recorded	79	96%	
Name of Agency Recorded	82	100%	
Number of Staff Recorded	74	90%	
Organization Type Recorded	81	99%	
Name of Project Recorded	80	98%	
Expansion Date Recorded	39	48%	
Gender Balance Recorded	45	55%	Any answer
Subject Areas Recorded (any response)	68	83%	

Table 4: Organization of Project Duration

Project has fixed duration	71	87%	If no answer, assumed no
Project is implemented in phases	35	43%	If no answer, assumed no
Expansion of project planned	75	91%	If no answer, assumed no

Note: Most projects have a fixed duration, although almost half are implemented in several phases. This may foster sustainability.

Table 5: Duration of Projects

Project Length	Number of Projects (N=522)*	Response Rate
<1 year	26	5%
1 year	15	3%
2 years	41	8%
3 years	378	72%
4 years	31	6%
8 years	5	1%
12 years	26	5%

* Only for those projects with a start and stop year recorded.

Note: Most projects are implemented over the course of three years. This sort of duration may negatively affect sustainability, though, as aforementioned, the presence of community groups and decentralized government does assist with sustainability.

Table 6: Types of Activities Implemented by Agencies Working on Child Labor or Related Projects

Subject Areas	Count (N=68)*	Percentage*
Child labor monitoring system development—local level (including trafficking)	21	31%
Data collection on child labor issues	21	31%
District- and/or community-level awareness-raising on child labor issues, including education for children in or formerly in child labor	19	28%
Strategy development support—national level	19	28%
Policy and/or legal framework—national level	17	25%
Policy and/or legal framework—district level	15	22%
Informal skills training including apprenticeships	14	21%
Strategy development support—district level	14	21%
Transport	14	21%
Counseling for skills development	13	19%
Strategy development support—village/community level	13	19%
Support to link to other resources from other agencies (not for micro-credit)	13	19%
Books	12	18%
Establishment of district child labor committees (including trafficking)	11	16%
Mass media campaign on child labor issues	11	16%
Psychological counseling	11	16%
Child labor monitoring system development—national level (including trafficking)	10	15%
Empowerment training/achievement motivation training/survival skills training	10	15%
Establishment of provincial child labor committees (including trafficking)	10	15%
Income-generation services and counseling	10	15%
Life skills training	10	15%
Micro- and/or small-enterprise development training (management training)	10	15%
Vocational training	10	15%
Establishment of community child labor committees (including trafficking)	9	13%
Policy and/or legal framework—village/community level	9	13%
Scholarships	9	13%

Subject Areas	Count (N=68)*	Percentage*
Shelter for children (formerly) in child labor (including trafficking) or armed conflict	9	13%
School supplies	8	12%
Uniforms	8	12%
Return and reintegration of trafficked minors	7	10%
Micro-credit	5	7%
Networking support to access micro-credit from non-project sources	5	7%
Subsidy to parents/guardians	5	7%
General education (including education by correspondence and equivalency courses)	3	4%
Job placement services	3	4%
Literacy and/or numeracy training	2	3%
Return and reintegration of former child soldiers	1	1%

* For those that provided this information, agencies could select multiple categories, total will not sum to 68, percentage = N per category / 68

The actions/projects include a wide range of types of actions. Many actions/projects focus on developing monitoring systems, data collection, strategy development, awareness-raising, capacity strengthening, and education for children. Attention to poverty reduction through support for parents and/or micro-credit is limited compared with other activities. Given that the cluster evaluation report found that poverty is one of the major factors influencing child labor, this is recommended as an area of growth, through linking beneficiaries and their families to existing micro-credit and other IGAs, as well as stepping up new efforts in poverty alleviation.

Annex C shows the maps the evaluation team was able to create given the data retrieved from the questionnaire, excluding the first map, which is a general map of Indonesia for informational purposes only.

This page intentionally left blank.

IX CONCLUSIONS AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The USDOL projects have made a real impact on the level of awareness concerning the importance of eliminating WFCL and the development of a legal framework, policies, strategies, and implementing structures in Indonesia. The projects also contributed to the capacity strengthening of stakeholders at all levels, including government officials, NGO partner staff, teachers, community leaders, parents, and children. The quality of education in the project areas was effectively improved through teacher and tutor training and the development of good-quality education and training tools and materials. The projects also contributed directly to reducing the number of children in WFCL through a range of action programs. The experiences of the USDOL projects resulted in a rich number of good practices and lessons learned that can be used to improve contributions to the complete elimination of WFCL in Indonesia. The current evaluation report covers the gathering and analysis of the key good practices and lessons learned as well as gaps that need to be filled. Stakeholder input and the analysis of documentation has resulted in several very clear recommendations, which are summarized in this section. All of these recommendations, including further details and additional important recommendations, are incorporated in Annex E.

9.1 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop strategies to improve communication on USDOL’s overall purposes for funding activities on child labor in the country. Ensure that, particularly at national stakeholder level, the overall strategies are well communicated and that the role of USDOL as a funding agency is evident.
- Currently, all of the projects are oriented to implement a package of interventions, including direct withdrawal and prevention, education actions, policymaking, and training on the use of materials. While all of the projects can continue to implement the same package, some elements could be allocated among the projects according to their expertise.
- There is a need to establish a system to collect, analyze, and continually add to existing research on child labor/trafficking. Establish a method to centralize and systematize data—including good practices and lessons learned from past actions—in a website format that is accessible to interested stakeholders. The system should preferably be interactive so that stakeholders can integrate information.
- Advocate for the establishment of an inventory of special government programs on poverty reduction and other development issues that can be accessed at district and community level. Communicate the information at district level to local officials, NGO partners, and local leaders.
- Increase attention to the improvement of enforcement of laws and regulations at local levels.

- Ensure the withdrawal and prevention activities are rooted in communities. Develop community groups in all locations or integrate actions on WFCL into existing community groups.⁶⁸ Good community-based monitoring systems need to be generalized to all communities.
- Increase duration and intensity of vocational training in accordance with the type of skill being taught so that children can fully acquire skills that can lead to employment or independent income generation.
- Increase components that reduce poverty and increase access to decent work.
- Intensify the development of a well-functioning organizational system across the most vulnerable districts where trafficked children originate with feedback all the way to prevent re-trafficking. Include good practices and lessons learned from projects in Indonesia and other countries.
- Increase networking among projects, including non-USDOL projects that have an impact on child labor, to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Increase collaboration and exchange of modules, tools, and materials. Linkages to other areas covered by international agencies and the Government, such as “child protection” and nutrition, also need to be increased. Identification of common areas of concern and overlap need to be identified and synergies created.
- Provide technical support to the Government on how to integrate and consolidate activities on WFCL/trafficking. Promote the establishment of linkages between the WFCL and Trafficking committees to ensure that collaboration and synergies are effectively and efficiently established.
- Conduct an analysis using organization development system methods to identify and establish a coherent and well-functioning NAC. The NAC needs to incorporate tracking of all relevant projects and actions, although the level of detail to which this occurs may need to be adjusted to be practical.
- Increase involvement of employers and workers organizations, particularly to develop policy documents and guidelines for their membership on child labor. Support distribution and awareness-raising of such policies and guidelines/toolkits.
- Continued capacity strengthening is essential. For government officials it is important, especially at local levels, since officials are frequently reassigned. Action Committees need further capacity strengthening to improve their knowledge on how to develop a District Action Plan and the most effective ways to eliminate WFCL. NGOs and other implementing partners need more detailed and in-depth training on the design, management, and evaluation of action programs as well as practical skills on fundraising. Work to ensure that capacity-strengthening mechanisms continue even after the projects

⁶⁸ And implement other good practices in communities.

end. Long-term capacity strengthening mechanisms need to be integrated into sustainability plans.

- Generalize the ILO DBMR concept. A set of core measures from the DBMR could be used for standard measures to which individual projects can add measures for specific activities.

This page intentionally left blank.

ANNEXES

This page intentionally left blank.

ANNEX A: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference for Cluster and Synergy Evaluation of USDOL-funded Child Labor Projects in Indonesia

Financing Agency:	U.S. Department of Labor
Type of Evaluation:	Independent Country Cluster Evaluation
Field Work Dates:	April–November, 2009
Preparation Date of TOR:	March, 2009
Total Country Portfolio Funds	US \$ 20,828,500 (Indonesia) US \$ 7,240,000 (Regional, including Indonesia)
Vendor for Evaluation Contract:	ICF Macro, Headquarters 11785 Beltsville Drive Calverton, MD 20705 Tel: (301) 572-0200 Fax: (301) 572-0999

I BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) is an office within the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), an agency of the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL). OCFT activities include research on international child labor; supporting U.S. government policy on international child labor; administering and overseeing cooperative agreements with organizations working to eliminate child labor around the world; and raising awareness about child labor issues.

Since 1995, the U.S. Congress has appropriated over \$720 million to USDOL for efforts to combat exploitive child labor internationally. This funding has been used to support technical cooperation projects to combat exploitive child labor in more than 80 countries around the world. Technical cooperation projects funded by USDOL range from targeted action programs in specific sectors of work to more comprehensive programs that support national efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor as defined by ILO Convention 182. USDOL-funded child labor elimination projects generally seek to achieve five major goals:

1. Withdrawing or preventing children from involvement in exploitive child labor through the provision of direct educational services;
2. Strengthening policies on child labor and education, the capacity of national institutions to combat child labor, and formal and transitional education systems that encourage children engaged in or at risk of engaging in exploitive labor to attend school;
3. Raising awareness of the importance of education for all children and mobilizing a wide array of actors to improve and expand education infrastructures;

4. Supporting research and the collection of reliable data on child labor; and
5. Ensure the long-term sustainability of these efforts.

The approach of USDOL child labor elimination projects—decreasing the prevalence of exploitive child labor through increased access to education—is intended to nurture the development, health, safety, and enhanced future employability of children engaged in or at-risk of entering exploitive labor.

USDOL reports annually to Congress on a number of indicators. As these programs have developed, an increasing emphasis has been placed on ensuring that the data collected by grantees is accurate and reported according to USDOL definitions.

In the appropriations to USDOL for international child labor technical cooperation, the U.S. Congress directed the majority of the funds to support the two following programs:⁶⁹

1. *International Labour Organization’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)*

Since 1995, the US Congress has earmarked some \$410 million to support the International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC), making the U.S. Government the leading donor to the program. USDOL-funded ILO-IPEC projects to combat child labor generally fall into one of several categories: comprehensive, national Time Bound Programs (TBP) to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in a set time frame; less comprehensive Country Programs; sector-specific projects; data collection and research projects; and international awareness raising projects. In general, most projects include “direct action” components that are interventions to remove or prevent children from involvement in exploitive and hazardous work. One of the major strategies used by IPEC projects is to increase children’s access to and participation in formal and nonformal education. Most IPEC projects also have a capacity-building component to assist in building a sustainable base for long-term elimination of exploitive child labor.

2. *Child Labor Education Initiative*

Since 2001, the US Congress has provided some \$249 million to USDOL to support the Child Labor Education Initiative (EI), which focuses on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor through the provision of education opportunities. These projects are being implemented by a wide range of international and non-governmental organizations as well as for-profit firms. USDOL typically awards EI cooperative agreements through a competitive bid process.

EI projects are designed to ensure that children in areas with a high incidence of child labor are withdrawn and integrated into educational settings, and that they persist in their education once enrolled. In parallel, the program seeks to avert at-risk children from leaving school and entering child labor. The EI is based on the notion that the elimination of exploitive child labor depends,

⁶⁹ In 2007, the U.S. Congress did not direct USDOL’s appropriations for child labor elimination projects to either of these two programs. That year, USDOL allocated \$60 million for child labor elimination projects through a competitive process.

to a large extent, on improving access to, quality of, and relevance of education. Without improving educational quality and relevance, children withdrawn/prevented from child labor may not have viable alternatives and could resort to other forms of hazardous work. EI projects may focus on providing educational services to children removed from specific sectors of work and/or a specific region(s) or support a national Time Bound Program that aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in multiple sectors of work specific to a given country.

Other Initiatives

Finally, USDOL has supported \$2.5 million for awareness-raising and research activities not associated with the ILO-IPEC program or the EI.

USDOL EVALUATION POLICY

USDOL places a high level of importance on measuring program effectiveness and results (accountability) and providing lessons learned and good practices to identify effective strategies to reduce the worst forms of child labor for future activities. Evaluation has been used systematically since the early days of USDOL technical assistance cooperation to combat exploitive child labor. The target group is DOL management and staff, grantees and implementing partners, United States Congress and the general public, government agencies and other key stakeholders in partner countries, other development agencies in the U.S. and abroad, and other stakeholders working to combating child labor.

As a policy, USDOL requires all projects to undergo independent and external midterm and final evaluations unless particular project circumstances warrant alternative evaluation schedules or formats (i.e., project assessment, external project review). Evaluations have historically tended to be process oriented; however in more recent years evaluations have included measures of impact including repeat baseline and knowledge, attitudes and behaviors (KAB) surveys. Occasionally USDOL has, through a grant to the ILO, conducted ex-post evaluations to study the long-term effects of a project; however the purpose of these studies was to develop the tracer study methodology. To date, no USDOL evaluation has been conducted to review and assess USDOL's entire country portfolio to assess the relevance and effectiveness of its strategies. This cluster and synergy evaluation in Indonesia is the first of its kind.

USDOL FUNDING IN INDONESIA

Since 1999, USDOL has provided approximately USD 26.3 million to combat exploitive child labor in Indonesia, as well as an additional USD 7.2 million on regional efforts that included Indonesia. The following table summarizes the projects funded to date and Annex I contains project summaries of each of the projects.

USDOL-FUNDED PROJECTS IN INDONESIA

Years	Grantee	Project	Amount
1999–2004	ILO-IPEC	Fishing: Indonesia, Philippines*	\$1,200,000
1999–2004	ILO-IPEC	Footwear: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand*	\$1,700,000
2001–2006	ILO-IPEC	APEC Global Awareness-raising*	\$840,000
2002–2006	ILO-IPEC	Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA) Phase II*	\$3,000,000
2002–2004	ILO-IPEC	Drug Trafficking (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand)*	\$500,000
2002–2004	ILO-IPEC	Fishing and Footwear II	\$900,000
2003–2008	ILO-IPEC	Support to National Plan of Action and TBP	\$4,065,000
2005–2008	ILO-IPEC	Support to National Plan of Action and TBP; Aceh Addendum	\$1,500,000
2004–2009	Save the Children US	ENABLE	\$6,000,000
2005–2009	Save the Children US	ENABLE/Aceh	\$2,500,000
2006–2010	ILO-IPEC	SIMPOC National Child Labor Survey	\$313,500
2007–2011	ILO-IPEC	Support to National Plan of Action and TBP Phase II	\$5,550,000
2009–2013	Save the Children Federation in association with World Education	Combating WFCL Through an Area-based Approach	\$5,500,000
TOTAL Indonesia and Regional			\$33,568,500
Indonesia Only Total			\$26,328,500
*Regional Total			\$7,240,000

These grants have been used to support the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) time bound program through support to ILO-IPEC, specific sectoral programs, and multiple regional projects that include Indonesia as a focus country. Through these projects, funds have been used to formulate child labor-related legislation and policies in Indonesia and provide direct assistance to children and families to withdraw children from exploitive labor and prevent children from entering such forms. Through September 2008, USDOL-funded projects had targeted over 72,000 children to be withdrawn or prevented from exploitive child labor with over 45,000 children reached.

The GOI has made progress in its attempt to combat the worst forms of child labor. The GOI has a strong legislative and policy framework including the ratification of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor and ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Work, and child labor targets have been mainstreamed in the National Medium Term Development Plan (2004-2009), the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2005-2009), and the National Plan of Action of Human Rights in Indonesia (2004-2009).

Most notably, in August 2002, the GOI endorsed, through Presidential Decree No. 59/2002, the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The National Action Plan identifies as its objective the need “To prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labor” and it calls for a National Action Program to be developed to achieve the objectives of the National Action Plan as part of a three-phase program over twenty years. This National Action Program is the time bound program framework in Indonesia. The GOI is currently in the second phase of implementing this program.

In addition, in 2007 the GOI begin implementing a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program that includes the elimination of child labor as one of its goals. The target population for the CCT program includes poor households with pregnant women and children from 0 to 15 years of age. Families must meet particular conditions of health and education, including children’s school enrollment and attendance, in order to receive the transfers. As of the end of 2008, the CCT program had expanded to thirteen provinces and had reached 500,000 impoverished households. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration is providing approximately USD 5 million of its 2008-2009 budget to provide child laborers in the CCT program with additional support services to ensure that they are completely withdrawn from exploitive labor.

USDOL’s active portfolio in Indonesia includes the following projects.

ENABLE

In September 2004, Save the Children Federation (SCF) received a \$6 million, four-year cooperative agreement from USDOL to implement the *Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking through Education (ENABLE)* project. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was a sub-contractor and major partner in the early stages of the project. The goal of the project is to reduce the number of children who are trafficked for exploitive labor, particularly for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic service. The project ensures access to educational opportunities for children rescued from or at risk of being trafficked into exploitative labor situations, in particular, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic servitude.

ENABLE will provide direct education services to 19,432 children in 135 villages in five provinces. Specific activities include development and implementation of village education action plans to increase access to appropriate education; assisting communities to identify local solutions to prevent trafficking; creation of sustainable recovery systems for trafficking victims; development of an apprenticeship system tailored to the needs of trafficking victims and those at-risk; facilitation of access to relevant nonformal education (NFE) by child domestic workers; raising awareness about the negative effects of child trafficking and importance of education; and developing government policy (and practices) that provide education for trafficked children and those at risk. The project is currently scheduled to end in June 2009.

ENABLE/Aceh

As a result of the December 2004 tsunami that struck Indonesia, thousands of children were left orphaned; schools, communities, and livelihoods were destroyed; and children became more vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking and abuse. In response, to assist vulnerable and exploited children, USDOL awarded a \$2.5 million cooperative agreement to SCF in September 2005. The

project, *Enabling Aceh to Combat Exploitation through Education (ENABLE/Aceh)*, has a goal of reducing the number of youth in and at risk of entering hazardous and exploitative labor in the post-emergency Aceh environment by providing appropriate nonformal education and training.

ENABLE/Aceh will provide direct education services to 10,530 children (ages 13–17) in seven districts in Aceh. Specific activities include re-building and reactivating community learning centers (CLCs) damaged by the tsunami; providing technical support and training to CLCs to enable staff to mobilize community and private sector resources; providing support to CLC tutors and administrators; facilitating community participation in CLC management; developing private-public partnerships to reach the most vulnerable youth; raising public awareness about the negative effects of hazardous child labor and the heightened vulnerability of children and youth to exploitive situations due to natural disasters and emergency situations; and strengthening district government capacity to meet the education needs of children and youth in and at risk of engaging in hazardous labor or other exploitive situations. The project is currently scheduled to end in December 2009 but is in the process of a revision that would extend the end-date until June 2010.

ILO-IPEC Support to the Timebound Program Phase II

In September 2007 ILO-IPEC was awarded a USD 5.55 million cooperative agreement to reduce the number of children engaged in and at risk of exploitive labor through support to the Government's Time Bound Program and National Action Plan. The project targets 6,000 children for withdrawal and 16,000 children for prevention from exploitive work in 5 provinces in the following sectors: domestic service, commercial agriculture, street children involved in the drug trade, and trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

The specific project objectives are to provide education alternatives to children who have been withdrawn from exploitive child labor or prevented from engaging in similar activities; strengthen the enabling environment to combat child labor through improved stakeholder capacity, effective delivery of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program, and the mainstreaming of child labor into policy frameworks; and to increase awareness of the worst forms of child labor and the importance of education for all children. The project is currently scheduled to end in September 2011.

ILO-IPEC SIMPOC

The ILO-IPEC SIMPOC survey in Indonesia⁷⁰ was funded by USDOL to address gaps in detailed and up-to-date data on child labor in the selected countries. When the USDOL-funded SIMPOC project was initiated in 2006, there were two main national annual survey programs in Indonesia, SAKERNAS (for labor force statistics) and SUSENAS (for socio-economic data). However these surveys do not cover children aged less than 10 years and offer information only on the broad characteristics of work among children beyond this age. ILO also supported pilot child labor surveys in Indonesia in 1992–93 and 1998, but these were on a limited scale and

⁷⁰ In 2007, USDOL funded an additional five NCLS. The ten surveys originally funded by USDOL include: Cameroon, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Mexico, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Vietnam, and Yemen.

based on an experimental sample design. Reliable national-level information on children in the age group 5–17 years engaged in economic activities therefore did not exist in Indonesia.

The USDOL-funded SIMPOC National Child Labor Survey (NCLS) is designed to be conducted as an add-on to a regular nationwide survey implemented by the national statistical office, BPS-Statistics Indonesia. Implementation modalities are still under discussion, however it has been proposed that the module will be conducted as part of the annual core SAKERNAS (labor force) survey scheduled for August 2009. The Department of Labour Inspection, which is the responsible government office to combat child labor, will collaborate in the survey process, and in particular in the design of the survey questionnaire.

In general the National Child Labor Surveys supported with technical assistance from SIMPOC place particular emphasis on identifying and quantifying the extent of child involvement in hazardous forms. This responds to the strong demand articulated by Governments for information on hazardous work, and will provide the information necessary for prioritizing policy interventions towards child labor elimination. The survey questionnaires are designed to capture hazardous forms using two broad criteria: (i) work type, and (ii) work impact. For the first, national lists of hazardous work will be used as a basis⁷¹. As these national lists may not necessarily fit neatly within the International Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1988), the survey question(s) on hazardous work will be separate from general questions on children's work classification based on the ISCO framework. For the second criterion, detailed information will be collected on the impact of work on children's health and safety, building on the questions on work impact already in the core SIMPOC survey questionnaire. This information will then be cross-referenced with information on work type in order to identify the forms of work posing the greatest apparent health and safety risks.

Combating the WFCL Through an Area-based Approach

Save the Children Federation in association with World Education International will provide formal and nonformal education, including vocational training, to 10,800 children working in or at-risk of entering exploitive child labor in the following sectors: agriculture (specifically palm oil); street children; child domestic workers; and children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation in 5 districts and 9 municipalities. The Association will target 6,000 children for withdrawal and 4,800 for prevention. This project was awarded on September 28, 2009. Given that this project is due to begin work at the time of the cluster evaluation, it will not be included for evaluation.

In collaboration with several NGOs working with these target populations in Indonesia, the project will include five core components: direct services; policy and institutional strengthening; awareness raising; research; and local capacity building and sustainability. In addition to providing direct educational services, the project will: establish 5 community support and reintegration centers to provide individualized care for some children being withdrawn from exploitive labor; utilize an apprenticeship program proven successful in past projects in Indonesia to provide alternate livelihood options for at least 500 withdrawn children; establish

⁷¹ This work will be able to draw upon the database of official lists of hazardous work of children recently compiled from more than 100 countries.

working groups to address child labor at the national and local levels; and, in addition to the baseline report, complete three additional research reports on child labor at the national level and in two of the sectors.

II PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION

The combined portfolio of OCFT projects makes USDOL the largest external funder in Indonesia for child labor, including child trafficking projects. An independent final evaluation of ENABLE and an independent midterm evaluation of the ILO-IPEC TBP Project of Support will be conducted throughout 2009, however, USDOL has requested an evaluation of its entire country portfolio to assess the effectiveness of its approach. Therefore, the primary purpose of the current analysis is not to evaluate any one particular project funded by USDOL. The evaluation should provide an assessment of the results of USDOL's contributions to combat the worst forms of child labor in Indonesia as a whole, fill knowledge gaps, provide lessons learned, and suggest recommendations on the design of future child labor projects and how to enhance USDOL's grant-making effectiveness to combat child labor in Indonesia in the future. The emphasis of this evaluation will be on learning and identifying what elements have worked, which have under-performed and why, and where future USDOL efforts can make the most impact. Specifically, the evaluation will review issues around relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact in its country portfolio.

The projects have generated a wealth of information in terms of research and data, regular progress reports, midterm and final evaluation reports, case studies of good practice, etc. As a result they provide an excellent opportunity to:

- Assess the overall impact and effectiveness of USDOL's overlapping and continuous support of child labor elimination projects in Indonesia.
- Examine the response, support and ownership, throughout all of these projects, of the Government of Indonesia and other country stakeholders.
- Analyze the value of the key tools and interventions used.
- Assess the prospects for sustainability of USDOL's program in Indonesia and make recommendations on how to enhance sustainability.
- Highlight key findings and lessons learned from midterm and final evaluations that could be of importance to USDOL or other donors who may fund future child labor-related projects in Indonesia or elsewhere.
- *Assess the interaction amongst the projects and with other projects of a cross-cutting nature (i.e., youth employment, education, poverty reduction).*

The *scope* of this evaluation includes a review and assessment of USDOL projects in light of Indonesian national policies and programs and in the context of other development partners' activities and programs focused on child trafficking and other worst forms of child labor. The evaluation should assess the interaction amongst the projects and with other projects of a

cross-cutting nature (i.e., youth employment, education, poverty reduction). The efforts and achievements should be assessed against the contemporary context and standards, policies, and relevant laws prevailing at the time the project was implemented and management decisions were made.

For the purpose of conducting this cluster and synergy evaluation, ICF Macro will provide a highly skilled, independent evaluator, Dr. Mei Zegers, to conduct this evaluation.

Intended Users

It is expected that the evaluation findings and recommendations will be shared among Ministries, multilateral and bilateral donors, international organizations, and other key national stakeholders working on child labor issues, including child trafficking. The report will be used to assess the level of efforts and areas of involvement for various stakeholders, complementarities, gaps and priorities in support of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (MOMT) and National Education's (MONE) plans and to help USDOL clarify and validate potential program area directions for future efforts.

Evaluation Questions

Specifically, the evaluation will be designed around the following specific objectives and corresponding questions:

Program Relevance

The evaluation will assess adequacy and appropriateness of the design of the USDOL projects, whether the projects focus on the most critical sectors related to child labor and trafficking and whether the strategies used are effectively designed for the country context.

- Have USDOL projects supported GOI strategies to combat the worst forms of child labor?
- Have USDOL projects addressed country needs to combat child labor and the most critical sectors and worst forms of child labor including trafficking?
- Have USDOL projects been designed to complement, enhance, and build upon existing activities focused on the eradication of child labor and other cross-cutting issues such as education, poverty reduction, and youth employment implemented by the government or other donors/organizations?

Program Effectiveness

The evaluation will explore how effective the Indonesia program has been in achieving its objectives. The evaluator will explore the use of local partners, the quality of services provided and the ability to achieve results in terms of expected targets and outputs.

- Has USDOL's overlapping and continuous support of child labor elimination projects in Indonesia worked to combat child labor throughout the country?

- Has USDOL's strategy contributed to and supported the needs of the GOI and other actors working to combat exploitive child labor given the cultural and country context?
- What factors contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of objectives?

Program Efficiency

According to DAC principles of evaluation,⁷² efficiency is a measure of how economic resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results. Assessments of efficiency should review whether the project is producing sufficient benefits in relation to the costs incurred and whether there are other strategies that produce the same benefit or outcome at a lower cost. Assessments of cost-efficiency often include cost-benefit and cost effectiveness evaluation. However such cost-benefit/cost-efficiency assessments are beyond the scope of the resources allocated for this evaluation. The current evaluation should focus on the following questions related to efficiency.

- Are there efficiencies gained or lost by making long-term investments in selected sectors/ WFCL or geographical areas? Alternatively, are there efficiencies gained or lost in covering multiple sectors and geographical areas? Have efforts been duplicated when multiple USDOL projects have been funded in Indonesia concurrently?
- Were USDOL projects allocated sufficient resources (i.e., time and financial) to achieve the objectives as designed?
- Are there ways in which USDOL and partners can improve efficiencies?

Program Impact

The evaluation will explore how the USDOL project portfolio has affected the relevant stakeholders. It will explore how changes in the trafficking arena and child labor sectors are related to the presence of the projects.

- Have there been any changes to the enabling environment (i.e., policy and legislation) as a result of USDOL interventions?
- Has capacity been strengthened to combat child labor in Indonesia within the government (national and local), at the policy level, at the organization level, and at the community level?
- Have the projects improved the lives of children and families at risk or engaged in the worst forms of child labor even beyond the children directly included in the projects?

⁷² <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/43/54/35336188.pdf>

Program Sustainability

The evaluation will explore the potential for sustainability of the various active project activities, as well as whether or not past interventions were sustained. It will explore how well the projects planned their exit strategies and formed partnership with institutions to ensure the continuation of all or some of the projects' activities.

- Were the benefits of past USDOL interventions continued after the end of project funding?
- How likely are the development changes supported by USDOL projects likely to be sustained?
- What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the program or project?

III EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND TIMEFRAME

Evaluation Methodology

The following is the proposed evaluation methodology for the Cluster and Synergy Evaluation of DOL Funded Child Labor Projects in Indonesia. It is important to stress that the evaluation is not intended to criticize, but to learn from the past, and study the ways in which efforts can be further improved upon for the future. Specifically, this means that we will determine what should be avoided, what can be improved, and what can be added to so that the elimination of the worst forms of child labor can be more effectively be achieved in Indonesia. Details regarding the methodology can be found in the addendum, "Methodology for Cluster and Synergy Evaluation of USDOL-Funded Child Labor Projects in Indonesia."

The team lead evaluator considers the evaluation process as a joint and participatory effort to identify the key conclusions that can be drawn in each of these areas. All of the evaluation team members and the broad range of stakeholders will contribute to the analysis and development of recommendations for the future.

The evaluation will take into consideration the fact that some stakeholders do not have clear knowledge of what donor(s) fund which actions. The methodology, therefore, will account for input from stakeholders which may apply to actions to combat child labor not funded by USDOL. The evaluation team will try to ensure, as much as possible, that stakeholders speak specifically to USDOL-funded projects. The exception to this will be to collect data for the mapping exercise, which is aimed at mapping all actions impacting child labor in Indonesia.

The Approach:

The data collection and evaluation process consists of the following elements:

1. *Briefings* by ICF Macro, USDOL and Project Managers.
2. *Desk Review* of all relevant documents for all projects.

3. *Key Informant Interviews* in Jakarta, Surabaya, Aceh and other critical cities to meet with international and multilateral donors in the area of child labor, basic education, community development and trafficking. Interviews will be conducted with officials from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and Ministries of National Education, Social Affairs and any other relevant working groups and national committees involved in the field of child labor and trafficking.
4. *National Workshop for Government Officials* to obtain feedback and input to the evaluation. This workshop should also include a few key nongovernmental stakeholders, such as representatives from ILO-IPEC and Save the Children, and the representative of the national NGO network on child labor. This workshop will be held in coordination with the Government of Indonesia's annual calendar for planning around child labor and trafficking interventions, and will last for half a day. The primary focus of this workshop will be on national-level efforts (the enabling environment), but will also include some discussion of local efforts steered from national offices. The workshop will not include a presentation of initial findings by the evaluator, and will be used to obtain information only.
5. *Workshop for Local Stakeholders* will include members of civil society and local government, and parents and children involved in past projects, especially those financed by USDOL. This workshop will last one day and will be held Surabaya and include stakeholders from different places throughout the country.
6. *A Donor Workshop* to obtain feedback and input to the evaluation from donors. This meeting will last half a day. Bilateral and multilateral donors will be included who have specific experience in funding child labor and trafficking programs.
7. *Trips to Geneva and Bangkok* by the evaluator to obtain information from staff at ILO headquarters and the regional headquarters of many of the project grantees. The evaluator will interview relevant ILO headquarters and grantee staff about former projects in Indonesia. These trips will last one to two days each.
8. *A mapping exercise* which will illustrate, through a series of maps, various characteristics of the country, such as demographic information, high-risk areas for child labor practices, locations of projects to combat child labour, and other relevant information. The mapping exercise will map both donor and other NGO efforts to combat child labor, as well as incidence (sites where child labor occurs) and need for donor aid. The mapping exercise will utilize GIS technologies. The mapping exercise will also be used to identify locations for follow-up interviews to ascertain opinions about the effectiveness of different efforts on child labour and to assist in planning invitations for the workshops.

Timetable and Workplan:

The tentative timetable and deliverables are as follows:

Tasks	Dates
Desk review of project materials; interviews with OCFT staff ; and interviews with senior project implementers; preparation of methodology	March-October, 2009
Travel to Indonesia	March 29, 2009
Meetings with National Stakeholders	April 14–17, 2009 and October
Trip to Washington	July 2009
Trip to Geneva	September 2009
Trip to Bangkok	September 2009
Mapping exercise	October 20–22, 2009
Travel back to Indonesia	October 10, 2009
Key informant interviews	November 2–6, 2009
National Workshop for Government Officials	October 29, 2009
Donor Workshop	October 29, 2009
Workshop for other local Stakeholders	October 28, 2009
Draft report due to ICF Macro	December 2009
Draft report due to DOL	December 2009
Finalization of Document report	Due 10 days following receipt of comments from DOL

Sources of Information and Consultations/meetings:

- TDA and TVPRA reports
- Project documents
- Solicitation of Grant Applications (under which Cooperative Agreements were awarded)
- Technical Progress Reports
- Status reports
- Project Monitoring Plans (PMP)
- Workplans
- Project-level evaluation and attestation engagement/audit reports
- Other donor efforts
- Other government efforts
- Other Project files, as appropriate

Consultations, Meetings and possible Focus Groups:

- ILAB/OCFT Staff
- Government Ministry Officials
- International Bilateral and Multilateral Donors
- International Organizations
- Project Implementers
- NGOs
- Project Beneficiaries including children, parents and teachers
- U.S. Embassy Staff

IV EXPECTED OUTPUTS/DELIVERABLES

The Evaluator will submit to ILAB/OCFT *an evaluation report* that incorporates the results of the *Tasks (outlined in Section III)* in the format prescribed by ILAB/OCFT, which includes at minimum the following sections

- a. Table of Contents
- b. Executive Summary, providing an overview of the evaluation and summary of main findings and recommendations
- c. List of Acronyms
- d. Evaluation Objectives
- e. Methodology of Evaluation
- f. Findings
- g. Lessons Learned and Good Practices
- h. Conclusions
- i. Recommendations
- j. Annexes, including list of interviews/meetings, results of the mapping exercise, documents reviewed, stakeholder workshop agenda and participants, TOR, cross-reference list of the TOR questions and pages addressed in the report, etc.

The total length of the report should be a minimum of 40 pages, excluding annexes. The organizational format for the presentation of findings, lessons learned, conclusions, recommendations etc. is at the discretion of the evaluator but should be discussed with ICF Macro beforehand.

The first draft of the report will be circulated by ICF Macro/the evaluator to key national and international stakeholders individually for their review. Comments from stakeholders will be

consolidated and incorporated into the final report as appropriate and the evaluator will provide a response to each stakeholder explaining why any comments might not have been incorporated.

While the substantive content of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the report shall be determined by the independent evaluator, the report is subject to final approval by OCFT in terms of whether or not the report meets the conditions of the TOR. A first draft of the Cluster and Synergy Evaluation of DOL Funded Child Labor Projects in Indonesia Report is due to ICF Macro by December 2009. A final draft of the report is due no later than 10 working days after receipt of comments from key stakeholders. The report including drafts will be written in English.

V EVALUATION MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

ICF Macro has contracted with Dr. Mei Zegers to conduct this evaluation. Dr. Zegers has over two decades of experience working in international child labor issues and holds a PhD in the Social Sciences and a Doktoraal in Labour and Organizational Psychology and Development. She has extensive experience evaluating child labor projects with trafficking components in different countries including: Philippines, Pakistan, Mongolia, Madagascar, Zambia, and Uganda. Dr. Zegers is the author of numerous articles including two child labor project documents that include trafficking components on commercial sexual exploitation of children and children trafficked for domestic labor (Madagascar and Mongolia). She has also served as the coordinator of national quantitative and qualitative research on child labor that included children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation (Madagascar). The contractor/evaluator will work with OCFT, ICF Macro, and relevant stakeholders to conduct this country cluster and synergy evaluation.

ICF Macro will provide all logistical and administrative support for their staff and sub-contractors, including travel arrangements (e.g., plane and hotel reservations, purchasing plane tickets, providing *per diem*) and all materials (e.g., access to computers, telecommunications, office supplies) needed to provide all deliverables. ICF Macro will also be responsible for providing the management and technical oversight necessary to ensure consistency of methods and technical standards.

This page intentionally left blank.

Project Title	Program to Combat Child Labor in the Fishing Sector in Indonesia and the Philippines—Phases I and II
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia, the Philippines
Project Duration	October 1999–June 2004 (revised)
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY1999 & FY2000: USD 1,208,833
Problem to be Addressed	<p>In Indonesia, children are engaged in hazardous child labor on the <i>jermals</i> (fishing platforms) off North Sumatra, where they work for up to three months at a time in hazardous conditions, unable to attend school.</p> <p>In the Philippines, children are engaged in deep-sea fishing, either utilizing the potentially hazardous <i>pa-aling</i> (bubble) technique, or night fishing on kub kub fishing boats that trawl offshore all night.</p>
Results	The project withdrew 145 children and prevented 1,089 children from hazardous work on jermals in North Sumatra, Indonesia, and from deep-sea fishing in Negros Oriental, Cebu and Palawan, the Philippines.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: Contribute to the effective elimination of child labor in the fishing sector, mainly jermal and pa-aling fishing in Indonesia and the Philippines, respectively. By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,700 children working in the fishing sector in selected areas of Indonesia and the Philippines will have been systematically removed from hazardous and exploitative work, and an additional 800 younger siblings will have been prevented from starting work, and some 1,100 adult members, particularly women, will have improved income earning capacity through mechanisms established for workplace monitoring and social protection. • The capacity of national partners in Indonesia and the Philippines will have been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate action to prevent and progressively eliminate child labor.
Summary of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported research to understand the extent of the problem of child labor in the fishing sector; • Progressively eliminated child labor in the fishing sector from work and provided appropriate alternatives to work for them, siblings at risk, and adult family members; • Raised awareness about the hazards of child labor, and built the capacity of local and national institutions to combat it; and • Developed an effective system for monitoring workplaces.
Grantee	International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)

<p>Implementing Partners</p>	<p>Indonesia: Provincial Government of North Sumatra; Department of Manpower; KKSP Foundation; PKPA Center for Study and Child Protection; WAPPEMDES; Al-Kautsar; People’s Organization of Danau Sijabut Village; Yayasan Pokmas Mandiri; Belatani Foundation; Forum Media Swara; Kolektif Medan Foundation; BPKB (Center on Learning Activity Development) of North Sumatra; Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia; Yayasan Kekar Indonesia; Yayasan Tanah Rakyat.</p> <p>The Philippines: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); Philippine Coast Guard; Technology and Skills Development Authority (TESDA); Municipal Agricultural Office; provincial and local governments; Punla Foundation; Ateneo Human Rights Center; Institute for Labor Studies; Community Unlimited, Inc.; Assistance for the Welfare of Filipino Children; Dumaguete Labor Center; Association for the Welfare of the Filipino Children (AFWCI); Philippine Information Agency; Dumaguete Information Center; Silliman University; ASB Fishing Corporation; Negros Oriental Fishing Boat Operators Association and Cooperative (NOFBOAC); Prime A Corporation; Unity Fishing Corporation.</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843</p>

Project Title	Program to Combat Child Labor in the Footwear Sector in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand Phase I
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand
Project Duration	October 1999–June 2004 (revised)
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY1999: USD 1,736,171
Problem to be Addressed	Children in the footwear production sector face serious health hazards, including respiratory illness, dizziness, asthma and other illnesses. Various injuries result from the use of sharp implements, and long working hours lead to chronic fatigue.
Results	<i>[the final number of children withdrawn and prevented were rolled into Phase II and reported under that project].</i> Targeted children included those working or at risk of work in the footwear sectors in three districts in Bandung, Indonesia; Barangay de la Paz and Malaban in Binan, the Philippines; and Thonburi in Bangkok, Thailand
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: To contribute to the effective elimination of child labor in the footwear sector of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the program, 1,800 children working in the footwear sector in selected areas of Indonesia and the Philippines will have been systematically removed from child labor, and another 2,000 sibling swill have been prevented from starting work, and 900 adult members will have been trained in income-generating activities or given access to credit/loan/saving facilities through mechanisms established for workplace monitoring. • The capacity of national partners in Indonesia and the Philippines will have been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement, and evaluate action to prevent and progressively eliminate child labor.
Summary of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted action-oriented research on the prevalence of child labor in the informal footwear production sector; • Withdrew children from work at selected sites and provided alternatives to work through social protection services; • Prevented at risk siblings from starting work through the provision of social protection services, and provided income generation opportunities to family members; • Built capacity among concerned government departments, employers' organizations, the NGO community and community-based organizations to effectively combat child labor in the informal footwear production sector; • Raised awareness among communities, government agencies, non-governmental agencies and other concerned groups about child labor; and • Established an effective long-term monitoring system.

Grantee	International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)
Implementing Partners	<p>Thailand: Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MoLSW); OPTA.</p> <p>Philippines: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); Occupational Safety and Health Center; Department of Health; Department of Education, Culture and Sports; Technology and Skills Development Authority (TESDA); local government units; Ateneo Human Rights Center; Center for the Promotion, Advocacy and Protection of the Rights of the Child; Punla Foundation; ERDA; Philippine NGO Council on Population, Health and Welfare; Lunduyan; University of the Philippines; ITGLWF; Federation of Free Workers; Open Heart Foundation.</p> <p>Indonesia: ILPM-ITB: Bandung Institute of Technology; SCN; PWI West Java; PKBI; Sidikara; BPKB (Center on Learning Activity Development); PGRI Bojongloa Kidul (Teacher's Association); SP-TSK; SKEPO; LPKM—The Catholic University; Uilil Albab Foundation; Independent Film Community; Microsoft Indonesia; International Relief and Development, Inc.</p>
Contact Information	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843

Project Title	Asia and Pacific Economic Forum (APEC) Awareness-Raising Campaign
ILAB Program	International Child Labor Technical Assistance
Region/Country	GLOBAL
Project Duration	September 2001–August 2006
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2001: \$840,305 (revised)
Problem to be Addressed	Limited awareness at the country level of the link between access to quality education and child labor, and limited sharing of experience across countries.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: To contribute to the increased public awareness and increased capacity for action in selected APEC economies on the importance of moving children out of hazardous work and into education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the project, alliances will be built and strengthened at the national and regional level against child labor and in favor of education. • At the end of the project, national/local authorities, employers, social partners, educators, and especially children and families from affected communities have an increased capacity for joint and separate action against child labor and for education.
Summary of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and strengthen alliances at the national and regional levels to combat child labor and promote universal access to free, quality education; and • Increase awareness about child labor and the benefits of education, and mobilize national/local authorities, employers, and civil society for action to remove children from hazardous work and into educational settings.

<p>Partner Organizations</p>	<p>Executing Agency: International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)</p> <p>Implementing and Collaborating Agencies: All countries will establish an Education Task Force with stakeholder representatives, and will collaborate with the APEC Human Resources Development Group.</p> <p>Indonesia: Ministry of National Education (MONE); Ministry of Manpower Planning; others TBD.</p> <p>Mexico: Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare; others TBD.</p> <p>Peru: Ministry of Labor and Social Promotion; others TBD.</p> <p>Philippines: Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); UNICEF; Asian Center for International Labor Solidarity; others TBD.</p> <p>Thailand: Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Interior; local Family and Community Development Centers; teacher’s organizations; NGOs; children’s organizations; others TBD.</p> <p>Vietnam: TBD.</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>International Child Labor Program (202) 693-4843</p>

Project Title	Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA Phase II)
Region/Country	ASIA/Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand
Project Duration	September 30, 2002–March 31, 2006
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2002: USD 3,000,000
Problem to be Addressed	Trafficking in children is an issue of major global concern in recent years that calls for taking immediate action to end this crime.
Results	The project withdrew 367 children and prevented 10,378 children from trafficking for purposes of prostitution, domestic work, bonded labor, marriages, false adoption, sex tourism and entertainment, pornography, begging, and criminal activities.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: To contribute to the reduction in the incidence of trafficking of children for labor and sexual exploitation in South and Southeast Asia, through the following five immediate objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the program, legal frameworks have been reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labor. • At the end of the program, the knowledge base on trafficking and effective action has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking of children. • At the end of the program, the capacity of relevant government and NGO institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking. • At the end of the program, children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children’s vulnerability to trafficking. • At the end of the program, the capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved.
Summary of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed regional instruments related to trafficking; identified gaps between national legal frameworks, the SAARC Convention and relevant ILO Conventions and propose amendments; • Developed child-friendly guidelines and legal procedures, and promoted integration into existing national and regional legal frameworks; • Established a regional research working group, collected relevant research and identified information gaps; compiled good practices report and distributed to stakeholders at the sub-regional and country level;

<p>Summary of Activities (con't)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized workshops and meetings among nongovernmental organizations, law enforcement authorities, trade unions, employers' organizations, community leaders and the media in order to mobilize against the trafficking of children; • Developed income generation programs for families in high-risk sending and transit areas; • Conducted awareness raising and campaign activities to combat child trafficking; • Provided nonformal education to children vulnerable to trafficking, including mainstreaming into formal school or vocational training for older students; • Established youth clubs to engage youth into awareness-raising and prevention activities; and • Trained staff in rehabilitation centers in psychosocial trauma treatment methods and case management with a focus on child participation; developed national standards and guidelines for care facilities and train staff on national standards.
<p>Grantee</p>	<p>International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)</p>
<p>Implementing Partners</p>	<p>Nepal: ABC Nepal; Centre for Victims of Torture CVICT, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Central Child Welfare Board, Maiti Nepal; Ministry of Law and Justice; Central Women's and Children's Cell, Nepal Police; Nepal Press Institute; National Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>Sri Lanka: Don Bosco Children and Youth Center, Ceylon Workers' Congress (Trade Union), National Child Protection Authority Rehabilitation; Department of Probation and Child Care.</p> <p>Bangladesh: Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Center for Ethnic Children; Transport and Hotel Workers Trade Unions; INCIDIN Bangladesh; Bangladesh National Women Lawyer's Association, Manab Kallayan Parishad (MKP), Samaj Unnayan Prashikshan Kendra (SUPK), Center for Rights and Development, Nari Unnayan Shakti (NUS), Ashaash Mohila Unnayan Sangstha (AMUS), Health and Education for Less-Privileged People (HELP).</p> <p>Pakistan: Sustainable Development Policy Institute (LHRLA).</p> <p>Indonesia: JARAK (NGO); Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation (YKAI); State Ministry of Women Empowerment.</p> <p>Thailand: Center for the Protection of Children's Rights (CPCR); Development and Education Program for Daughters and Communities Center (DEPDC).</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843</p>

Project Title	Assessing the Situation of Children in the Production, Sales, and Trafficking of Drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand
Project Duration	September 30, 2002–December 31, 2004
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2002: USD 497,532
Problem to be Addressed	The involvement of children in the drug trade, particularly amphetamines, appears to be increasing in Southeast Asia. Children are faced with physical, emotional, and psychological dangers from the trade. Once involved in the drug trade, they are subject to harassment by drug dealers and other hazards. This involvement often results in long-term antisocial and criminal behavior.
Results	The project withdrew 28 children and prevented 911 children from work in the sales, production, distribution, and trafficking of drugs, particularly amphetamines.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: Contribute to the prevention and elimination of the use of children in the production, sales and trafficking of illegal drugs, through the following immediate objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the project, public institutions and stakeholders in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines will have enhanced their understanding of the targeted recruitment and use of children in the production, sales and distribution of drugs. • At the end of the project, government and other concerned national partners will have enhanced their understanding of the targeted recruitment and use of children in the production, sales and distribution of illegal drugs.”
Summary of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded the knowledge base on children involved in the drug trade, including the magnitude and causes of involvement; • Developed guidelines for action oriented research on the issue; and • Created a consolidated synthesis report on the nature, magnitude, and possible interventions for the problem.
Grantee	International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)

Implementing Partners	<p>Indonesia: National Narcotic Board; Provincial Narcotic Board; Yayasan ARTI; Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia (YKAI - The Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation); Pelita Ilmu Foundation; SEKAM Foundation; Al Bachri; Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa.</p> <p>Thailand: National Council for Youth Development (NCYD); Department of Secondary Education; Volunteer Drugs Resistance Association of Klong Toey; Organization for Support of Highland Peoples Development Network.</p> <p>Philippines: Ateneo University; Addictus; Child Hope; Kapatiran-Komunidad People's Coalition.</p>
Contact Information	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843

Project Title	Fishing and Footwear Sectors Program to Combat Hazardous Child Labor in Indonesia, Phase 2
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia
Project Duration	September 2002–August 2004
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2002: USD 899,316
Problem to be Addressed	Children in the informal footwear production sector face serious health hazards, including respiratory illness, dizziness, asthma and other illnesses. Children are also engaged in hazardous child labor on the jermals (fishing platforms) off North Sumatra, where they work for up to three months at a time in hazardous conditions, unable to attend school.
Results	The project withdrew 161 children and prevented 2,213 children from work in the informal footwear sectors in three districts in Bandung, Indonesia, and in the fishing sector in North Sumatra.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: To contribute to the progressive elimination of child labor in the fishing and footwear sectors in Indonesia by removing children from hazardous employment and working conditions and preventing more children from entering work. By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable mechanism to withdraw and prevent children from hazardous child labor in the fishing and footwear sectors will have been established. • The capacity of national and community level agencies and organizations will have been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate action to prevent and progressively eliminate child labor. • Children working in the fishing and footwear sectors will have been removed from hazardous employment and working conditions; children at risk prevented from entering work; and adult family members, particularly women, will have improved income earning capacity through social protection schemes.

<p>Summary of Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established a community-based child labor monitoring system; • Conducted regular monitoring and withdrawal missions through the Integrated Monitoring Team in the fishing component; • Removed children from hazardous work, and prevented children from starting work through the provision of social protection services, and provided income generation opportunities to family members; • Improved understanding of occupational safety and health concerns among footwear producers, labor inspectors, employers, workers, and community-based monitoring groups; • Built capacity among concerned government departments, employers' organizations, the NGO community and community-based organizations to effectively combat child labor; and • Raised awareness among communities, government agencies, non-governmental agencies and other concerned groups about child labor.
<p>Grantee</p>	<p>International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)</p>
<p>Implementing Partners</p>	<p>ILPM-ITB: Bandung Institute of Technology; SCN; PWI West Java; PKBI; Sidikara; BPKB (Center on Learning Activity Development); PGRI Bojongloa Kidul (Teacher's Association); SP-TSK; SKEPO; LPKM—The Catholic University; Ulil Albab Foundation; Independent Film Community; Microsoft Indonesia; International Relief and Development, Inc.</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843</p>

Project Title	Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action and the Development of the Timebound Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (Including Aceh Addendum)
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia
Project Duration	September 30, 2003–March 31, 2008
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY 2003: USD 4,065,000 FY 2005: USD 1,500,000 (Addendum to address post-Tsunami needs)
Problem to be Addressed	<p>In 2002, of 34.1 million children aged from 10-17 in Indonesia, almost 4.9 million (14.3%), were reported to participate in the labor force. Child labor is a problem of vast dimensions in sectors including agriculture, fishery, manufacturing, construction, mining, trades, domestic services, and commercial sex. Children are increasingly involved in the sale, production and trafficking of drugs. Trafficking of children also occurs. Many children are trafficked into, from and through Indonesia, often for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.</p> <p>In December 2004 a devastating earthquake and tsunami struck Indonesia, causing an enormous number of deaths and displacements. Experience in disaster zones elsewhere in the world has shown that when families lose livelihoods children are often likely to drop out of school, and many begin to work. These children are highly vulnerable and the risk of involvement in worst forms of child labor is high.</p>
Results	The project withdrew 1,724 children and prevented 24,417 children from being involved in the sale, production or trafficking of drugs, being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, and working in the fishing, mining and footwear sectors. The project worked in Jakarta, West, Central and East Java, East Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Aceh.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: To contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor in Indonesia, including post-tsunami Aceh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the policy and enabling environment supporting the elimination of the worst forms of child labor; • Implement targeted, direct interventions to tackle the worst forms of child labor and to prevent and/or withdraw approximately 12,710 children country-wide (and an additional 3,000 in Aceh) engaged in or at risk of engaging in child labor; and • Increase public awareness about the harms of child labor, and enhance the capacity of stakeholders to plan, monitor, implement and evaluate action to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

<p>Summary of Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built the knowledge base on the worst forms of child labor through various surveys and studies, as well as by establishing a network on child labor; • Ensured that national, provincial, and district development plans and policies include child labor concerns; • Designed and implemented an awareness raising campaign; • Provided assistance so that education and training policies were responsive to the needs of boys and girls involved in or at risk of the WFCL; • Increased the capacity of national, provincial and district level stakeholders through training and committee and network building; • Supported the formulation, implementation and enforcement of policies and legislation in line with ILO Conventions No. 182 and 138; • Provided new socio-economic opportunities leading to increased income for poor families; and • Provided alternatives to child labor, including formal, nonformal or transitional education and vocational training, through direct action interventions for children engaged in the worst forms of child labor.
<p>Grantee</p>	<p>International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)</p>
<p>Implementing Partners</p>	<p>Ministries of Manpower and Transmigration, Women’s Empowerment, Social Welfare, and Education; the National Steering Committee on Child Labor which consists of representatives of other Ministries, workers’ organizations, employers’ organizations, and both local and international NGO’s; APINDO, JARAK, various NGO’s and community-based organizations.</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843</p>

Project Title	Enable Program: Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia
Project Duration	September 30, 2004–June 30, 2009
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2004: USD 6,000,000
Problem to be Addressed	The trafficking in persons, both domestic and international, is known to be a significant problem for women and children in Indonesia. In particular, children are generally trafficked from rural areas into large cities to assist their families by earning extra income. It is estimated that between 254,000 and 422,000 children are vulnerable to trafficking for domestic work or commercial sexual exploitation. The main types of labor trafficked children take part in are migrant work, domestic work, and commercial sexual exploitation.
Targets	<p>The target groups for this project include (1) children who have been or are at-risk of being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation or domestic work; (2) parents, communities, and local village leaders; (3) local nongovernmental and faith-based organizations; and (4) local, provincial, and national government institutions.</p> <p>The project targets 1,500 children for withdrawal and 17,932 children for prevention from being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation or domestic work.</p> <p>The target provinces include West Java, East Java, DIY/Central Java, Betam/Riau Islands, and West Kalimantan</p>
Project Objectives	<p>Goal: To reduce the number of children in Indonesia who are trafficked for exploitive labor, particularly for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic service.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More children in areas at risk for trafficking access educational opportunities; • More child victims of trafficking access educational opportunities; • Awareness raised about the negative effects of child trafficking; and • Government policy (practices) that provide education for trafficked children and those at risk developed.

Summary of Activities	<p>A total of 19,432 children will be targeted with direct education services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase junior secondary school completion rates in target villages by supporting 10,642 at risk children to complete junior secondary school or achieve equivalency; • Provide nonformal education opportunities for 7,290 children who have been trafficked or are at-risk of exploitive labor; • Provide nonformal education opportunities to 1,000 currently employed domestic workers; • Provide 500 recovered and rehabilitated trafficked children with nonformal education opportunities; • Facilitate 200 children of legal working age into safe-work apprenticeships (many of whom will have already received education services); • Improve awareness and change attitudes of children and adults about child trafficking and education; and • Assist in the development of government policy (practices) that provide education for trafficked and at risk children. • As of August 31, 2008, 12,913 children have been withdrawn or prevented from exploitive child labor as a result of this project.
Grantee	Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Implementing Partners	International Organization for Migration and a large number of local NGOs.
Contact Information	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843

Project Title	Enable Program: Enabling Aceh to Combat Exploitation Through Education (Enable/Aceh)
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia
Project Duration	September 30, 2005–December 31, 2009
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2005: USD 2,500,000 Matching Funds: USD 1,079,256
Problem to be Addressed	As result of the December 2004 earthquake and tsunami, over 100,000 Indonesians died and over 400,000 were displaced. In addition, the Indonesian government reports that in Aceh province, 28 percent of schools were destroyed, large numbers of textbooks and equipment were ruined, and some 3,000 teachers were directly impacted by the loss of their homes. In the post-tsunami environment where thousands of children were left orphaned, and schools, communities, and livelihoods were destroyed, children are more vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking and abuse. Children who are out of school are a likely source of income for families struggling to recover from the economic burden of the disaster and are at risk of entering into exploitative situations.
Targets	The project targets 10,530 children for prevention from work in construction, fisheries, domestic labor, and agriculture. There are seven target districts in Aceh province where ENABLE/Aceh activities will be carried out: Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Sabang, Pidie, Bireun, Lhokseumawe, and North Aceh.
Project Objectives	Goal: To reduce the number of youth in and at risk of entering hazardous and exploitative labor in the post-emergency Aceh environment. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and improve nonformal education (NFE) facilities; • NFE providers offer appropriate and attractive programs in communities where children are at-risk of hazardous and exploitative child labor; • NFE providers deliver quality children’s education and training; • Raise awareness of the negative effects of hazardous and exploitative child labor; and • Strengthen government capacity to meet the education needs of children at risk of engaging in hazardous and exploitative labor.

<p>Summary of Activities</p>	<p>Within the seven target districts the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-build four community learning centers (CLCs) that were damaged during the tsunami; • Provide technical support and training to 30 CLCs to enable staff to mobilize community and private sector resources; • Provide support to 30 CLC tutors and administrators, facilitate community participation in CLC management; and develop private-public partnerships to reach the most vulnerable youth; • Provide direct education assistance to at-risk children in junior secondary school to prevent them from dropping out and entering exploitive child labor; • Provide parents of child beneficiaries with livelihood support activities; • Raise public awareness about the negative effects of hazardous child labor and the heightened vulnerability of children and youth to exploitive situations due to natural disasters and emergency situations (through advocacy videos, community discussions with youth and parents, and support of youth clubs for school and out-of-school youth); and • Strengthen district government capacity to meet the education needs of children and youth in and at risk of engaging in hazardous labor or other exploitive situations. • As of August 31, 2008, 242 children have been withdrawn or prevented from exploitive child labor as a result of this project.
<p>Grantee</p>	<p>Save the Children Federation, Inc.</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843</p>

Project Title	Enhancing National Capacity in Child Labor Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination Through Technical Assistance to Surveys, Research and Training
Region/Country	Global
Project Duration	September 2006–September 2010
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	Total: \$6,833,977 FY2006: \$3,734,467 FY2007: \$3,099,510
Problem to be Addressed	Despite progress in the collection and dissemination of data on child labor, certain countries remain without reliable statistics with which to plan interventions to combat the problem. Information on the worst forms of child labor is especially lacking.
Project Objectives	<p>Development Objective: To contribute to the elimination of child labor, particularly through better statistical estimates, quantifiable information and research for improved policy and program formulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen national knowledge on child labor through the establishment or extension of statistical information on child labor, with an emphasis on hazardous forms, and specific studies on bonded child labor. • Build national capacity through training for national counterparts on child labor concepts, data analysis, rapid assessments and baseline surveys. • Improve access to and usage of child labor statistics through the establishment of web-enabled mechanisms for accessing child labor statistics at the country, regional and global levels.
Summary of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data on children’s work activities, including involvement in nationally-identified hazardous forms and other worst forms of child labor; • Publish reports with results of data collection, preparatory research reports for Oslo+11 international conference, case study on the Latin American experience of reducing child labor; • Develop national strategies for regular child labor data collection/monitoring; • Provide training on child labor data collection, analysis, and related activities; • Produce locally-adapted, replicable training materials; • Populate web-based systems with child labor data and refinement of these systems, including a technical report on the comparability of child labor estimates.

Grantee	International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)
Contact Information	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking (202) 693-4843

Project Title	Project of Support to the Indonesia Timebound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor—Phase II
Region/Country	ASIA/Indonesia
Project Duration	September 30, 2007–September 30, 2011
Fiscal Year & Funding Level	FY2007: USD 5,550,000
Problem to be Addressed	<p>The Government of Indonesia will complete the first phase of its National Action Plan (NAP) on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in 2007. The NAP is a Timebound Program to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Indonesia through a three-phase, twenty-year program. The NAP was designed as a follow-up to Indonesia's ratification of ILO Convention 182. The government is initiating the NAP's second phase, and the current project will assist by building on successes and lessons learned from the first phase as well as introducing several new components.</p> <p>In 2002, of 34.1 million children aged from 10-17 in Indonesia, almost 4.9 million (14.3%), were reported to participate in the labor force. Child labor is a problem of vast dimensions in sectors including agriculture, fishery, manufacturing, construction, mining, trades, domestic services, and commercial sex. Children are increasingly involved in the sale, production and trafficking of drugs. Trafficking of children also occurs. Many children are trafficked into, from and through Indonesia, often for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.</p>
Targets	<p>The project targets 6,000 children for withdrawal and 16,000 children for prevention from exploitive work in the following sectors: domestic service, commercial agriculture, street children involved in the drug trade, and trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.</p> <p>The project will target the following provinces: Lampung, Jakarta, West Java, East Java, and North Sumatra.</p>
Project Objectives	<p>The goal of the project is to reduce the overall number of children involved in exploitive child labor. Specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing education alternatives to children who have been withdrawn from exploitive child labor or prevented from engaging in similar activities; • Strengthening the enabling environment to combat child labor through improved stakeholder capacity, effective delivery of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program, and the mainstreaming of child labor into policy frameworks; and • Increasing awareness of the worst forms of child labor and the importance of education for all children.

<p>Summary of Activities</p>	<p>Proposed activities will focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing education services, including formal and nonformal education and skills training, to targeted children; • Providing non-educational services that support improvements in family livelihoods and counseling service referrals to targeted children; • Training working adolescents to recognize and address hazardous work conditions through occupational safety and health modules; • Establishing and further expanding the child labor monitoring system; • Carrying out research on child labor in Indonesia, and supporting the GOI's National Child Labor Survey in 2008; • Strengthening the capacity of relevant units in the GOI's Conditional Cash Transfer program to plan, coordinate and report on efforts; • Supporting the development of the institutional and policy framework in Indonesia, including enforcement capacity, with a particular focus on child domestic service; • Forming community-based partnerships to build ownership and sustainability; • Developing a new and innovative partnership to expand the reach of the project through Corporate Social Responsibility; and • Carrying out public campaigns and disseminating knowledge to raise awareness on child labor issues and the importance of education. • As of August 31, 2008, 60 children have been withdrawn and prevented.
<p>Grantee</p>	<p>International Labor Organization—International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)</p>
<p>Implementing Partners</p>	<p>Ministries of Manpower and Transmigration, Women's Empowerment, Social Welfare, and Education; the National Planning Board; the National Steering Committee on Child Labor which consists of representatives of other Ministries, workers' organizations, employers' organizations, and both local and international NGO's; APINDO; Indonesia Business Links.</p>
<p>Contact Information</p>	<p>Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) (202) 693-4843</p>

ANNEX B: EVALUATION SCHEDULE AND INTERVIEWEES

Date 2009	Location	Name	Organization & Position; Type of Stakeholder by Gender	Contact
14/04	SCF Office, Jl. Pejaten Barat 8, Jakarta	Delailah P. Borja	Director of Program for Development and Advocacy, Save the Children in Indonesia	+628121079315 +62-21-78835556
15/04	ILO Office, Menara Thamrin, Jakarta	Alan Boulton	Director, ILO Jakarta Office	+62-21-3913112 ext 102
		Arum Ratnawati	CTA TBP 2, NPO TBP 1	+62816724012
		Abdul Hakim	Monev Specialist TBP, ex-NPC Footwear Project, NPO TBP 1	+628129338959
15/04	Gedung Depnakertrans, Jalan Gatot Subroto, Gedung A Lt M, Jakarta	Harjono, Dr	Ex-Focal point of APINDO on Child Labour Issues	+62817787740
16/04	Gedung Depnakertrans, Jalan Gatot Subroto, Gedung A Lt 7, Jakarta	Warsini, Dra, MSi	Head of Sub-Directorate of Cross Sectoral Cooperation of Women and Child Labour	+6281310550776
		Laurend Sinaga	Head of Sub-Directorate on Labour Insp. Norms on Children	+6281806332723
		Anggun Sintana	Head of Section of Cross Sectoral Cooperation of Women Labour	+6281807510100
		Yohana Dorayulianti	Labor Inspectorate	+6281808889286
		Sri Nurhapsari	Head of Section on Child Labour Protection	+628159552355
		Lis Widiastuti	Head of Section on the Elimination of Discrimination	+628161986721
		Yuli Adiratna	Head of Section on Norms Inspection of Women and Child Labour	+62-21-5276687
		Wayan Suwinanta	Head of Section on Cross Sectoral Child Labour	+628121054576
		Tunjung Rianto	Head of Section on Women Labour Empowerment	+628161994531
16/04	Office of Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union Confederation, Jalan Cipinang Muara 33, Jakarta	Sulistri	Deputy President of Indonesia Prosperity Trade Union Confederation	+6281314148014
		Ema Lilierna	Responsible Person on Child Labour	+6281314289672
17/04	Office of Directorate General on Social and Rehabilitation Services, Ministry of Social Affairs,	E. Sulistyarningsih, Rr	Staff of Directorate on Child Social Services	+62811840473

Date 2009	Location	Name	Organization & Position; Type of Stakeholder by Gender	Contact
17/04	Office of JARAK—NGO Network on Child Labor, Jalan Kayu Manis III Baru No 21, Jakarta	Achmad Marzuki	Executive Director of JARAK—NGO Network on Child Labor	+62811816078 +62-21-8505391
		Ismail Maulana	Staff of JARAK	+6285281268675
17/04	Hotel Aryaduta, Menteng, Jakarta	Stanley Harsha	First Secretary, Political Affairs, U.S. Embassy, Jakarta	+628121031866
17/04	UNIKA Atmajaya, Gedung K2, Lt 3, Jalan Jendral Sudirman Kav 51, Jakarta	Lamtiur Tampubolon	Head of Community Research Centre, UNIKA Atmajaya	+62818912925 +62-21-6691944
17/04	Directorate of Special Education, Jalan RS Fatmawati, Cipete, Jakarta	Ekojatmiko Sukarso	Director of Directorate of Special Education	+62811130616
		Samino	Head of Sub-Directorate of Learning	+62818703571
		Teguh Widodo	Program Officer	+62818717155
		Manaik Sinaga	Officer in charge of Institutional Affairs	+628161938531
		Tarmudi	Officer in charge of Student Affairs	+628138008929
		Faizah Mursyid	Officer in charge of Learning	+628129537898
		Purna Wardhani	Officer in charge of Student Affairs	+6281382388223
		Sudarmi	Program Officer	
		Sutji Hariyanto	Officer in charge of Curricula	+628129469364
		Tb. Arifin	Program Officer	+6285694996324
23/6	Regional ILO Office Bangkok (UN Building, Rajdamnoern Nok Avenue), 10th Floor.	Guy Thijs	Former ILO-IPEC Director, current Deputy Regional Director	66-2-288-1712
		Uma Sarkar	Child Labour and Employment Specialist	sarkar@ilo.org
		Parmornrat Pringsulaka	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	parmornrat@ilo.org
		Anna Engblom	Technical Officer on Women and Entrepreneurship	engblom@ilo.org
		Simrin Singh	Senior Child Labour Specialist	singhs@ilo.org
20/08	By Skype	Bijoy Raychaudhuri	Senior Statistician, SYMPOC, National Child Labor Survey	Phone: (Office) + (41) 22 799 6115 raychaudhuri@ilo.org
15/09	By Skype	Patrick Quinn	Former Chief Technical Adviser Support to National Plan of Action and TBP Phase I TBP-I project,	Phone: (Office) + (41) 22 799 6164

Date 2009	Location	Name	Organization & Position; Type of Stakeholder by Gender	Contact
09/09	ILO-IPEC Headquarters, Geneva	Peter Wichmand	Head of Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED), Senior Evaluation Officer, IPEC	wichmand@ilo.org
		Wahidur Rahman, PhD	Former CTA, Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA) Phase II IPEC South Asia	Phone: + 41-22-799-6519 e-mail: rahman@ilo.org
		Mary Read	Senior Programme and Operations Specialist, IPEC	Phone:+ 41-22-
		Chongcharoen Sornkaew	Programme and Operations Officer, IPEC	Phone: + 41-22-799-7356 sornkaew@ilo.org
		Bharati Pflug	Senior Programme Officer, IPEC	Phone: + 41-22-799-8491 pflug@ilo.org
		Anton Hausen	Technical Officer, IPEC	Phone: + 41-22-799-8771 hausen@ilo.org
31/10	Hotel Ambhara, ILO Office, Menara Thamrin, Jakarta	Abdul Hakim	Fishing and Footwear Project	+62812933895
		Peter van Rooij	Interim Director, ILO Jakarta Office	+62-21-3913112 ext 102
02/11	House of Children Social Protection (RSPA), Bambu Apus, Jakarta	Sri Subekti	Consultant to House of Children Social Protection – Rumah Perlindungan Sosial Anak (RPSA), TICSA	+62811173823
		Hasrifah Musa	Social worker attached to RPSA, TICSA	+628129898171
02/11	Office of Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation—Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia (YKAI)	Anto	Child Welfare Foundation (YKAI) Project Coordinator, TICSA	+6281564604020
03/11	ILO Office, Menara Thamrin, Jakarta	Parissara Liewkeat	Senior Program Officer, TICSA	+6281360446344 parissara@ilo.org
		Dede Shinta Supono	Education Specialist TBP 2, NPO TBP I	+62811140457
		Arum Ratnawati	CTA TBP 2, NPO TBP I	+62816724012
		Sri Hadiarti	Administrative Officer TBP 1, Project Assistant TBP 2	+628129993991
		Eka Novitasari	Finance Assistant TBP 1 and TBP 2	+62811985362

Date 2009	Location	Name	Organization & Position; Type of Stakeholder by Gender	Contact
04/11	Hotel Jayakarta, Jakarta	Lilik Sulistowati	Community Education, Ministry of National Education (MONE)	+628170071959 +62-21-5725502 lilik-diknas@yahoo.com subdit-perempuan@yahoo.com
04/11	Office of Ministry of National Education (MONE)	Didik Suhardi	Director of Junior High School Development. MONE	+62-21-5725681 suhardidik@yahoo.com
05/11	UNIKA Atmajaya, Gedung K2, Lt 3, Jalan Jendral Sudirman Kav 51, Jakarta	Lamtiur Tampubolon	Head of Community Research Center (PKPM), UNIKA Atmajaya	+62818912923 +62-21-5727615
		G. Martins	Researcher, PKPM, UNIKA Atmajaya	+628161981391
05/11	Office of JARAK – NGO Network for Child Labor, Jalan Kayu Manis III Baru No 21, Jakarta	Achmad Marzuki	Executive Director of NGO Network on Child Labor (JARAK)	+62818912923 +62-21-8905391
		Rachmat Taufik	Project Officer, JARAK	+62-21-97617974
05/11	Office of Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS),	Krismawati	Head of Preparation Section, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)	+62-21-3456285
		Achmad Sukroni	Head of Tabulation Section, Central Bureau of Statistics	+62-21-3456285
06/11	Village of Parakan and Mekarjaya, Ciomas, Bogor, West Java	Dwi Kurniati	Staff of ELSPAT (Implementing NGO)	+6281319094149
			Parakan: 11 children (7 girls and 4 boys)	
			Mekarjaya: 7 children (4 girls and 3 boys)	
06/11	Village of Parakan and Mekarjaya, Ciomas, Bogor, West Java	Dwi Kurniati	Staff of ELSPAT	+6281319094149
			Parakan: 11 children (7 girls and 4 boys) Mekarjaya: 7 children (4 girls and 3 boys)	

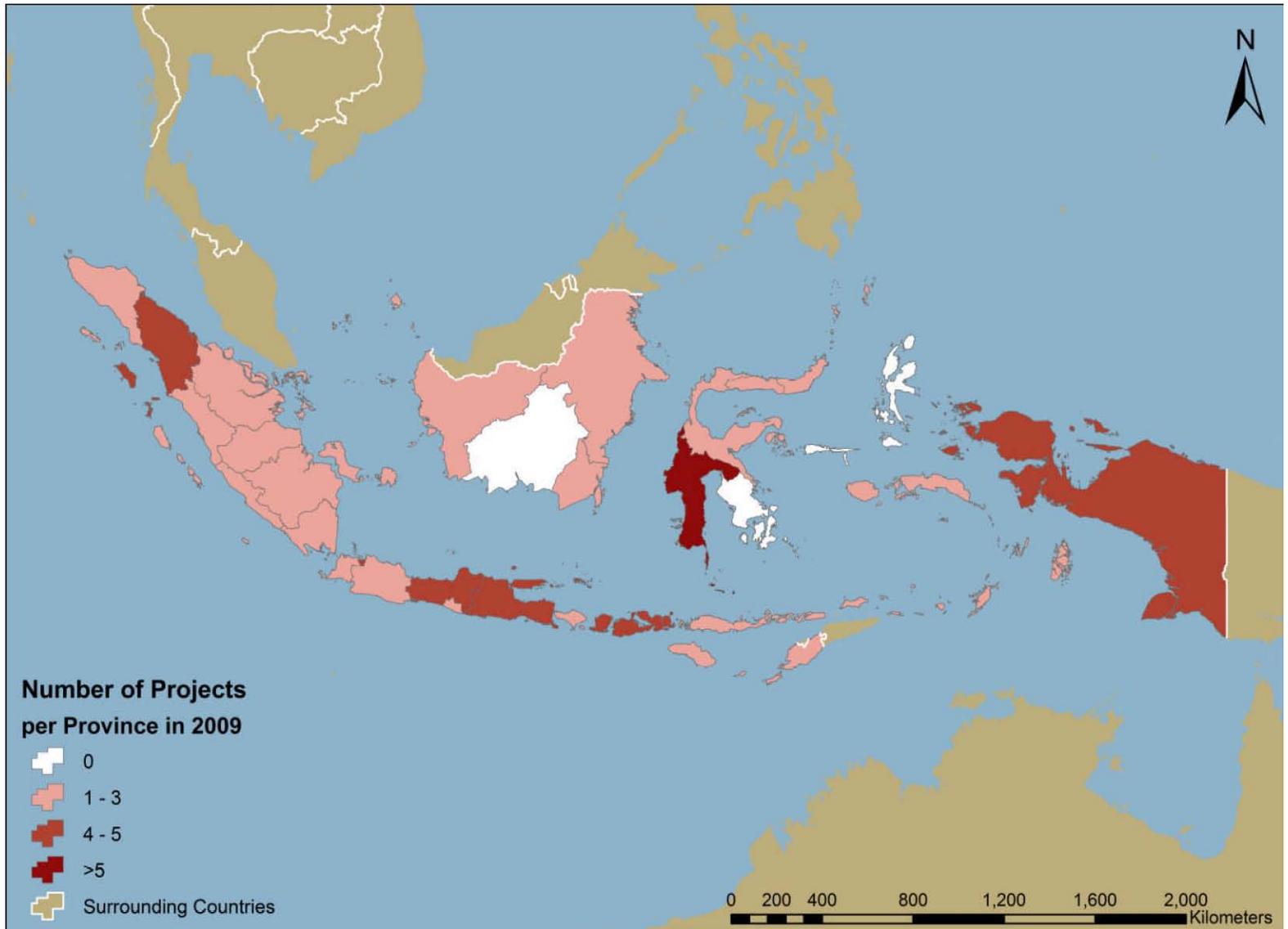
Please note: The evaluation team also conducted interviews with other individuals that were used to inform the Cluster Synergy Evaluation. Interviews were included in the final evaluation of the Save the Children Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking through Education (ENABLE) project and the Midterm evaluation of the ILO-IPEC Project of Support to the Indonesian Timebound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) Phase II. Please consult the annexes of the evaluation reports of these projects to view the interviewee lists.

ANNEX C: MAPS FROM MAPPING EXERCISE

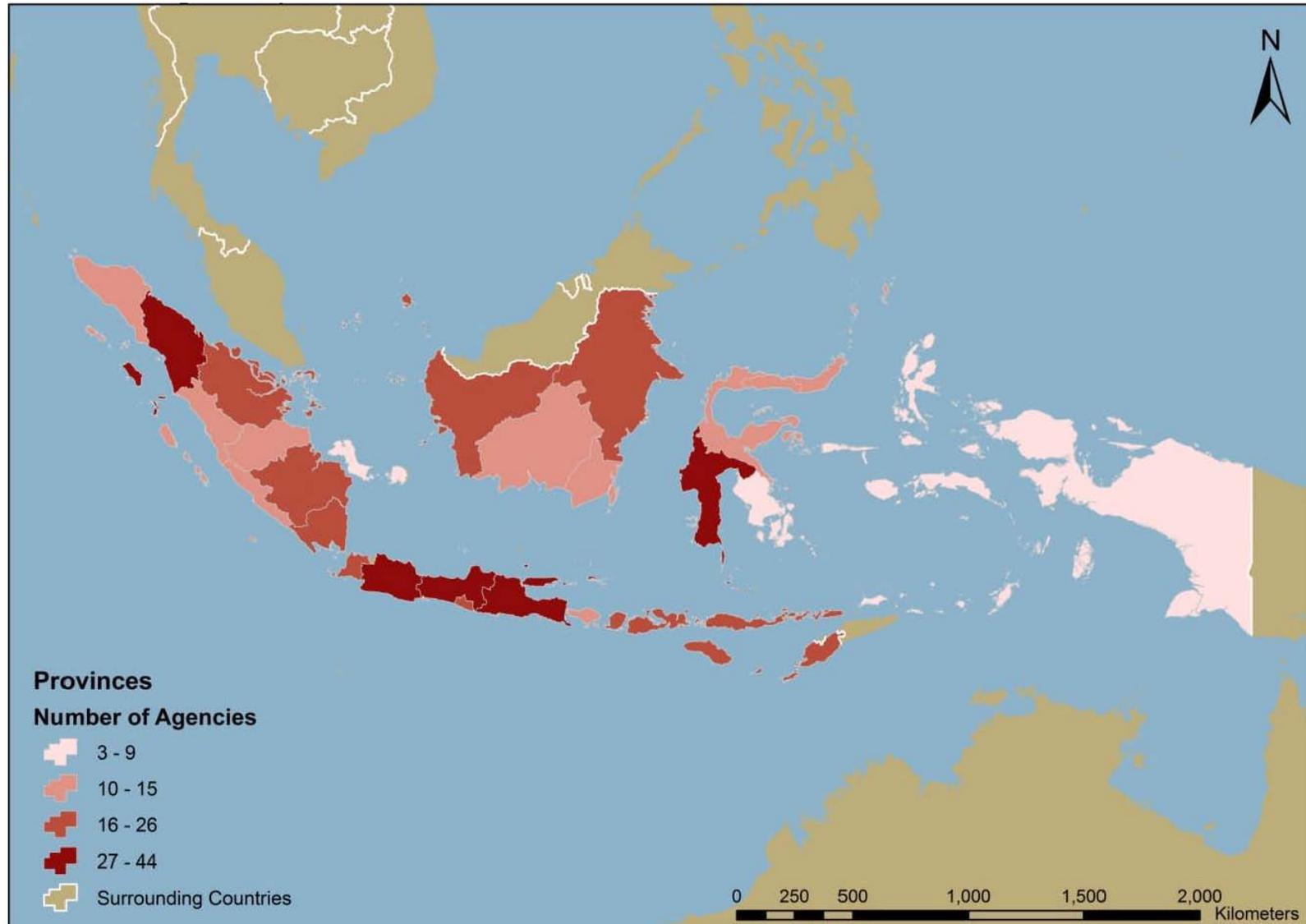
Map of Indonesia



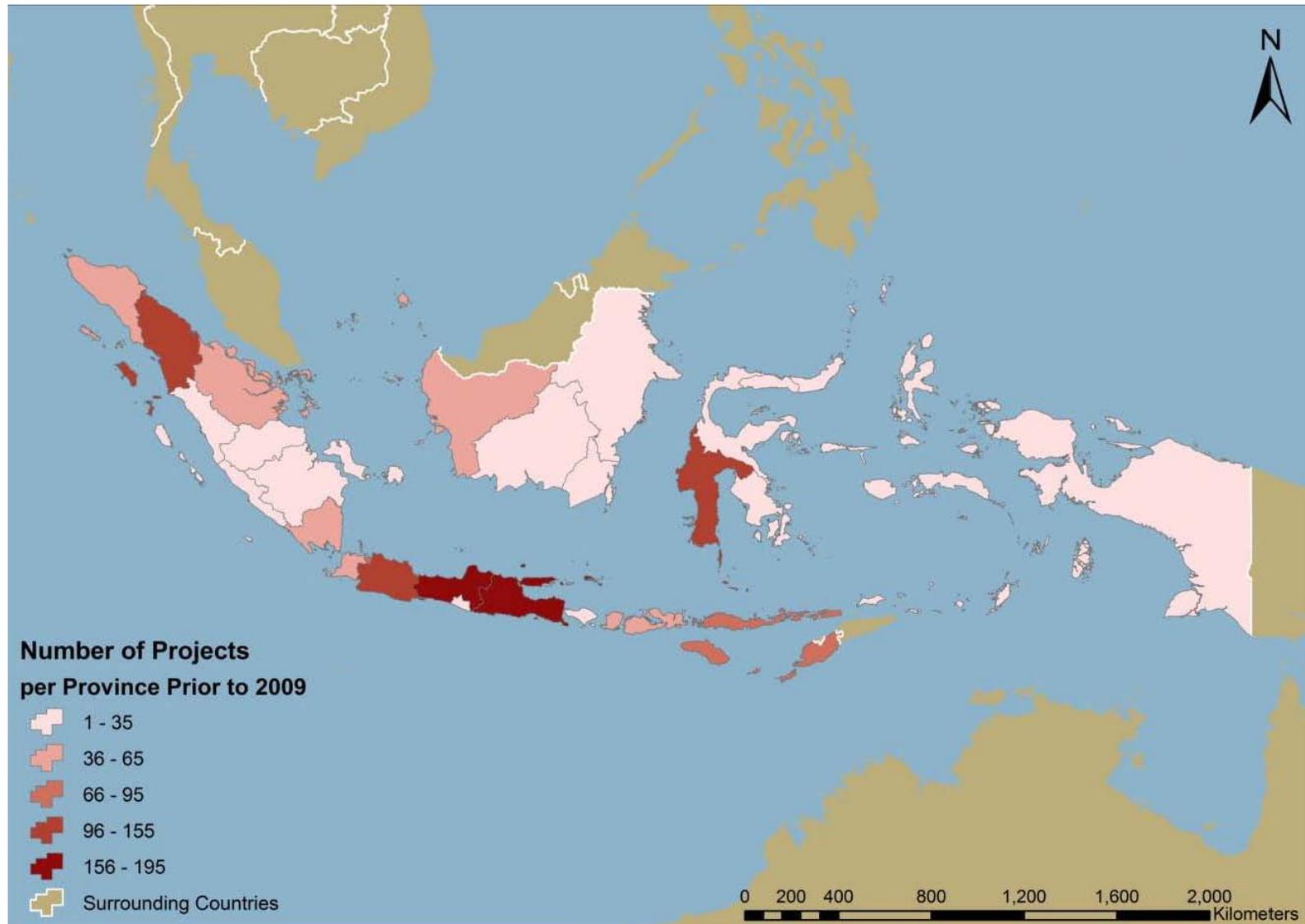
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Projects Per Province—2009**



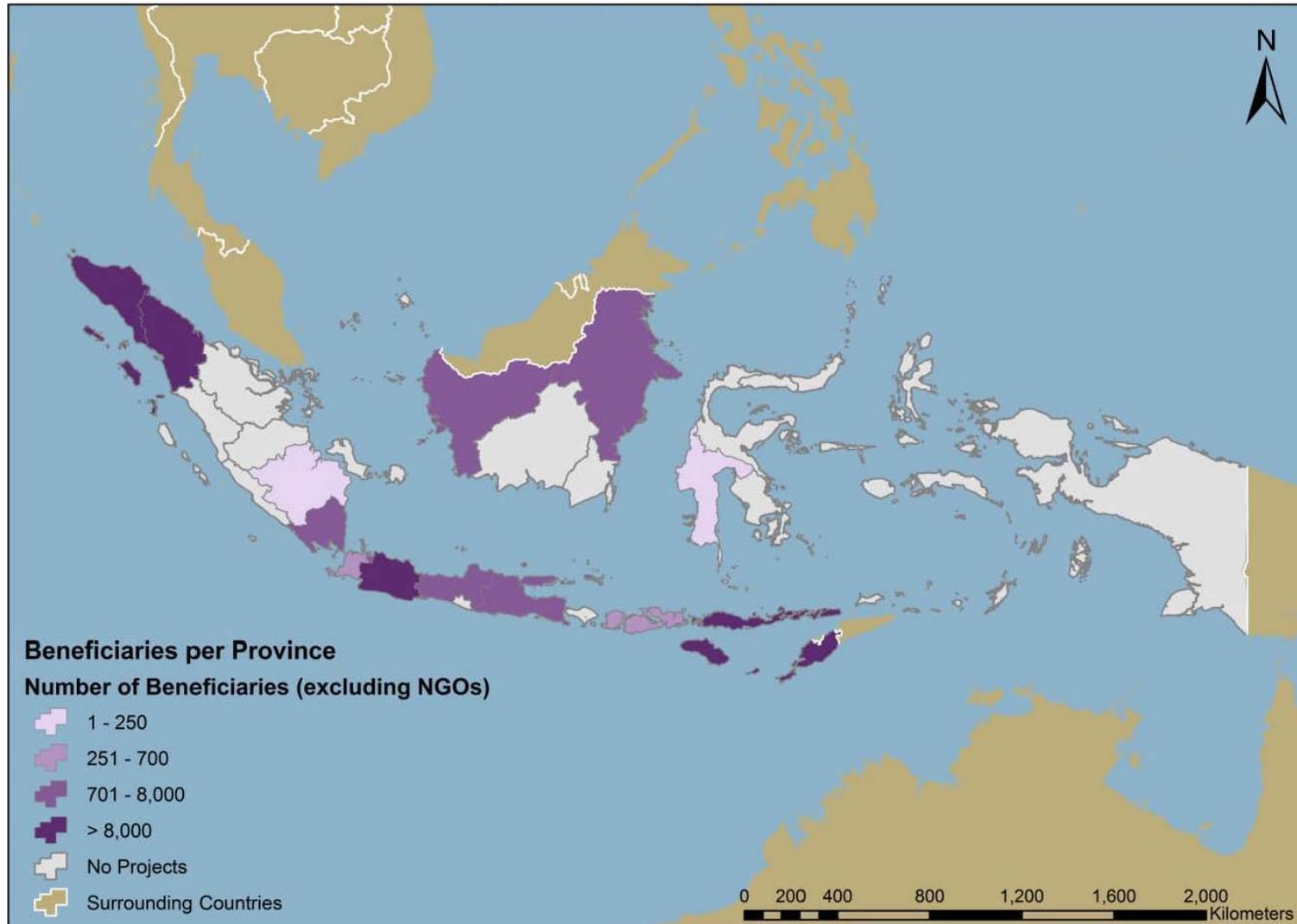
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per Province**



**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Projects per Province—Prior to 2009**



Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Beneficiaries per Province (excluding NGOs)



Note: Most NGOs implement projects/actions that are financed by international agencies or, in a few cases, by the government. To avoid counting the same activities twice, the map above excludes NGO action.

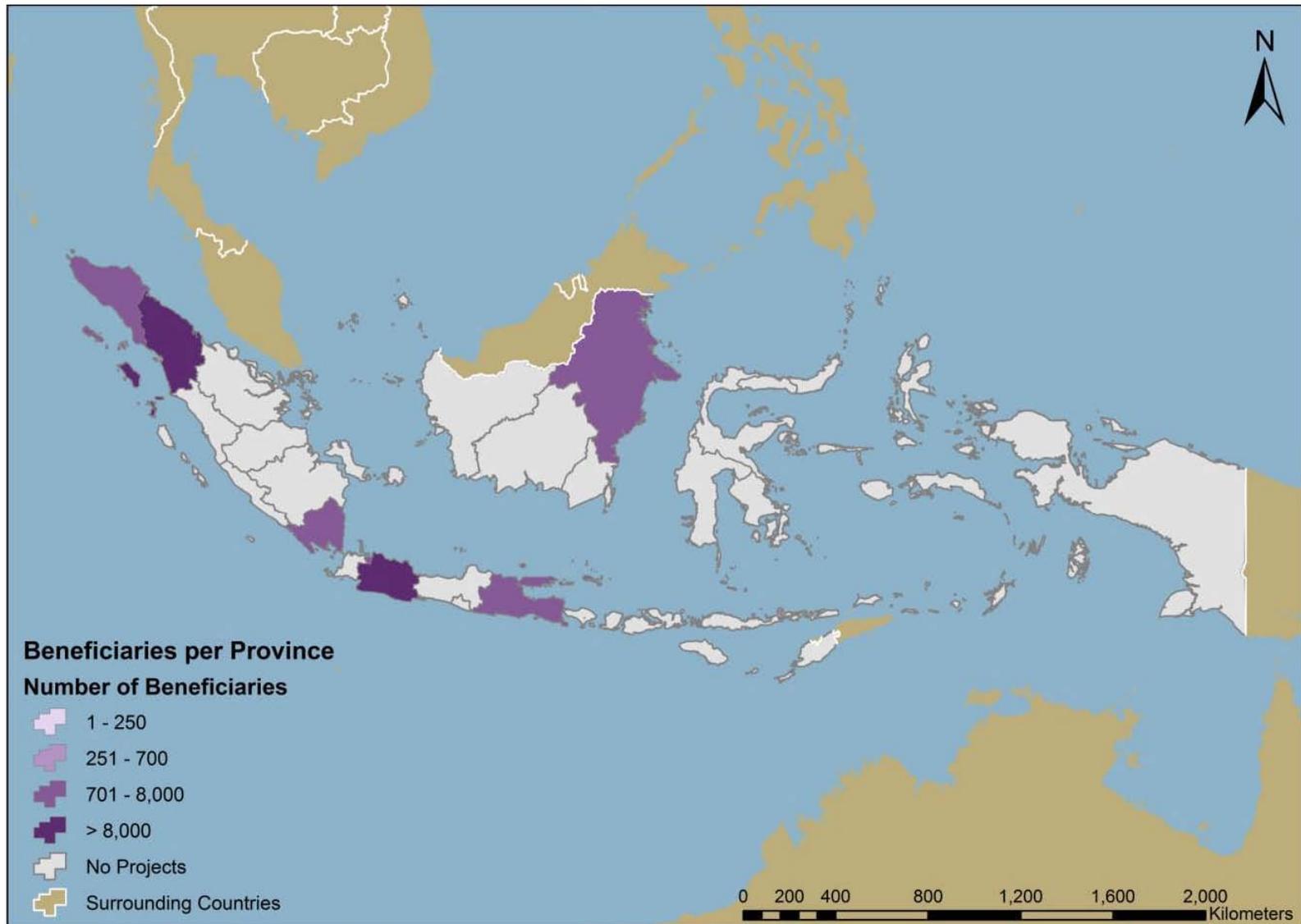
Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Beneficiaries per Province—Indonesian Government



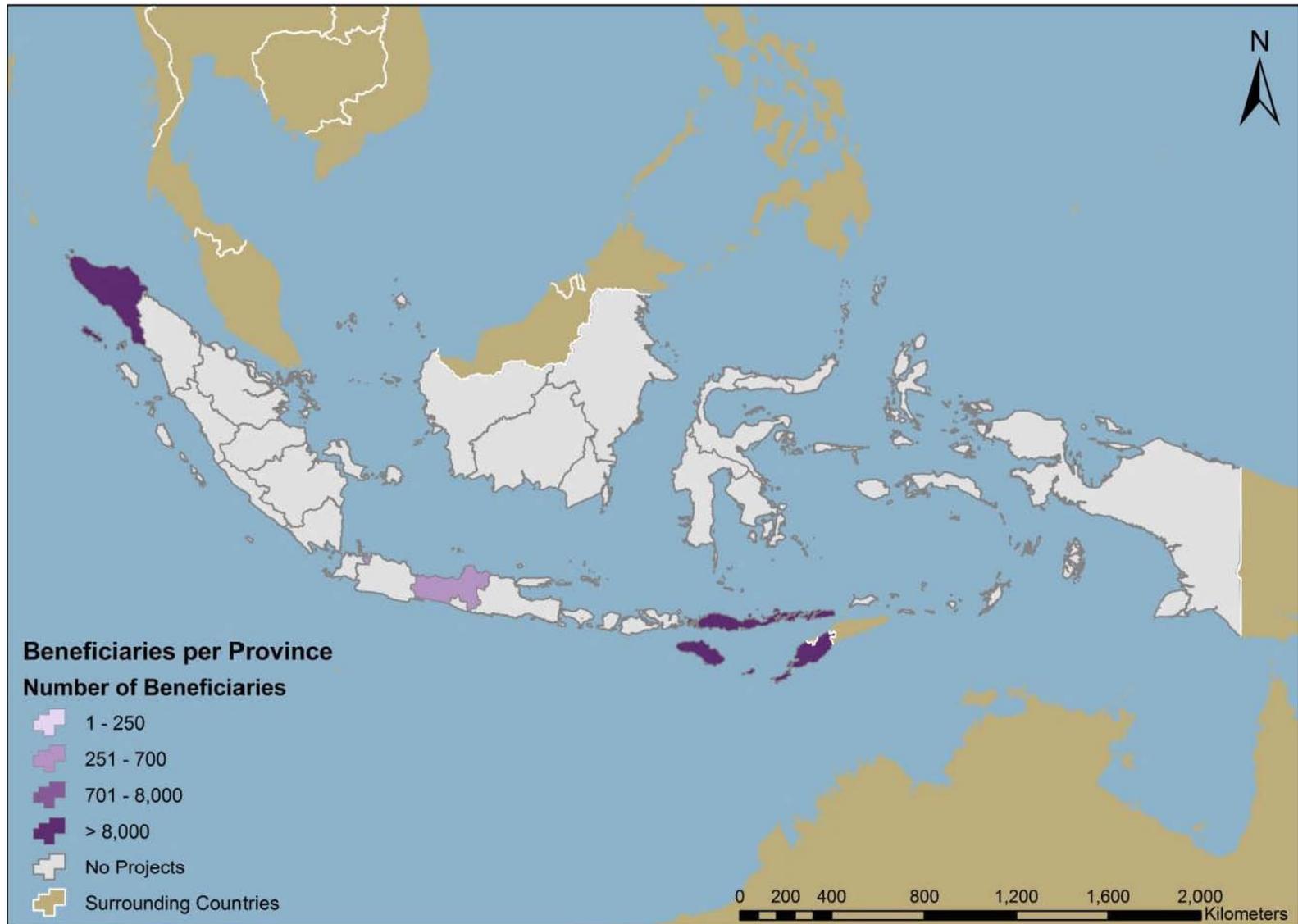
Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Beneficiaries per Province—Indonesian NGOs



**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Beneficiaries per Province—UN Body**



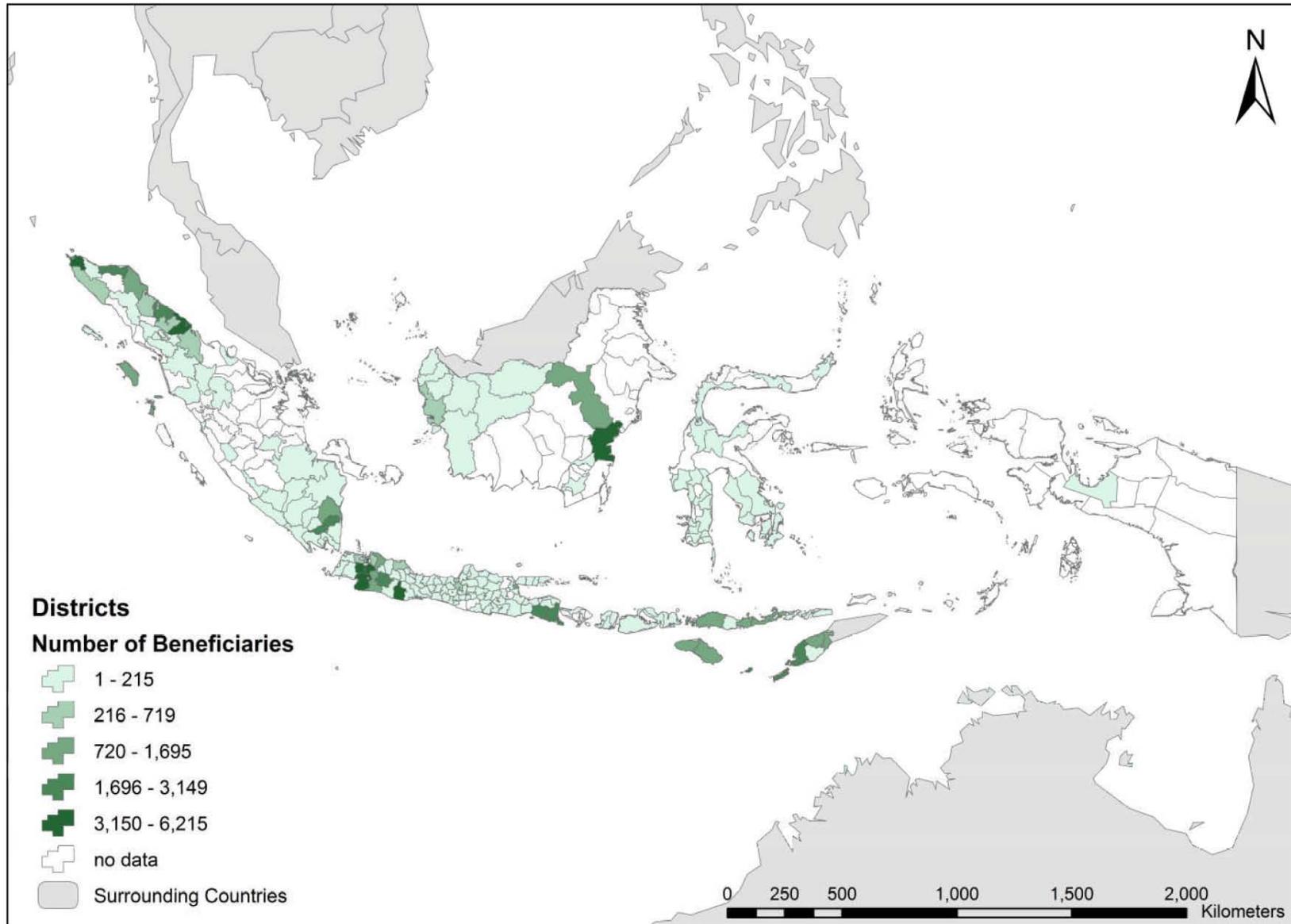
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Beneficiaries per Province—International NGOs**



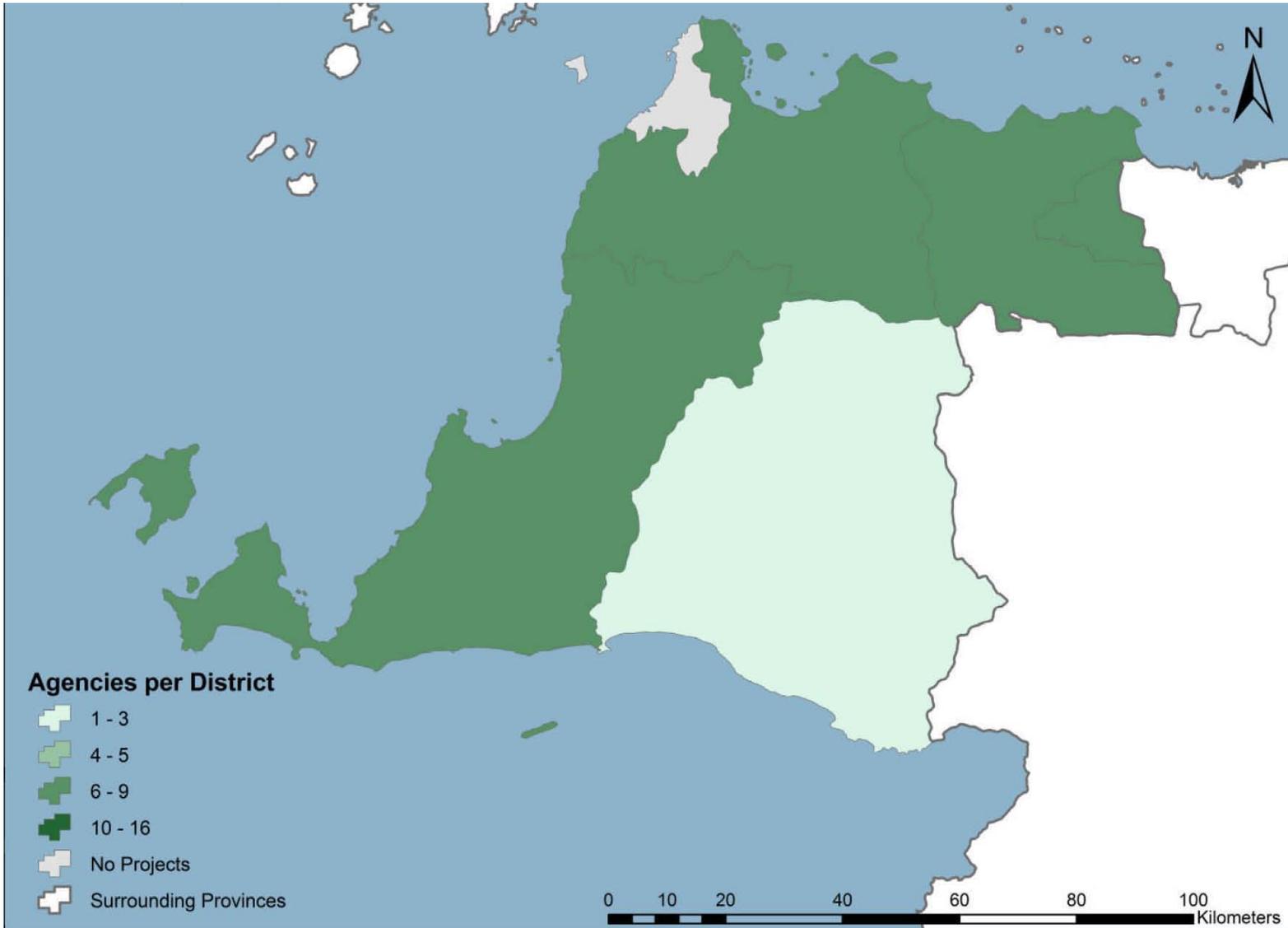
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Beneficiaries per Province—University**



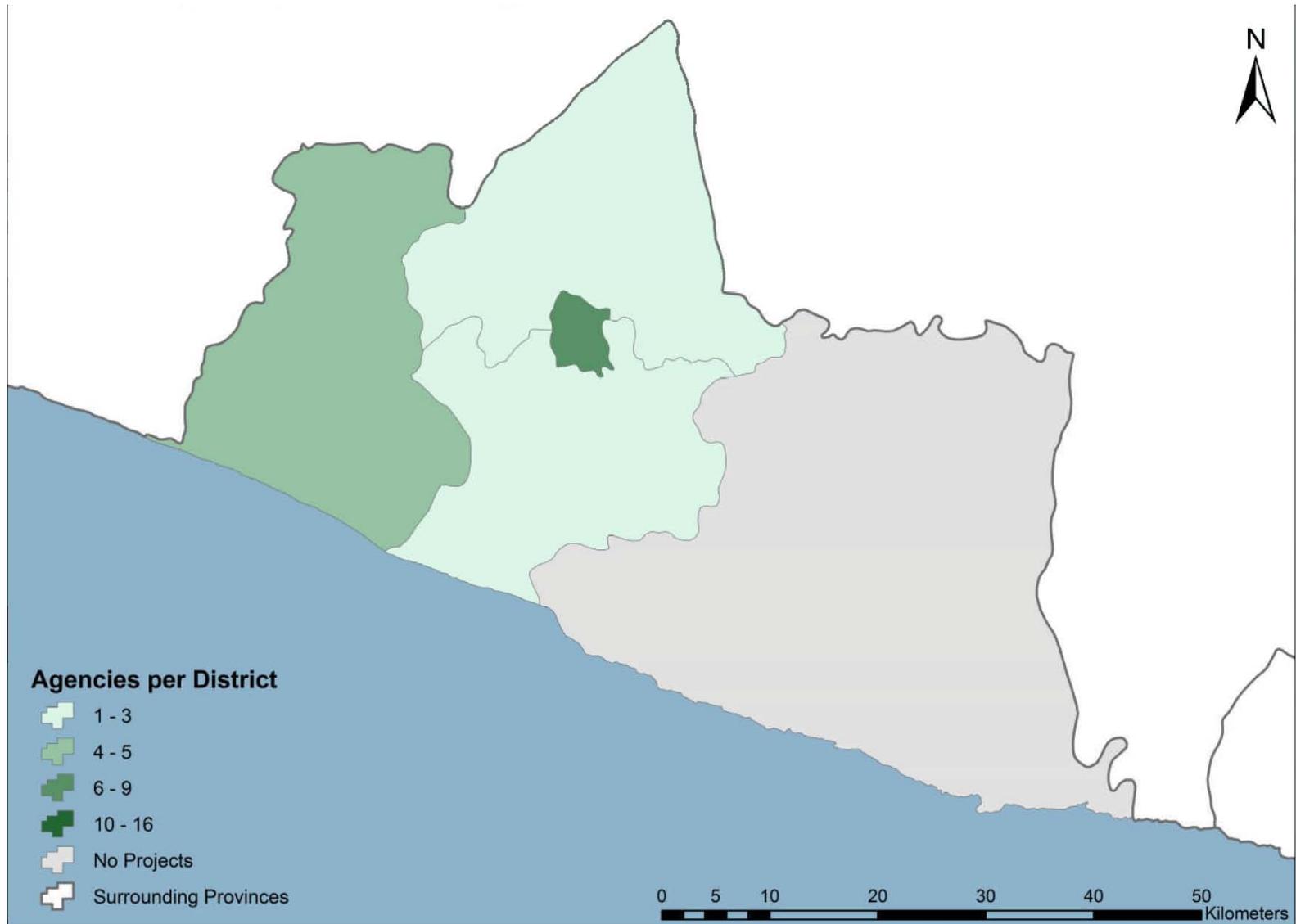
Indonesia—Beneficiaries per District



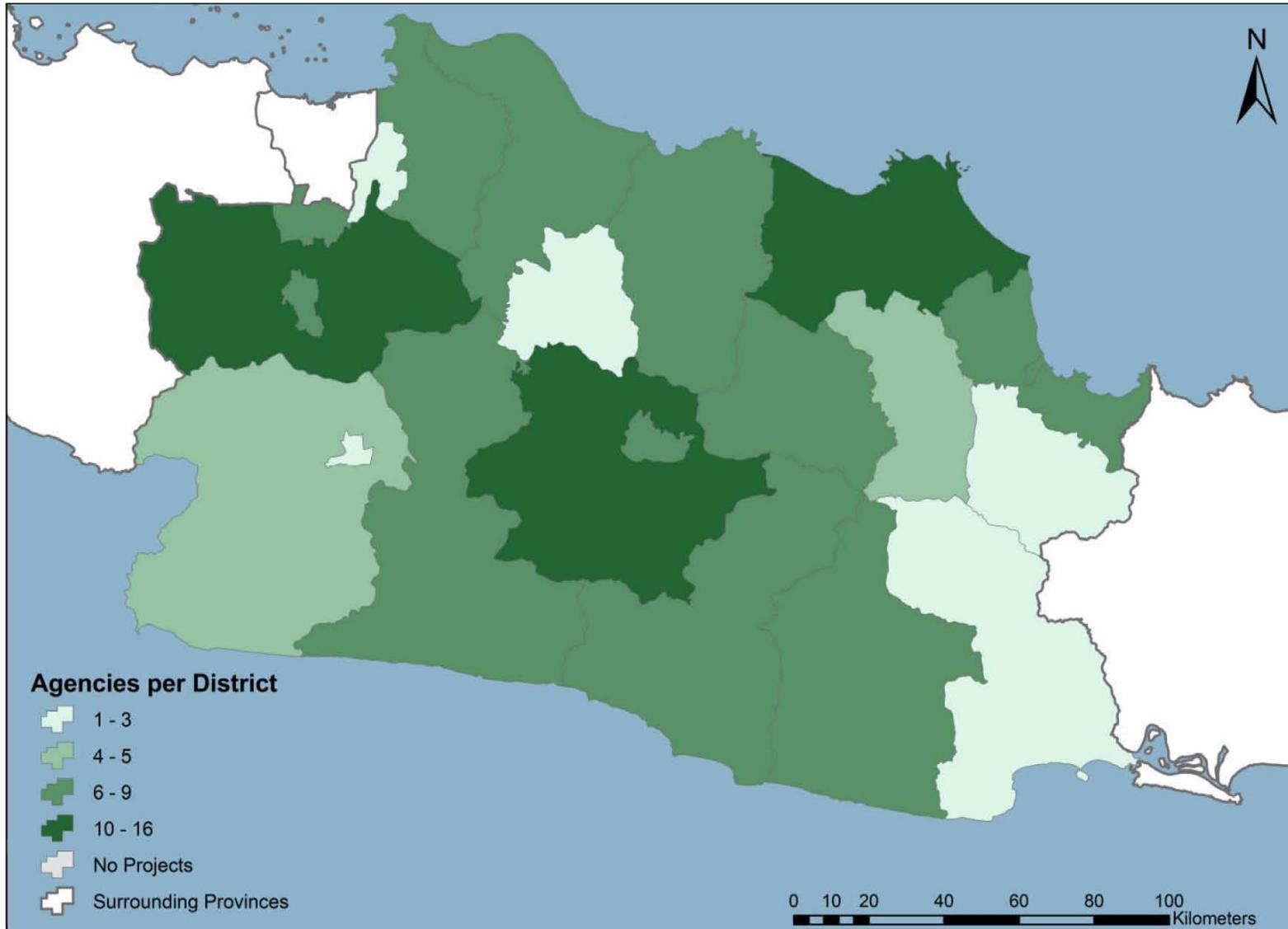
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Banten**



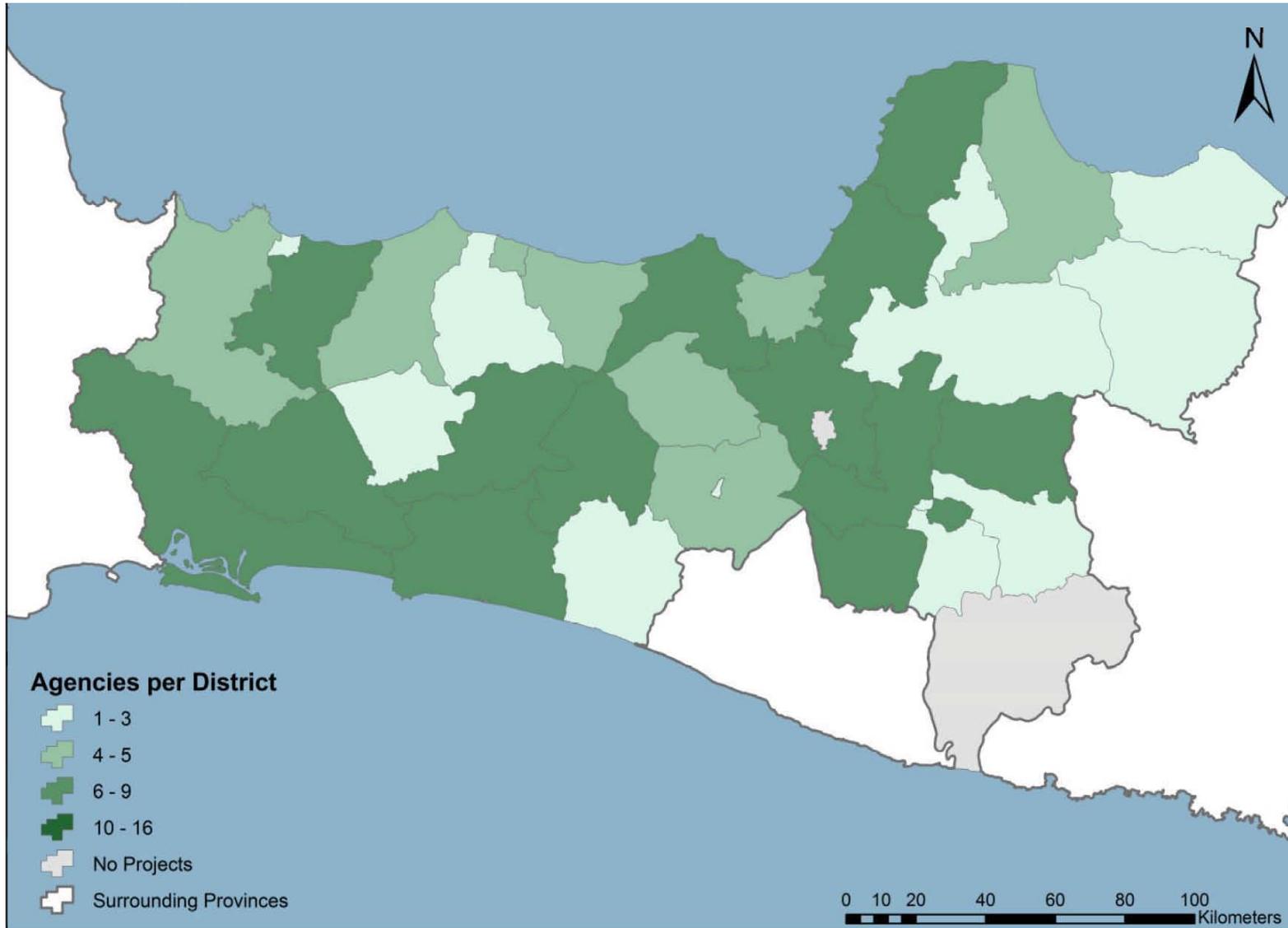
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Di Yogyakarta**



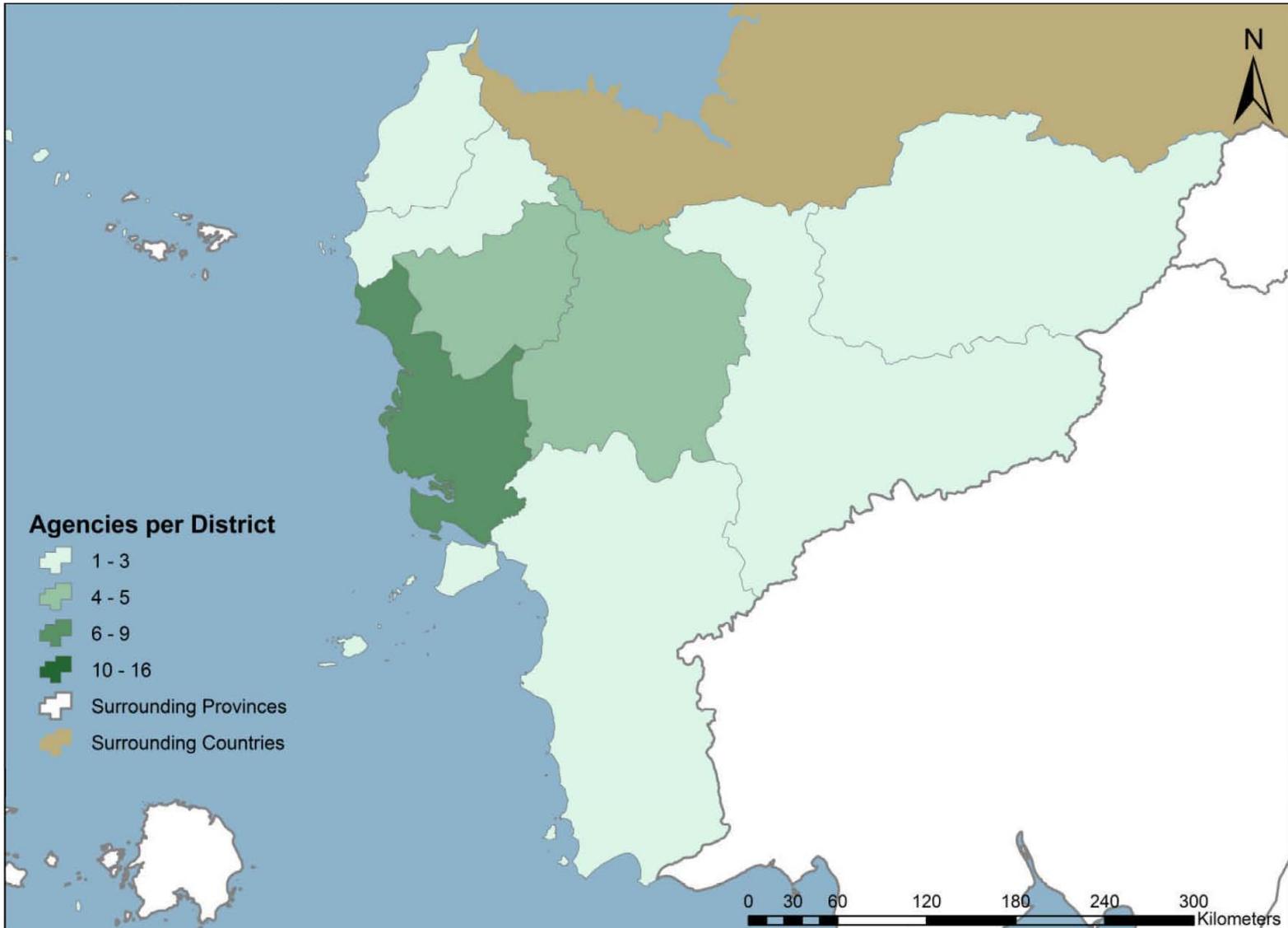
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Jawa Barat**



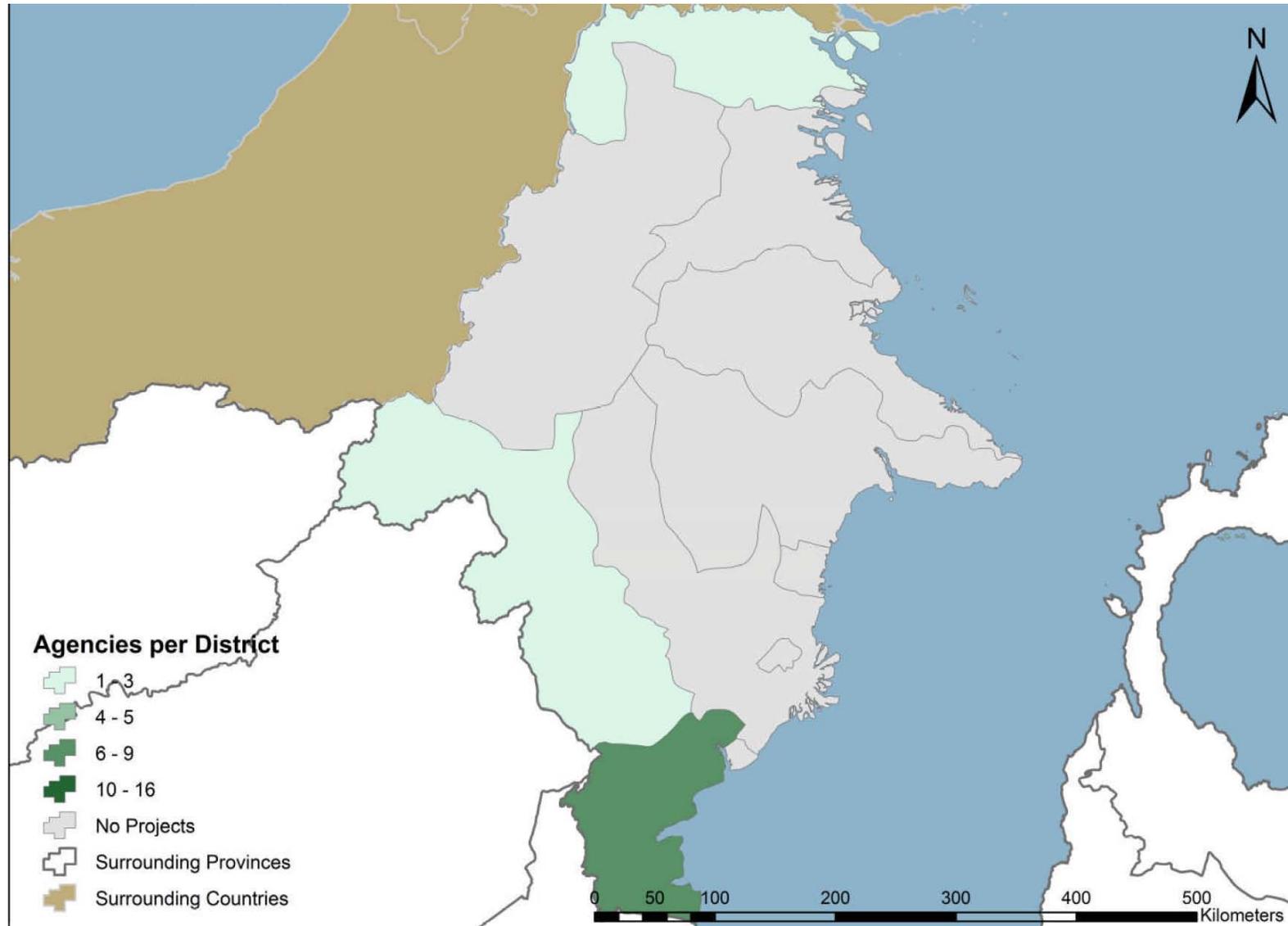
Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Jawa Tengah



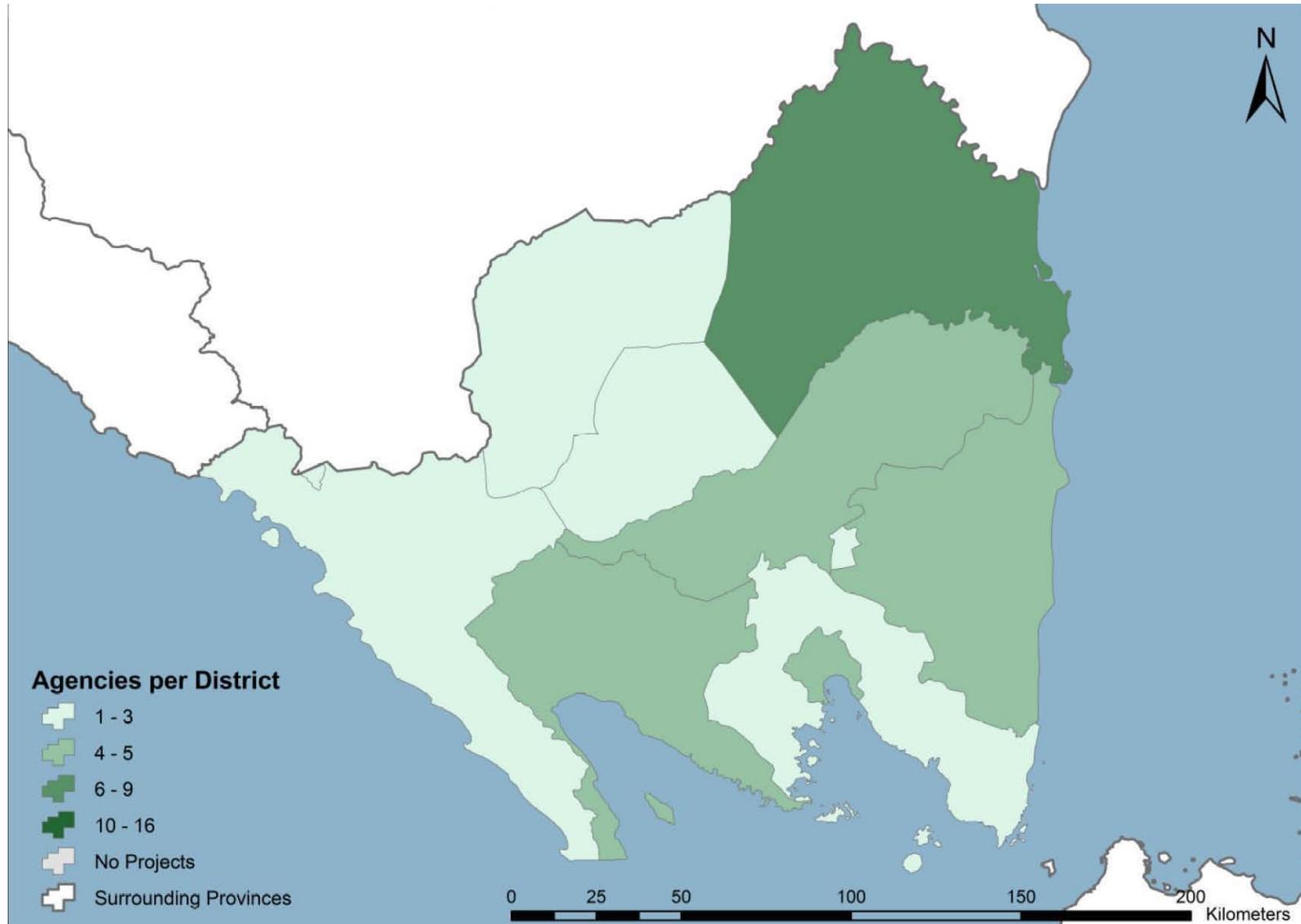
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Kalimantan Barat**



**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Kalimantan Timur**



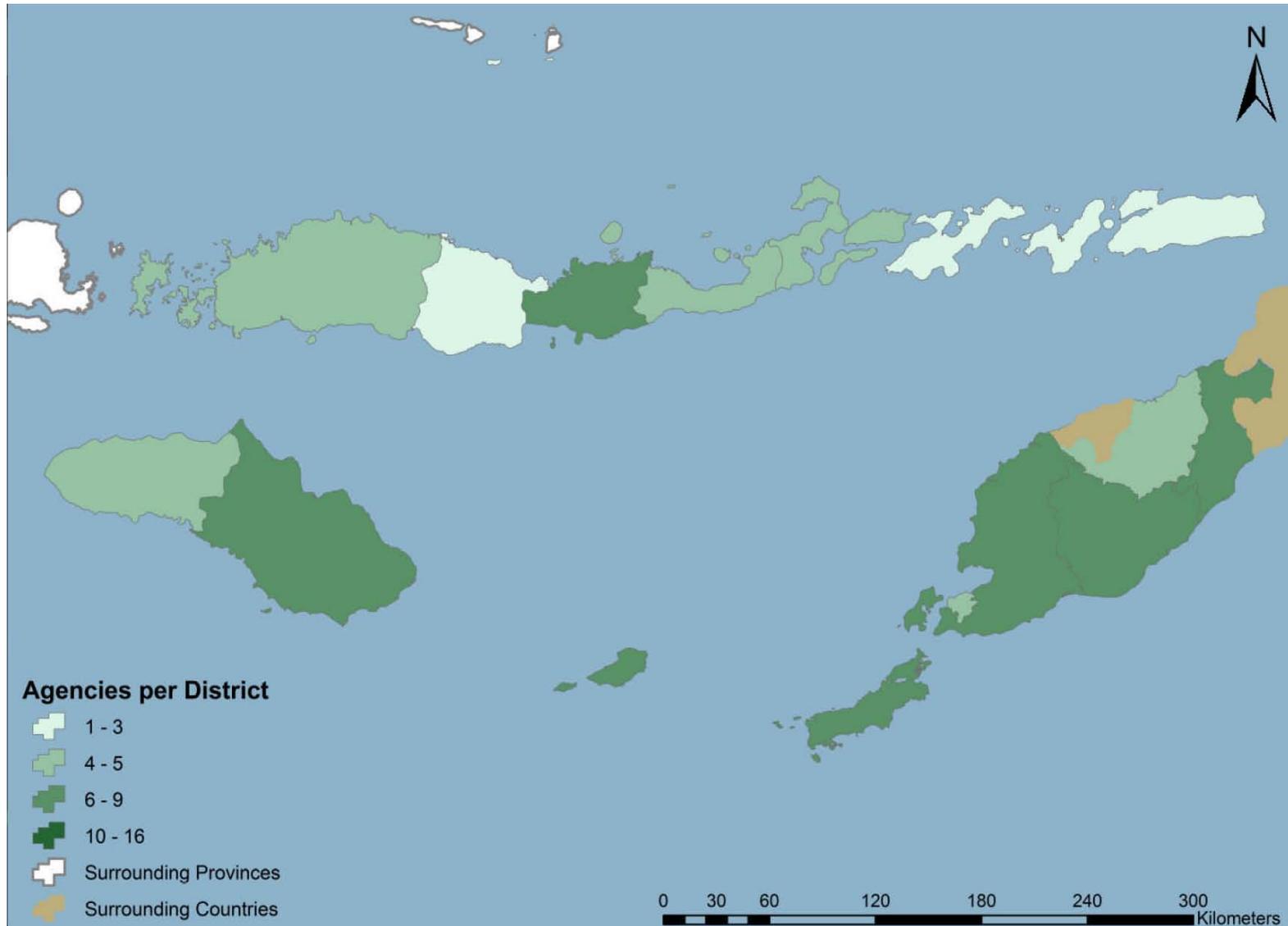
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Lampung**



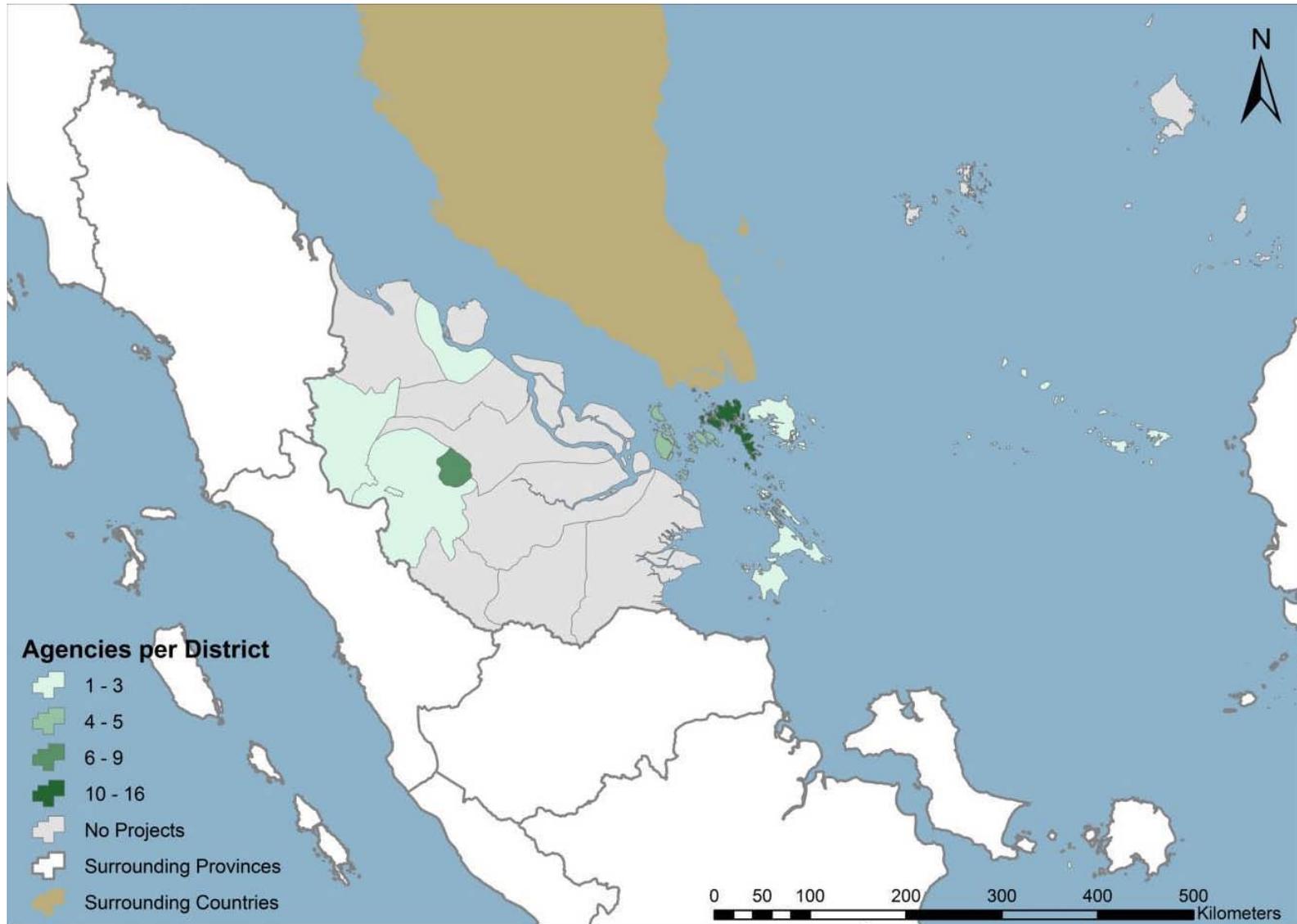
Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Nusa Tenggara Barat



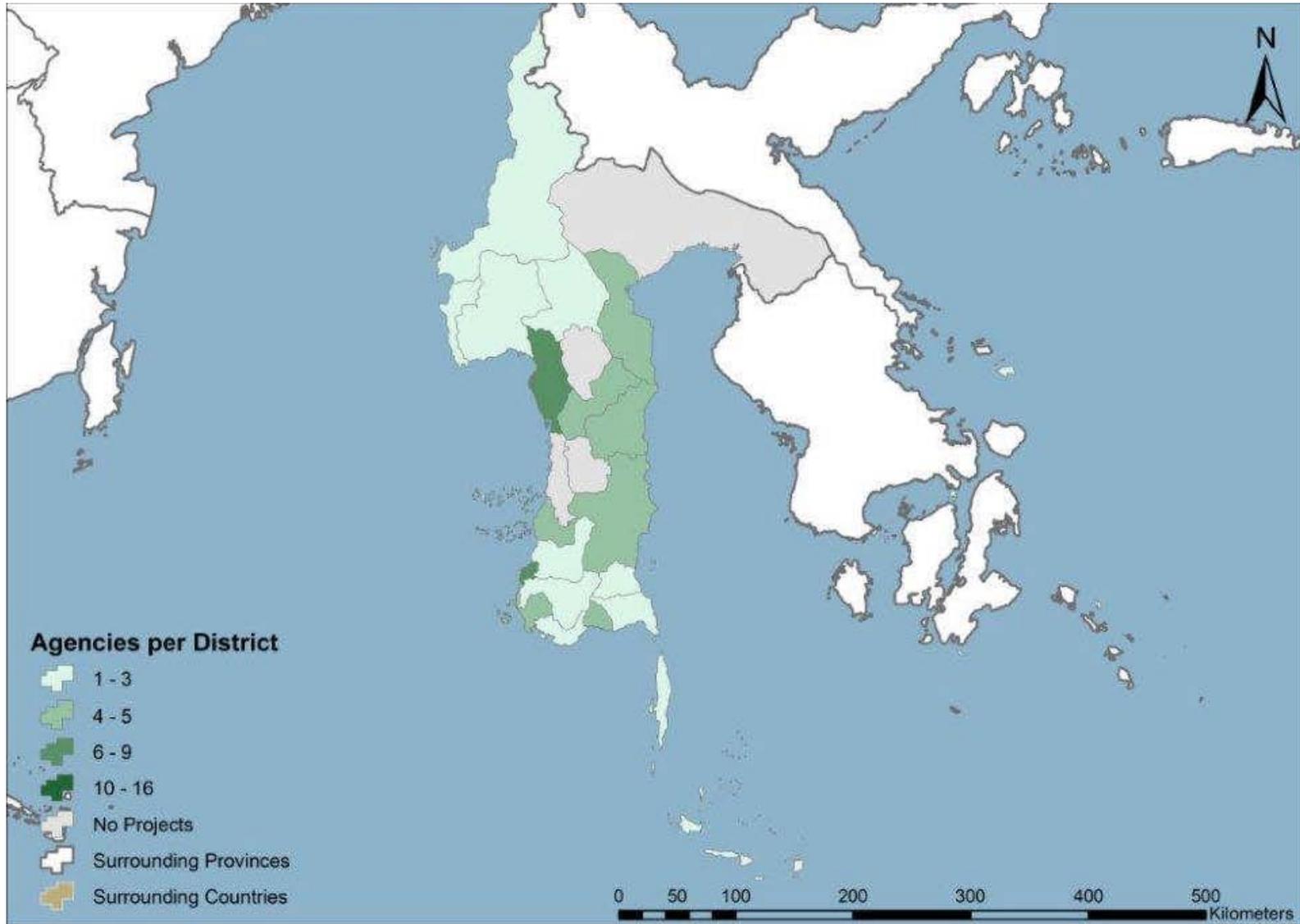
Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Nusa Tenggara Timur



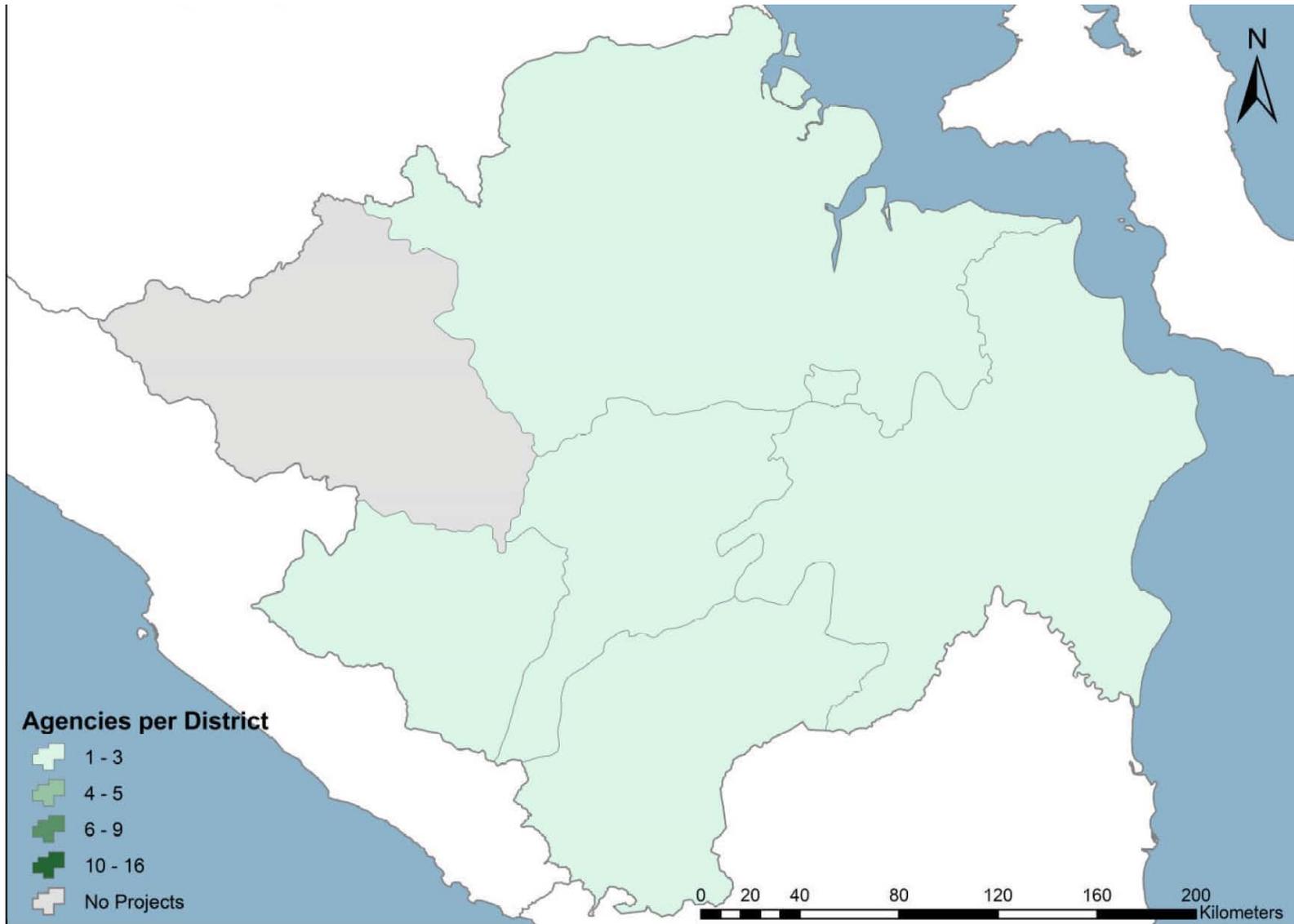
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Riau**



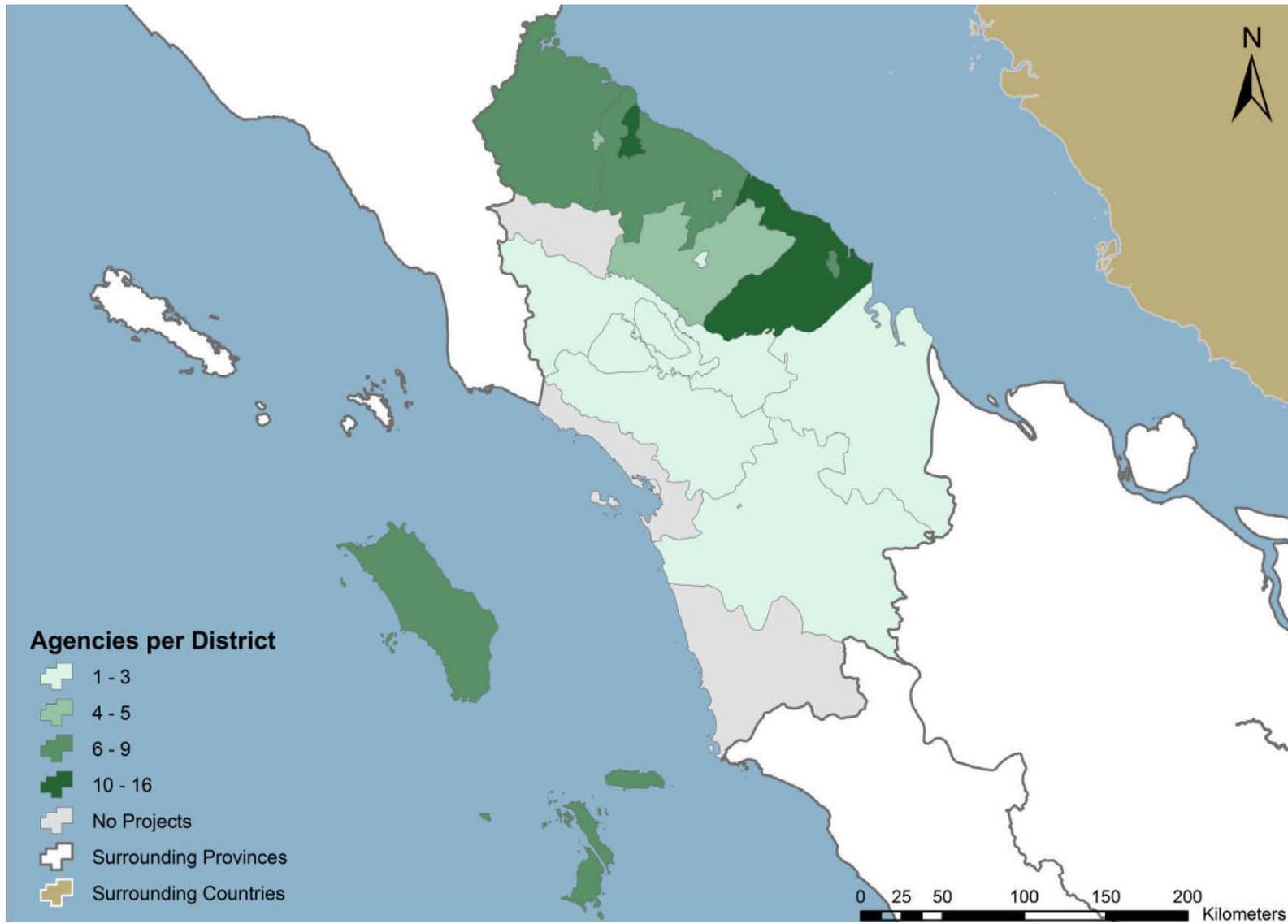
**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Sulawesi Selatan**



**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Sumatera Selatan**



**Indonesia—DOL Survey Data
Number of Agencies per District—Sumatera Utara**



This page intentionally left blank.

ANNEX D: MAPPING EXERCISE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please do NOT ask about budget allocations, as many agencies may hesitate to provide such information.

Question form

- 1) Date: _____
- 2) Name of interviewee: _____
- 3) Name of interviewer(s): _____
- 4) Name of agency: _____
- 5) Number of staff in organization: _____
- 6) Describe the nature of the organization:
 - Local or regional NGO
 - National NGO
 - International NGO
 - Local or regional governmental organization
 - National government organization

(If the agency implements more than one project/action that meets the criteria, the questions need to be filled in for each of the projects/actions.)

- 7) Name of project/actions related to child labor:

- 8) Is the project of a fixed duration?
 - Yes (**skip to question 9**)
 - No (**skip to question 10**)
- 9) If yes to Question 8, is the project implemented in a phased manner? In other words, was the project implemented first in one site, and then in others throughout the project implementation period rather than being implemented in all sites simultaneously?
 - Yes (**skip to 11**)
 - No (**skip to 10a**)
- 10) If no to Question 8, are there plans to expand project actions beyond current project sites?
 - Yes (**skip to 10a**)
 - No (**skip to 11**)
- 10a) What is the start date of the project expansion?

11) Location of the project:

Using copies of maps fill in the following. Ensure that the same spelling is used in each of the forms for each of the districts. Refer to official list of place names.

Cite all of the places for the project/action expected to be included during the next 1-5 years as relevant.

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
ACEH	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH TENGGARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH BESAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PIDIE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SIMEULUE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH SINGKIL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BIREUN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH BARAT DAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GAYO LUES					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH JAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NAGAN JAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ACEH TAMIANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BENER MERIAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BANDA ACEH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SABANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
KOTA LHOKEUMAWE					<input type="checkbox"/>	
KOTA LANGSA					<input type="checkbox"/>	
SUMATERA UTARA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TAPANULI TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TAPANULI UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TAPANULI SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NIAS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LANGKAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KARO					<input type="checkbox"/>
KAB. DELI SERDANG					<input type="checkbox"/>	

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KAB. SIMALUNGUN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ASAHAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LABUHAN BATU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. DAIRI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TOBA SAMOSIR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MANDAILING NATAL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NIAS SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PAKPAK BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HUMBANG HASUNDUTAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SAMOSIR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SERDANG BEDAGAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MEDAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PEMATANG SIANTAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SIBOLGA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TANJUNG BALAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BINJAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TEBING TINGGI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PADANG SIDEMPUAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
SUMATERA BARAT	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB.PESISIR SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SOLOK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SW.LUNTO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANAH DATAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PADANG PARIAMAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. AGAM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LIMA PULUH KOTA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PASAMAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPULAUAN MENTAWAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. DHARMASRAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SOLOK SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PASAMAN BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PADANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SOLOK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SAWHLUNTO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PADANG PANJANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BUKITTINGGI					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KOTA PAYAKUMBUH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PARIAMAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
RIAU	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KAMPAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. INDRAGIRI HULU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BENGKALIS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. INDRAGIRI HILIR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PELALAWAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ROKAN HULU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ROKAN HILIR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SIAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUANTAN SINGINGI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PEKAN BARU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA DUMAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
JAMBI	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KERINCI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MEANGIN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SAROLANGUN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BATANGHARI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MUARO JAMBI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANJUNG JABUNG BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BUNGO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TEBO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA JAMBI					<input type="checkbox"/>
SUMATERA SELATAN	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. OGAN KOMERING ULU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. OGAN KOMERING ILIR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MUARA ENIM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAHAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MUSI RAWAS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MUSI BANYUASIN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANYUASIN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. OKU TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. OKU SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. OGAN ILIR					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KOTA PALEMBANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PAGAR ALAM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA LUBUK LINGGAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PRABUMULIH					<input type="checkbox"/>
BENGKULU	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BENGKULU SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. REJANG LEBONG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BENGKULU UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KAUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SELUMA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MUKO MUKO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LEBONG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPAHANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BENGKULU					<input type="checkbox"/>
LAMPUNG	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMPUNG SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMPUNG TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMPUNG UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMPUNG BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TULANG BAWANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANGGAMUS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMPUNG TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. WAY KANAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA METRO					<input type="checkbox"/>
KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGKA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BELITUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGKA SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGKA TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGKA BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGKA TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PANGKAL PINANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
KEPULAUAN RIAU	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPULAUAN RIAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KARIMUN					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KAB. NATUNA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LINGGA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BATAM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TANJUNG PINANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
DKI JAKARTA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB.ADM.KEP.SERIBU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KODYA JAKARTA PUSAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KODYA JAKARTA UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KODYA JAKARTA BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KODYA JAKARTA SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KODYA JAKARTA TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
JAWA BARAT	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOGOR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUKABUMI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. CIANJUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANDUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GARUT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TASIKMALAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. CIAMIS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUNINGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. CIREBON					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAJALENGKA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUMEDANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. INDRAMAYU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUBANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PURWAKARTA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KARAWANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BEKASI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BOGOR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SUKABUMI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BANDUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA CIREBON					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BEKASI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA DEPOK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA CIMAHI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TASIKMALAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BANJAR					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
JAWA TENGAH	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. CILACAP					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANYUMAS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PURBALINGGA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANJARNEGARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEBUMEN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PURWOREJO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. WONOSOBO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAGELANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOYOLALI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KLATEN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUKOHARJO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. WONOGIRI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KARANGANYAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SRAGEN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GROBOGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BLORA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. REMBANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PATI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUDUS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JEPARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. DEMAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SEMARANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TEMANGGUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KENDAL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BATANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PEKALONGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PEMALANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TEGAL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BREBES					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MAGELANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SURAKARTA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SALATIGA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SEMARANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PEKALONGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TEGAL					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
DAISTA YOGYAKARTA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KULON PROGO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANTUL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GUNUNG KIDUL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SLEMAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA YOGYAKARTA					<input type="checkbox"/>
JAWA TIMUR	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PACITAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PONOROGO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TRENGGALEK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TULUNGAGUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BLITAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEDIRI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MALANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LUMAJANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JEMBER					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANYUWANGI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BONDOWOSO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SITUBONDO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PROBOLINGGO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PASURUAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SIDOARJO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MOJOKERTO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JOMBANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NGANJUK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MADIUN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAGETAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NGAWI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOJONEGORO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TUBAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMONGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GRESIK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGKALAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SAMPANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PAMEKASAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUMENEP					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KOTA KEDIRI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BLITAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MALANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PROBOLINGGO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PASURUAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MOJOKERTO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MADIUN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SURABAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	BATU					<input type="checkbox"/>
BANTEN	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PANDEGLANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LEBAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANGERANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SERANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TANGERANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA CILEGON					<input type="checkbox"/>
BALI	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JEMBARANA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TABANAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BADUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GIANYAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KLUNGKUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGLI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KARANGASEM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BULELENG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA DENPASAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LOMBOK BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LOMBOK TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LOMBOK TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUMBAWA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. DOMPU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BIMA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUMBAWA BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MATARAM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BIMA					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUPANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TIMOR TENGAH SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TIMOR TENGAH UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BELU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ALOR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. FLORES TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SIKKA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ENDE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NGADA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MANGGARAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUMBA TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUMBA BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LEMBATA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ROTE NDAO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MANGGARAI BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
KOTA KUPANG					<input type="checkbox"/>	
KALIMANTAN BARAT	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SAMBAS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PONTIANAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SANGGAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KETAPANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SINTANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KAPUAS HULU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BENGKAYANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LANDAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MELAWI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SEKADAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PONTIANAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SINGKAWANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KOTAWARINGIN BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KOTAWARINGIN TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KAPUAS					<input type="checkbox"/>
KAB. BARITO SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>	

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KAB. BARITO UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KATINGIN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SERUYAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUKAMARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LAMANDAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GUNUNG MAS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PULANG PISAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MURUNG RAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BARITO TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PALANGKARAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
KALIMANTAN SELATAN	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANAH LAUT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KOTABARU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANJAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BARITO KUALA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TAPIN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HULU SUNGAI SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HULU SUNGAI TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HULU SUNGAI UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TABALONG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANAH BAMBU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BALANGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BANJARMASIN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BANJARBARU					<input type="checkbox"/>
KALIMANTAN TIMUR	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PASIR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUTAI KERTANEGARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BERAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BULUNGAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NUNUKAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MALINAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUTAI BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KUTAI TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PENAJAM PASER UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BALIKPAPAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SAMARINDA					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KOTA TARAKAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BONTANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
SULAWESI UTARA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOLAANG MANGONDOW					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MINAHASA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPULAUAN SANGIHE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPULAUAN TALAUD					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MINAHASA SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MINAHASA UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MANADO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BITUNG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TOMOHON					<input type="checkbox"/>
SULAWESI TENGAH	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGGAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. POSO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. DONGGALA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TOLOI TOLI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BUOL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MOROWALI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANGGAI KEPULAUAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PARIGI MOUTONG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TOJO UNA UNA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PALU					<input type="checkbox"/>
SULAWESI SELATAN	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SELAYAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BULUKUMBA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BANTAENG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JENEPONTO.					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TAKALAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GOWA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SINJAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BONE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAROS					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PANGKAJENE KEP.					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BARRU					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KAB. SOPPENG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. WAJO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SIDENRENG RAPANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PINRANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. ENREKANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LUWU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TANA TORAJA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LUWU UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. LUWU TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA MAKASAR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PARE PARE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA PALOPO					<input type="checkbox"/>
SULAWESI TENGGARA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KOLAKA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KONAWE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MUNA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BUTON					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KONAWE SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOMBANA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. WAKATOBI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KOLAKA UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA KENDARI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA BAU BAU					<input type="checkbox"/>
GORONTALO	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. GORONTALO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOALEMO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BONE BOLANGO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PAHUWATO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA GORONTALO					<input type="checkbox"/>
SULAWESI BARAT	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAMUJU UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAMUJU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAMASA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. POLOWALI MAMASA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MAJENE					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
MALUKU	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MALUKU TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MALUKU TENGGARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MALUKU TENGGARA BRT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BURU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SERAM BAGIAN TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SERAM BAGIAN BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPULAUAN ARU					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA AMBON					<input type="checkbox"/>
MALUKU UTARA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HALMAHERA BARAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HALMAHERA TENGAH					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HALMAHERA UTARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HALMAHERA SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEPULAUAN SULA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. HALMAHERA TIMUR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TERNATE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA TIDORE KEPULAUAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
PAPUA	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MERAUKE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JAYAWIJAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. JAYAPURA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. NABIRE					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. YAPEN WAROPEN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BIAK NUMFOR					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PUNCAK JAYA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PANIAI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MIMIKA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SARMI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KEEROM					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. PEGUNUNGAN BINTANG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. YAHUKIMO					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TOLIKARA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. WAROPEN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. BOVEN DIGOEL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KABUPATEN. MAPPI					<input type="checkbox"/>

Province	District	Number of beneficiaries per district	Age range of beneficiaries	Start year	End year (if 8 = yes)	Just a few communities in district? (check if yes)
	KAB. ASMAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SUPIORI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA JAYAPURA					<input type="checkbox"/>
IRIAN JAYA BARAT	ALL					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SORONG					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. MANOKWARI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. FAK FAK					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. SORONG SELATAN					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. RAJA AMPAT					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TELUK BENTUNI					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. TELUK WONDAMA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KAB. KAIMA					<input type="checkbox"/>
	KOTA SORONG					<input type="checkbox"/>

12) Approximate gender balance among beneficiaries:

13) Specific project/action subject areas, including targeted sectors and intervention activities:
(Tick all that are appropriate)

- books
- child labor monitoring system development local level (including trafficking)
- child labor monitoring system development national level (including trafficking)
- counseling for skills development
- data collection on child labor issues
- district and/or community level awareness-raising on child labor issues including education for children in or formerly in child labor
- empowerment training/achievement motivation training/survival skills training
- establishment of community child labor committees (including trafficking)
- establishment of district child labor committees (including trafficking)
- establishment of provincial child labor committees (including trafficking)
- general education (including education by correspondence and equivalency courses)
- income generation services and counseling
- informal skills training including apprenticeships
- job placement services
- life skills training
- literacy and/or numeracy training
- mass media campaign on child labor issues
- micro and/or small enterprise development training (management training)
- micro credit
- networking support to access micro credit from non-project sources

- policy and/or legal framework national level
- policy and/or legal framework district level
- policy and/or legal framework village/community level
- psychological counseling
- return and reintegration of former child soldiers
- return and reintegration of trafficked minors
- scholarships
- school supplies
- shelter for children (formerly) in child labor (including trafficking) or armed conflict
- strategy development support national level
- strategy development support district level
- strategy development support village/community level
- subsidy to parents/guardians
- support to link to other resources from other agencies (not for micro-credit)

(List of types of resources and agencies if support is provided)

- transport
- uniforms
- vocational training
- others: list _____

Notes:

ANNEX E: DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS

Please note: Government is also indicated for many of the recommendations since the government is increasingly implementing activities on WFCL/trafficking

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
Project Relevance			
1. Strategies, policies and implementation mechanisms need to be reviewed and readjusted regularly in accordance with the changing situation. Over time it will be important to be aware of continuing changes in the environment.	√	√	√
2. Develop clearer strategies to communicate DOL's overall purpose for funding activities on child labor in the country. It would be desirable to ensure that, particularly at national stakeholder level, the strategies are well communicated and that the role of USDOL as a funding agency is evident. Key areas covered in Indonesia USDOL projects need to be prioritized to aid in understanding and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct withdrawal and prevention activities. • Education actions • Creation of effective direct action models in different sectors and localities. • District governments enabling environment • National enabling environment (national level data gathering, analysis of supportive systems, policies and strategies, legal framework, strengthening enforcement) • Capacity strengthening of local NGOs, (project proposal development, implementation capacity support in communities and capacity of district government) • Awareness-raising at national level or through large scale media • Awareness-raising local levels • Promotion of exchange between local partners and replication of materials made by different partners. An overview of how these areas are linked to each other is also needed.	√		
3. Currently all of the projects are oriented to implement a package of interventions, including direct withdrawal and prevention, education actions, policy making, and training on the use of materials. Having integrated projects is good but not all agencies can have equal amounts of expertise in each area. While all of the projects can continue to implement the same package some elements could be allocated among the projects according to their expertise.	√	√	

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
4. Increased collaboration and exchange of modules, tools and materials should be integrated in project design. Identify/inventory the existing materials. Identify and make an annotated inventory of the existing materials and build on those instead of developing new materials for every project. Once an inventory has been prepared it needs to be disseminated among all the agencies working in child labor and also to the various child labor committees at national, provincial and district levels. Agencies and committees can then purchase the materials and apply for capacity strengthening assistance to use the materials as necessary. Agencies and committees will need to determine how to finance such materials sharing; in some cases the originating agencies may have funds, while in others the recipient agency/committee will need to identify funding.		√	
5. In post-crisis or post-conflict situations sufficient time should be allotted to make a thorough pre-assessment of WFCL and education conditions as well as local government and other agency structures prior to designing the project.		√	
6. Project designs needs to include attention to identifying effective and efficient methods for the reintegration of children post-trafficking with additional special attention to isolated areas.	√	√	
Research to Inform Planning and Ensure Relevance			
1. Establish a system to collect, analyze, and continually add to existing research on child labor/trafficking. Information collected through collaboration with ILO-SIMPOC, baseline studies carried out for projects including small scale actions can be included.	√		
2. Increase action-based research in locations of trafficking origin and add them to the knowledge database. An on-going analysis of studies as they are collected needs to be conducted. Information needs to be linked and key commonalities to feed back into national strategy development need to be identified.		√	√
3. Establish a method to centralize and systematize data, including on good practices and lessons learned from past actions, in a website format that is accessible to interested stakeholders. The system should preferably be interactive so that stakeholders can integrate information.	√	√	√
4. Increase opportunities for stakeholders to provide real input into strategy development on child labor, including child trafficking. Involve district governments in the actual planning of the projects instead of just being informed that a project will be implemented in their district.		√	√
5. Increase applied research and continue to support development of good statistics to improve awareness-raising and better inform interventions.		√	√
6. Analyze the links between child labor and trafficking. Studies on children in domestic work often did not consider the trafficking element while trafficking studies omit the link to child labor.	√	√	

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
7. Develop more effective research methodologies to better identify children in hidden populations such as CSEC and domestic work. A need to improve non-quantitative data collection methods for community based efforts also exists.		√	
8. Develop longitudinal studies to assess the long term impact of the projects on the beneficiaries instead of post-implementation tracer studies. Longitudinal studies that commence during project implementation would help ensure that beneficiaries (and control groups) are alerted that they need to keep in contact if they relocate. ⁷³		√	
Program Effectiveness			
1. Design mechanisms to determine how the different prevention methods and materials of the USDOL projects can be more widely shared among the USDOL projects and also with other agencies. Sharing should not be limited to just information exchange about methods and materials but also real support to replicate and adapt to different settings within the country.	√	√	
2. Implement the good practices from past and current projects cited in Annex 2 for effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.	√	√	√
3. Ensure that research that is conducted to identify children involved in drugs or crime is quickly followed by relevant actions.		√	
4. Having a clearer USDOL strategy would have several advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the visibility of the goodwill of the American people more evident, particularly as it is being funded directly through Congress which consists of directly elected officials. It is current and accepted practice to do this. • It would indicate that there is an important agency that considers addressing WFCL very important, not only the ILO. SCF and other international NGOs are appreciated but have less status. • Making the support of USDOL evident as in line with the ILO conventions also helps indicate that important partners support the conventions by providing financing to implement them. • The fact that USDOL is a natural partner of the Ministry of Labour, employers, and workers organizations also helps legitimize the project activities even more strongly. 			
Advocacy and Awareness Raising			
1. Scale up mass media methods, particularly through local media communications such as community radio, newspapers and newsletters. Involve children to make the communications more moving, personal and effective.		√	√
2. Implement quality control of awareness-raising materials developed by project partner agencies to ensure that graphics are clear and that messages are short, clear and action oriented. ⁷⁴		√	

⁷³ Despite such efforts it is still possible that beneficiaries cannot be found, particularly if they are re-trafficked.

⁷⁴ Consider including additional innovative awareness-raising materials such as card games, card collection packets (such as in baseball card collections), community games, etc. Replicate materials developed by children participating in SCREAM activities.

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
3. Specific awareness gaps that need to be filled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that awareness-raising is not a “one time only” activity but needs to be continuous at all levels. Scale up parents’ awareness of the importance of providing formal education for their children. Increase awareness of district officials about laws and regulations on child labor. Provide awareness-raising of the regulations concerning child labor to government institutions that are not related directly with the issue.⁷⁵ 		√	√
4. Possibilities to develop moving and personal awareness-raising materials should be replicated from past projects. Examples include stories from diaries—with their permission—and drawings of children in WFCL so that children could express themselves about their experiences but also collect information for awareness-raising materials development. ⁷⁶		√	√
Provinces and Districts			
1. Ensure sufficient time is allotted to learn about the roles, responsibilities and number of staff assigned to different local government departments at district level.		√	√
2. Increase attention to providing technical support to create a culture of inter-sectoral government agency response at provincial and district level.		√	√
3. Work more intensively with government to focus on the enforcement of adopted laws and regulations. Review mechanisms for Labor Inspectors to enforce laws and regulations, including assessing reasons for bottlenecks and identifying ways to overcome the obstacles.		√	√
4. Advocate for the establishment of an inventory of government programs that can be accessed at district and community level. Communicate the information at district level to local officials, NGO partners and local leaders.		√	√
5. Continue to focus more intensively on improving collaboration between NGOs and local government.		√	√
6. Develop a set of guidelines on the establishment of Action Committees and their functioning.			
Community Methodologies to Withdraw and Prevent Children from Worst Forms of Child Labor			
1. Ensure the withdrawal and prevention activities are rooted in communities. Develop community groups in all locations or that activities on WFCL are integrated into existing community groups. ⁷⁷		√	√
2. Good community based monitoring systems need to be generalized to all communities.			
3. Prepare a manual for NGOs and local government on effective models developed to work with communities. The manual could include concrete examples of what accomplishments NGOs have made and should illustrate in detail, step by step, how the process was initiated, implemented and sustainability was achieved.			

⁷⁵ Other than for example MoMT, MONE, MoWE.

⁷⁶ Used with permission of the concerned child for a newsletters and radio broadcasts.

⁷⁷ And implement other good practices in communities.

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
4. Organize meetings for NGO project partners to share experiences and learn about each others' good practices and lessons learned.		√	√
5. Increase focus as much possible on independence of the communities from outside resources.		√	√
6. Ensure that youth are included in sustainable community groups working on WFCL but do not rely only on youth as they are highly mobile.		√	√
Education			
1. Increase advocacy with schools to allocate some funds from the special school budget (BOS) for school supplies to children at risk of child labor.		√	√
2. Increase attention to issues affecting adolescent behavior such as drugs and alcohol use.		√	√
3. Advocate to include monitoring of the quality of teaching following training on remedial education and improved teaching methods into the government teacher inspection system.		√	√
4. Scale up teacher and tutor training on remedial education, life skills, awareness on WFCL and effective action based learning methods.		√	√
Vocational Training			
1. Increase duration and intensity of vocational training in accordance with the type of skill being taught so that children.		√	√
2. Explore scaling up of apprenticeship programs while ensuring that children are not exploited by their trainers.		√	√
Poverty and Child Labor Elimination			
1. Re-orient some activities to benefit families as a whole and work to consider the child more as a person that is part of a family and community.	√	√	√

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
<p>2. Increase components that work to reduce poverty and increase access to decent work.</p> <p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking to suitable job placement services (if not existent need to advocate for their establishment). • Scale up the vocational training components • Expand entrepreneurship training to cover more beneficiaries including parents. Advocate for inclusion of entrepreneurship modules in vocational training programs. • Ensure the establishment of linkages to micro-credit institutions and/or NGOs that can work to establish credit unions/cooperatives. • Integrate focus on micro-finance/credit unions in project document. Allocate funding in project budgets to cover the cost of linking to relevant agencies to ensure that it will be implemented fully.⁷⁸ • Conduct study of micro-credit and related options and the alternative mechanisms to determine which are the most effective and appropriate (may depend on location). 	√	√	√
Children in Trafficking			
<p>1. Intensify the development of a well functioning organizational system across the most vulnerable districts where trafficked children originate with feedback all the way to prevent re-trafficking. Include good practices, lessons learned from projects in Indonesia and other countries.</p>		√	√
Program Efficiency			
<p>1. USDOL projects need to network to have a common platform as well as identify and build on the expertise of each. Time needs to be allocated in work plans and budgets to build and share models and good practices.</p>	√	√	
<p>2. Increase networking among projects, including non-USDOL projects that have an impact on child labor, to improve effectiveness and efficiency. Some inter-agency work has been initiated but there is scope to increase such efforts substantially. Linkages to other areas covered by international agencies and the government such as “child protection” and nutrition also need to be increased. Identification of common areas of concern and overlap need to be identified and synergies created.</p>	√	√	
<p>3. Provide support to identify the roles and responsibilities of individual ministries, departments at national, provincial and district level with respect to eliminating WFCL.</p>	√	√	√

⁷⁸ One of the reasons linking to micro-finance and savings institutions is not sufficiently implemented is that collaboration costs money. Agencies ask for financial reimbursement for transport to visit communities, for example. Some agencies ask for high interest rates so innovative options to explore solutions to these situations need to be explored

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
4. Provide technical support to the government on how to integrate and consolidate activities. This is also important within the area of trafficking itself, for example, including advising on technical and practical input from a wide range of ministries, district departments. Promote the establishment of linkages between the WFCL and Trafficking committees to ensure that collaboration and synergies are effectively and efficiently established.	√	√	√
5. Conduct an analysis using organization development system methods to identify and establish a coherent and well-functioning National Action Committee. The NAC needs to incorporate tracking of all relevant projects and actions although the level of detail to which this occurs may need to be adjusted to be practical.		√	√
6. Develop ways to build on the opportunities of the decentralization structure in Indonesia through a detailed organizational development (OD) analysis.		√	√
7. Efficiencies can be gained by continuing to make long-term investments in selected sectors/ WFCL and geographical areas. It is, at the same time, important not to lose sight of the fact that there may be sectors where fewer children work but where conditions are hazardous.		√	√
8. Include in planning a quantitative impact assessment to be conducted at the end of the project. Such an impact assessment could be linked to data collected through the monitoring and evaluation database of the project. The impact assessment information should be provided to project final evaluators if possible.		√	
Employers, Workers and other Organizations			
1. Increase involvement of employers and workers organizations, particularly to develop policy documents and guidelines for their membership on child labor. Support distribution and awareness-raising of such policies and guidelines/toolkits.		√	
2. Replicate and support employer organizations that have developed good pilot projects in their own area of expertise. Promote sharing and advocacy for replication.		√	
3. Involve supportive enterprises as good peer models. Can serve as mentors for the smaller enterprises.		√	
4. Work with employers and workers' organizations should not just be limited to ILO projects since many such organizations, particularly national or regional federations, have functioning structures across large areas of country that can function as conduits to spread awareness. Several other organizations, including faith-based organizations, also have large memberships that can be associated more with efforts to eliminate WFCL.		√	√
5. Increased flexibility for applications for funding of Action Programs, or at least some more adapted criteria and guidelines, is recommended. Employers and workers organizations, for example, cannot usually implement action programs in accordance with the Action Program criteria and guidelines as it is not within their mandate.	√	√	
6. Hold meetings with employers and workers organizations as well as other large national organization representatives to brainstorm on innovative ways that they can contribute to the elimination of WFCL. Such meetings can serve as a basis to explore more effective ways for them to participate concretely, to identify other potentially useful partners and to identify potential resources.		√	

Recommendations	Suggested Entities to Consider Implementing Recommendation		
	USDOL (also monitor all recommendations)	Implementing Agencies	Government
Impact—Capacity Strengthening			
1. Continued capacity strengthening of government officials is needed, especially at local levels, since officials are frequently reassigned.		√	√
2. Action Committees need further capacity strengthening to improve their knowledge on how to develop an District Action Plan and the most effective ways to eliminate WFCL.		√	√
3. NGO and other implementing partners need more detailed and in-depth training on the design, management and evaluation of action programs as well as practical skills on fundraising.		√	√
4. Further explore community-based fund raising techniques such as non-financial support from local private enterprises in the form of materials for vocational training, for example.		√	√
5. Generalize the ILO Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) concept. A set of core measures from the DBMR could be used for standard measures to which individual projects can add measures for specific activities.	√	√	√
Program Sustainability			
1. Work to ensure that capacity strengthening mechanisms continue even after the projects end. Long term capacity strengthening mechanisms need to be integrated into sustainability plans.		√	√
2. Determine if it would be possible to mainstream at least some awareness-raising on child labor into formal teacher's training/education.		√	√
3. More gradual phasing out of project activities in the communities and at district level is recommended to help ensure improved sustainability.	√	√	√

ANNEX F: SUMMARY OF SELECTED GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

GOOD PRACTICES

Relevance—Design

1. The projects were developed based on a range of needs assessments, research, discussions with stakeholders at different levels, workshops with stakeholder representatives and input from previous projects. This process is still on-going and improvements are still being integrated into the design of new projects.
2. Experience acquired in the early projects became essential in the greater understanding of needs and appropriateness of the design.
3. The overall design of the projects is adapted to the overall needs to address child labor but designs also allow for fine-tuning based on specific situations in locations where the projects have been implemented.
4. The projects worked closely with stakeholders to design projects that were relevant and fit the cultural and country context.
5. The projects focus on the most critical sectors related to child labor and trafficking including child domestic workers, children in Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), children otherwise trafficked, children in footwear and fishing, and children in plantations.⁷⁹
6. Achieving the projects' relevance was the result of a collaborative process that gradually became increasingly more pertinent to the country's needs and evolving strategies.
7. The projects did consider the changing situation in the country and project designs contributed to these changes as well as responded to them.

National Policies and Strategies

8. All of the projects have worked on advocacy that contributed to the adoption of the existing relevant policies and strategies.
9. The projects continue to support mainstreaming and attention to WFCL issues in all new policy and strategy documents (to ensure that attention continues to be paid to the issue over time).

⁷⁹ USDOL, 2007 and other reports and studies confirm the choice of sectors as key in terms of the WFCL in Indonesia.

Awareness-raising

10. Direct interpersonal contact was often cited as the most effective mechanism but efforts at different levels complement each other and are necessary for full effectiveness. One-to-one awareness-raising was the most effective of all methods.
11. Community radio is a useful and effective tool particularly where there was direct involvement of children themselves.
12. Videos, if well made, are useful at community level to raise awareness.
13. The prosecution of a few individuals for trafficking in one district has impact. Informal word-of-mouth communications in the communities were already having an effect and may be even more useful than formal awareness-raising through the projects.
14. SCREAM and 3R are effective methods for awareness-raising and behavior change communication in Indonesia.

Implementation at Local Levels

15. At provincial and in districts some Action Committees on child labor and education have been established. The process of establishing such committees is continuing so that the whole country will be covered.
16. Adoption of local regulations including budget allocations targeted at eliminating WFCL and ensuring education as a means to prevent WFCL.
17. The mainstreaming of child labor issues into development policies and programs at provincial and district level.
18. Improvements were achieved in terms of collaboration between local NGOs and district government (previous relationships were strained).

Components Common to the Projects for Effective Local Implementation

19. Awareness-raising in districts, communities and with families.
20. Involvement of local formal and informal leaders.
21. Analysis of locally available suitable education systems and other local services provided by local government or other sources.
22. Analysis of local government structures.
23. Capacity strengthening of all local partners including NGOs, civil society representatives local leaders, educators, local officials and others key individuals as needed.
24. Identification of child laborers and children at risk of WFCL.

25. Implementation of direct withdrawal and prevention actions.
26. Monitoring.
27. Follow up support.

Other Good Practices Identified in Different Projects at Community Level

28. Longer more intensive interaction at community level leads to better results.
29. NGO partner staff assignment to live in a village for duration of 6 months or more helps the NGO partner to become well accepted, understand the local community issues and be effective in mobilizing community members.
30. Inter-village experience sharing is effective.
31. Development of village level regulations leads to greater ownership of the issues in communities.
32. Establishment of community groups on education and child labor.
33. Community-based monitoring, especially when well accepted and owned by community members, is effective to prevent WFCL or return to WFCL.
34. Encourage village groups to cooperate with locally elected leaders instead of opposing them.⁸⁰
35. Addressing poverty in the community through including parents in some of the actions including entrepreneurship training, establishment of credit and savings cooperatives/unions helps gain support from parents and eliminates poverty, one of the key causes of child labor.

Education

36. Development and/or good adaptation of tools and materials for education and training was very well implemented. ILO tools and materials are very effective.
37. Training on action-based learning methods in remedial education was effective. Methods were found to be motivating for both teachers and students. Teachers are now applying at least some of these methods in their regular classes and not only with their remedial education groups.
38. Good level of flexibility concerning the choice of education options offered to children being withdrawn. The type of education a child entered depended on their own needs, age and capacities. In the case of vocational training personal interest was also often taken into account although the available options in vocational training were often limited.

⁸⁰ Except in cases where they are traffickers themselves and need to be opposed.

39. The stakeholders, particularly the children themselves, appreciated the vocational training opportunities, particularly when they were sufficiently long to acquire real and useful skills
40. Teachers and their supervisors were very enthusiastic about training on pedagogy and wanted much more similar training.

Direct Actions with Domestic Workers

Several good practices with domestic workers could be identified as particularly noteworthy:

41. Starting the identification and networking process to identify and assist domestic workers through local religious leaders/groups is effective.
42. Organizing domestic workers into small groups, either as part of remedial education classes or informal groups to learn life skills or mutual support is effective and helps them to obtain mutual support.
43. Effective approaches on child domestic work can only be implemented gradually. A systematic approach is required that involves the children, parents and employers. Involving sympathetic employers to advocate with other employers to allow the domestic workers time for education and lessen the workload can be helpful.⁸¹ Developing the means for the child domestic workers to express themselves through diaries and other creative work is helpful and empowering, particularly when they can share their creative work.⁸²

Direct Actions with Child Victims of Trafficking

Several good practices with child victims of trafficking could be identified as particularly noteworthy:

44. The development of teacher training materials on trafficking prevention.
45. Establishment of a multidisciplinary and participatory approach for the comprehensive rehabilitation of trafficking victims.
46. Community-based child-run radio programs.
47. Development of a vocational training package for children at risk of trafficking.
48. Provision of services for children at border areas to assist them to re-adjust prior to entering formal rehabilitation and reintegration processes.

⁸¹ Although some helpful employers find it stressful to have to convince other employers who often resist their efforts in no uncertain terms.

⁸² Children have also shared their diaries willingly with counselors in one NGO.

Efficiency

49. There has not been any duplication when multiple USDOL projects have been funded in Indonesia concurrently.

Impact

50. The USDOL project portfolio has affected the relevant stakeholders by creating greater awareness; withdrawing and preventing children from WFCL; providing technical support and advocacy for the adoption of laws, regulations, policies and strategies; strengthening capacities; developing effective models and materials; and conducting research to inform efforts to eliminate WFCL.
51. The establishment of policies and strategies as well as the replication of some of the project efforts by the government in new districts is already beginning to have an impact on children who were not direct project beneficiaries.
52. Some district governments have adopted regulations, including budget allocations, to implement similar activities in communities that were not included in the USDOL projects.
53. Village Education Committees are reaching out to more children beyond direct project beneficiaries.

Capacity Strengthening

54. Intensive attention to strengthening the capacities of all stakeholders was useful. Special attention was provided to NGO partners who often needed substantial capacity strengthening due to low existing capacities.

Technical Support to Projects

55. The national, regional and headquarters offices of the ILO and the national and headquarters office of SCF provided useful technical support to the project management.

Sustainability

56. Projects did plan their exit strategies, particularly by focusing on advocating with government but also working with local partners to continue project efforts

LESSONS LEARNED

Planning and Research

1. Stakeholders' unified understanding of USDOL goals and objectives in the country are not evident.
2. Over time it will be important to be aware of continuing changes in the environment. Children to be withdrawn will be further and further apart and more and more expensive to reach and withdraw. Some of the changes that may occur cannot always be envisioned.
3. In emergency (e.g., tsunami) and conflict areas projects will necessarily need to be very different. Much more time is needed to determine the needs and design the most effective interventions. CL is not seen as an acute problem immediately post-emergency. Time needs to be taken to analyze the situation.
4. Some information gaps still remain particularly quantitative data to inform planning. Stakeholders appeal for more applied research and statistics to improve awareness-raising and better inform interventions.
5. Data has been collected by different projects in different forms (baselines, action research, and labor data) on child victims of trafficking and in different WFCL sectors but effectiveness could be increased by analyzing and consolidating the information for better planning.
6. Ensuring that research that is conducted to identify children involved in drugs and crime is quickly followed by relevant actions is important for effectiveness.
7. It was difficult to draw reliable and valid conclusions from tracer studies. It was found to be very difficult to identify and/or find the concerned children so the quality of the study was affected.

Awareness-raising

8. Awareness-raising with government officials needs to be continuous over the long term as officials often change positions.
9. Many NGOs do not have the effective material development or graphics specialists to prepare successful materials. NGOs need support to develop such materials with accompanying technical verification of content and presentation.
10. To be effective action oriented messages need to refer to possibilities that are technically possible so policies and functioning legal frameworks as well as (schools, education centers, roads) infrastructure should be in place.

Stakeholders identified specific gaps that still need to be filled:

11. Ensuring that awareness-raising is not a “one time only” activity but needs to be continuous at all levels.
12. Scale up parents’ awareness of the importance of providing formal education for their children.
13. Increase awareness of district officials about laws and regulations on child labor.
14. Provide awareness-raising of the regulations concerning child labor to government institutions that are not related directly with the issue.

Implementation at Local Levels

15. Understanding the functioning, roles, responsibilities of district government departments is key to gaining commitment and development of local policies, strategies, regulations and budget allocations.
16. Experiences at community level have been varied in accordance with the type of project and the capacities of the partner NGOs. Ideally NGOs should have experience working with communities, on education and child labor while also having the ability to advocate with government officials. To ensure that activities are well adapted to local realities preference is also given to NGOs who know the project implementation localities well. It is unfortunate that capacities of most NGOs were lacking in one or more of these essential areas.
17. Contrary to expectations, district government structures do not mirror the national government and can strongly differ from one to another. Providing support to setting up local committees and networks is, thus, complicated by the need to learn about the roles, responsibilities and number of staff assigned to different local government departments.
18. Considering the level of decentralization that has taken place in Indonesia it is not surprising that key district officials and civil society leaders want to be involved in initial planning.
19. NGO partners are not as well aware of the lessons learned and good practices at community level as they could be factor which needs more attention in the future.

Education

20. Lack of good infra-structure or inadequate functioning of the facilities in the nonformal education centers requires innovative solutions to provide alternative education in communities.
21. Issues affecting adolescent behavior such as drug and alcohol use are not substantially included in the life skills program, even where they are considered major factors inducing parents to send their children for work.

22. Projects need to ensure that vocational training is sufficiently long and intensive for the useful acquisition of skills.
23. The lack of sufficient replication or use of old materials to inspire new materials results in inefficiencies and loss of useful existing tools.
24. Increased sharing of methods and materials could have improved efficiency somewhat but the strategies, taken as a whole, did result in appropriate and useful results.

Poverty and Child Labor Elimination

25. Poverty is a key detriment to project success in Aceh while the project lacks substantial actions to address this aspect.
26. Given the important role of children within the family and community as sources of income it is advisable to decrease focus on the child as separate and unique entity.

Sector Specific Issues—Children in Hidden Sectors

27. Organizing domestic workers into groups can be challenging as some employers resist such actions. Some even refuse to allow their child domestic worker to attend remedial education for this reason.
28. It is difficult to find the most appropriate ways to assist trafficked children at all levels. Prevention of trafficking—or re-trafficking—in communities requires very intensive efforts and includes changing local cultural views of trafficking. The more common trafficking in a community is, the more it is an accepted way of earning an income and the more difficult it is to counteract it through the various project actions.
29. The process of identifying of children who have been trafficked differs greatly whether they are internationally trafficked or trafficked within the country.
30. The USDOL projects that worked with trafficked children found that it is not easy to determine whether a child was involved in CSEC while trafficked. Children are often embarrassed to be straightforward about their working conditions, particularly if they are being reintegrated into their communities.
31. Somehow the loop of- trafficking return-reintegration is re-trafficking is also not being sufficiently closed.

Capacity Strengthening

32. The capacities of the NGO partners were frequently not as good as was expected so projects needed to allocate intensive resources, especially staff time, to strengthen capacities.

33. One of the drawbacks of the large amount of time spent on capacity strengthening is that this meant that there were often delays and a slightly slower start of the direct action programs with NGO partners.
34. Continued capacity strengthening of government officials is needed, especially at local levels, since officials are frequently reassigned.

Organization and Coordination with Stakeholders

35. A few factors still need to be considered to further improve efficiency. Child labor is currently seen in the country as a standalone issue even separate from trafficking although several of the USDOL projects integrate actions for children who are trafficked as well as for children who are still home-based. Several other priority areas on child development exist in Indonesia and donors are working in different ways on each but many are not linked.
36. There is a great deal of confusion about the structure of the National Action Committee (NAC), its roles and responsibilities and how it functions.
37. Many government agencies working on WFCL elimination are unclear about their own distinct roles, responsibilities
38. There is a much broader scope for involving employers and workers organizations that has not yet been tapped.

Sustainability

39. Capacity strengthening is mostly concentrated during a project's life cycle but long term sustainability of capacity strengthening mechanisms, despite some master training activities need more development.

This page intentionally left blank.

ANNEX I: AGENDA WORKSHOPS

DECENTRALIZED STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP AGENDA

Hours	Agenda	Remarks
8:30–9:00	Registration participants	
9:00–9:15	Opening Session	Senior government representative
9:15–9:20	Introduction to the workshop process	Evaluation Team
9:20–9:30	Purpose of the Country Cluster Synergy Evaluation	U.S. Department of Labor Representative
9:30–10:00	Participants brainstorm independently on the projects using special guidelines	
10:00–10:15	Break	
10:15–12:00	Participants split into group for discussion Completed projects: What are the most important remaining results of the completed projects as of now?	
12:00–13:00	Lunch	Break
13:00–13:30	Plenary session	
13:30–14:30	Development of recommendations Building on past successes and developing targeted results at community and district level (small group work)	
14:30–15:00	Plenary	
15:00–15:15	Break	
15:15–15:45	Conclusions and general recommendations	Evaluation Team
15:45	Close of workshop	Senior government representative

NATIONAL LEVEL STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP AGENDA

Hours	Agenda	Remarks
8:30–9:00	Registration	
9:00–9:15	Opening Session	Director General of Labour Inspection of Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
9:15–9:20	Introduction to the workshop process	Evaluation Team
9:20–9:30	Purpose of the Country Cluster Synergy Evaluation	US Department of Labor Representative
9:30–9:40	Brief Overview of Purpose and Process of CL Mapping Analysis	Evaluation Team

Hours	Agenda	Remarks
9:40–10:40	Analysis of successes and challenges- Participants split into groups for discussion Group 1—Completed projects Group 2—On-going projects Break taken during discussions	
10:40–11:30	Identification of gaps that remain to be addressed in thematic and geographic terms. Recommendations	
11:30–12:00	Plenary and closing	
12:00	Lunch	

INTER-AGENCY MEETING AGENDA—WORKING GROUP ON CHILD LABOUR AND CHILD TRAFFICKING

Hours	Agenda	Remarks
14:00–14:05	Opening Meeting Director, ILO Jakarta	Area Office
14:05–14:10	Key Issues proposed for discussion in the meeting: Analysis of gaps to address child labor and associated trafficking of children in Indonesia. Recommendations to address filling gaps.	Evaluation team and ILO representative
14:10–14:20	Brief Overview of Country Cluster Synergy Evaluation of USDOL funded projects on child labor in Indonesia	Representative of DOL
14:20–14:30	Brief Overview of Purpose and Process of CL Mapping Analysis	Evaluation team
14:30–15:45	Analysis of thematic and geographic gaps. Development of recommendations	Evaluation team
15:45–16:00	Conclusions	

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS MEETING AGENDA: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Hours	Agenda	Remarks
14:30–14:35	Welcome and Introductions OCFT	
14:35–14:45	Brief overview of USDOL child labor funding in Indonesia	Jessica Farmer, OCFT
14:45–14:55	Cluster Evaluation Methodology	Mary Anne Anderson, ICF Macro
14:55–16:00	Preliminary Findings and Recommendations	Mei Zegers, Independent Evaluator

ANNEX J: WORKSHOP FORM FOR PARTICIPANTS FAMILIAR WITH THE PROJECTS

1) Program to Combat Child Labor in the Fishing Sector in Indonesia and the Philippines—Phases I and II

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- Provincial Government of North Sumatra
- Department of Manpower
- KKSP Foundation
- PKPA Center for Study and Child Protection
- WAPPEMDES; Al-Kautsar
- People’s Organization of Danau Sijabut Village
- Yayasan Pokmas Mandiri
- Belatani Foundation
- Forum Media Swara
- Kolektif Medan Foundation
- BPKB (Center on Learning Activity Development) of North Sumatra
- Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia
- Yayasan Kekar Indonesia
- Yayasan Tanah Rakyat

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
<p>Implementation period: October 1999–June 2004 (revised)</p> <p>The project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrew children and prevented children from hazardous work on <i>jermals</i> in North Sumatra, Indonesia. • Supported research to understand the extent of the problem of child labor in the fishing sector; • Provided appropriate alternatives to work for them, siblings at risk, and adult family members; • Raised awareness about the hazards of child labor, and built the capacity of local and national institutions to combat it; • Developed an effective system for monitoring workplaces. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

2) Fishing and Footwear Sectors Program to Combat Hazardous Child Labor in Indonesia, Phase 2

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- ILPM-ITB: Bandung Institute of Technology
- SCN
- PWI West Java
- PKBI
- Sidikara
- BPKB (Center on Learning Activity Development)
- PGRI Bojongloa Kidul (Teacher’s Association)
- SP-TSK; SKEPO; LPKM—The Catholic University
- Ulil Albab Foundation
- Independent Film Community
- Microsoft Indonesia
- International Relief and Development, Inc.

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
<p>Implementation period:September 2002–August 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project withdrew and prevented children from work in the informal footwear sectors in three districts in Bandung, Indonesia, and in the fishing sector in North Sumatra. • Provision of social protection services, and provided income generation opportunities to family members; • Established a community-based child labor monitoring system; • Conducted regular monitoring and withdrawal missions through the Integrated Monitoring Team in the fishing component; • Improved understanding of occupational safety and health concerns among footwear producers, labor inspectors, employers, workers, and community-based monitoring groups; • Built capacity among concerned government departments, employers’ organizations, the NGO community and community-based organizations to effectively combat child labor; • Raised awareness among communities, government agencies, non-governmental agencies and other concerned groups about child labor. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

3) Program to Combat Child Labor in the Footwear Sector in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand Phase I

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- ILPM-ITB
- Bandung Institute of Technology
- SCN
- PWI West Java
- PKBI
- Sidikara
- BPKB (Center on Learning Activity Development)
- PGRI Bojongloa Kidul (Teacher’s Association)
- SP-TSK
- SKEPO
- LPKM—The Catholic University
- Ulil Albab Foundation
- Independent Film Community
- Microsoft Indonesia
- International Relief and Development, Inc.

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
<p>Implementation period: October 1999–June 2004 (revised)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted children included those working or at risk of work in the footwear sectors in three districts in Bandung, Indonesia. • Conducted action-oriented research on the prevalence of child labor in the informal footwear production sector; • Withdrew children from work at selected sites and provided alternatives to work through social protection services; • Prevented at risk siblings from starting work through the provision of social protection services, and provided income generation opportunities to family members; • Built capacity among concerned government departments, employers’ organizations, the NGO community and community-based organizations to effectively combat child labor in the informal footwear production sector; • Raised awareness among communities, government agencies, non-governmental agencies and other concerned groups about child labor; and • Established an effective long-term monitoring system. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

4) Asia and Pacific Economic Forum (APEC) Awareness-raising Campaign

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- MONE
- Ministry of Manpower

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
Implementation period: September 2001–August 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and strengthen alliances at the national and regional levels to combat child labor and promote universal access to free, quality education; • Increase awareness about child labor and the benefits of education, and mobilize national/local authorities, employers, and civil society for action to remove children from hazardous work and into educational settings. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

5) Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA Phase II)

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- JARAK (NGO)
- Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation (YKAI)
- State Ministry of Women Empowerment

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
<p>Implementation period: September 30, 2002–March 31, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal frameworks reviewed and revisions proposed to reflect trafficking for exploitative labor. • Knowledge base on trafficking and effective action has been improved to enable stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking of children. • Capacity of relevant government and NGO institutions (district and central level) has been strengthened, enabling staff to plan, implement and monitor programs against trafficking. • Children and families in high risk sending areas have been assisted to reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking. • Capacity of government and NGO institutions to provide services to rescue, intercept, rehabilitate and reintegrate child and adolescent victims of trafficking have been improved. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

6) Assessing the Situation of Children in the Production, Sales, and Trafficking of Drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- National Narcotic Board
- Provincial Narcotic Board
- Yayasan ARTI
- Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia (YKAI - The Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation)
- Pelita Ilmu Foundation
- SEKAM Foundation
- Al Bachri
- Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
Implementation period: September 30, 2002–December 31, 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded the knowledge base on children involved in the drug trade, including the magnitude and causes of involvement; • Developed guidelines for action oriented research on the issue; and • Created a consolidated synthesis report on the nature, magnitude, and possible interventions for the problem. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

7) Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action and the Development of the Timebound Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (Including Aceh Addendum)

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partners:

- Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
- Ministry of Women’s Empowerment
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Education
- National Steering Committee on Child Labor
- workers’ organizations
- employers’ organizations
- local and international NGO’
- APINDO
- JARAK

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
<p>Implementation period: September 30, 2003–March 31, 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project withdrew and prevented children from being involved in the sale, production or trafficking of drugs, being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, and working in the fishing, mining and footwear sectors. The project worked in Jakarta, West, Central and East Java, East Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Aceh. • Built the knowledge base on the worst forms of child labor through various surveys and studies, as well as by establishing a network on child labor; • Ensured that national, provincial, and district development plans and policies include child labor concerns; • Designed and implemented an awareness-raising campaign; • Provided assistance so that education and training policies were responsive to the needs of boys and girls involved in or at risk of the WFCL; • Increased the capacity of national, provincial and district level stakeholders through training and committee and network building; • Supported the formulation, implementation and enforcement of policies and legislation in line with ILO Conventions No. 182 and 138; • Provided new socio-economic opportunities leading to increased income for poor families; and • Provided alternatives to child labor, including formal, nonformal or transitional education and vocational training, through direct action interventions for children engaged in the worst forms of child labor. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

8) Enhancing national capacity in child labor data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training

Name of participant and agency: _____

Project implemented by ILO and partner:

- Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (Statistics Department)

Project Overview	Key Successes (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Areas for Improvement or Challenges (Please be very specific in your answer and cite at least 3 that you are aware of.)	Key Recommendations for follow up or other future actions of project.
<p>Implementation period: September 2006–September 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data on children’s work activities, including involvement in nationally-identified hazardous forms and other worst forms of child labor; • Publish reports with results of data collection, preparatory research reports for Oslo+11 international conference, case study on the Latin American experience of reducing child labor; • Develop national strategies for regular child labor data collection/monitoring; • Provide training on child labor data collection, analysis, and related activities; • Produce locally-adapted, replicable training materials; • Populate web-based systems with child labor data and refinement of these systems, including a technical report on the comparability of child labor estimates. 			

Brief description of type of association of participant with the project:

ANNEX K: REFERENCES

- Amnesty International. (2007). *Indonesia Exploitation and Abuse: The Plight of Women Domestic Workers*. Retrieved March 1, 2009, from <http://asiapacific.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA210012007?open&of=ENG-IDN>
- Australian Agency for International Development. (2006). *Indonesia Education Program Strategy 2007–2012*. Jakarta.
- http://www.google.co.th/url?sa=t&source=web&ct=res&cd=6&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.indonesia.gov.au%2Fdocs%2FIndoEducstrategy2007-12.pdf&ei=GfPuSYiiAtGBkQXT3ImiDw&usg=AFQjCNFp_eNjEkDDjkR1D1vztoizB6qAqQ&sig2=gmGN68RJ9CPmp3dttt73w. (Accessed 21 April, 2009)
- Blagbrough, J. (1995). *Child Domestic Work in Indonesia: A Preliminary Situation Analysis*. Anti-Slavery International, London. (Financed by ILO-IPEC).
- Directorate of Community Education. (2006). *Guidelines for the Prevention of Criminal Acts Trafficking in Persons*. Jakarta: Directorate General of Nonformal and Informal Education, Ministry of National Education.
- Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking (ENABLE). (2007). *Technical Progress Report, September 1, 2006–February 28, 2007*. Jakarta: Save the Children Federation.
- Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking (ENABLE). (2009). *Technical Progress Report, September 2008–March 2009*. Jakarta: Save the Children Federation.
- Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education (ENABLE). (2005a). *ENACT Module (Guidelines)*. Jakarta: Save the Children Federation.
- Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking Through Education (ENABLE). (2005b). *The Guideline on the Use of Positive Deviance Approach*. Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking (ENABLE, 2009).
- Green, Keith. (2005). *Decentralization and good governance: The case of Indonesia*. Unpublished. Munich Personal RePEc Archive. Retrieved January 10, 2010, from <http://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/18097/>
- Humantrafficking.org. (2009). *Indonesia*. Retrieved April 20, 2009, from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/indonesia>
- ILO-IPEC Jakarta & EAST Project. (2009). *Summary of Press Clipping on Child Labour and Related Issues in Indonesia*. May–August, 2009. Jakarta.
- International Catholic Migration Commission. (2007). *Passage of Anti-Trafficking Bill in Indonesia—April 19, 2007*. Retrieved April 23, 2009, from http://www.icmc.net/pdf/indonesia_anti-trafficking_law.pdf

- ILO-IPEC. (2004). *Independent Midterm Evaluation, Fishing and Footwear Sectors Programme to Combat Hazardous Child Labour in Indonesia Phase II*. Geneva.
- ILO-IPEC. (2008a). *Independent Final Evaluation, APEC Awareness-raising Campaign: Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Providing Educational Opportunities*. Geneva.
- ILO-IPEC. (2008b). *Independent Final Evaluation, Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Indonesia*. Supporting the Timebound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Indonesia. Geneva.
- ILO-IPEC. (2009). *Technical Progress Report (TPR)—[Indonesia], September 2009*. Project of Support to the Indonesian Timebound Program on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). Jakarta. (also Technical Progress Reports for March 2008; March 2009).
- International Labour Organization. (1999). *C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999*. Retrieved March 2, 2009, from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C182>
- International Labour Organization, Jakarta. (2008). *Guidance for Implementation of Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)*. Project of Support to the Indonesia Time-Bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor—Phase II. (Document based on guidelines provided by ILO Headquarters in Geneva), Jakarta.
- International Labour Organization. (undated). *Gender and Entrepreneurship Together: GET Ahead for Women in Enterprise*. www.ilo.org/dyn/empent/docs/F1688198126/GET_Ahead_Fact_sheet_16.03.07.pdf
- International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2006). *Attitudes to Child Labour and Education in Indonesia*. International Labour Organization office in Indonesia, Jakarta.
- International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2008). *Multi-bilateral Programme of Technical Cooperation. Cooperative Agreement*. Project of Support to the Indonesian Time-bound Program on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). Geneva. Including Annexes but excluding budget.
- Irwanto. (1997). *Studies of Child Labour in Indonesia 1993–1996*. Atma Jaya Research Centre. Jakarta. Financed by ILO-IPEC.
- Irwanto, Sanie Susy, Prasadja Heru, Moeliniono Laurike, Pardoen Soeritsno, Marthini Titing. (2000). *Situation of Street Children in Indonesia: Results of Social Mapping in 12 Major Cities*. Evaluation of Open Houses, Recommendations: Taking Care of our Children in Need of Special Protection. CSDS Atma Jaya Catholic University. Jakarta. Financed by the Asian Development Bank.
- Lamtiur, H. Tampubolon & Rustam Pakpahan. (2007). *Rapid Assessment Report, Child Labor in Nias and Nias Selatan (INS/003/_50/USA)*. Center for Societal Development, Unika Atma Jaya, Jakarta.

- Link Penguatan Rakyat. (2008). *Summary Outline for an Action Programme on Child Labour. Withdrawal and Prevention of Child Labour in Plantation Sector through Education*. Sipispis sub district, Serdang Bedagai District, North Sumatra. (Available from the Project of Support to the Indonesian Time-bound Program on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) Phase II). Also review of other Action Program Proposals.
- LPKP Jawa Timur and Save the Children Indonesia. (undated). *Positive Deviance Approach for Preventing Girl Trafficking*. Jakarta.
- Ministry of National Education Office of Research and Development Center for Educational Statistics. (2008). *Educational Indicators in Indonesia, 2007–2008*. Jakarta
- National Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. (2008). *National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor Phase II for the Period 2008-2012*. Jakarta.
- Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. (2008, June). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. United States State Department, Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>
- President of the Republic of Indonesia. (2002). *Decree, The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. Number 50 of the year 2002. Secretariat of the Cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia. Jakarta.
- Regional Project on Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation. (2006a). *Demand Side of Human Trafficking in Asia: Empirical Findings*. Bangkok, International Labour Office, ILO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific.
- Regional Project on Combating Child Trafficking for Labour and Sexual Exploitation. (2006b). *Good Practices in Asia: Prevention and Rehabilitation*. Bangkok, International Labour Office, ILO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific.
- Student Coalition for Action in Literacy Education (SCALE). 2009. *Defining Advocacy, Activism and Awareness-raising*. Retrieved April 23, 2009, from <http://www.readwriteact.org/node/25>
- Sub-task force on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons. (2008). *Pencegahan tindak pidana perdagangan orang (Prevention of Trafficking in Persons)*. Brochure. Jakarta: Ministry of National Education & Save the Children Federation.
- Suriyasarn Busakorn, Terhorst Rosalinda, Haspels Noelien. (2006). *Rights, Responsibilities, Representation- Empowerment for Children, Youth and Families*. 3R Trainer's Kit/ Books 1-5. International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) (non-Indonesian version although evaluator reviewed the Indonesian version visually).
- UNICEF EAPRO. (2009). *Child Trafficking in East and South-East Asia: Reversing the Trend*. UNICEF and East Asia Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok.

- United Nations Development Program. (2008). *2008 Statistical Update Indonesia*. Retrieved April 26, 2009, from http://hdrstats.undp.org/2008/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_IDN.html
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). (undated). *Case Study Indonesia, PKBM—Community Learning Centre in Indonesia*. Retrieved April 23, 2009, from www2.unescobkk.org/elib/publications/effective/INDONESI.pdf
- United States Department of Labor. *2007 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor—Indonesia, 27 August 2008*. Online. UNHCR Refworld. Retrieved April 22, 2009, from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/48caa477c.html>
- United States Department of Labor, International Labor Affairs Bureau. (2008). *Technical Cooperation Project Summary. Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action and the Development of the Time bound Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (Including Aceh Addendum)*. Washington, DC.
- United States Department of Labor, International Labor Affairs Bureau. (2009). *ILAB Project Summaries: Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation (TICSA Phase II), Assessing the Situation of Children in the Production, Sales, and Trafficking of Drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand; Program to Combat Child Labor in the Footwear Sector in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand Phase I*. Washington, DC.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2008, February). *Program Evaluation Glossary*. Retrieved February 2008, from <http://www.epa.gov/evaluate/glossary/all-esd.htm>
- Vijghen, John. (2007). *Final Report Independent Midterm Evaluation, Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking through Education (ENABLE)*. Calverton, MD: Macro International.
- Wibawa Dhey & Moeliono Laurike. (2000). *Child Domestic Workers in Two Areas of South Jakarta, A Study for Awareness-raising*. Center for Societal Development Studies Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta. In cooperation with Rumpun Gema Perempuan. Financed by GTZ.
- World Bank. (2006). *Education in Indonesia*. Retrieved April 21, 2009, from <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/INDONESIAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21521167~pagePK:141137~piPK:141127~theSitePK:226309,00.html>