

SPOTLIGHT

Special Child Labour and Education Edition



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Welcome

Indonesia has already made a commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2022, and has identified poverty reduction and education as the key strategies towards meeting this objective. The collaboration between Indonesia and the ILO over the last two decades has put in place a strong foundation for this work and has highlighted a number of key directions for future education policy development as an effective instrument for eliminating child labour.

This special edition of “Spotlight” presents achievements and stories on the efforts to eliminate child labour in Indonesia. This special edition compiles published child labour articles from 2011 to 2014. The articles include an innovative participatory video in the format of video diaries and an interactive website titled “Indonesia, I am Your Future”, developed by the ILO in collaboration with Yayasan Kampung Halaman as part of a series of campaign activities. It also includes a South-to-South Cooperation in Combating Child Labour.

All stories of this special edition is part of the ILO’s campaign conducted by the ILO through its Child Labour and Education Project, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Project aims to strengthen the policy level linkages between work on child labour and education, leading to action that will improve the opportunities for those in or vulnerable to child labour to benefit from education.

Happy reading!

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Let Children Dream - Empowering Child Labourers through Life Skill Education

Socially disadvantaged and marginalized children, including child labourers, are often faced with day-to-day challenges to survival due to poverty, lack of access to education, and economic exploitation, amongst other problems. They often have low self-esteem and are disconnected from information, which make them vulnerable to exploitation and risks. As a result, these children have no chance to recognize that they are also like other children, capable of achieving what they want to do in their life.

One of the ways that can improve their situation is through life skill education, in effect building children’s capacity through recognition of their own rights and improvement in their decision-making. Life skill education refers to the soft skills which comprise of personal and social skills. It is often provided as a complementary program in bridging education courses, remedial programs, and in vocational courses.

The ILO-IPEC has been providing life skill education trainings for the trainers who are mainly the ILO-IPEC’s partner agencies staff. Using participatory training methodologies, the training applies the Trainer’s Kit on Empowerment for Children, Youth and Families: Rights, Responsibilities and Representation. In short the 3-R Trainers’ Kit or the 3-R Kit.

“The Kit was developed by the ILO and is used as a main resource for life skill education training. It is an interactive training tool which can be used for many different target groups; with children, youth, and families, and is especially needed for those at risk of social, economic, or sexual exploitation including child labourers,” added Dede.

The 3-R Kit contains 10 modules, starting from information and activities on self awareness and identity, and continues with human rights, problem solving and social skills, teenage relationships, health, and decision making as a worker, to list a few.

Different from other training kits, in the 3-R Kit the trainers can choose appropriate subjects and activities according to the characteristics of the targeted group. Trainers can also modify the content to meet the needs of participants as the kit exercises are designed for three different age groups: children from 10-14 years old, youth from 15-24 years old, and adults aged 25 years and older.

When working with child labourers or children at risk, the ILO-IPEC provides training for trainers on the first main four modules: 1) Self Awareness and Identity, 2) Rights in Life, 3)

Equality in Life and Family, and 4) Work and Resources in the Family. These modules enable children to build self confidence, understand and express their rights, learn gender values and roles regarding equality, and most importantly, recognize division of work, responsibilities, and resources in the family, including what is child labour and what they should not do.

In the 3R-Kit, the facilitators play an important role in encouraging participants to share their thoughts and ideas, express what they have learnt from the courses and how to apply them in their real life. Since participatory approach is not a mainstream learning process in formal education, application of the life skill education in schools would require training on participatory learning for school teachers.

Despite some challenges, the results of life skill education show clear differences in children’s way of thinking and attitudes.

The life skills education helps the children realize that they are capable of making positive changes in their own life through expressing their wants and needs, and making the right decisions. “All children have the right to dream, and life skill education plays an important role in empowerment of children to reach their dream,” concluded Dede.



Vocational Training for Ex-Child Labourers: “Wise Youth, Keep Learning”



I only went to elementary school because my family had no money to send me to middle school. After finishing this course, I want to become a designer,” said Pemi (16), one of the new students of the Sewing Operator Training (SOP Training) held at the International Garment Training Centre (IGTC), in Bogor, West Java from 1 February – 11 March (the first batch) and from 14 March – 29 April (the second batch). The training was conducted by the ILO through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in collaboration with the IGTC for six weeks, targeted a total of 88 ex-child labourers and at-risk children.

The training was expected to provide students with basic sewing techniques for export oriented garment industry. The industry is Indonesia’s second largest employer with over 1.5 million workers.

The SOP Training was one of the various vocational and life skill trainings conducted by the ILO-IPEC in partnership with its implementing agencies. In addition, the ILO IPEC has collaborated with the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration to provide vocational training for ex-child labourers through Government Vocational Training Centre (BLK). The ILO-IPEC assists the Manpower Ministry in adapting curriculum and modules on skills training according to the needs of ex-child labourers and in training BLK’s tutors for effective implementation of the trainings.

The vocational trainings supported by the ILO-IPEC are always supplemented with the life skill education using the Trainer’s Kit on Empowerment for Children, Youth and Families: Rights, Responsibilities and Representation – in short the 3-R Trainers’

Kit or the 3-R Kit (see “Let Children Dream - Empowering Child Labourers through Life Skill Education”). Participants of the training not only need technical skills, but also need comprehensive knowledge on their rights and responsibilities as children to make informed decisions in their lives.

“One of the biggest challenges is to motivate the children and make them believe in the effectiveness of the training. They have been away from the world of learning for a long time and to relearn, they need the time to adapt. This is not easy,” said Arum Ratnawati, the National Chief Technical Advisor of the ILO-IPEC in Jakarta. Children can easily get bored or too tired to continue the training if there is no strong commitment of staff or social workers to keep them motivated and engaged in the training.

Other challenges, added Arum, included limited vocational training programs, facilities, and time, which make it difficult to provide quality training for more ex-child labourers. “It is also not easy to convince the parents and employers to let the children participate in the training, especially when the work opportunity is not guaranteed for all the participants, even when they finish the entire training with good results,” she said.

Despite the challenges, Pemi and her training group believed vocational training and life skill education could bring them more opportunities in their lives. They also believed that the education was the key to gain necessary skill for decent work and rebuild their self-confidence to reach for their dreams.

Their optimism was reflected on the back of their uniform shirts: “Wise Youth, Keep Learning”.

A Good Practice: Automotive Training for Street Children

The ILO-IPEC in partnership with its implementing agency, Yayasan Pelita Ilmu (YPI), provided 82 hours training on motorcycle repair and maintenance services for 38 former street children aged 15 to 17 years old in Jakarta.

The training consisted of basic and advanced courses, including not only the technical training of automotive but also training on small business management and life skill education.

After the training, nine children continued with the apprenticeship programme for 1.5 months. At the end, six children succeeded in setting up a joint business group called Bengkel YPI Jaya Motor, for motorcycle repair workshop under the supervision of YPI.

The on-site supervisor of the apprenticeship programme said that the children on average had high motivation and capacity to understand instructions, and only one child failed to complete the apprenticeship programme. The success in the establishment of Bengkel YPI Jaya Motor is a result of strong commitment by instructors and tutors, and not to mention, the children themselves.

The lessons learned from this initiative were that children need to develop entrepreneurship through improving creative thinking, patience, and leadership, among other qualities. The supervisors and instructors should also have a good understanding about the characteristics of street children “It was not easy to maintain children’s motivation in overall training. For children in the joint business group, there were times when they felt like giving up due to lack of customers,” said Dede Shinta Sudono, Education Specialist of the ILOIPEC.

“Future training should take into consideration these lessons learned to ensure the best use of the high potential of child labourers in developing their skills as professionals.”



Combating Child Labour through Education

Project aimed at combating child labour through education is currently implemented by the ILOIPEC with the support of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Project is implemented in four countries, including Indonesia. The main objective of the Project is to strengthen the policy level linkages between work on child labour and education, leading to actions that will improve the opportunities for those in or vulnerable to child labour to benefit from education. Three main strategies will be used to achieve the objectives:

- ♦ Integrating attention to child labour in the education sector’s planning and discussion on their programmes;
- ♦ Initiatives to tackle child labour through education and to integrate knowledge of successful interventions in policy discussions; and
- ♦ Building capacity of stakeholders to actively engage in advocacy on the child labour and education linkage.

In Indonesia, the Project has developed five action programs with various implementing partners from the government and non-governmental institutions, as well as trade unions in both national and district levels. This new Project will implement action programs in three districts in Indonesia: Sukabumi, Jakarta and Makassar.

In Sukabumi, in collaboration with the District Education Office, the Project will continue to strengthen “one-roof schools” to prevent child labour through pre-vocational programmes as well as to pilot school-based monitoring groups to return the drop-out children back to schools.

Meanwhile, together with Children’s Welfare Foundation (YKAI) in Jakarta, the Project will strengthen social workers and tutors of non-formal education to provide character building education using the ILO’s empowerment kit (3-R Training kit).

The main objective is to provide a quality package program to return the street children back to education. In collaboration with Lembaga Perlindungan Anak in Makassar, the Project will provide quality education in a community learning centre for children working in the dumpsite. The action program will also look at the occupational safety and health issues of children working at the dumpsite.

“In addition to the activities at the district level, at the national level, the Project will collaborate with the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration to share knowledge under south to south cooperation and improve the access of vocational skill training for former child labourers aged 15-17 years old,” said Dede Sudono, the Project Manager.

She added that all good practices and lessons learnt from the Project will be documented and shared with relevance stakeholders.

TBP II Successfully Withdrew and Prevented Thousands of Children from Child Labour

The ILO through its International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has worked in Indonesia since 1992. Collaboration with the Government of Indonesia contributed to reinforcing the protection of Indonesian children from child labour through various initiatives, ranging from the promotion of policies to research and advocacy, capacity building as well as implementation of a number of activities to withdraw and prevent children from hazardous works.

During the period of 2007 – 2011, the ILO's Project to Support the Indonesian Time-bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Phase II, also known as TBP II, has successfully contributed to increased number of programmes aimed to withdraw and prevent children from the worst forms of child labour in four sectors: child domestic labour, children in plantations, trafficking for sexual exploitation, and street children at risk of trafficking and drug trafficking. These programmes were conducted in five provinces, namely North Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, West Java and East Java, both at national and regional (provincial/district/municipal) levels.

The TBP II successfully implemented more than 70 action programmes in collaboration with 56 implementing partners in 21 districts and municipalities aimed to withdraw and prevent children from child labour through provision of various services, including informal education, non-formal education, vocational training, apprenticeship, counseling and health services. To date, 4,542 children were successfully withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour and 15,159 were prevented from entering such work.

One significant approach under the TBP II included a linkage with the Government's Conditional Cash Transfer programme (CCT Programme), which provides assistance to children who are currently not in school, including those in child labour, through the provision of educational service. The TBP II provided support to the CCT programme by providing remedial education, life skills training, and other services to children from households participating in the programme.

The final evaluation of the Project reveals that the direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting system developed under the TBP II has been considered as an efficient tool to monitor individual beneficiaries. Support to "one-roof" Junior Secondary schools in three districts that were implemented through the District Offices of Education has also proven to be an effective tool to prevent children from dropping out between primary and secondary levels. Therefore, this system is recommended to be used as a model for monitoring.

The usage of the Trainer's Kit on Empowerment for Children, Youth and Families: Rights, Responsibilities and Representation – in short the 3-R Kit – at the community level has also been proven effective. Teachers and children appreciated its novel and interactive lessons, focusing both on technical skills and comprehensive knowledge concerning children's rights and responsibilities as they have to make informed decisions in their lives. This also represents the successful application of a pre-existing ILO teaching tool for the empowerment of children, youth, and families.

With the end of TBP II project, it is expected that good practices and lessons learned could be replicated or adopted by the social partners and stakeholders in eliminating the worst forms of child labour. After 20 years of collaboration, the ILO continues its work in this important issue, and be part of the efforts to reach a future without child labour in Indonesia. 🌟

The 2012 World Day against Child Labour: Child Labour Video Diaries

The sound of morning praying call echoes. It is 4.30am in the morning and it is still pitch dark outside the house of Erna, 16 years old, who is still soundly asleep. Her sleep is interrupted by her mother's voice, waking her up and reminding her to go to work. After having a simple breakfast – a plate of rice – Erna leaves her home at 5.30am, going to work at a factory in Sukabumi, West Java. She usually returns home when the sky has darkened as the night comes, especially when she has to work over time. She also usually finds her mother already asleep in the bedroom that they are shared.



The campaign is conducted by the ILO through its Child Labour and Education Project, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Project aims to strengthen the policy level linkages between work on child labour and education, leading to action that will improve the opportunities for those in or vulnerable to child labour to benefit from education. The campaign is part of a series of activities conducted by the ILO and its partners to highlight national efforts against child labour, particularly its worst forms. 🌟

Meanwhile, in Makassar, standing against the scorching midday sun, Taufik quickly put on his usual work clothes of jacket, hat and rubber boots. Ignoring the incessant sweating on his forehead, the 14-year-old Makassar native made his way to the local dumpsite. Joining a group of similarly aged children and older adults among the mountain of plastic bags, bottles and empty food packaging, he took his allotment of garbage bags and started rummaging through the dump for "valuable" materials. At the end of the day, after giving some of his income to her grandmother, Taufik managed to earn a few thousand rupiah.

The stories of Erna and Taufik were captured in their video diaries launched by the ILO and Kampung Halaman Foundation (YKH) in June and July 2012 in Jakarta, Makassar and Yogyakarta in conjunction with commemoration of the 2012 World Day Against Child Labour. Under the title "titled "Indonesia, I am Your Future!", these videos are part of the six videos produced by child labourers themselves in Jakarta, Sukabumi and Makassar showing five different areas of child labour: children working in the street, as scavengers, child domestic workers, child factory workers and children as victims of sexual exploitation.

Using their own words and selection of scenes, these videos document daily lives, plights, journeys and hopes of the child labourers. The first of its kinds, the videos are part of the a series of campaign activities using a participatory video in the format of video diaries and an interactive website on child labour and education.

In addition to the video diaries, voices and aspiration of these children are also documented in an interactive website and a 'behind the scene' video that complements a variety of products used by the ILO and YKH in this campaign, to give voices to child labours and to enhance the awareness of the public and mass media regarding this issue. The video diaries and the stories of the lives of the participating child labourers and the mentors can be accessed through www.childlabourvoice.org.



The ILO trusts that these participatory videos will raise awareness and a sense of priority in the public, in particular among decision-makers, regarding child labour issues, especially its worst forms. The ILO believes that such awareness will aid the fight against and elimination of child labour as well as the protection of children's rights, particularly the right to education, so that all Indonesian children will have access to decent work and be able to contribute to the national development as adults.

Michiko Miyamoto,
Deputy Director ILO Jakarta



41 Child Labourers, 1.5 Months Process and Six Video Diaries



The production of these participatory videos involved 41 child labourers below the age of 18 and involved intensive workshops for 1.5 months from May to June. During the workshops, participating child labourers worked independently in identifying their own experiences, difficulties, hopes and voices using a so-called video diary method.

"A video diary method is a method that can help participants recognizing their life experiences so that they can freely respond to them and turn these experiences into personal or group advocacy tools. We wish these videos will help the public at large to listen and understand voices and perspectives of child labourers regarding their work and lives," said Dian Herdiany, Chair of YKH.

The workshops began with efforts to identify problems and challenges that could be developed into stories. Together with the mentors, various methods to identify problems were used, such as *role plays*, group discussions and visual as well as non-visual research. Agung Sentausa, one of the mentors for the audio visual part admitted that it was not easy for the participating child labourers to express themselves and voice their opinions. "They are not used to express what they feel, considering the hard working life that they go through."

From the identification of problems, the workshops continued with story development, introduction to audio visual recording equipments and production process (shooting and script writing). The workshops also involved parents, workplaces and surrounding communities to voice the stories of these child labourers. "The participants were not only being introduced to film development process but they were also given skills to

recognize self-potential and opportunities in their surrounding communities, living environment and workplaces," added Dian.

Although the workshops and video diary development process were conducted after working hours, the participants always demonstrated high spirit and enthusiasm. "Amazingly, the participants always brought with them high energy and enthusiasm to participate in the workshops. Although they joined the workshop after finishing their long working hours, they were always enthusiastic," exclaimed Ririen Juandhi, Project Coordinator, who was also the mentor for the participants in Jakarta and Sukabumi. ❀

Union Confederations Declare Joint Commitment against Child Labour

National Confederations—KSBSI, KSPI and KSPSI—declared a joint commitment for taking actions against child labour and promoting education as part of the children's right in Jakarta on 30 June 2012. The declaration was part of the commemoration of the World Day Against Child Labour 2012 and part of series of activities conducted by the ILO and its partners to highlight national efforts against child labour, particularly its worst forms. They also highlighted the importance of raising the awareness of the confederations' members about issues related to child labour and education. ❀

Video Diary Sinopsis



"DREAMS OF CHILD DOMESTIC WORKERS"
Directors: Ima, Tika, lia and Pitri
Imah, (17) Tika (15), Pitri (16) and Lia (16) are domestic child workers in Kranji, Bekasi. They dropped

out of school at an early age. This is not an easy job for them at their age. Complaining to the parents is not an option. Friends have always been important to share their experiences with. Through the film they want to share their hidden dreams and desires. ❀



"(S)URIP LIVING IN THE STREET"
Directors: Urip, Deden, Atun, Jenal, Romi and Tomi

"(S)urip di Jalanan" is about Urip, 14, a freelancer in the streets of Jakarta. As a freelancer, he does everything: parking, begging,

attaching stickers or pamphlets. He has also worked as a dancing monkey, and *bajilo* (mobile thief) that he quit a few years ago. "I did not dare to be a *bajilo*, many friends got accident and died as *bajilo*. If I die, then who's going to take care of my mom?," Said Urip. ❀

"ASSALA ASSIKOLA" (YANG PENTING SEKOLAH)
Sutradara: Fitri, Andini, Indah and Riska



Assala Assikola is a story from Fitri, Andini, Indah and other ex-child scavengers at Antang Landfill, Makassar. When they grew up, the parents prohibited them from working as scavengers. They were only allowed to go to school. However, if they could not continue their education, their parents would arrange a marriage as a cultural tradition in the area that young girls should get married young. ❀



"YABO" (SCAVENGE)
Directors: Anjas, Taufik and friends

Most of the boys in Antang go scavenging every day at the Antang Landfill. For them, yabo is a quite fun activity. Besides making money, they also have room to play with friends.

Sometimes, they miss the class and choose to scavenge. It is not because they do not like going to school, but because there is something at school that prevent them from going.... ❀



"TOO TIRED"
Directors: Erna, Imam and friends

Manipulating the age or borrowing another person's diploma is a not secret for Erna or other friends who work in garment factories. Not to have time to play, to go to

school or to be a child are also parts of the risks when working from an early age. The decision to work is only to support the family. Just to make them happy. ❀



"DEAR PARENTS"
Directors: Putri, Riri, Icha, Kiki, Ipang and Opi

There are many stories. "Hopefully you can see the stories as it is not easy to be us. Have to work this way, earning money and supporting our parents

and siblings, while we are trying to stay happy. I hope you understand..." ❀

What Children Video Makers Say about Their Films



"I want viewers of the documentary to realize how difficult it is to be a domestic worker. The job is really not as easy as most individuals think, especially when our employers are indignant." Imah, 17-year old, domestic workers' video diary.

"The society tends to have negative perspective and prejudice about what I and my friends do, even though they do not know who we really are. Through this video, I hope the society at large will have a better understanding that we do not want to do this and we do not choose to be what we are now." Putri, 18-year-old, video diary of children as victims of sexual exploitation.



"People tend viewing us a trouble maker. It is not easy living in the street as my friends and I are vulnerable to accidents and bullying from other street children and adults. Through this video, I can share my life and story and also hope that people will see street children like me differently." Surip, 14-year-old, street children video diary. ❀



Education is a critical response to tackle child labour and youth employment



A large share of young Indonesians is neither in the labour force nor in school, according to a new report released in June by Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – a partnership between the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF and the World Bank. More than one-third of youth enters the labour market with primary education or less; meanwhile the decrease in young people's involvement in employment has not been matched by progress in raising school attendance beyond primary level, says the report.

The new report, "Understanding Children's Work and Youth Employment Outcomes in Indonesia", was officially launched by the Minister of Indonesian National Development Planning Agency, Prof. Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana, SE, MA on 20 June 2012 in Jakarta. The launch followed the commemoration of the World Day against Child Labour, which provided a spotlight on the right of all children to be protected from child labour and from other violations of fundamental human rights.

The report finds that as many as 2.3 million children aged 7 – 14 years old are engaged in employment in Indonesia; each being denied their fundamental rights to full education, physical safety, protection, leisure and recreation. Most working children do manage to participate in some amount of schooling; however, the amount of time they spend in classes is much less than for non-working children, undermining their learning potential and opportunities for the future.

For children out of school, child labour is a major contributing factor, with two-thirds of children who are not enrolled in school being engaged in some form of work, mostly to support low family incomes.

"Education is a critical response to child labour and youth employment issues in Indonesia," said Angela Kearney, UNICEF Representative in Indonesia. "If the number of children in work is to be reduced and their prospects when they do enter the workforce in later years are to be improved, investment in education at every level – from pre-school programmes to vocational training – is essential."

The UCW study also looked at the status of youth employment, finding that one in every five Indonesian youth is neither in education or working. One in three young people enter the labour market with only a primary education or less.

"We know that starting off on the right foot is one of the main determinants of future success in life. That is why preventing child labour is so important: it has lasting effects on children," said Stefan Koeberle, World Bank Country Director for Indonesia. "Youth policies can revert some of these negative effects of child labour, so it is important that disadvantaged youth have access to good quality training and life skills programs."

The benefit of education for young people entering the job market is also underlined by the study's findings – a young Indonesian who has received even just a primary level education can expect to earn 8 per cent more than a peer with no education at all, and the higher the level of education, the higher the expected income.

The report makes a number of key recommendations for policy makers:

- Investment in ensuring transition of students from primary to junior middle school level and higher is vital to increase young peoples' employability and earning potential.
- Children should be able to follow their school education without the need to work, so they can obtain maximum benefit from their schooling. This requires investment in early childhood development programmes, which demonstrate the benefits of learning to families even before children reach primary school age.
- Social protection mechanisms must be strengthened to reduce the need for poorer families to secure income from their children's work.

Child workers are an important issue for all of us. The number of child workers aged below 15 is still high....It is in line with the programmes of the Government of Indonesia as a number of well-guided and sustainable programmes dealing with child labour issues have been developed.

Armida S. Alisjahbana,
Minister of Indonesian National Development Planning Agency

- Greater focus should be placed on second-chance learning opportunities for young people who have already dropped out of the formal school system and on supporting youth entrepreneurship.
- There must be renewed focus on skills development amongst young people – starting with basic education, and including second-chance learning and technical and vocational training. Special attention must be paid to the informal economy, which employs more than half of young working Indonesians.
- There must be a specific focus on the needs of girls and young women; while there is little difference between the number of girls and boys in education, three times as many girls than boys are inactive (i.e. neither in employment or education). Participation in the labour market amongst girls is 17 per cent less than that of boys. Amongst those young people who do work, young men with an education premium earn more than their female peers.

"The sustained growth of the Indonesian economy will rely on a well-educated generation of young people," noted Peter van Rooij, Country Director of the ILO in Indonesia. "Today's 40 million Indonesians aged between 15 and 24 represent a valuable resource for the nation; if we invest in that resource now, through a range of education and training initiatives, and if we prioritise quality education for all children from the earliest age, an essential contribution will be made to securing rights of all to have decent work and Indonesia's future."

During the launch, the report was commented upon and examined by national experts. The experts provided their views on the report findings and review how its key recommendations link to the existing Government's regulations and programmes and what further policy recommendations should be developed. As a follow-up to the national launch, a round table discussion was held to further discuss relevant policy recommendations, involving relevant ministries and institutions. 🌟

Facts on Child Labour and Education

Daily struggles of Erna and Taufik are one of the hundreds of millions of child labour cases worldwide. In 2009, the ILO estimated that more than 200 million children of various nationalities between the ages of 7 and 14 were working, at least 2.3 million of whom were Indonesians. Take into account child labourers between 15 to 18, and the number adds up to 4.05 million.

The majority of these child labourers in this country are concentrated in the rural areas of eastern Indonesia. While child labourers constitute approximately 1 percent of Jakarta's population, the ILO estimates that they make up 8.9 percent of the population in eastern Indonesia. These statistics are taken from census data, and that data could be inaccurate because child labourers tend to be mobile and involved in informal sectors, so the listed numbers represent only the bare minimum.

The majority of child labourers at the event dropped out of primary or middle school to support their families at home. According to a 2009 survey conducted by the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Interagency Project, about two-thirds of the estimated one million Indonesian primary and middle school dropouts that year participated in productive work – either or both labour and household work. The majority of these child labourers were male.

"In Indonesia, the incidence of child labour is higher among male children than female children. Gender clearly matters – sons often take on the role of their fathers to make a living for their families," said Dede Sudono, Programme Coordinator of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). She added, "Domestic work is typically attached to female children. Farming and manufacturing work are often reserved for male children."

While the former work sector often only requires knowledge of housekeeping and childrearing, the latter sometimes necessitates formal work qualifications such as a middle or high school graduation certificate or diploma. The practice has led to the creation and continuation of the fake degree industry. 🌟

Commemorating the World Day Against Child Labour 2013: Say **No** to Child Domestic Labour



Dozens of doves flew through the skies of three major cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Surabaya and Makassar) on 12 June 2013, symbolizing freedom for all Indonesian children to achieve their dreams and be free from exploitation. The doves were released by representatives of the ILO and its social partners as part of national and provincial actions organized to commemorate the World Day Against Child Labour on June 12th, under the theme: "No to Child Labour in Domestic Work".

These actions marked the long journey and significant efforts in tackling issues related to child domestic work. The actions also marked the recent adoption of ILO Convention No. 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers which addresses the need to set a minimum age for domestic workers, and is essential for eliminating child labour in domestic work.

Other activities were also conducted to commemorate the day, including a social media campaign through facebook and twitter, public dialogue and seminar, media briefing and engagement, film screening, and theatre performance across five cities: Jakarta, Sukabumi, Surabaya, Lampung and Makassar.

DKI Jakarta

Recognizing Domestic Workers as Workers, Eliminating Child Domestic Workers



AROUND 200 people from various organizations, including former child labourers, gathered at HI roundabout in Jakarta as part of the national action aimed at raising the awareness of the plight of child domestic workers, and highlighting the efforts to eliminate child domestic work. They spread out banners and handed out flyers, napkins and paper fans, and acoustic music was performed by former child labourers. The messages were clear: "Stop Employing Children in Domestic Work", "Zero Tolerance to Child Domestic Workers", and "Children Should Go to School, Not Work".

"I highly appreciate the campaign against child domestic workers, conducted by the ILO, JARAK and other relevant partners. Children should be free from any forms of discrimination, exploitations and abuses, including child domestic workers. Therefore, I call for an intensified effort from all of us to realize decent lives for children," said Wahyu Hartomo, Deputy of Children's Development, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

Meanwhile, Adji Dharma, Director of Supervision of Women and Child Labour Norms, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, highlighted the commitment of the Government of Indonesia in tackling child labour: "The Government of Indonesia is committed

to tackle child labour, including child domestic workers. The commitment is part of the effort to realize a future without child labour in Indonesia."

The national action was jointly organized by JARAK, the Alliance for the Elimination of Child Labour and the ILO. The main focus of this national action was to promote the recognition of domestic work as work, as mandated by ILO Convention 189. "Since domestic work is done in private households, which are not considered work places in many countries, the employment relationship of domestic workers is not addressed in national labour laws or other legislation, denying them recognition as workers who are entitled to labour protection," said Arum Ratnawati, the Chief Technical Adviser of the ILO's Domestic Workers Project (PROMOTE).

Around the world, large numbers of children are engaged in paid or unpaid domestic work in the home of a third party or employer. Hidden from the public eye, these children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation. The ILO estimates that there are 2.6 million domestic workers in Indonesia, of which 26 percent are children under the age of 18. The vast majority of domestic workers are female (around 90 percent) with little education; they mainly come from poor families in rural communities. ❁

Together, We Can – Calling for the Participation from All Parties

“CHILDREN should go to school and not to work. Children should be well educated as they are the next generation and the future of our nation... Therefore, as the Governor of South Sulawesi, I am calling for the participation of all of you to prevent and eliminate child labour. Let the children be free from hazardous work,” said the recorded message from the Governor of South Sulawesi, Syahrul Yasin Limpo, played for 200 people who joined the public campaign on the streets of Makassar, South Sulawesi, on 12 June 2013.

The campaign, organised by the South Sulawesi Child Protection Board (LPA Sulawesi Selatan) in collaboration with the ILO, was conducted outside of the official residence of the Governor of South Sulawesi, where participants representing various organizations from government institutions, academia, NGOs, students, and including former child labourers, raised awareness about the plight of child domestic workers in Makassar by handing out flyers, napkins and paper fans.

“With the participation of all of us, I believe we can achieve a future without child labour in Indonesia by the year of 2020. One of the key programmes is conditional cash transfers, that should be strengthened and supported by strong cross-sectoral partnership,” stated the Head of the Provincial Manpower and Transmigration Office of South Sulawesi, Saggaf Saleh.

The action was concluded with participants and the local public writing messages on a big signboard, expressing their feelings on preventing and eliminating child labour, particularly child domestic work.

“The campaign plays an important role in encouraging more people to support the back to school programme. All parties should be involved in preventing children from working,” wrote Andi Murlina, Head of the Women and Children’s Empowerment Board of South Sulawesi; while Meisye Sahetapy, Senior Anchor of the State-owned Radio RRI, said “I could contribute more effectively to the fight against child domestic workers by continuously broadcasting this issue to the public.”

In addition, a media awareness raising activity was also conducted, attended by around 20 local media partners in Makassar. A film on the plight of child domestic workers was screened, followed by a dialogue between mass media and relevant partners. Key issues raised were the lack of information received by local media on conditional cash transfer programmes, the position of South Sulawesi in providing legal protection to domestic workers, and the law enforcement for domestic worker related issues, including child domestic workers. ✿

Children should go to school and not to work. Children should be well educated as they are the next generation and the future of our nation... Therefore, I am calling for the participation....to prevent and eliminate child labour. Let the children be free from hazardous work.

Syahrul Yasin Limpo,
Governor of South Sulawesi



Legislative Advocacy for Stronger Policy Commitment



During these activities, strong support for the enactment of the Domestic Workers bill that has been delayed since 2004 was demonstrated by the participants.

“We are going to continue to advocate for issues related to domestic workers. The bill should be enacted,” said Siti Wuriyani from the Islamic Student Movement of Indonesia (PMII). Similarly, Ikram, Sociologist of Lampung University, said “The bill should be enacted as it is really about the protection and recognition the basic rights of domestic workers as workers.” ✿

An Hour Campaign Against Child Labour in Schools

An hourlong campaign against child labour in 262 junior high schools across Sukabumi District was conducted by the ILO and the Sukabumi Education Office on June 12th, 2013, from 10am to 11am. The first of its kind, the campaign was conducted in collaboration with local schools, headmasters and teachers of Sukabumi, under the supervision and budget of the Sukabumi Education Office.

“The campaign aimed to raise awareness for the plight of child domestic workers and highlight the efforts to prevent local children entering such work, and eliminate child domestic workers,” said Dede Sudono, Programme Coordinator for the ILO’s Child Labour and Education Project. The campaign was also part of the Sukabumi Education Office’s initiative to highlight the importance of education and to prevent school drop-outs.

In addition to the one hour campaign, a child labour film screening titled “Indonesia, I am your future!” was conducted on June 23rd 2013, targeted to 100 Sukabumi children, aged 15–18. The film screening was followed by an interactive discussion, presenting two children work as a garment factory worker and child domestic worker and representatives from the Sukabumi Education Office, Sukabumi Manpower Office, Sukabumi Legislative Body and Mitra Imadei Foundation. ✿

A SERIES of legislative advocacy efforts were conducted by DAMAR, a local NGO dealing with women’s issues, including domestic worker issues, in collaboration with the ILO and with support from three main domestic workers organizations: JALA PRT, KAPPRT BM and JARAK in Lampung. To commemorate the World Day Against Child Labour, DAMAR and its partners visited key government organizations: the Provincial Manpower Office of Lampung on June 12th, the Provincial Agency for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection also on June 12th and the Provincial House of Parliament on June 17th.

The visits were part of the advocacy activities of the ILO’s partners to raise awareness for the recognition of domestic workers as workers, and as part of the effort to eliminate child domestic workers. During the visits, the Lampung Manpower Office expressed their support for policy review, while the Lampung Parliament agreed to push the National House of Parliament to accelerate the deliberation of the Domestic Workers Act.

“We strongly support the issuance of the Domestic Workers bill, as the bill will not only protect the workers but will also make the employers feel more secure. We will address a formal letter to national parliament members through our respective political parties to pass the bill as soon as possible, as deliberation on the bill has been delayed since 2004,” said Yandri Nazir, Head of Commission V of the Provincial House of Parliament of Lampung.

In addition, public awareness raising activities were conducted through media briefings and a public dialogue on decent work for domestic workers and the elimination of child domestic workers.

Realizing Surabaya as a “Decent City for a Child”

In line with the promotion of Surabaya city as a “Decent City for a Child”, the Provincial Government of East Java strongly supported the provincial action against child labour held by the ILO, in collaboration with the Society and Development Review Institution (LPKP), and four relevant local partners; Samitra Abhaya Kelompok Perempuan Pro Demokrasi (SA-KPPD), Child Protection Board (LPA) of East Java, Indonesian Women Commission for Justice and Democracy of East Java, and Embun Foundation, on 12 June 2013 at ‘Bungkul’ Garden, Surabaya.



Before 150 people, including street children and child domestic workers, Antiek Sugiharti, Head of the Community Empowerment Office of Surabaya, said that the local government is committed to using education as a strategic means to eliminate child labour. “As part of our continuous effort to eliminate child labour and to create Surabaya as a Decent City for a Child, we are going to allocate more funding for education, improve the quality of education and implement a compulsory 12-year education cycle for all children,” said Antiek in her opening remarks on behalf of the Mayor of Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini.

She added that currently the local Government of Surabaya prioritizes street children, child victims of sexual exploitation, children in hazardous industries and child domestic workers as key sectors. “We are now working on programmes to remove children involved in such work, and prevent children from entering and engaging in this type of work in the future, by involving not only relevant government offices but also local communities.”

During the Surabaya action, flyers, napkins and paper fans were handed out to raise public awareness about the plight of child domestic workers. The action was concluded with a petition on decent work for domestic workers and on the elimination of child domestic work being signed by the ILO and its partners, while street singers gave a percussion performance. Representing the Head of the Manpower Officer of East Java, Roem Hidayat, the Head of Labour Inspection of the East Java Manpower Office, said that he hopes the draft bill on domestic workers, which has been delayed since 2004, would be finalized soon. ❀

The Launch of Eliminating Child Labour in Indonesia: 20 Years of Support

A new ILO publication titled “Eliminating Child Labour in Indonesia: 20 Years of Support” was launched on 18 June in Jakarta. The publication highlights some milestones and actions taken by the ILO and its partners, ranging from government institutions, trade unions, employers’ organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and other stakeholders, in tackling child labour in Indonesia since the 1992. The publication also highlights progress, commitments, and challenges, and looks at ways to move forward in ensuring a future without child labour in Indonesia.

The launch was concluded with an appreciation ceremony for relevant partners, including donors, who have been actively involved in tackling child labour related issues in Indonesia for the past 20 years. A plaque of appreciation was presented by Michiko Miyamoto, Deputy Director of the ILO in Indonesia, to around 18 partners, including government ministries, NGOs, media organization, employers’ and workers’ organizations and academia.

Mudji Handaya, Director General of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, greatly appreciated the gift from the ILO. “The Government of Indonesia is committed to reaching a future without child labour in the country by the year 2020.” ❀

Child Domestic Workers Presented

“The Broken Pearl behind the Mop”



FIFTEEN child domestic workers aged 15 – 17 years old, boys and girls, sang together on stage the opening song of a 45 minute musical theatrical performance on child domestic workers, titled “The Broken Pearl behind the Mop”. More than 150 invitees were captivated by the scenes, dialogues and emotions presented by these children in both serious and humorous ways. The audiences were drawn to feel the hopes, dreams, sadness and struggle of these children’s lives as child domestic workers.

The play was performed on 18 June 2013 at Erasmus Huis, Jakarta, organized by the ILO and Mitra Imadei, supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia. The performance was organized in conjunction with the World Day Against Child Labour on the 12th of June, under the theme No to Child Labour in Domestic Work.

The performance aimed to voice the lives and plight of child domestic workers, and raise public awareness regarding the importance of education and protection for children so that

they can get better jobs as adults and live more prosperous lives. Featured guest stars concerned with child domestic workers participated as well, including Imada (guitarist), Ninik L. Karim (actress) and Chef Haryo Pramoe (professional chef).

Herlina Syarifuddin, Director of the Performance, said that these children had been practicing since December of last year. “We tried our best to find places and times for practicing. Amazingly, the children always brought high energy and enthusiasm to practice, even after their long working hours.”

“Through this performance by child domestic workers, the ILO is taking a different approach to advocacy on issues related to child labour and education, particularly child domestic work. We hope that the dialogues and scenes make the audience reflect on the way they treat their domestic workers at home, and how they can help in preventing children from engaging in domestic work,” said Dede Sudono, Programme Coordinator for the ILO’s Child Labour and Education Project. ❀

South-to-South Cooperation Regional Workshop: Marking the Regional Efforts to End Child Labour by 2016

“ We must build strong partnerships, not only government to government, but also between and within all stakeholders, including private sectors, NGOs and public at large. We must lend support where we can, and find support where it is available ”

Muchtar Lutfie,
Secretary General of Ministry of
Manpower and Transmigration



The South-to-South Regional Workshop hosted by the Indonesian Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration.

Key leaders representing government, employers, trade unions and other relevant stakeholders from six countries gathered in Jakarta in March 2013 in Jakarta to look at ways of strengthening South-to-South cooperation in combating child labour. Hosted by the Indonesian Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, in collaboration with the ILO, this three-day Regional Workshop marked the regional efforts to end child labour, particularly its worst forms, in the participating countries by 2016.

The Regional Workshop provided a forum for dialogue and knowledge sharing among relevant key stakeholders on achievements, challenges and experiences in eliminating child labour, particularly its worst forms. The Workshop also aimed to identify challenges and gaps in implementing actions against child labour and to strengthen collaboration and networks between neighbouring South-East Asian countries.

Simrin C. Singh, Senior Specialist on Child Labour of the ILO Decent Work Team, said that “I hope this South-to-South exchange could inspire even more accelerated action so that very soon the sub-region can boast itself a global leader not only in terms of its economic growth, but also in its fight to protect its children and harness the potential of its working age population through decent work.”

The Workshop presented lessons from participating countries, including Indonesia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Timor-Leste. Through field visits, the Workshop provided an opportunity for participating countries to learn from actions taken by Indonesia as the host country in tackling child labour. Participating countries were taken to visit and observe activities conducted by community learning centres located in Jakarta, targeting to among others street children, child scavengers in Bantar Gebang Bekasi and child domestic workers in Tangerang district.

The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration shared its experiences in tackling child labour through the so-called Family Hope Program. This programme was targeted to child labour and dropping out children from the very poor household. In addition, the Manpower Ministry shared its target to withdraw a total of 11,000 child labourers in 2013 in 21 provinces and 72 districts/cities in the country, an increase from 10,750 child labourers in 2012.

In addition, Cambodia shared its experiences on the implementation of a national social protection strategy with focus on child labour and education; while Viet Nam presented its strategy on school to work transition as an effort to mainstream child labour into education for all. Both Lao PDR and the Philippines shared their experiences dealing with data collection and analysis on child labour as part of policy development.

The Workshop also included sessions on good practices on labour market policies as a way to move towards better policy recommendations in the region to tackle child labour. At the end of the third day, the Workshop concluded with strategic planning and mapping to ensure that the region will be child labour free by the 2016.

The workshop is supported by the ILO through its Child Labour and Education Project, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Project aims to strengthen the policy level linkages between work on child labour and education, leading to action that will improve the opportunities for those in or vulnerable to child labour to benefit from education. 🌱

ILO-AJI Jakarta Awarded Journalists on Child Labour and Education

THE ILO and the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Jakarta conducted a media award ceremony on child labour and education on the 15th December 2012 in Jakarta. The winners from five categories—print, online, radio, TV and photo journalist—were officially announced during the ceremony.

The media award was aimed to honor the efforts of journalists and media organizations in producing outstanding journalism across a range of media that comprehensively depicts issues related to child labour and education. The media award was also part of the ILO's campaign to highlight national efforts, including mass media, against child labour, particularly its worst forms.

“The ILO greatly appreciates partnering with AJI Jakarta in this award ceremony. The ILO believes that education plays a crucial role in achieving the elimination of child labour, particularly its worst forms. Thus, through this media award, it is hoped the media could continue to educate society, reinforce national and local efforts and give the voice to the voiceless child labourers through their outstanding journalism works on child labour and education,” said Michiko Miyamoto, the ILO's Deputy Director in Indonesia.

The registration and selection processes began in June last year, identifying media reports that combine both education and child labour issues. The winning entries were selected by a panel of jurors made up of distinguished editors, a professional photojournalist, AJI Jakarta and the ILO. The jurors consist of Riza Primadi, a senior TV journalist, Maria Hartiningsih, a senior journalist of Kompas Daily, and Kemal Jufri, a professional photojournalist.

In addition to the media award, the ILO and AJI Jakarta also provided media fellowship for selected journalists to undertake in-depth media reporting on child labour and education. Selected journalists from six leading media published a series of in-depth reporting covering issues: child domestic workers, child drivers, child scavengers, child seafarers, footwear children and children as victims of sexual exploitation.

The media award and fellowship were part of the campaign conducted by the ILO through its Child Labour and Education Project, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Project aims to strengthen the policy level linkages between work on child labour and education, leading to action that will improve the opportunities for those in or vulnerable to child labour to benefit from education. 🌱

The Winners of the ILO/AJI Jakarta Media Award 2012

Print category:

The first winner: “They Have to Work Hard to Go to School” (*Mereka Harus Bisa Bekerja Keras untuk Bisa Sekolah*) by Rini Kustiasih of Kompas Daily.

The second winner: “Mining Rocks to Survive” (*Menambang Batu Merajut Hidup*) by Suryadi of Modus Aceh.

Online category:

The first winner: “Dropping out of School, Polishing Shoes to Help Mother” (*Putus Sekolah, Jadi Tukang Semir Sepatu demi Belanja Ibu*) by Agung Budi Santoso of Tribunews.com.

Photo category:

The first winner: “Street Children” (*Pekerja Anak Jalanan*) by Fransiskus Parulian Simbolon of Kontan Daily

The second winner: “Child Labour under the Bridge” (*Pekerja Anak Kolong*) by Septiawan of Sinar Harapan Daily.

Television category:

The first winner: “Children of the Sea” (*Anak-anak Laut*) by Odit Praseno and Alvi Apriyandi of Kompas TV.

The second winner: “Child Labourers” (*Pekerja Anak*) by Jekson Simanjuntak, August Hasoloan, Yanuar R. of Beritasatu TV.

Radio category:

The first winner: “The Story of Child Miners” (*Kisah Anak Perut Bumi*) by Ikhsan Raharjo of KBR 68H Radio Network.



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Media Fellowship on Child Labour and Education

- ♦ *Underage drivers rule the road by night* by Rizky Amelia and Ezra Sihite, Beritasatu.com (an in-depth reporting on the plight of child drivers in public transportation of Metromini in Jakarta).
- ♦ *He wouldn't hesitate to kill* by Evi Tresnawati and Aryo Bhawono, Detik E-paper (an in-depth reporting about Indonesian child seafarers).
- ♦ *The true sole of Indonesia's child laborers* by Grace Susetyo, the Jakarta Globe (an in-depth reporting on the lives of children working at the footwear sector in West Java, Indonesia).
- ♦ *Heart breaking stories of child workers in domestic roles* by Adhitya Himawan, Media Pembaruan (an in-depth reporting on the plight of child domestic workers in Kranji, Bekasi, West Java).
- ♦ *Learning spirit from the hill of trash* by Hamludin, Koran Tempo (an in-depth reporting on child scavengers in Bantargebang, Bekasi, West Java).
- ♦ *Kimung, marginalized child worker: Fate of child sex workers* by Agustinus Da Costa, Kontan (an in-depth reporting on children as victims of sexual exploitation in Jakarta).

Commemoration of the 2014 World Day against Child Labour:

“We do not want to work, we want to go to school”

“I used to live and work in the street day and night. I was exposed to the hard life in the street and I stopped learning. Yet, my life changed after joining the educational shelter under Yayasan Sekar. Now, I wish I could go back to school, regain my future and make my mother happy,” told Romi, 15 years old, a former street children, sharing his story during a dialogue conducted in conjunction with the commemoration of the World Day against Child Labour On 24 June.

Taking the theme: “Extend Social Protection to Combat Child Labour”, the event was conducted by the ILO in collaboration with Yayasan Sekar, a foundation that manages educational shelter of Penjaringan, Jakarta, to increase awareness on the existence of the social protection programmes and call for extension and improvement of efforts to fight and combat child labour in Indonesia.

Romi was one of the former 210 child labourers who participated in one month bridging education in the seven educational shelters throughout the Greater area of Jakarta. The event also marked the inauguration of the shelter children where they were being mentored, motivated and provided with life skills.

The educational child shelter is developed under the government programme on the withdrawal of child labour (PPA-PKH), demonstrating one of the existing social protection programmes. The shelter provides one month bridging education for child labourers before referring the children to the existing educational programme (formal and non-formal).

“Under the PPA-PKH programme, the Government of Indonesia aims at withdrawing 16,000 child labourers in 2014 from selected districts and municipalities across the country. The PPA-PKH programme is being implemented since 2008 as part of Indonesia’s efforts to eliminate child labour,” said Muchtar Lutfie, Director General of Manpower Inspection Development, Ministry of Manpower.

In addition to the interactive dialogue, the shelter children performed a musical drama depicting their journey from child labourers to children with new hopes of going back to school. The children developed their own script, invented their own unique musical instruments using waste, produced their own costumes and managed their own performance with support from their mentors.

“I am happy seeing how different my son now. He is more religious, discipline and neat. I never want him to work or be out of the street. I hope he could continue his study and take what he has learnt in the shelter to his life,” said one of the mothers attending the dialogue tearfully. She added that she was proud with what her son had accomplished.

Meanwhile, Wardoyo, Head of Yayasan Sekar, said that there were around 40 children from the PPA-PKH programme under the supervision of Yayasan Sekar. “We hope the children could continue what they have learnt at the shelter and we hope that they do not go back to work but stay at school. Some children have told us that they want to stay at the shelter as they really want to go back to school.”

“According to the latest ILO global estimates, the total number of child labourers fell from 215 to 168 million between 2008 and 2012. The number of children in hazardous work fell from 115 to 85 million. Since 2000, child labour has declined by one third and progress is accelerating”

Peter van Rooij
Director of the ILO in Indonesia

Inspiring students through an interactive pre-vocational teaching modules



Students of the junior one-roof school programme in Sukabumi have shown significant improvements in their personal, social and life skills after being taught using the new pre-vocational teaching modules, stated the latest post-test on the pre-vocational intervention programme in Sukabumi District presented during the Knowledge Sharing Workshop held in April 2014.

The workshop was conducted by the ILO through its Combating Child Labour through Education, in collaboration with the District Education Office of Sukabumi and the Indonesian University of Education.

The workshop also marked the end of the first phase of the ILO’s Child Labour Programme in Sukabumi District and other target areas (Greater area of Jakarta and Makassar). Funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the Project aims to strengthen the policy level linkages between work on child labour and education, leading to action that will improve the opportunities for those in or vulnerable to child labour to benefit from education. The next phase of this programme will focus on skills and livelihood training.

The post-test study was a follow-up to the pre-test study, measuring changes in personal, social and life skills of the 371 students from nine junior one-roof schools and three pre-vocational bridging course programmes after the implementation of the intervention programme using the new pre-vocational teaching modules and structure.

The post-test study revealed that the greatest change was found in personal skills (i.e attitude and communications), followed by life skills (i.e mind-set and behavior) and social skills (i.e team work). The study also demonstrated a profound impact on the improvement of the personal skills. The findings also demonstrated the successfulness of the new intervention to prevent the students from early drop-outs and make them stay at school.

The modules were developed by the Indonesian University of Education using and combining various modules, including the ILO’s modules like SCREAM – Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and Media.

In addition, Dr. Anne Hafina, the Research Team Leader of the Indonesian University of Education, said that the students were more confident, more motivated and more communicative. “What they have learned from schools also reflect the personality of the students. They are more respectful towards their friends and have stronger realization about the importance of education for their future lives. Most students even said that they refuse early marriages,” said Anne.

The workshop concluded with the submission of the results of the studies to the Ministry of Education and Culture as well as the District Government of Sukabumi as recommendations for future educational planning at national, provincial and district levels. In addition, participants from other districts, such as Garut and Tasikmalaya Districts, which share similar conditions with Sukabumi were interested in replicating the new pre-vocational teaching modules to prevent early drop-outs and to encourage more students stay at school.

These pre- and post-test studies were conducted by the Indonesian University of Education in December 2013 and early April 2014, respectively. The post-test study was conducted one month after the intervention.



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