

Action programmes (AP) on CDL in EAST-JAVA

1. AP with Lembaga Paramitra Jawa Timur

Working Title:	Withdrawal of Children from Child Domestic Labour in Malang Municipality through Provision of Educational Services
Location: (country, province, city)	Indonesia, East Java, Malang Municipality
Implementing agency:	Lembaga Paramitra Jawa Timur
Address:	Jl. Raya Mojorejo 98 Junrejo-Batu, Jawa Timur
Phone/Fax/e-mail:	Tel.: +62-341-594792 Fax: +62-341-594792 Email and Email
Duration: (months)	14 Months
Starting date:	1 November 2009
Ending date:	31 December 2010

Short info and activities

Child domestic labour is defined by international treaties as domestic work undertaken by children under the legal minimum working age as well as by children above the legal minimum age but under the age of eighteen, under slavery-like, hazardous, or other exploitative conditions. In Indonesia, the legal minimum working age is 15 years old, therefore employing children under 15 years old is prohibited and employing children aged 15 to 17 years old as domestic workers is legal as far as it is not in hazardous child domestic work.

A study that was conducted by ILO/IPEC and the University of Indonesia in 2002 - 2003 estimates that there are around 700,000 children in child domestic labour below the age of 18 with more than 90 per cent being girls. The majority of children in child domestic labour come from rural areas and typically enter domestic work between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In many areas of high recruitment, education is poor or non-existent. Most of the parents are working in the agriculture sector. These parents cannot afford to send their children to school or even just to feed them. With a low level of education, the only choice for parents is to let them enter child domestic work as this type of work does not require a particular level of education. Most employers recruit child domestic labour (CDL) through friends or family or through other CDLs. Some recruit the CDL through a recruitment agency.

CDLs mostly have to work long hours, seven days a week without a day off. The working conditions of child domestic labour affect their psychosocial and emotional development. Their social life is limited as they do not have time to play with their playmates and they are restricted from making friends. They are also separated from their parents and lose the opportunity to have familial love needed for their development. In many cases, child domestic labour face physical hazards when working with chemicals like detergent and insecticides, dealing with hot surfaces and with open fires and fuel. Sometimes, they have to lift heavy loads. They have no time to attend formal schooling or obtain non-formal education.

Some NGOs are currently advocating Government of Indonesia (GOI) regarding the need to have a special Act to provide protection for domestic workers and it is expected that the Act will also accommodate the

special needs of CDLs. Other than that, at national level, the Ministry of Women Empowerment is promoting the establishment of Local Regulation on Domestic Workers in some provinces in Indonesia.

Malang is the second largest city in East Java province and has been established as the fourth largest city in Indonesia in 2008. The limited number of job opportunities in the villages and the high number of capital rotations in Malang Municipality are contributing factors for rural citizens, including children, to find jobs in the Malang Municipality. Most children who are coming from rural areas are working as child domestic labour since most families need domestic workers to help in domestic chores. Many of these children are from the Districts/Municipality such as Batu Municipality, Malang District and Blitar District.

With support from ILO-IPEC, Lembaga Paramitra Jawa Timur, a NGO based in Batu District, will conduct an action program to withdraw children from child domestic labour in Malang Municipality which consists of five sub-districts namely Klojen, Blimbing, Kedungkandang, Sukun, and Lowokwaru. Seven strategies will be applied to address the issue of child domestic labour in Malang Municipality as described below:

1. Programme Preparation. One full day meeting with the staff of action programme will be organized with the aim to develop a proper comprehension on the implementation of action programme and to discuss the issue of CDL in Malang Municipality. This meeting is also aimed at discussing the concept of Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring Report (DBMR) to monitor the situation of child beneficiaries targeted by the Project.

2. Involvement of Key Stakeholders, Particularly Elements of Government at Sub District, Village, Sub Village (RW), and Sub-Sub Village (RT) Level in the Program Implementation is an effective strategy to ensure their support for this action programme and constitutes a capacity building process for them. By involving the local government support and direct involvement in some activities, it is expected that Lembaga Paramitra will get easier access to households in surveying child domestic labour. Lembaga Paramitra will also communicate the progress of the program to the key stakeholders through regular meetings. Moreover, in order to gain support from local leaders, religious leaders, employers and the general community, Lembaga Paramitra will conduct meetings to inform them on child rights, the worst form of child labour and program design that will be implemented by Lembaga Paramitra to withdraw children from child domestic labour.

3. Baseline Survey in Project Areas will be conducted through a door to door survey to identify children in child domestic labour to be targeted by the action program as well as to list child domestic labour (name, sex, area of origin, working address, and length of work). Lembaga Paramitra will cooperate with Karang Taruna (Youth group) and local women's groups in conducting this door to door survey with the purpose to enable smooth access to domestic workers (DW) and CDLs.

4. Advocacy with employers will be done through the participation of the action program staff in various existing community activities such as social gatherings, praying groups, integrated health services (posyandu), and home visits to where the children work to directly talk with the employers on children rights. The prohibition of employing children below the minimum age for employment or work, and what to do when children aged 15 to 17 are employed as domestic workers. Efforts to withdraw children in child domestic labour through education services and reducing risk and hazards will be more effective with support from the employers of children.

5. Provision of Education Service to Withdrawn Children from Child Domestic Labour (CDL)
150 children, i.e. persons below 18, will be withdrawn from CDL. Those below minimum age in Indonesia (15 years) will be removed from work, returned to their families and sent back to school. While those between 15 and 17 will be withdrawn through protection, i.e. improvements in their working conditions so that the work they perform is rendered safer, by eliminating risks and hazards. These children will also benefit from education services/vocational training. For those children in this group, for which their situation could not be guaranteed through protection, the action program will remove them from the works. Types of education services (formal or non formal or vocational training) to be provided to children in CDL will be based on the results of the needs assessment that will be carried out by the Implementing Agencies at the early stage of the action program.

6. Efforts to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by children in child domestic labour who are aged 15 to 17 years old

While this action program aims at removing child domestic labour under 15 years old, the action program will attempt to provide protection for children in child domestic labour who are aged 15 to 17 years old by ensuring that they are working in safer working conditions and have access to education. Therefore, the action program will have some activities to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by children in child domestic labour aged 15 to 17 years old.

7. Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)

The direct beneficiaries (the children in CDL) who receive the educational service will be monitored and reported on using the project DBMR system.

The immediate objectives of this action programme are:

- 150 children in CDL will be withdrawn from child domestic labour, through removal or protection (from hazardous working conditions to a safer working environment).
- A confidential database is available on children on CDL who receive benefits from the action programme

2. AP with Yayasan Pendidikan “Sanggar Alang-Alang”

Working Title:	Withdrawal of Children from Child Domestic Labour in Surabaya Municipality in East Java through Provision of Education Services
Location: (country, province, city)	Indonesia, East Java, Surabaya Municipality
Implementing agency:	Yayasan Pendidikan “Sanggar Alang-Alang”
Address:	Jl. Gunungsari no. 24, Surabaya
Phone/Fax/e-mail:	Tel.: +62-31-5619901 Tel.: +62-31-5619901 Email
Duration: (months)	14 Months
Starting date:	16 November 2009
Ending date	15 January 2011

Short info and activities

Child domestic labour is domestic work undertaken by children under the legal minimum working age as well as by children above the legal minimum age but under the age of eighteen, under slavery-like, hazardous, or other exploitative conditions. In Indonesia, the legal minimum working age is 15 years old, therefore employing children under 15 years old is prohibited and employing children aged 15 to 17 years old as domestic workers is legal as far as it is not in hazardous domestic work.

A study that was conducted by ILO/IPEC and the University of Indonesia in 2002 - 2003 estimates that there are around 700,000 children in child domestic labour below the age of 18 with more than 90 per cent being girls. The majority of child domestic labour (CDLs) come from rural areas and typically enter domestic work between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In many areas of high recruitment, education is poor or non-existent. Most of the parents are working in the agriculture sector. These parents cannot afford to send their children to school or even just to feed them. With a low level of education, the only choice for parents is to let them enter child domestic work as this type of work does not require a particular level of education. Most employers recruit child domestic labour (CDL) through friends or family or through other CDLs. Some recruit the CDL through a recruitment agency.

CDLs mostly have to work long hours, seven days a week without a day off. The working conditions of child domestic labour affect their psychosocial and emotional development. Their social life is limited as they do

not have time to play with their playmates and they are restricted from making friends. They are also separated from their parents and lose the opportunity to have familial love needed for their development. In many cases, child domestic labour face physical hazards when working with chemicals like detergent and insecticides, dealing with hot surfaces and with open fires and fuel. Sometimes, they have to lift heavy loads. They have no time to attend formal schooling or obtain non-formal education.

Some NGOs are currently advocating Government of Indonesia (GoI) regarding the need to have a special Act to provide protection for domestic workers and it is expected that the Act will also accommodate the special needs of CDLs. Other than that, at national level, the Ministry of Women Empowerment is promoting the establishment of Local Regulation on Domestic Workers in some provinces in Indonesia.

With support from ILO-IPEC, Alang-Alang Surabaya Foundation, an NGO based in Surabaya, will conduct an action program to withdraw children from child domestic labour in Surabaya Municipality. Seven strategies are applied under this action programme to withdraw child domestic labour:

1. **Program Preparation.** A 2-day staff meeting will be organized as strategic steps to have the same understanding among staff on the issue of child domestic labour, learn from each other about the handling of CDL issues, in withdrawing child domestic labour and how to monitor the children using Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) instruments.

2. **Involvement of Key Stakeholders, Particularly Elements of Government at Sub District, Village, Sub Village (RW), and Sub-Sub Village (RT) Level in the Program Implementation** is an effective strategy to ensure their support to this action program and constitutes a capacity building process for them. By involving the local government support and direct involvement in some activities, it is expected that Alang-Alang Foundation will get easier access to households in surveying child domestic labour. To gain more support from local leaders, religious leaders, employers and general community, Alang-Alang will conduct meetings to inform them about child rights, the worst form of child labour and program design that will be implemented by Alang-Alang to withdraw children from child domestic labour.

3. **Baseline Survey in Project Areas** will be conducted through a door to door survey to identify children in child domestic labour to be the targeted by the action programme as well as to list domestic workers (name, sex, area of origin, working areas, and length of work). Alang-Alang will cooperate with Karang Taruna (Youth group) and local women's groups in conducting this door to door survey with the purpose to enable smooth access to domestic workers (DW) and CDLs.

4. **Advocacy** with employers will be done through the participation of the action program staff in various meetings, home visit where the children work to talk and discuss directly with the employers on children rights, the prohibition of employing children below minimum age for employment or work and what to do when children aged 15 to 17 are employed as domestic workers. Efforts to withdraw children in child domestic labour through education services and reducing risk and hazards will be more effective with support from the employers of children.

5. **Provision of Education Service to Withdrawn Children from Child Domestic Labour (CDL)**
150 children, i.e. persons below 18, will be withdrawn from CDL. Those below minimum age in Indonesia (15 years) will be removed from work, returned to their families and sent back to school. While those between 15 and 17 will be withdrawn through protection, i.e. improvements in their working conditions so that the work they perform is rendered safer, by eliminating risks and hazards. These children will also benefit from education services/vocational training. For those children in this group, for which their situation could not be guaranteed through protection, the action program will remove them from the works. Types of education services (formal or non formal or vocational training) to be provided to children in CDL will be based on the results of the needs assessment that will be carried out by the Implementing Agencies at the early stage of the action program.

6. **Efforts to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by children in child domestic labour who are aged 15 to 17 years old**

While this action program aims at removing child domestic labour under 15 years old, the action program will attempt to provide protection for children in child domestic labour who are aged 15 to 17 years old by ensuring that they are working in safer working conditions and have access to education. Therefore, the action program will have some activities to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by children in child domestic labour aged 15 to 17 years old namely:

- Awareness raising on children's right to employers

- Life-skill training for the children in CDL so that they can develop a more equal relation with their employer
- Training for children in CDL on the risks and hazards of working as Domestic Workers and ways to reduce the risks and hazards

7. **Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)** system will be used to report and monitor the direct beneficiaries who receive the educational services targeted in this action programme.

The immediate objectives of this Action Programme are

- 150 children in CDL will be withdrawn from child domestic labour, through removal or protection (from hazardous working conditions to a safer working environment).
- A confidential database is available on children in CDL who receive benefits from the action programme.

3. AP with “Yayasan Genta”

Working Title:	Withdrawal of Children from Child Domestic Labour in Surabaya Municipality and Sidoarjo District in East Java through Provision of Education Services
Location: (country, province, city)	Indonesia, East Java, Surabaya Municipality and Sidoarjo District
Implementing agency:	Yayasan “Genta Surabaya”
Address:	Jl. Dukuh Kupang Barat IX No 63 Surabaya
Phone/Fax/e-mail:	Tel.: +62-31-5612334 Fax: +62-31-5612334 Email
Duration: (months)	14 Months
Starting Date:	1 December 2009
Ending date:	31 January 2011

Short info and activities

Child domestic labour is defined by international treaties as domestic work undertaken by children under the legal minimum working age (15 years) and children above the legal minimum age but under the age of eighteen, under slavery-like, hazardous, or other exploitative conditions. In Indonesia, the legal minimum working age is 15 years old, therefore employing children under 15 years old is prohibited and employing children aged 15 to 17 years old as domestic workers is legal as far as it is not in hazardous domestic work.

A study that was conducted by ILO/IPEC and the University of Indonesia in 2002 - 2003 estimates that there are around 700,000 children in child domestic labour below the age of 18 with more than 90 per cent being girls. The majority of child domestic labour (CDLs) come from rural areas and typically enter domestic work

between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In many areas of high recruitment, education is poor or non-existent. Most of the parents are working in the agriculture sector. These parents cannot afford to send their children to school or even just to feed them. With a low level of education, the only choice for parents is to let them enter child domestic work as this type of work does not require a particular level of education. Most employers recruit child domestic labour through friends or family or through other CDLs. Some recruit the CDL through a recruitment agency.

CDLs mostly have to work long hours, seven days a week without a day off. The working conditions of child domestic labour affect their psychosocial and emotional development. Their social life is limited as they do not have time to play with their playmates and they are restricted from making friends. They are also separated from their parents and lose the opportunity to have familial love needed for their development. In many cases, child domestic labour face physical hazards when working with chemicals like detergent and insecticides, dealing with hot surfaces and with open fires and fuel. Sometimes, they have to lift heavy loads. They have no time to attend formal schooling or obtain non-formal education.

Some NGOs are currently advocating Government of Indonesia (GoI) regarding the need to have a special Act to provide protection for domestic workers and it is expected that the Act will also accommodate the special needs of CDLs. Other than that, at national level, the Ministry of Women Empowerment is promoting the establishment of Local Regulation on Domestic Workers in some provinces in Indonesia.

With support from ILO-IPEC, Genta Surabaya Foundation, an NGO based in Surabaya, will conduct an action program to withdraw children from child domestic labour in Surabaya Municipality and Sidoarjo District. Surabaya Municipality is the capital city of East Java Province to where many people from rural areas in East Java and even from other provinces migrate to seek work. Many people working in Surabaya live in Sidoarjo District where the development of housing compounds is growing fast and many domestic workers can be found working in the households of such housing compounds.

Seven strategies are applied under this action programme to withdraw child domestic labour:

1. **Program Preparation.** A 2-day staff meeting will be organized as strategic steps to have the same understanding among staff on the issue of child domestic labour, learn from each other about the handling of CDL issues in drawing child domestic labour and how to monitor the children using Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) instruments.

2. **Involvement of Key Stakeholders, Particularly Elements of Government at Sub District, Village, Sub Village (RW), and Sub-Sub Village (RT) Level in the Program Implementation** is an effective strategy to ensure their support to this action program and constitutes a capacity building process for them. With local government (at sub district, village, RW and RT level) support and direct involvement in some activities, it is expected the Genta Foundation will get easier access to households in surveying child domesticator. To gain more support from local leaders, religious leaders, employers and general community, Genta will conduct meetings to inform them on child rights, the worst form of child labour and program design that will be implemented by Genta to withdraw children from child domestic labour.

3. **Baseline Survey in Project Areas** will be conducted through a door to door survey to identify children in child domestic labour to be the targeted by the action programme as well as to list domestic workers (name, sex, area of origin, working address, and length of work). Genta will cooperate with Karang Taruna (Youth group) and local women's groups in conducting this door to door survey with the purpose to enable smooth outreach to domestic workers (DW) and CDLs.

4. **Advocacy** with employers will be conducted through a variety of activities, gatherings, home visit to where the children work to talk and discuss directly with employers about child right, the prohibition of employing children below the minimum age for employment and what to do when children aged 15 to 17 are employed as domestic workers.

5. **Provision of Education Service to Withdrawn Children from Child Domestic Labour (CDL)** 150 children, i.e. persons below 18, will be withdrawn from CDL. Those below minimum age in Indonesia (15 years) will be removed from work, returned to their families and sent back to school. While those between 15 and 17 will be withdrawn through protection, i.e. improvements in their working conditions so that the work they perform is rendered safer, by eliminating risks and hazards. These children will also benefit from education services/vocational training. For those children in this group, for which their situation could not be guaranteed through protection, the action program will remove them from the works. Types of education services (formal or non formal or vocational training) to be provided to children in CDL will be based on the results of the needs assessment that will be carried out by the Implementing Agencies at the early stage of the action program.

6. Efforts to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by children in child domestic labour who are aged 15 to 17 years old

While this action program aims at removing child domestic labour under 15 years old, the action program will attempt to provide protection for children in child domestic labour who are aged 15 to 17 years old by ensuring that they are working in safer working conditions and have access to education. Therefore, the action program will have some activities to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by children in child domestic labour aged 15 to 17 years old namely:

- Awareness raising on children's right to employers.
- Life-skill training for the children in CDL so that they can develop a more equal relation with their employer
- Provide training for children in CDL on the risks and hazards of working as Domestic Workers and ways to reduce the risks and hazards

7. **Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)** system will be used to report and monitor the direct beneficiaries who receive the educational services targeted in this action programme.

The immediate objectives of this Action Programme are

- 150 children in CDL will be withdrawn from child domestic labour, through removal or protection (from hazardous working conditions to a safer working environment)
- A confidential database is available on children in CDL who receive benefits from the action programme

4. AP with KISANAK

Working Title:	Strengthening the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Program (Program Keluarga Harapan/PKH) on Preventing Child Domestic Labour Through Educational Services in Pakusari Sub-district, Jember District
Location: (country, province, city)	Indonesia, East Java, Jember District
Implementing agency:	KOMUNITAS STUDI ANAK (KISANAK)
Address:	Jl. Udang Windu No. 24 Mangli, Jember
Phone/Fax/e-mail:	Tel.: +62-331-424404 Mobile: +62-812-3453032/0331-424404 Email
Duration: (months)	12 Months
Starting date:	16 December 2009
Ending date;	15 December 2010

Short info and activities

Since the year 2007, the Government of Indonesia has been implementing a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (CCT) called Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). In PKH, the government transfers a certain amount of money to very poor households and requires the receiving households to meet a set of conditions. One of the conditions to meet is to keep the children (those aged 18 years old and under) in education (formal or non formal) or to send drop out children back to education with a minimum attendance rate of 85 per cent a month during the ongoing school year. Currently PKH is serving more than 400,000 very poor households and it is expected that the number of receiving households will increase from year to year.

One of the CCT implementation areas is Pakusari Sub district, one of the sub-districts in Jember District, East Java Province. Jember is one of the Districts in East Java which has a high rate of migration because of the poverty in home villages. Pakusari Sub-district is one of the sub districts in Jember District which has a high rate of poverty. Many of these migrant workers worked abroad as domestic workers. The data from the District Statistic Office in 2007 shows that the number of poor family in this sub-district is 4,297 or 30 per cent from the total number of households. The high poverty rate influences school participation and drop out rates in the sub-district. The data from the local education office shows that the number of school drop outs is high in the district as stated by representative of the Local Education Office and the Secretary of the Teacher's Union of Jember (PGRI Jember). To respond the situation of high poverty and drop out rate in Pakusari Sub District, the Indonesian Government has included this sub district in its Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH).

In order to strengthen PKH in its impact in reducing non-participation that will in turn contribute to child labor reduction, it is important to provide additional educational services and other complementary services to children, their parents and communities. With support from ILO-IPEC, Kisanak Foundation will implement an action program to provide additional educational services for 500 children and awareness raising for parents and community in Pakusari Sub district in Jember District.

1. Involvement of key stakeholders in the implementation of action program

The identified key stakeholders at various level (Manpower and Transmigration Office, District Planning Body, CCT implementers, Education Office, Social Office, schools, sub-district and village authorities as well as local influential non formal institutions) will be invited to inform on the issue of child domestic labour (CDL) and to involve them in the implementation process, monitoring and evaluation of the action programme implementation in order to build a common understanding on the importance of preventing CDL.

2. Remedial Programme

Remedial programme is an additional learning program to assist children to improve their academic achievements, especially children of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th grade from the CCT recipient families whose academic achievement is below the minimum passing grade. This program aims at preventing children from dropping out of school due to the children's lack of capability to cope with the school program or because they are left behind, particularly in the subjects which are included in the national exams (Math, English, Bahasa, and Science).

3. Life skill education

The life skill education program aims at building child capacity to support child growth and development such as leadership skill, decision making, ability to express opinion or to speak out about rights and effective communication. Life skill is important for children to prevent and to protect them from the Worst Forms of Child Labour particularly child trafficking for child domestic labour.

4. Two Child Creativity Center (Learning Center) will be established

In addition to remedial and life skill education services, the Child Creativity Centers will provide other additional learning activities such as reading, learning arts, etc. This center is not meant for the children from CCT receiving households only but also for other children who live nearby the center.

5. Home visit

Home visits are a way to assist and provide guidance to the students who face learning difficulties and

personal problems. The objectives and purposes of the home visit are to acquire complete and concrete data regarding the conditions of the respective students and to inform the respective families directly about the school situation of the children. Home visit will be prioritized for 200 children who participate in remedial and life skill program with attendance below 75 per cent of the required attendance. Home visits will be conducted by the teachers who implement remedial and life skill programs or field staff.

6. Provision of extension services to the beneficiaries of Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration's Program to support CCT from year 2008

In 2008, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (MoMT) withdrew 4,954 child labourers from very poor families in 458 sub districts. They were educated in a shelter to motivate the children to leave their work. This MoMT program, in collaboration with the Directorate of Special Education, Ministry of National Education, provided follow up education services after the child labourers completed the program in the shelter. Komunitas Studi Anak (KISANAK) in this action program will also facilitate 40 children in Pakusari sub-district who previously received services from the MoMT Program (education in shelter) to access follow up education services. The provision of the follow up services provided to these children is meant to prevent them from returning back to WFCL or other child labour.

7. Economic development for poor families through entrepreneurship program

One of the main reasons for children to drop out of school and to work is the poverty of the families. Economic development will serve as an entry point to empower parents particularly children's mother who will be trained to develop small business. This Action Program will provide entrepreneurship training to 25 parents of children from receiving CCT families. Kisanak will coordinate with CCT field staffs to identify parents who will receive this service. This training will be conducted for 5 days.

8. Monitoring of Programme Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries that receive the educational services targeted by this AP will be monitored and reported on using the project Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring System (DBMR).

9. Ensuring that the child beneficiaries of this program study in a safe and healthy learning environment

The implementing agency will ensure that the learning facilities rented by the action program are conducive to the physical well being of the children and that the learning environment under direct control of the action program is secure and promotes the protection and mental and emotional well being of learners.

The immediate objectives of this Action Programme are

- A total of 500 children (60 per cent girls and 40 per cent boys) who are in grade 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 from the CCT recipient families are prevented from dropping out of school and, therefore, prevented from engaging in child domestic labour through remedial and other additional education services.
- The awareness of parents, the community and other stakeholders regarding the importance of education and the basic rights of children has increased.
- 25 parents of children would have been able to improve the economic condition of their households through vocational and entrepreneurship training.
- The progress of all direct beneficiaries (children) of the action program is accurately monitored through the Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring Reporting (DBMR) system and a tracking study is conducted of 10 per cent of all child beneficiaries.

5. AP with Jember District Office of Education

Working Title	Personal and Social Skills Training through Pre-Vocational Skills Programme to Prevent Child Domestic Labour and Child Labour on Plantations in Jember District
Location	Jember District, East Java
Implementing Agency	Jember District Office of Education
Address	Jl. Dr. Soebandi No. 29, Jember
Duration (in month)	14 months
Starting date	17 December 2009
Ending date	16 February 2010

Short info on action programme and its activities

The gross participatory rate at junior secondary school in Jember District is 79.05 per cent while the drop-out rate at the same education level is 1.93 per cent. Although the overall drop-out at this educational level looks low, in some sub-districts, the drop-out rate is quite high between 3 to 4 per cent such as in sub-district of Wuluhan, Kalisat and Sumberjampe. In addition to regular junior secondary school (regular SMP), Jember District has 31 Open Junior Secondary School with a total of 159 Learning Spots and 5.445 students. Jember District is known as a district with incidence of child labour in plantation, especially those producing tobacco. Jember District is also known as a sending area for migrant workers to work as domestic workers abroad or within Indonesia, and this has increased the risk of girls from poor household to become child domestic workers. In addition, the District is also known as vulnerable to traffickicking.

Pre-Vocational Skill training is currently being provided throughout Indonesia. The Ministry of National Education has selected 2.000 schools throughout the country, and these schools have begun implementing a relevant programme. ILO's projects are also implemented the pre-vocational programme in the provinces of Indonesia such as in Medan, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, South Sulawesi, Papua, NTT, Ambon and West Papua and target at Junior High Schools. This action programme proposes to expand a model of pre-vocational skill trainings in Junior High Schools, which are currently not supported by the government, in order to prevent the children from dropping out and entering exploitive work. Together with other ILO's project, IPEC has developed a guideline and module on prevocational program that will be used under this action program.

This Action Programme sets out to prevent children from dropping out and entering the world of works such as child domestic labour, child trafficking and child labour on plantations by improving the relevance of formal education through pre-vocational skill trainings. The Action Programme will be implemented by the Jember District Education Office in sub-districts within Jember District with relatively high drop out rate. The target schools could include regular SMPs, Open Junior High Schools as well as One-Roof SMPs.

To achieve this purpose, the Action Programme will apply the following strategies:

1. Training to capacitate teachers/tutors to implement programme in the selected schools

The implementing agency will organize a six-day training workshop for 30 teachers/tutors from the selected schools with the following expected outputs:

- a) Teachers/tutors would understand children's rights and how to protect children's rights within the school environment and how to prevent children from becoming child labourers;
- b) Teachers/tutors would understand how to implement the pre-vocational skill programme as an extra curricular activity using student-centred learning methods, and
- c) Teachers/tutors are capable in developing pre-vocational skills activities in school.

This training will also inform teachers/tutors about national and international legal standards on child labour. The implementing agency, in its attempt to strengthen the schools in implementing the pre-vocational skill programme, will convene a monthly meeting with the teachers/tutors involved to discuss progress and problems in implementing the programme

2. Implementation of the pre -vocational skill programme at the school level

The pre-vocational skill programme to be implemented comprises 72 learning hours to be delivered in one semester. The programme consists of personal and social skills (36 learning hours) and vocational skills (36 learning hours). The program will be provided as an extra curricular activity, personal development, or as a local curriculum.

To strengthen the above personal and social skills, the schools will have to integrate the life skills from the 3R Trainers' Kit as part of the components to be delivered. These life skills are needed to empower children so that they can protect themselves from the worst forms of child labour such as child trafficking, child domestic labour, and working on plantations. School teachers and tutors will be trained by the implementing agency on how to deliver these life skills using 3R Trainers' Kit.

3. Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)

The direct beneficiaries targeted by this AP will be monitored and reported using the project DBMR system.

4. Ensuring healthy and safe learning places for child beneficiaries

The implementing agency will ensure that the learning facilities rented by the action programme are conducive to the physical well being of the children and that the learning environments under direct control of the action programme are secure and promote the protection and mental and emotional well being of learners.

5. Advocating lessons learned from implementation of the pre-vocational programme to other schools and stakeholders in the District

A one day district level workshop with relevant stakeholders such as the Education Council, Commission in the local parliament which works on education issue and others will be organized to share and discuss good experience and lessons learned from the action programme implementation. The workshop is meant to advocate the replication of the model to other schools in Jember District and the Implementing Agency will follow up recommendations of the workshop as in accordance with its mandate. The workshop's recommendation will be also be used to develop the education planning program in the district level.

The action programme has the following three immediate objectives:

- 300 children (50 per cent girls and 50 per cent boys) aged between 13-14 years old are prevented from dropping out of school and from engaging in child domestic labour and in child labour on plantations through the provision of pre-vocational skills programmes.
- Experiences and lessons learnt are shared with the relevant parties in the District.
- Database available on children at risk who have received benefits from the action programme.

6. AP with Yayasan Pengembangan Sosial Ibunda

Working Title:	Withdrawal of Child Domestic Workers in Jember District through Provision of Educational Services
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Location: (country, province, city)	Indonesia, East Java, Jember District
Implementing agency:	Yayasan Pengembangan Sosial Ibunda
Address:	Jl. Letjen S. Parman 110 Jember, 68127
Phone/Fax/e-mail:	Phone: +62331-330226 Email
Duration: (months)	14 months
Starting date	1 November 2009
Ending date	31 December 2010

Short info on action programme and its activities

A study that was conducted by ILO/IPEC and the University of Indonesia in 2002 – 2003 estimates that there are around 700,000 child domestic workers below the age of 18 with more than 90 per cent being girls. The study shows that the majorities of CDLs come from rural areas and typically enter domestic work between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In many areas of high recruitment, education is poor or non-existent. Most of the parents are working in the agriculture sector. These parents cannot afford to send their children to school or even just to feed them. With a low level of education, the only choice for parents is to let them enter child domestic labour (CDL) as this type of work does not require a particular level of education. Most employers recruit CDLs through friends or family or through other CDLs. Some recruit the CDL through a recruitment agency.

CDLs mostly have to work long hours, seven days a week without a day off. The working conditions of child domestic workers affect their psychosocial and emotional development. Their social life is limited as they do not have time to play with their playmates and they are restricted from making friends. They are also separated from their parents and lose the opportunity to have familial love needed for their development. In most cases, they have no time to attend formal schooling or obtain non-formal education.

Some NGOs are currently advocating Government of Indonesia regarding the need to have a special Act to provide protection for domestic workers and it is expected that the Act will also accommodate the special needs of CDLs.

With support from ILO-IPEC, Ibunda Foundation, an NGO based in Jember, will conduct an action program to withdraw child domestic workers in Jember District. Jember District consists of 33 sub-districts and 3 out of these districts, namely Summersari, Kaliwates and Patrang sub-district, could be categorised as urban sub districts where population density is higher compared to other sub districts and where rotation of capital and goods is mostly occurring. The limited number of job opportunities in the villages within the district and the opportunities offered by the three sub districts are contributing factors for rural inhabitants, including children, to migrate to find jobs in the three sub-districts. Most children who are coming from rural areas are working as child domestic labours (CDL). Eight strategies will be applied to implement this action programme:

1. Program Preparation. A full day action programme staff meeting will be organized to develop proper comprehension of all staff on the action programme to be implemented and to discuss with the staff the issue of CDL in Jember. In this meeting, the concept of Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) will be discussed to monitor the situation of child and adult beneficiaries targeted by the Project.

2. Involvement of Key Stakeholders, Particularly Elements of Government at Sub District, Village, Sub Village (RW), and Sub-Sub Village (RT) Level in the Program Implementation is an effective strategy to ensure their support to this action program and constitutes a capacity building process for them. With the local government support and direct involvement in some activities, it is expected that households will trust visits by staff of Yayasan Ibunda to their houses for various purposes, such as for surveying child domestic workers. Yayasan Ibunda will also hold a regular meeting with local leader, religious leader, employers and

general community to inform about child right, the worst form of child labour and programme design that will be implemented by Yayasan Ibunda to withdraw child domestic workers in Jember.

3. Baseline Survey In Project Areas will be conducted through a door to door survey to identify children in child domestic labour to be the targeted by the action programme as well as to list domestic workers (name, sex, area of origin, working areas, and length of work). Yayasan Ibunda will cooperate with Karang Taruna (Youth group) and local women's groups in conducting this door to door survey with the purpose to enable smooth access to domestic labours (DL) and CDLs.

4. Advocacy with employers will be done through the participation of the action program staff in various existing community activities such as social gatherings, praying groups, integrated health services (posyandu), and home visits to where the CDW work to directly talk with the employers on children rights. In the gathering, Action Program staff will also discuss about the prohibition of employing children and what to do when children aged 15 to 17 are employed as domestic workers.

5. Provision of Education Service to Withdrawn Child Domestic Workers.

150 CDLs aged under 18 years old will be withdrawn from their work and provided with educational services. Those under 15 year of age (25 children) will be fully withdrawn and be returned to their families. These returned children will be monitored by the implementing agency in every 3 months. 125 children aged 15 to 17 years old from CDL will be fully withdrawn and provided with formal or non-formal education services and for those under aged 15 to 17 are completely difficult to be withdrawn, the implementing agency will attempt to make their work conditions safer by eliminating risk and hazards in their works, so they can continue working while accessing education services. The education services provided are activities in children learning centre, bridging course to help CDLs to access education program and vocational training service and internship.

6. Efforts to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by child domestic workers.

While this action program aims at fully withdrawing child domestic workers under 15 years old, it is often difficult to completely withdraw those aged 15 to 17 years old because of economic reasons and also because legislation regulates that they have reached their legal age for working (15 years old). The action program will, in the first place, motivate children to leave CDL and provide them with education services. However, when leaving the work is difficult for these children, the action program will ensure that they are working in safer working condition and having access to education. Therefore, the action program will have some activities to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by CDLs aged 15 to 17 years old. Therefore, the action program will have some activities to eliminate the risks and hazards faced by CDLs aged 15 to 17 years old:

- a) Awareness raising on children's right to employers
- b) Life-skills Education
- c) Training for children in CDL on the risks and hazards of working as Domestic Labours and ways to reduce the risks and hazards

7. Economic Development of Parents of Returned Children through Vocational Training. One of the mains reason for children to drop out of school and to work is the poverty of the families. To improve the social and economic condition of the families of withdrawn CDLs, the families will be provided with entrepreneurship training on how to start business, skill training on skill to produce goods or food or others, and guidance for parent to develop small business. Yayasan Ibunda will seek participation of Company Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme to further support in developing their small business.

8. Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) system will be used to report and monitor the direct beneficiaries who receive the educational services targeted in this action programme.

The immediate objectives of this action programme are:

- 150 CDLs will be withdrawn from their work or removed from hazardous working conditions to a safer working environment
- A confidential database is available on CDLs and parents of CDLs who receive benefits from the action programme

7. AP with Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI) Cabang Jember

Working Title:	Strengthening the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Program (Program Keluarga Harapan/PKH) on Preventing Child Domestic Labour Through Educational Services in Patrang Sub-district, Jember District
Location: (country, province, city)	Indonesia, East Java, Jember District
Implementing agency:	Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia or PKBI Cabang Jember (Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, Jember Branch)
Address:	Jln. Ajisaka di Kelurahan Kranjingan; Kecamatan Sumbersari; Kabupaten Jember
Phone/Fax/e-mail:	Phone: +62-0331 339223
Duration: (months)	12 Months
Starting date	1 July 2010
Ending date	30 June 2011

Short information on action programme and its activities:

Since the year 2007, the Government of Indonesia has been implementing a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (CCT) called Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). In PKH, the government transfers a certain amount of money to very poor households and requires the receiving households to meet a set of conditions. One of the conditions to meet is to keep the children (those aged 18 years old and under) in education (formal or non formal) or to send drop out children back to education with a minimum attendance rate of 85% a month during the ongoing school year. Currently PKH is serving more than 400,000 very poor households and it is expected that the number of receiving households will increase from year to year.

One of the CCT implementation areas is Patrang Sub district, one of the sub-districts in Jember District, East Java Province. Patrang Sub-district is one of the sub districts in Jember District which has a high rate of poverty. The data from the District Statistics Office in 2007 shows that the number of poor families in this sub-district is 5,152 or 21 % of the total number of households. The high poverty rate influences school participation and drop out rates in the sub-district. The data from the local education office shows that the number of school drop outs is high in the district as stated by a representative of the Local Education Office and the Secretary of the Teacher's Union of Jember (PGRI Jember). To respond to situation of high poverty and drop out rate in Patrang Sub District, Indonesian Government has included this sub district in Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH).

In order to strengthen PKH in its impact in reducing non-participation that will in turn contribute to child labor reduction, it is important to provide additional educational services and other complementary services to children, their parents and communities. With support from ILO-IPEC, a local NGO called Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI) will implement an action program to provide additional educational services for 250 children from CCT households and awareness raising for parents and community in Patrang Sub district in Jember District. In addition to the children from CCT households, PKBI will also reach children from non CCT households and will provide them with education services to prevent them from engaging in domestic work.

Nine strategies are applied to implement this action programme as the following:

1. Involvement of key stakeholders in the implementation of action program.

PKBI will inform the key stakeholders on the issue of child labour and action program plan to build a common understanding on the importance of preventing child labour and to invite stakeholders' involvement in the implementation process such as: providing inputs for planning, participating in action program implementation, as well as being involved in monitoring and evaluation of the action program implementation.

2. Remedial Programme

Remedial program is an additional learning program to assist children to improve their academic achievements, especially children of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th grade from the CCT recipient families as well as from other non-CCT families whose academic achievement is below the minimum passing grade. This program aims at preventing children from dropping out of school due to the children's lack of capability to cope with the school program or because they are left behind, particularly in the subjects which are included in the national exams (Math, English, Bahasa, and Science).

3. Life skill education

The life skill education program aims at building child capacity to support child growth and development such as leadership skill, decision making, ability to express opinion or to speak out about rights and effective communication. Life skill is important for children to prevent and to protect them from the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

4. Child Creativity Center (Learning Center)

Two Child Creativity Centers will be established and in addition to remedial and life skill education services, the Child Creativity Centers will provide other additional learning activities such as reading, learning arts, etc. A children's clubs will also be formed in each centre as a method for developing children talents and creativity to improve leadership and communication skills.

5. Home visit

Home visits are a way to assist and provide guidance to the students who face learning difficulties and personal problems. The purposes of the home visit are to acquire complete and concrete data regarding the conditions of the respective students and to inform the respective families directly about the school situation of the children. Activities in home visits will be observation, interview, especially on household conditions, learning facility and relationship among family members in connection with the student's identified problems.

6. Provision of extension services to the beneficiaries of Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration's Program to support CCT from year 2008

In 2008, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (MoMT) withdrew 4,954 child labourers from very poor families in 458 sub districts and educated them in shelters to motivate the children to leave their work. MoMT in collaboration the Directorate of Special Education, Ministry of National Education provided follow up education services after the child labourers completed the programme in the shelter. PKBI in this action program will also facilitate 20 children in Patrang sub-district who previously received services from the MoMT Program (education in shelter) to access follow up education services. The provision of the follow up services provided to these children is meant to prevent them from returning back to WFCL or other forms of child labour.

7. Awareness raising on the dangers and risks of child domestic labour and on the importance of education

PKBI will carry out awareness raising campaign on the right of children and on the importance of education in order to improve the awareness of parents and communities on the importance of education and child rights. This activity needed since one of the main causes of dropping out of school and children entering child domestic labour is lack of parents' and communities' awareness on the right of children and on the importance of education. In doing awareness raising, PKBI will involve community level organizations such as Karang Taruna (youth group), PKK (mothers' groups), etc.

8. Monitoring of Program Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries that receive the educational services targeted by this Action Program will be monitored and reported on using the project Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring system.

9. Ensuring that the child beneficiaries of this program study in a safe and healthy learning environment

The implementing agency will ensure that the learning facilities rented by the action program are conducive to the physical well being of the children and that the learning environment under direct control of the action program is secure and promotes the protection and mental and emotional well being of learners.

There are two immediate objectives of this action programme:

- A total of 550 children (50 per cent girls and 50 per cent boys) who are in grade 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 from the CCT recipient families (250 children) and from other poor families (300 children) are prevented from dropping out of school and, therefore, prevented from engaging in child domestic labour through remedial and other additional education services.
- The awareness of parents, the community and other stakeholders regarding the importance of education and the basic rights of children has increased.