

**Report on the Implementation
of the National Action Plan
for the Elimination of the
Worst Forms of Child Labour
(2002 - 2004 Period)**

THE NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE
ON THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF
CHILD LABOUR

Translated by Arif Suryobuwono based on an Indonesian book titled “Laporan Pelaksanaan Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Bentuk-bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak (Periode: 2002-2004),” a copy of which has been made available to the translator by Mr. Abdul Hakim, National Programme Officer of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, from the ILO Jakarta Office. Words, phrases, sentences in square brackets [] as well as a list of abbreviation are added for explanatory purposes. Sent to ahakim@ilo.org and boonpala@ilobkk.or.th on July 14, 2005.

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
ACTION PLAN FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF
CHILD LABOUR OF THE 2002-2004 PERIOD

The National Action Committee
on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav. 51, South Jakarta



MINISTER OF MANPOWER AND
TRANSMIGRATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Let us give all praises and thanks to God Almighty for His grace and blessing for the successful drawing up of the Report on the Implementation of the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAN-PBPTA) for the first period of 2002-2004.

This report can be drawn up thanks to good cooperation among various parties – be they the Government, the APINDO, trade unions/labour unions, NGOs, or international organizations. The commitment of the Government of Indonesia to the protection of child labourers has been put into subsection (2) of article 28 B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that: “Every child is entitled to the continuity of life, to grow and develop, and to the protection from violence and discrimination.” This is intended that each Indonesian child shall in the future be able to bear the responsibility for the future of the nation and so that each Indonesian child, without exception, must be able to obtain the basic rights of the child to live, grow and develop and get protected from all forms of exploitation.

With the emergence of the commitment of the global community to combat and eliminate child labour in the world as expressed in the Declaration of the ILO on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in its 86th Session in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1998, it is firmly stated that each member country of the ILO is obliged to respect and implement the four elements stated under the Declaration, which also represents the eight Core Conventions of the ILO.

As far as the elimination of child labour is concerned, real measures and efforts have been specifically determined under ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and ILO Convention No. 182 concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The two Conventions are a form of reconfirmation of the commitment of the global community to the creation of a future without child labour.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia as part of the global community has bound itself to actively participate in overcoming this problem of child labour. To this end, the Government of Indonesia has ratified ILO Convention No. 138 through the issuance of Act No. 20 of the Year 1999 and ILO Convention

No. 182 through the issuance of Act No. 1 of the Year 2000. These ratifications have put Indonesia in a position as one of the first countries in Southeast Asia to apply a programme to eliminate child labour including its worst forms. This has shown that the Government of Indonesia has such a strong will to provide protection to child labourers.

The report concerning the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (known in Indonesian as Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Bentuk-bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak or RAN-PBPTA for short) has been drawn up on the basis of analysis of the logical conditions of child labourers in Indonesia until the year 2004 by taking into account strategic efforts made by various sectors and all stakeholders. As for the way in which this report is written, this report is written systematically and is made up of eight chapters. Chapter I contains introduction. Chapter II contains information about the institutional framework of the National Action Committee on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA). Chapter III contains information about national indicators. Chapter IV contains information about the implementation of activities. Chapter V contains information about constraints faced. Chapter VI contains information about the achievements reached in the first five years. Chapter VII contains recommendations. Chapter VIII contains closing paragraphs. The report of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA will be reported periodically so that the development and progress of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA can be known.

On this occasion, appreciation and gratitude are presented to Provincial Governments as well as District/City Governments that have been able to make child labour coping/elimination programmes in their respective regions operational. Expressions of gratitude are also presented to the Core Team of KAN-PBPTA, the entire membership of KAN-PBPTA and the Secretariat of KAN-PBPTA that have worked hard to draw up this report. In addition to that, we would also express our appreciation and gratitude to the representatives of ILO-IPEC in Jakarta who had always helped facilitate the drawing up of this report.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Jakarta, Mei 2005

**MINISTER OF MANPOWER AND TRANSMIGRATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**



[Signature]
FAHMI IDRIS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Annual Report on the Implementation of the National Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2002-2004

This 2000-2004 Report on the Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (which shall hereinafter be referred to as the annual report) makes efforts to inform everything that has been done and coordinated by the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA). This annual report is also a result of the discharge of one of the duties of KAN-PBPTA as well as a form of institutional accountability to the government, the society, and at the same time intended to facilitate the achieving of the objectives of RAN-PBPTA.

Within the context of child labour, we know of various terms including working children (*anak yang bekerja*), child workers/labourers (*pekerja anak*), and the worst forms of child labour.

Child labour refers to unacceptable forms of labour as specified by Indonesian laws and regulations as well as international conventions that have been ratified by Indonesia, including ILO Convention Number 182 concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Not all children who perform work can be categorized as child labourers. The main criteria used in Indonesia to determine whether a job performed by a child is acceptable or not are as follows:

- ♦ The limit of the minimum age for employment is 15 years old, as declared by the Government of Indonesia under National Law No. 20 of the Year 1999 that ratifies ILO Convention Number 138 of the Year 1973 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. This is in line with the age of the child to complete the nine-year basic education. Thus, the Act

supports the policy of the government to ensure that the whole of the children of Indonesia are receiving the compulsory nine-year basic education;

- ♦ Children aged 13-15 years old may perform light work on the condition that their working hours do not exceed three hours a day and as long as the work is not likely to harm their physical, mental and social development and health. The National Law No. 13 of the Year 2003 concerning Manpower and its implementing regulations have determined various requirements for children to perform such work, including that which stipulates that the work must not take away the time during which they are supposed to go to school.
- ♦ Article 74 of National Law No. 13 of the Year 2003 concerning Manpower states that whosoever is prohibited to employ and engage children in the worst forms of child labour. The worst forms of child labour comprises:
 - o All labour in the form of slavery or the like;
 - o All labour that makes use of, procures, or offers a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances, or gambling;
 - o All labour that makes use of, procures, or engages a child for the production and trafficking of alcoholic beverages, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances; and or
 - o All labour that is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.
- ♦ The Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number KEP. 235/MEN/2003 has determined types of work that are categorized as labour that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

In reference to the above-mentioned labour laws and regulations, the Government of Indonesia has shown its responsibility in coping with child labour issues. Effort has been made since 1999 to develop labour laws and regulations. This condition shows that during the two-year period of 2002-2004, the Government of Indonesia has succeeded in formulating types of work for which the employment of children is prohibited.

The existence of those legal instruments has provided a platform for the Government of Indonesia to put Indonesian children in a ready condition to deal with their future. Strategic efforts have been made by the Government of Indonesia by the drawing up and official adoption of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAN-PBPTA) through the Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of the Year 2002. The efforts of the Government of Indonesia have become stronger thanks to the positive responses from regional governments both at provincial level and at district/ city

level with the establishment of the action committee for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

KAN-PBPTA has succeeded in formulating indicators for the achievement of the objectives of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA to measure development and progress in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA. This indicator is important to help explain the objectives of the priority of the first five-year programme. This indicator is also able to assist stakeholders in implementing action programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

In the 2002-2004 period, many activities performed by the government, associations of employers, trade unions/ labour unions, institutions for higher education, non-governmental organizations, community organizations and groups, which, directly or not, help contribute the decline in the number of child labourers in the worst forms of child labour. These activities are of varied objectives and characters. Most of the activities are aimed at enhancing the sensitivity of the community, developing policies and infrastructures, or activities aimed at encouraging communities and the state to pay more attention to the fate of child labourers and to prevent child labour. Part of other activities is performed to be able to directly remove children from the worst forms of child labour through educational programmes or skills training programmes.

On the other hand, the combination between upstream activities (such as the development of policies and infrastructure) and downstream activities (such as direct services to child labourers engaged in the worst forms of child labour) become a very important thing. Experience has shown that an approach made only to one side would not be possible to contribute to the reduction of the number of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour.

For two years, the implementation of RAN-PBPTA has created awareness that elimination of the worst forms of child labour is not a simple and easy task. A lot of challenges must be dealt with in making efforts to eliminate them. The geography of Indonesia [the fact that Indonesia has the physical features of an archipelago comprising about 17,000 islands], the jagged, yet-to-be-perfected process of decentralization, the prevalence of culture that does not give priority to a child's education, and the still high level of poverty are challenges that must be responded more seriously by all parties.

Another challenge that comes up to the surface and needs to be attended is the mainstreaming of child labour issues in the entire aspects of the life of the nation. The mainstreaming of child labour in educational and poverty alleviation programmes is a very important thing to prevent children from being engaged in, and to remove them from, the worst forms of child labour.

The strengthening of commitments, and coordination between stakeholders, to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is one of the main requirements to make the implementation of RAN-PBPTA successful. Without strong commitments and good coordination, it would be difficult to achieve the objectives of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA.



CHAPTER.

1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The founding fathers of the Nation of Indonesia have laid down the foundations and objectives of the establishment of the State of the Republic of Indonesia as stated under the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, that is, to protect the whole of the Nation of Indonesia and the entire motherland of Indonesia, and to move public welfare forward, to develop the intellectual life of the nation and to help put the world in order on the basis of independence, ever lasting peace and social justice. Article 28 B (2) under the body of the Second Amendment to the 1945 Constitution states that every child has a right to the continuation of life, to grow and develop and to protection from violence and discrimination. Under Article 28 C (2) it is also stated that “Every child has a right to develop itself through the fulfilment of its basic necessities (needs).” Act Number 23 of the Year 2002 concerning Child Protection recognizes the rights of children as agreed upon by the international community through the United Nations Convention concerning the Rights of the Child (Konvensi Hak Anak - KHA), which regulates the mechanism of the protection of children and criminalizes conducts that are harmful to children. Children are buds, potentials and the young generation who carry on the aspiration of the struggle of the nation, have a strategic role and have special features and characteristics that guarantee the continuation of the existence of the nation and the state in the future. The commitment of the Nation of Indonesia to realize public welfare and to make the life of the nation intelligent is very much in line with the commitment of the global community to build a future without child labour.

The commitment of the global community to eliminate child labour is expressed [literal translation: realized] in the ILO Declaration concerning the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in the 86th Session of the General Conference of the ILO in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1998. At that time, it was affirmed that every Member State of the ILO was obliged to respect and realize the four elements put under the Declaration, which also represents the eight Core Conventions of the ILO. The four elements are:

1. Freedom of association, effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining
2. Elimination of all forms of forced labour/ compulsory labour
3. Effective elimination of child labour
4. Elimination of all forms of discrimination in employment and occupation.

As far as elimination of child labour is concerned, real steps and efforts have been specially specified under ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and ILO Convention No. 182 concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The two Conventions are a form of reaffirmation of the commitment of the global community to the creation of a future without child labour.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) as part of the global community has committed [bound] itself to actively participating in alleviating this problem of child labour. To this end, the Government of Indonesia has ratified ILO Convention No. 138 through Act No. 20 of the Year 1999 and ILO Convention No. 182 through Act No. 1 of the Year 2000. These ratifications have put Indonesia among the first countries in Southeast Asia to apply child labour elimination programmes, including its worst forms.

By ratifying the two Conventions, the Government of Indonesia is obliged to implement provisions stipulated under Article 7 of Convention 182, that is, "every member is obliged to take all necessary actions to ensure that provisions that put this Convention into force are applicable and can be implemented effectively, including provisions and application of criminal sanctions or other sanctions as appropriate."

Furthermore it is mentioned that every member is obliged, by taking into account the importance of education when it comes to elimination of child labour, to take effective and time-bound action to:

- 1) prevent the use of children in the worst forms of child labour;
- 2) provide direct assistance that is necessary and appropriate to free children from the worst forms of child labour and to rehabilitate them and to reintegrate them in the society;
- 3) ensure that they receive basic education for free, if possible, and appropriate, and [ensure that] vocational training be given to children who have been freed from the worst forms of child labour;
- 4) identify and reach out to children with special risks; and
- 5) take into account the special situation of girls.

To follow up the steps associated with the ratification of Convention 182 and to ensure the implementation of Act No. 1/ 2000, the Government of the

Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Decision (Keppres) No. 12 of the Year 2001 concerning the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA). This Committee has the mandate to identify child labour problems, to formulate the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAN-PBPTA) and to perform inspection and evaluation of the application of the RAN-PBPTA.

KAN-PBPTA as an institution that has this special task has a cross-sector membership that covers government agencies, trade unions/ labour unions, associations of employers, and NGO(LSM). In carrying out its mandate, KAN-PBPTA has formulated RAN-PBPTA through Keppres No. 59 of the Year 2002, which specifies the functions and roles of RAN-PBPTA as a guideline for the implementation of action programmes for the elimination of worst forms of child labour.

The RAN-PBPTA (National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour)'s objective is to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Indonesia. Its main vision is emphasized on freeing children from the worst forms of child labour so that they are able to optimally grow and develop physically, mentally, socially and intellectually. The implementation of this RAN-PBPTA is carried out in three phases over a certain span of time. The first phase lasts for 5 years, the second phase 10 years, and the third phase 20 years.

As far as the implementation of RAN-PBPTA is concerned, the first phase is emphasized on the achievement of three things, that is:

- 1) growing public awareness of the importance of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- 2) the mapping of the problems of the worst forms of child labour and the making of efforts to eliminate them;
- 3) the implementation of prioritized action programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, [which aim at the removal of]:
 - ❑ child labourers employed on offshore platforms and engaged in deepwater diving;
 - ❑ child labourers trafficked for prostitution;
 - ❑ child labourers employed in mining [activities];
 - ❑ child labourers employed in the footwear industry; and
 - ❑ child labourers engaged in the industry and trafficking of narcotics, psychotropic substances, precursors and other addictive substances.

The three outcomes mentioned above are developed into seven-sector action programmes, that is:

- 1) research and documentation;
- 2) campaigns for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- 3) reviews and development of models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- 4) harmonization of laws and regulations;
- 5) awareness raising and advocacy;
- 6) strengthening of capacity;
- 7) integration of programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in related institutions.

These seven sectors are divided into seven areas of roles and responsibilities, that is, (1) education, (2) labour, (3) health, (4) law enforcement, (5) harmonization of regulations, (6) society, culture, and economy, and (7) the media.

In addition to formulating RAN-PBPTA, the other most important duty of KAN-PBPTA, as stated under Keppres No. 12 of the Year 2001, is to monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAN-PBPTA. The results of this activity are organized in the format of a report whose time of publication may be determined in accordance with established mechanism. This report is one of the forms of institutional accountability to the government, the society, and the international community. Moreover, this report, too, may become a reference of success for programmes that have been developed to eliminate child labour, in particular its worst forms, and become a basis for the development of the next programmes.

B. Objective

This report is drawn up with the objective to inform all related parties including the international community about the implementation of RAN-PBPTA since its adoption until December 31, 2004. This report also functions as a guideline to measure the existing outcomes so that the progress of the programme is well measured in accordance with developed indicators. Furthermore, it is expected that on the basis of the existing findings, the working programmes in the future can be more enhanced and perfected.

C. Methods of Data Collection

In conducting monitoring and evaluation, KAN-PBPTA has used the following methods:

- 1) Formulating Monitoring Indicators and Reporting the Implementation of RAN-PBPTA. This effort is made by organizing a Monitoring and Reporting Workshop attended by members of the Core Team of KAN-PBPTA, the Provincial Action Committees (KAP), and government agencies that deal with child labour at provincial level. The results of this activity are monitoring indicators and formats of reporting that are used as a reference in drawing up the report on the implementation of RAN-PBPTA.
- 2) Joint Core Teams of KAP and labour government agencies at provincial level have agreed to collect data at provincial level by referring to the results of the formulation of monitoring indicators and the format of reporting. That which has also been agreed is the period of time for unearthing data for three months and sending them to the Secretariat of KAN-PBPTA in mid-January 2005.
- 3) The Core Team of RAN-PBPTA has collected data from related sectors in the central government. This effort is made by sending a letter to ask for data related to the activity of the sector in supporting efforts to eliminate child labour. After the sending of the letter, a visit is paid to the related sectors to give a detailed explanation on data and information needed, and to discuss the roles of the related sectors in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA.
- 4) Establishing a Formulating Team, which is charged with a duty is to draw up a report. The Formulating Team with the assistance of the Secretariat of KAN-PBPTA has formulated the substance of the report unearthed from reports from the regions, related sectors and other sources that support the substance of the report. The draft of this Formulating Team was then revised with the help of experts and other sources.

D. The Scope

The scopes of the drawing up of this report on the implementation of RAN-PBPTA are:

- 1) This report covers the implementation of RAN-PBPTA since its adoption on August 13, 2002 until December 31, 2004.
- 2) This report is drawn up on the basis of data and information collected from 17 (seventeen) provinces through provincial action committees and services in charge of labour affairs. Provinces that sent data and information were the ones participating in the Workshop on the Formulation of Monitoring Indicators and Reporting of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA and in whose regions the worst forms of child labour are found.



CHAPTER. 2

THE INSTITUTION OF KAN-PBPTA

CHAPTER II.

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR (KAN-PBPTA)

A. Organization and Duty of KAN-PBPTA

KAN-PBPTA has been established as a form of the implementation of national commitment as an effort to eliminate practices of employing children in the worst forms of child labour that violates human dignity and values, and rob the rights of children to grow and develop optimally. The establishment of RAN-PBPTA is a form of implementation of obligations from ILO Convention No. 182 concerning Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which has been ratified with Act No. 1 of the Year 2000.

The organization of KAN-PBPTA is chaired by Minister of Manpower and Transmigration, its members come from various elements, including those of the government, employers, labour unions/ trade unions, institutions for higher education, NGO, and the mass media. In discharging its duties, RAN-PBPTA is responsible to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The seat of KAN-PBPTA is Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, with the format of its organization consists of a chairperson, a deputy chairperson, a secretary, and members. KAN-PBPTA may include and/ or ask for suggestions and considerations from related parties and/ or experts from the elements of either the government or the society.

In discharging its duties, KAN-PBPTA is assisted by a Secretariat that is functionally run by a working unit in charge of child labour within the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration. KAN-PBPTA has the authority to establish a group of duty dischargers if considered necessary to help facilitate the discharge of day-to-day duties, where their work arrangements are determined by the chairperson of KAN-PBPTA.

Based on Presidential Decision (Keppres) No. 12 of the Year 2001 dated January 17, 2001, it is mentioned that KAN-PBPTA has the following duties and authority:

- 1) To draw up the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAN-PBPTA);
- 2) To carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA; and
- 3) To notify government agencies or authorized parties of problems that happen in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA so that the problems can be overcome in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Members of KAN-PBPTA include elements of the government and the society, comprising representatives from related government agencies, trade unions/ labour unions, associations of employers, NGO, institutions for higher education, and the mass media. The complete membership line up of KAN-PBPTA is as follows:

Chairperson:	Minister of Manpower and Transmigration
Deputy :	Secretary-General of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
chairperson:	Secretary-General of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
Secretary:	Secretary-General of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
Members	1. Secretary-General of the Ministry of Industry and Trade 2. Secretary-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs 3. Secretary-General of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism 4. Secretary-General of the Ministry of National Education 5. Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights 6. Secretary-General of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy 7. Director-General for the Development of Industrial Relations and Labour Inspection, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration 8. Director-General for the Edification and Placement of Workers Abroad, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration 9. Director-General for the Edification, Training and Placement of Workers at Home, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration 10. Director General in charge of Laws and Regulations, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights 11. Director General for the Promotion of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy 12. Director General in charge of Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 13. Director General for the Development of the Production of Plantation Estates, Ministry of Agriculture

14. Director General for the Development of Public Health, Ministry of Health and the Office of the Minister of Social Affairs
15. Director General of Fishery in charge of the Fishing Industry (affairs pertaining to the Catching of Fish), of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
16. Director General of Fishery in charge of Fish Farming, of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
17. The Head of Labour and Transmigration Research and Development Centre, of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
18. Deputy II in charge of Gender Equality and Quality of Life for Women, of the Ministry for Women's Empowerment
19. Deputy Attorney General in charge of Crimes in General, of the Attorney General Office
20. Assistant in charge of Public Guidance, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia
21. Territorial Assistant, the Headquarters of the National Defence Forces of Indonesia
22. Chairperson of BNN (the National Narcotic and other Banned Drugs Control Agency)
23. General chairperson of KADIN (the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
24. General chairperson of APINDO (the Association of Indonesian Employers)
25. General chairperson of F-SPSI (Federation of All-Indonesia Trade Unions)
26. General chairperson of the Presidium of F-SPSI Reformasi
27. General chairperson of F-SBDSI (Federation of All-Indonesia Democrat Labour Unions)
28. General chairperson of SBSI (Indonesia Prosperity Labour Union)
29. General chairperson of Federation of State Plantation Workers Unions
30. General chairperson of Federation of State-Owned Enterprise Workers Unions
31. General chairperson of the National Committee for Child Protection
32. General chairperson of YKAI (Foundation for the Welfare of Indonesian Children)
33. General chairperson of FKPPAI (Communication Forum for the Advancement and Development of Indonesian Children)

34. General chairperson of KOMPAK (Committee for the Education of Creative Children)
35. General chairperson of KOMNAS Perempuan (National Committee for Women)
36. General chairperson of LAAI (Indonesian Children Advocacy Institute)
37. The Head of the Social and Political Laboratory of the National University
38. The Head of the Centre of Community Development Studies, the Atmajaya University
39. The Chief Editor of KOMPAS daily
40. The Chief Editor of the Jakarta Post daily

For the time being, the nomenclature of the membership of KAN-PBPTA as mentioned above has undergone various changes, especially as far as government agencies are concerned, so that necessary adjustments have to be made in its operation.

As an effort to optimize the performance of this institution, the chairperson of KAN-PBPTA established a Core Team as a working group whose function is to carry out the duties, functions, and vision of KAN-PBPTA. The Core Team was established on the basis of Letter of Decision of Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. Kep-90/MEN/ 2003. The members of the Core Team of KAN-PBPTA are as follows:

Chairperson:	Director General in charge of Labour Development and Inspection
Deputy chairperson:	Director in charge of Working Norms for Women and Children
Secretary:	The Head of the Sub-directorate in charge of Woman and Child Workers
Members	: 1. A representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs 2. A representative from the Ministry of Health 3. A representative from the Ministry of National Education 4. A representative from the Ministry of Social Affairs 5. A representative from the Office of the Minister for Women Empowerment 6. A representative from Bappenas (the National Development Planning Agency) 7. A representative from POLRI (the Police of the Republic of Indonesia) 8. A representative from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) 9. A representative from APINDO 10. A representative from K-SPSI

11. A representative from YKAI
12. A representative from JARAK
13. A representative from PGRI (Indonesian Teachers' Union)

The duties of the Core Team of KAN-PBPTA are:

1. Prepare and draw up working mechanisms of KAN-PBPTA
2. Prepare and draw up strategies and phases of implementation of RAN-PBPTA
3. Prepare and draw up mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA
4. Prepare and draw up materials and/ or studies of various problems that arise in relation to the implementation of KAN-PBPTA duties.

B. Activities of KAN-PBPTA

In carrying out its mandate in accordance with Presidential Decision Number 12 of the Year 2002, KAN-PBPTA has performed a series of routine and incidental activities. Routine activities are activities carried out on a daily basis to support and facilitate the work of KAN-PBPTA. Incidental activities are performed according to need and intended to empower the organization.

Routine activities include:

- 1) Secretariat activities
- 2) Coordination for the drawing up of a programme to support and implement the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- 3) Plenary activities of KAN-PBPTA

Meanwhile, four incidental activities that have been carried out to strengthen the organization of KAN-PBPT include:

- a. Field visits
- b. Facilitating the establishment of Provincial Action Committees (KAP)
- c. Facilitating the making of Provincial Action Plans (RAP)
- d. Monitoring and reporting workshops

One of the major strategies of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA is involving all parties at all levels, and developing and carefully making use of potentials at home. Moreover, in line with the regional autonomy policy, in

which regional governments are given the authority to regulate their regions so that coordinated effective measures are needed at regional level, KAN-PBPTA considers that it is necessary to have an institutional framework to handle the implementation of RAN-PBPTA in regions. This has led to the establishment of action committees for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour at provincial level (KAP-PBPTA) and at district/ city level (KAK-PBPTA).

To develop this strategy, KAN-PBPTA has approached related parties, both the executive and legislative branches of government at provincial level, to explain the strategic values and important roles of the Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. This approach is made by facilitating activities that encourage the involvement of all parties at provincial level. As a result, until the end of December 2004, provincial action committees (KAP) have been established in six provinces, that is:

- 1) The Province of North Sumatra
- 2) The Province of Riau
- 3) The Province of East Java
- 4) The Province of West Java
- 5) The Province of West Kalimantan
- 6) The Province of East Kalimantan

By establishing KAP-PBPTA, provinces are able to collect regional resources and international donors to finance child labour elimination programmes in their respective regions.

After the establishment of KAP-PBPTA, the next main mandate is to formulate provincial action plans, to facilitate the establishment of KAK, and to perform other mandates that are adjusted to the situations and conditions of each region. Until the end of December 2004, provinces that have had an Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAP-PBPTA) were East Java and North Sumatra. Moreover, a number of regions have established KAK-PBPTA, such as Tuban, Tulungagung, and Bojonegoro.



CHAPTER. 3

NATIONAL INDICATOR

CHAPTER III.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

A. General Guidelines

Indicators are used in the recording, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA. An indicator is a tool of measurement that is used to calculate the accuracy of, as well as to simultaneously help explain, the objectives of a programme¹. Indicators are formulated to achieve accuracy in the formulation of an objective that is expressed in terms that can be measured with pieces of evidence that have been tested to measure progress. With indicators, the situation before and after the implementation of a programme is describable.

National indicators have been formulated to measure the accuracy in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA and to help explain the objectives of the priority programme of the first five years of RAN-PBPTA. These national indicators have been developed using the three objectives on the implementation of RAN-PBPTA in the first five years as a reference, in which the first objective touches on the aspect of raising public awareness, the second objective is focused on the mapping of problems and the third objective is directed to the implementation of priority programmes in five of the worst forms of child labour (that is, the employment of children on offshore platforms and deepwater diving, the trafficking in children for prostitution, the employment of children in mining, the employment of children in the footwear industry, and the employment of children in the narcotics industry and the use of them for trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic substances, precursors and other addictive substances).

National indicators are collectively formulated in national workshops initiated by KAN-PBPTA. By involving Provincial Action Committees and related agencies in charge of child labour problems at provincial level, KAN-PBPTA is able to agree on instruments that can be used by KAN-PBPTA as indicators to measure progress of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA and mechanisms for information delivery and reporting pertaining to the implementation of RAN-PBPTA. These indicators are developed on the basis of sources of data available from stakeholders (government agencies, trade unions/ labour unions, associations

1 Module design, management and evaluation of programme, ILO

of employers, and self-help community organizations) at central level and provincial level.

B. Awareness-raising indicators

The first objective in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA in the first five-year period is to growingly raise the awareness of the public of the need to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. To measure the level or the extent at which this objective is achieved, achievement indicators have been developed, in which the substance of the first objective is set out as 7 national indicators. The seven are:

1. The public's opposition to the employment or engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour. This implies that the public is able to realize the strategic position children have in development, the importance of child protection, and also realize that the worst forms of child labour expose children to hazards that are likely to harm their growth and development. This explains why the public takes the attitude that the employment of children in the worst forms of child labour should be opposed. This opposition is put into action using various means that lead to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
2. The establishment of forums in the society to oppose the worst forms of child labour by means of preventive measures; the emergence of various forums in the society that are concerned with the worst forms of child labour as a realization of the participative role of the society to overcome problems arising from the employment of children in the worst forms of child labour. Caring parties come together in a group or a network such as the Children Caring Forum (Forum Peduli Anak) and the Child Labour Network (Jaringan Pekerja Anak). These forums are used as a vehicle for capacity building and advocacy in order to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
3. The emergence of public initiatives to take preventive measures and to directly handle problems of the worst forms of child labour. Caring communities develop their creativities by taking various initiatives to take preventive action and to directly deal with problems associated with the worst forms of child labour. This effort is carried out by providing counselling and advocacy service to target beneficiaries who are engaged in the worst forms of child labour. These initiatives are realized in the form of activities of providing educational service, health service, and other service.
4. The existence of continuous information from various parties to raise awareness of the worst forms of child labour. Stakeholders disseminate information on the worst forms of child labour to the general public. This effort is carried out by means of a variety of mediums such as bulletins,

leaflets, stickers, pamphlets, brochures, and other mediums that are distributed in the stakeholders' respective regions. These mediums serve as a tool to inform the worst forms of child labour to the general public so that every one gets properly informed of them and the general public is kept informed of developments in the worst forms of child labour.

5. The growing care of the mass media to inform the public about the worst forms of child labour. The mass media (both the print and electronic media) as a vehicle of communications having a wide outreach in the dissemination of information is a strategic medium. The care taken to inform the worst forms of child labour is a form [manifestation] of sensitivity in perceiving community problems. And placing the issue of the worst forms of child labour as an issue that needs to be disseminated to the public is part of its participation in eliminating the worst forms of child labour.
6. The formulation of the system to handle the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, trade unions/ labour unions, associations of employers, and others from the central level down to the district/ city level. The government as one of the stakeholders and implementers of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour needs to develop a system for addressing the worst forms of child labour. The handling of the worst forms of child labour is formulated in an integrated, comprehensive and sustainable manner by involving stakeholders so that the process of handling the worst forms of child labour may run progressively and be able to overcome problems associated with the worst forms of child labour.
7. The mainstreaming of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in national and regional development. In handling the worst forms of child labour, the roles of all parties are very much needed so that achievement of objectives can be broadly made. That involvement may be in the form of either a direct or indirect action. For this, the mainstreaming of programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in development is a strategic matter in which related sectors may take a role in accordance with the main duties and functions in the conduct of development. This may be started by mainstreaming programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the conduct of national education. This step can later on be developed in other sectors such as those pertaining to poverty alleviation, unemployment alleviation, empowerment of the agricultural sector, and so on.

Table 1: National indicators of growing public awareness

National Indicators	Sources of data	Note	Responsible agencies
The public's opposition to the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour	- provincial governments in whose regions sectors with the worst forms of child labour are found - regional governments in whose regions sectors with the worst forms of child labour are found - NGO - Social/ community organizations - Trade/ labour unions - APINDO - Etc.		- Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration - KAN-PBPTA - Provincial governments - District/ city governments
The establishment of forums in the society to oppose the worst forms of child labour by means of preventive measures	- Regional governments – social service - NGO - Social organizations	The government carries out data collection or identification of the existence of forums in the society	- KAN-PBPTA - KAP-PBPTA - KAK-PBPTA - Ministries and related services
People's initiatives to directly prevent and handle problems of the worst forms of child labour	- All Provincial Action Committees (KAP) - The Office of Manpower Service - Other related services: social, education, health & others	The government documents people's initiatives and uses them as inputs in formulating policies	- KAP - Related ministries
The existence of continuing information from various parties for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	- Related government agencies - Mass media - Centres that receive information from the people	Publications in the form of bulletins, leaflets, brochures, pamphlets, stickers, and other publications are	- KAN-PBPTA - KAP-PBPTA - KAK-PBPTA - Ministries and related services

National Indicators	Sources of data	Note	Responsible agencies
The growing care of the mass media to inform the public about the worst forms of child labour	• Government- or NGO-owned centres that receive grievances from the people • Media reports on the worst forms of child labour	documented by KAN-PBPTA The government documents media reports on the worst forms of child labour	• KAN-PBPTA • KAP-PBPTA • KAK-PBPTA • Related ministries and services • KAN-PBPTA • Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
The formulation of a system to handle the worst forms of child labour by government agencies, NGO, trade/ labour unions, associations of employers, and others from the central level to the district/ city level	• KAN-PBPTA • KAP-PBPTA • KAK-PBPTA	• Programmes in the form of implementing instructions and technical instructions • The establishment of KAP and KAK	
The mainstreaming of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	• Related ministries • Related ministries at provincial level • Related ministries in districts/ cities	• Programme can be started with mainstreaming the worst forms of child labour on national education	• KAN-PBPTA • Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration • Coordinating Ministry for Social Welfare

C. Problem Mapping Indicators

The second objective in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA in the first five-year period is the mapping of problems of the worst forms of child labour and the efforts to eliminate them. This objective has two substances, that is, the mapping of problems and the efforts made to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. KAN-PBPTA has developed parameters to measure the level at which this objective is achieved. The parameters are in the form of indicators of problems of the worst forms of child labour. The indicators for the mapping of the worst forms of child labour are as follows:

1. Collection of more accurate data identifying the number of children (under 18 years old). Such data collection is needed to know the amount of population of the age of children as mandated under Act No. 1 of the Year 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 of the Year 1999 and Act Number 23 of the Year 2002 on Child Protection, in which children are defined as persons under 18 years of age. With this indicator, the number of children under 18 years of age can be known so that children under 18 can be mapped according to sex, educational status, and domicile (whether they reside in rural or urban areas).
2. Collection of data on the number of child labourers. Child labourers identified through this data collection can be put into the category of working children (anak yang bekerja), [children who are] employed to perform light work for three hours [everyday] (kerja tiga jam pada pekerjaan ringan), [children who are] engaged in the worst forms of child labour (bekerja pada bentuk-bentuk pekerjaan terburuk untuk anak) including those employed in sectors that are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the child as stipulated under the Decision of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number: KEP-235/MEN/ 2003;
3. Net Schooling Participation Rate (Angka Partisipasi Murni or APM for short) of elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), senior high school (SMA) students nationwide and a map of their distribution (throughout provinces, cities, districts) plus data on the Early Childhood Education (PADU) data. These data will contribute to the mapping of children who do not get accommodated at school. The opinions of various circles state that the absence of children at school contributes to the entry of children into the labour market;
4. Average number of elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), and senior high school (SMA) dropouts nationwide and a map of their distribution (throughout provinces, cities, districts). The number and the distribution of child school dropouts can be known through mapping, which can help tracing the existence of child dropouts who enter into the labour market and which can be developed into an education intervention model as an entry point for subsequent interventions;

5. Number of carriers of social welfare problems in general and children in particular and a mapping of their distributions. These data may contribute to issues related to children such as street children, children who being trafficked to become prostitutes, and others;
6. Reported and handled cases of child labour, in particular, those of the worst forms of child labour. Reported and handled cases of child labour provide micro information on, and bring to light, how to unearth such cases and what interventions, either direct or indirect, that have been made to address them. These data are significant because they can be processed and used as supporting information for mapping the situation of child labour based on reported and handled cases.

Efforts made to eliminate the worst forms of child labour concern:

1. The availability of a database in related sectors and non-governmental organizations that deal with the problems of the worst forms of child labour, and the sensitization of the public of the availability of such a database. This database contains a collection of data from stakeholders that enables analyses to be made of the extent to which efforts have been made to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
2. The creation of institutions to handle child labour at provincial and district levels. The establishment of such an institution is intended to carry out planning, coordination, facilitation, monitoring and evaluation of efforts to eliminate child labour. The institution is adjusted to local needs in providing child protection, in particular, efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
3. The establishment of a code of conduct among employers telling them not to employ children in the worst forms of child labour. A code of conduct is an ethical norm on which agreement has been made to use it as a guideline for the role that an organization/ a businessperson is supposed to play when running its/ his/ her business. This norm serves as moral ties to demonstrate the existence of a commitment to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
4. The establishment of monitoring groups among related Trade Unions/Labour Unions to prohibit the employment of children in the worst forms of child labour. A Trade Union/Labour Union is an organization that directly touches the working lives of workers/ labourers. The involvement in monitoring the existence of the worst forms of child labour will be very much helpful in enforcing labour norms. This role is a commitment on the part of Trade Union/ Labour Union to prohibit, and to take immediate action to eliminate, the worst forms of child labour, particularly in the formal sector.
5. The establishment of a community based child labour monitoring at community level in order to prevent children from being employed in the worst forms of child labour. Community groups that make efforts to eliminate

the worst forms of child labour have a strategic role to monitor the existence of the worst forms of child labour. This role can be carried out by establishing community-based monitoring agencies and by developing resource potentials in the community to be functioned as monitoring tools. The results of community monitoring can be channelled to institutions that have the mandate to perform monitoring so that there are actions to follow-up monitoring results.

6. The implementation of direct and indirect programmes by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in an effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are institutions that are established out of people's initiatives to help provide solutions to the society, including solutions to the problems of the worst forms of child labour. The existence of the worst forms of child labour has aroused the commitment of NGOs to participate in intervention programmes directly or indirectly. Contributed activities may take the form of educational counselling, public awareness raising, capacity building, or policy advocacy.
7. The establishment of a media watch (a group of media concerned with the problems of the worst forms of child labour) that reports and monitors cases of the worst forms of child labour. Journalists have a strategic role in influencing policies and building public opinions. The results of their investigation and monitoring have become important information in determining changes. For this, their report and monitoring become important to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. With journalists joining in the campaign against child labour, they will become a potential and force to help make the efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

Table 2:

National indicators on the mapping of problems and efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies	Partners
Problem Mapping				
Collection of more accurate data on the number of children under 18 years old	Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)		BPS	Sectors related to the worst forms of child labour
Collection of data on the number of child labourers: working children (children who work	BPS	a. Sakernas (National Household Labour Force Survey)	Cooperation among BPS, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration	Non-governmental organizations (NGO), trade

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies	Partners
under three hours a day); • children who perform light work for 3 hours a day • children employed in the worst forms of child labour		category on labour force participation for those within the 15-19 age bracket does not enable calculation of the number of economically active children under 18 b. KAN-PBPTA needs to ask BPS to record or provide the number or amount of child workers (from 10 years old)	(Depnakertrans), Ministry of Social Affairs, Demographic [agencies], and regional governments	unions/ labour unions, APINDO, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)• LSM
Pure School Participation Rate (APM) of elementary school, junior high school, senior high school students and a map of their distribution throughout provinces, cities and districts plus PADU data	Data from the Ministry of National Education (Depdiknas)		the Ministry of National Education, Central Bureau of Statistics, Regional governments/ demographic agencies & the Ministry of National Education	
Dropout rates of elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school students nationwide and a map of their distribution throughout provinces, cities and districts	Data from the Ministry of National Education		BPS Regional governments/ demographic agencies • Regional governments	

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies	Partners
The number of carriers of social welfare problems in general and children in particular (including street children) and a map of their distribution	Ministry of Social Affairs		- Social Service - Tourism Service	
Reported and handled cases of child labour, in particular of the worst forms of child labour	KAN, KAP/ KPA (Child Protection Commission), KAK, international non-governmental organizations (NGO), United Nations (UN) bodies	Reporting and handling procedures for cases of the worst forms of child labour need to be sensitized and implemented	- labour inspectors - LSM, LPA - BNN/ BNP - Education Service - Social Service - Bapemas (Community Development Planning Agency) - Police - Prosecutor's Office - Health Service - Culture & Tourism Service - KAP/KAK - Harbour authority - Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources - Ministry of Religious Affairs - Immigration - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - etc	- schools/ teachers - Social Rehabilitation Centres
Upaya Penghapusan				
The availability of a database in related sectors	Ministry of Manpower &		Central Bureau of Statistics,	National/ international NGO, UN

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies	Partners
and non-governmental organizations that deal with the problems of the worst forms of child labour, and the sensitization of the public of the availability of such a database	Transmigration, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Self-help community organizations		local regional governments	bodies, other agencies/ institutions
The creation of institutions to handle child labour at provincial and district levels	Ministry for Women Empowerment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration	Meetings between the Central Child Protection Commission & KAN-PBPTA needs to be held	Provincial governments District/ city governments	National/ international NGO, UN bodies, other agencies/ institutions
The establishment of a code of conduct among employers telling them not to employ children in the worst forms of child labour	Tripartite constituents (the government, associations of employers and trade/ labour unions)		Associations of employers	The government, NGO, trade/ labour unions, universities, UN bodies
The establishment of monitoring groups among related Trade Unions/ Labour Unions to prohibit the employment of children in the worst forms of child labour	Trade unions/ labour unions		Trade unions/ labour unions	Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, KAP/ KPA/ KAK-PBPTA
The establishment of a community watch at community level in order to prevent children from being employed in the worst forms of child labour	NGO, social organizations, regional governments, trade/ labour unions		Regional governments	NGO, universities, community organizations, social organizations
The implementation of direct and indirect programmes by non-governmental organizations (NGO)	NGO		Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, KPA/ KAP, KAK	NGO, donors, UN bodies, other agencies/ institutions

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies	Partners
in an effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labour				
The establishment of a media watch (a group of media concerned with the problems of the worst forms of child labour) that reports and monitors cases of the worst forms of child labour	Association of Indonesian Journalists (PWI), Association of Independent Journalists (AJI), Association of Indonesian TV Journalists (IJTI), the mass media		Media groups including electronic and print media/ mass media	

D. Programme Indicators for 5-Sector Priorities

The second objective in the implementation of RAN-PBPTA for the first five-year period is the implementation of the programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour with priority given to [the withdrawal and/or removal of] child labourers employed on offshore platforms and child labourers engaged in deepwater diving, child labourers trafficked for prostitution, child labourers engaged in mining, child labourers employed in the footwear industry, child labourers engaged in the industry of and trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic substances, precursors, and other addictive substances. KAN-PBPTA has developed parameters to measure the level at which this objective is achieved, in the form of achievement indicators. The national indicators of this objective are as follows:

1. Decreasing number of child labourers in the priority sectors targeted for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. In order to know whether the number of child labourers in the priority sectors has actually decreased, a comparison is made between the number of child labourers identified at the start of the intervention programme and the number of child labourers found at the completion of the first five-year period of the intervention programme. The data that are used for comparison are based on intervention made in the priority sectors, and data collection effort is developed to measure the prevalence of child labour in the priority sectors.

2. No increase in the number of child labourers in the five priority sectors. This indicator serves as a measurement of the effectiveness of preventive measures taken against the worst forms of child labour in priority sectors. That which has been done to prevent the worst forms of child labour has had an effect in that there is no increase in the extent or magnitude of the worst forms of child labour in the priority sectors.
3. Decreasing level of violence (physical violence, psychological violence, and a mixture of both) against child labourers in priority sectors. Since the start of the implementation of the programme, various reports on child labour cases and results of monitoring performed to inform decreases in the amount of violence against children employed in the worst forms of child labour in the priority sectors.
4. Improvements in the economy of poor families (who are vulnerable to child labour). Intervention made on families with child labourers during the first five-year period of the programme has helped improve the economy of those families.
5. Increasing level of the life skills of children aged 15-18 years old. Direct intervention in the form of instilling life skills into children during the first five-year period has contributed to improvements in the level of children's life skills.
6. Increasing imposition of sanctions against those who violate the prohibition to employ children in the worst forms of child labour and who violate the rights of children. During the first five-year period, labour inspectors have conducted inspection on the worst forms of child labour and legal have handled cases of the worst forms of child labour. Action has been taken in accordance with applicable law to follow up the findings of inspection results and child labour cases being handled. If the context of inspection and handling of cases indicates the existence of a crime, legal action will be taken using National Law No. 13 of the Year 2003 on Manpower to prosecute the perpetrators.

Table 3 :

National Indicators for the Elimination Programme in the Five Priority Sectors

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies
Decreasing number of child labourers in the priority sectors	- Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) provides data on child labourers in [priority] industrial sectors (offshore fishery, mining, and footwear industry) - National Drugs Control Agency (BNN) provides data on children involved in distribution, trafficking, and production of banned drugs - Trafficking data - Information from KAP-KAP, ILO and the programmes of other institutions	- ILO Programmes in priority sectors will only provide data on the declining number of child labourers in limited geographical regions - The government needs to handle activities in other places	KAN-PBPTA
No increase in the number of child labourers in the five priority sectors	- Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) - Ministry of National Education (Diknas) - Provincial/ District/ City Manpower (Disnaker) - APINDO - Trade/ labour unions - Other institutions: ILO and UNICEF, and others - Universities - Non-governmental organizations (NGO) - Police data	- Working effectively as a whole to ensure good coordination among BPS, Disnaker, trade/ labour unions, APINDO and other stakeholders to collect data - Performing joint/ integrated monitoring and evaluation	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, KAN-PBPTA
Decreasing level of violence (physical)	Data from Integrated Service Centres	Coordination with the Police and cross-sector	KAN-PBPTA and Police of the Republic of

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies
violence, psychological violence, and a mixture of both) against child labourers in priority sectors	(PPT): hospital of the Police of Republic of Indonesia, Public hospitals and Health Services - Regional and national media reports - Social service - Baseline studies [conducted in cooperation] with universities and schools for higher education	coordination through three-monthly meetings - Campaigns to stop violence against children - Developing procedures for reporting child labour cases	Indonesia (POLRI), Ministry of National Education (Diknas), ESDM and Social KAN-PBPTA and BAPPENAS
Improvements in the economy of poor families (who are vulnerable to child labour)	- BPS - Regional governments (Regional Planning Agencies) - Social Service, Ministry of People's Welfare - National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) - Office of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	- KAN needs to take part in the process of providing help to alleviate poverty in regions vulnerable to child labour in priority sectors - KAN needs to identify the Activity Plans of the Government/ Agencies/ Institutions and the Regions to see the amount of poverty in regions vulnerable to child labour in priority sectors	KAN-PBPTA dan BAPPENAS
Increasing level of the life skills of children aged 15-18 years old	- Diknas - BPS - APINDO - Depnaker (state-owned employment-oriented Vocational Training Centres/ BLK)	Conducting cross-sector coordination between related sectors through three-monthly meetings	Diknas
Increasing imposition of sanctions against	- Labour inspectors - Police of the Republic of	Conducting cross-sector coordination	Depnakertrans, KAN-PBPTA, Polri dan Disnaker.

National Indicators	Sources of data	Notes	Responsible agencies
those who violate the prohibition to employ children in the worst forms of child labour and who violate the rights of children	Indonesia • Prosecutors • Judges/ District Courts	between related sectors through three-monthly meetings • Employers no longer accept child labourers in priority sectors • There are regional regulations (PERDA) that prohibit the employment of children in the five priority sectors	
		• There are joint commitments to impose heavy sanctions on violators	



CHAPTER. 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER IV

THE CONDUCTING OF ACTIVITIES

A. Research and Documentation

In conducting the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Indonesia, a strong base is needed to identify locations where children are employed in the worst forms of child labour, the severity, and the magnitude of the problem. The base may be in the form of comprehensive statistical data on children finding themselves employed in the worst forms of child labour, types of labour they are engaged in, and threats they are facing. The only available statistical data in the 2002-2004 period are those on child labourers aged 10 and older, and statistical data on child labourers involved in the worst forms of child labour.

Statistical data that can be developed until the timeframe for reporting include:

1. Statistical data on child labourers aged 10 and above

Statistical data on child labourers aged 10 and above are not comprehensively and accurately available, because there is no sufficient information or data that can show the number or the distribution of child labourers. Data that are available are Sakernas (National Household Labour Force Survey) data on the working population of the 10-to-17-years-old-and-above age bracket. Even though Sakernas data do not accurately inform us about the number or the distribution of child labourers, they do give information about major fields of work that predominantly employ child labour, types of labour performed by children, their working hours and wages.

Sakernas data of the year 2004 on the working population aged 10 to 17 years old and above provide the following information:

Table 4 :

Working population aged 10-17 years old and above by province and industry [literal translation: major field of labour], of the year 2004

PROVINCE	Industry/ Major Field of Labour*)									TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAD	18.720		1.248			5.402			1.034	26.404
NORTH SUMATERA	155.196	910	14.746	941	3.702	42.263	6.463		10.134	234.355
WEST SUMATERA	28.444		1.854		626	9.960	4.960	618	4.960	51.422
RIAU	18.670		1.806		2.860	8.580	1.806		3.914	37.636
JAMBI	17.350	1.154	577		617	1.154	577		617	22.046
SOUTH SUMATERA	71.853		7.356			14.775	2.748			96.732
BENGKULU	24.840	360	1.080		1.080	4.572			3.492	35.424
LAMPUNG	82.429	783	7.154		3.453	15.164	2.456		3.132	114.571
BABEL	12.030	9.255	945			630	965		335	24.160
DKI JAKARTA	339	11	7.279		530	16.090	853	452	39.824	65.378
WEST JAVA	69.849	1.382	107.814		14.034	76.875	14.034		67.201	351.189
CENTRAL JAVA	204.406	4.588	82.024		14.946	74.310			32.116	412.390
DI YOGYAKARTA	16.303	1.326	5.219	442	442	6.460			4.284	34.476
EAST JAVA	224.075	2.208	60.161		18.865	71.261	3.409		34.575	414.554
BANTEN	7.159		19.863			24.299	4.840		8.872	65.033
BALI	48.515	890	10.445		445	14.180	890		2.400	77.765
NTB	58.956	3.484	13.516		976	15.388	4.596		3.132	100.048
NTT	107.590	2.120	11.130		544	6.416	1.060		1.618	130.478
WEST KALIMANTAN	68.562	3.920	1.451		961	10.495	1.470		2.845	89.704
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	22.680	810	1.242			2.052	810		405	27.999
SOUTH KALIMANTAN	26.348	1.486	5.382		974	8.941	2.460		2.023	47.614
EAST KALIMANTAN	9.984		2.672		589	5.028	2.083	589	1.178	22.123
NORTH SULAWESI	7.326	1.020				6.182	3.694			18.222
CENTRAL SULAWESI	5.970	463	2.357		926	6.692	1.852			38.260
SOUTH SULAWESI	122.972	2.436	9.004		6.496	29.032	3.356	848	2.544	176.688
SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	38.883		1.167		778	6.494	389		761	48.472
GORONTALO	7.005		305			600	905		305	9.120
MALUKU	4.380		1.095			2.323	307			8.105
NORTH MALUKU	7.179				375	2.304	375			10.233
PAPUA	69.615				855	764	764		2.474	74.472
TOTAL	1.577.628	38.606	378.892	1.383	75.074	488.686	68.122	2.507	234.175	2.865.073

NOTE:

- *) 1. Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting animal and Forestry Sectors; 2. Mining Sector;
 3. Manufacturing/Processing Sector; 4. Electricity, Gas, and Water Sector; 5. Construction Sector;
 6. Wholesale Trading, Retail Trading, Restaurant and Hotel Sector; 7. Transportation, Warehouse and Communications Sector; 8. Financial, Insurance Sector, Land and Building Rental Sector and Company Service Sector; 9. Public Service Sector

The 2004 Sakernas data provide information that there are 2,865,073 child labourers in the 10-17 age range. Of these, 1,734,125 are boys and 1,130,948 girls². In terms of percentage, 55.06 % of the children work in the agricultural, forestry, labour [literal translation: hunting], and fishery sectors, 1.34% in the mining sector, 13.22% in the manufacturing sector, 0.04% in the electricity, gas, and water sectors, 1.94% in the construction sector, 17.05% in the wholesale trading, retail trading, restaurant and hotel sectors, 2.37% in the transport, warehouse and communications sectors, 0.08% in the financial, insurance, and rental sectors, and 8.17% in the public service sector.

Children who are engaged in a piece of work can be categorized into two groups. The first group consists of children who work without pay in order to help their parents, to learn a new skill, to learn to be responsible, etc. In carrying out their work, they are not subjected to any physical, mental, social or intellectual exploitation. And despite the work they perform, they are still able to properly enjoy their rights as children without their growth and development being hindered or disrupted. Children who belong to this first group are referred to as **working children**. Under the second group are children who work at the command of other people in return for a wage. In performing their work, they are exploited physically, mentally, socially and intellectually. Because of their work, they cannot properly enjoy their rights as children and their growth and development are disrupted. Children who are put under the second category are called **child labourers**.

The variables used to carry out the national labour force census, which are related to major field of labour, types of major work performed, or the amount of time spent on working (from 0 to 75 hours or more per week), show that Sakernas data provide information about the involvement of children in pieces of work under the two groups mentioned above, that is, the group of working children and the group of child labourers. Sakernas data on the working population aged 10-17 years old and above are cumulative data on working children and child labourers.

Of 2,938,764 children aged 10-17 years old and above who work, 2,058,132 (or 70.03%) work more than 20 hours a week, that is, between 20 hours and 75 hours or more per week. Children who work more than 20 hours a week are very likely to be child labourers.

2 Sakernas report 2004, National Statistics Agency

2. Data on child labourers involved in the worst forms of child labour

Comprehensive and accurate data on child labourers who are engaged in the worst forms of child labour are not yet available. One of the available data on the number of child labourers is in the form of information on sectors that are likely to employ a lot of children in the worst forms of child labour. The data, which come from 13 Indonesian provinces and from the Headquarters of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, can be presented as follows:

Table 5 :

Number of Child Labourers by Province and Types of Labour

No.	PROVINCE	Types of Work															
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	North Sumatera	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Riau	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	DKI Jakarta	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	West Java	314	105	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	169	722	151	-	-	-	-
5.	Central Java	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	East Java	702	-	222	10	-	37	57	-	-	22	287	843	699	-	-	-
7.	Bali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	West Kalimantan	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	197	-	64	104	-	104
9.	East Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	NTB	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	South Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	North Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Banten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	180	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2.853	105	222	10	-	44	57	-	-	613	1.386	994	763	104	-	104

NOTE:

01 = Trafficking; 02 = working as distributors of drugs; 03 = working in the mining industry; 04 = working in the footwear industry (and exposed to hazardous chemical substances); 05 = working in the offshore fishing industry; 06 = working as domestic helpers; 07 = working as pearl divers; 08 = working in the construction sector; 09 = working on offshore fishing platforms; 10 = working as scavengers; 11 = street children; 12 = working in the household/ cottage industry; 13 = working in plantation estates; 14 = engaged in the production of, and activities that make use of, explosives; 15 = working in the timber industry (where there is work associated with the felling/ chopping down of trees, and the processing and transporting of logs/timber); 16 = working/ engaged in industries and types of activity that make use of hazardous chemical substances

Meanwhile, the International Labour Organization (ILO) in cooperation with tripartite plus constituents (inclusive of NGO and institutions for higher education) initiated rapid assessments to assess the situation in which the worst forms of child labour in the five priority sectors in Indonesia are found, which concern:

- children trafficked for prostitution in Surabaya (the capital city of East Java Province), Jepara (a town in Central Java), the Privileged Region of Yogyakarta, and the Special Capital City Region of Jakarta;
- children engaged in the production, distribution and trafficking of narcotic and other banned drugs (NARKOBA) in Jakarta;
- child labourers in the footwear sector in Ciomas in Bogor and Tasikmalaya in West Java;
- child labourers in the offshore fishery sector in North Sumatra;
- child labourers in the mining sector in the West Kutai district and the Pasir district in East Kalimantan;

Rapid assessment reports on children trafficked for prostitution note the existence of children involved in the sex business such as those engaged in street prostitution, in localized, government-sanctioned prostitution areas (*lokalisasi*) or red-light districts, and in prostitution dens disguised as lawful, officially permitted business establishments such as beauty parlours, discotheques, hotels, pool/ billiard houses, massage parlours, karaoke and steam bath establishments. Based on findings from Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Semarang, and other cities, it is estimated that there are 7,452 child prostitutes, whilst throughout Java, 21,000 children are estimated to have become victims of trafficking for prostitution.

Rapid assessment reports on children engaged in the trafficking of banned drugs show that there are 74 locations in Jakarta that have been identified as sites where banned drugs have been transacted and consumed. Children have been engaged in the trafficking of banned drugs at an early age, including children who get involved when they are still attending school. In general, they start as drug users and then get involved in the trafficking of banned drugs or the other way around, their engagement in the trafficking of banned drugs leads them to consume the drugs themselves. Most of these children start to consume marijuana and then distribute and sell marijuana in addition to psychotropic substances (non-narcotic drugs) such as ecstasy pills (methylene-dioxy-methamphetamine) and *sabu-sabu* (a derivative of amphetamine in the form of crystals).

Rapid assessment reports on children working in the offshore fishing sector (aboard fishing vessels weighing more than 5 GT) inform us that an estimate of between 1,622 and 7,157 children have worked on fishing vessels in the waters of North Sumatra. Most of the children start working at the age of 14 to 16 years old but there are those who start working at the age of 10. The majority of child labourers employed in the fishing industry has not finished school or just managed to complete elementary school education. The wages they receive range from IDR 200,000 to IDR 500,000 per month. Their wages are paid when the fishing vessels on which they work moor at the pier and their catch is sold. The amount

of wages payable to them is determined on the basis of the sharing of proceeds earned from the sale of the catch.

Rapid assessment reports on child labourers employed in the informal footwear-making sector have pinpointed two sites in West Java where child labourers working in that sector have been found. The two sites are Ciomas in Bogor with 5,000 child labourers and Tasikmalaya with 4,000 child labourers. Child labourers in Ciomas are in the 13-15 age range. Most of them work part-time and still go to school. Child labourers in Tasikmalaya are in the 16-18 age bracket. Most of them work full-time and no longer go to school.

A rapid assessment has been made on children who work in the mining sector in the Kelian Dalam village in the Long Iram sub-district in the West Kutai district in the Province of East Kalimantan. The assessment has found 223 children who work as traditional gold miners. They work in a system of units and perform various types of work similar to the ones performed by adults, such as sucking, diving, filtering, etc. When working individually, they spend between one up to six hours a day. Those who work in units spend between eight up to fourteen hours a day. About a third of these child miners who work individually spend one to two hours a day. The risks/hazards that gold miners have to face are the collapse of the hole/ cave where they are in, and the pain they suffer as a result of diving.

A research activity has been developed to obtain more in-depth information on child labourers in Indonesia, such as information on:

- children who work as domestic workers
- child labourers employed in plantations/ estates
- child labourers in the districts of Probolinggo and Tulung Agung in East Java

B. Developments of Direct Programmes

KAN-PBPTA has identified several direct programmes aimed at contributing to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. These programmes are implemented by almost all stakeholders in several places in Indonesia.

Direct programmes are aimed at removing and/ or preventing children from being engaged in the worst forms of child labour. The programmes are in the form of education programmes, both formal and non-formal, skills and or life skills development programmes, counselling programmes, health programmes, family economy programmes and programmes for the enhancement of working

conditions and environment. These programmes treat child labourers and their parents and family (siblings/guardians) as assisted groups (target groups).

As far as the implementation of RAN-PBPTA is concerned, many government institutions, trade unions/ labour unions, associations of employers, institutions for higher education, non-government organizations, and community groups provide resources for empowering the economy of families with child labourers. The child labourers themselves are provided with educational programmes, both formal and non-formal. This is based on the conviction that children must get access to education, in particular through educational institutions (schools, skills training programmes or courses). Indirectly, these institutions believe that **children must go to school** and **adults must work**.

Meanwhile, non-educational programmes can also be implemented in relation to preventive measures. However, many of these non-educational programmes are also run by educational institutions as support programmes to strengthen educational services they provide. Both educational and non-educational programmes have played an important role in removing or preventing children from the worst forms of child labour.

Several examples of the direct programmes are given below, both the ones run through collaboration with international organizations or the ones run individually by the government and stakeholders organizations concerned with child labour.

1. Programme for removing and preventing child labour through formal education

Under this programme, several activities have been carried out. They include the establishment of open junior high schools, the provision of scholarships, the provision of uniforms, and the provision of other educational facilities. This programme is mostly carried out by the government, NGO, and several community groups.

The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, for instance, provided scholarships to 625 child labourers in East Java in the year 2003. Children who are eligible for the scholarships are those who are employed in the worst forms of child labour or who are employed to perform light work. The provision of the scholarships was part of the [government] programme for compensating for reduction in oil subsidy (PKPS-BBM) in that year.

Meanwhile, the open junior high school programme (*Programme SMP Terbuka*) that has been established by the Ministry of National Education since 1960s has been used as a vehicle to provide formal education to children under 15 years of age who are engaged in the worst forms of child labour (by immediately removing them from their workplace) or who are

not working but are at risk (and thus preventing them from getting engaged in the worst forms of child labour). Programmes like this have been developed in several regions in Indonesia such as the open junior high school development programme for child labourers and children under 15 years of age within the footwear industrial centre in Cibaduyut, Bandung, West Java³. By the end of the year 2004, this programme had been able to remove 127 children (boys and girls) from informal footwear making workshops in Cibaduyut and to simultaneously prevent 132 children (boys and girls) from getting involved in the making of footwear.

At present, similar programmes have been replicated in various places, such as the one in the Pasir District, East Kalimantan, with the Association of Teachers of the Republic of Indonesia (PGRI) as the implementer, and the one in the Melak District, East Kalimantan, with the Sendawar Sakti Educational Foundation⁴ as the implementer.

2. Programme for removing and preventing child labour through the provision of non-formal education

Activities (BPKB) and Centres for Learning Activities (SKB) have provided facilities to the Centre for Public Learning Activities (PKBM) to carry out various non-formal educational activities for members of the general public, in particular children.

On the other hand, there are many non-governmental organizations that run similar activities. Even though educational activities under Packages A, B, and C are not aimed at directly eliminating or preventing the worst forms of child labour, participants feel that they greatly benefit from such activities upon knowing that such educational activities equip them with the much-needed skills to enter the world of work.

Since the year 2000, the Indonesian Social Workers Foundation (YPSI) has administered Package A and Package B educational programmes in the District of Tangerang, in Banten Province, to child labourers and other children employed in the traditional cottage industry that produces packs of blue-coloured bleaching powder shaped in the form of cubes (known as blawu in Javanese), which is a mixture of toxic chemical substances. In the first instance, this activity was intended to enable child labourers in the traditional bleaching cube making industry to benefit from education. But gradually, they become more interested to participate in the educational programmes rather than continuing their work in the production of bleaching cubes.

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- 3 This programme has been directly run by Yayasan Mitra Sekolah Rakyat (Partner Foundation for People's School), Bandung, since 2002. In the year 2003, the Educational Service of the city of Bandung took part; it helped support the programme by providing instructors for the training of tutors as well as channeling funds for teaching and learning activities. This activity is also supported by Yayasan Sekolah Rakyat (the People's School Foundation), Jakarta, and ILO-IPEC.
- 4 These two action programmes are also supported by ILO-IPEC.

A similar activity has also been conducted by the Alfa Centre for Public Learning Activities (PKBM Alfa) in Bandung, West Java, which has implemented Package B and Package C educational programmes for children around the Alfa Centre on the Soekarno-Hatta street in Bandung. The Indonesia Dynamics Foundation (YDI) has also done the same. It has run a Package-A educational programme for child scavengers in the Final Dumping Ground (TPA) for Jakarta's garbage in Bantargebang, Bekasi, in West Java.

3. Programme for removing and preventing child labour through skills and or life skills development activities

The child labour removal and prevention programme through skills and/or life skills development activities is implemented by improving children's capacity in certain areas of skills so that with the skills that they have, they become more matured and ready to enter the world of work. Under this activity, participating children are mostly subjected to skills or vocational training for a certain period of time, such as computer training, sewing, automotive training, agricultural and machine repair/maintenance training.

The state-owned vocational training centre (BLK) of North Sumatra has provided machine repair/ maintenance training to 60 (sixty) former child labourers who used to work on offshore fishing platforms. They have been trained in motorcycle repair/maintenance. After having been trained, they also obtain equipment to start their own motorcycle repair/maintenance business.

The Paramitra Foundation in Malang, East Java, has, since the year 1995, provided skills training in the fields of sewing, computer, and agriculture to child labourers and children who are susceptible to become child labourers in Malang. The provision of skills training is adjusted to the interests and/or available resources that are found in the sites where the training is provided, which has the potentials to be developed into a business, in order to empower the economy of the child labourers and their parents.

The Abdi Asih Foundation in East Java has provided a sewing training programme to prostituted child labourers within the region of Surabaya, the capital city of East Java. A similar programme has also been administered by the Foundation for the Welfare of Indonesian Children (YKAI) in Indramayu, West Java, to children liable to being prostituted.

A garment company in Depok, West Java, which is owned by a member of APINDO, has also followed suit. It has provided skills training to child labourers. This is aimed at improving their skills and enabling them to avoid being engaged in the worst forms of child labour.

4. Programmes for removing and preventing child labour through counselling activities

The child labour removal and prevention programme through counselling activities is a programme that is provided by many child labour stakeholders. Almost all stakeholders include counselling activities in each of their action programmes. A direct programme for child labourers will not be complete if it does not include counselling activities.

In the beginning, counselling activities are only carried out by stakeholders who come from non-governmental organizations. Recently, however, government organizations at both central level and regional levels, too, have started to adopt such counselling activities.

For instance, an Integrated Service Centre (PPT) has been established in East Java recently. An Integrated Service Centre for the Empowering of Women and Children (P2TP2A) has been established in Jakarta. And other similar centres have been established at district/city level. These service centres provide counselling to women and children who are suspected and/or known to have become victims of trafficking. Moreover, these centres also handle referral arrangements involving children who have previously been assisted by other institutions, that is, they accept children who are referred to them by other institutions.

Other organizations that have thus far provided counselling services include the police and NGO, like the ones provided by YKAI (the Foundation for the Welfare of Indonesian Children) in Indramayu and the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI) in Sukabumi (West Java) as far as the programme for the removal and prevention of children trafficked for prostitution is concerned; the counselling services provided by the Yayasan Pelita Ilmu and the SEKAM Foundation in Jakarta for children engaged in the production, distribution, and trafficking of banned drugs; the counselling services provided by the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI) in Tasikmalaya (West Java) and Tanah Grogot (Pasir) for children engaged in the production of footwear and gold mining.

Meanwhile, 20 regional polices (at provincial level) have activated the Special Service Rooms (RPK) for providing counselling to girls who are victims of violence and child trafficking. Several police precincts have done the same, such as the Surabaya Police Precinct, the Makasar Police Precinct, and the Police Precincts within the Jakarta and Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Police.

5. Programmes for removing and preventing child labour through the provision of health services

The child labour removal and prevention programme through the provision of health services is usually administered in the working environment of

hazardous sectors. The health services provided are mostly preventive as well as promoting health. Not a few of them, however, provide health services that are curative and rehabilitative.

The Health Service of the City of Bandung has since the year 2002 included child labourers as a group that must obtain immediate services so that they are not exposed to diseases that are likely to harm their physical safety and health and their mental developments. At present, the Health Service of the City of Bandung together with the Ulil Albab Foundation and the Cibaduyut Community Forum continue to provide advocacy and health services to children and workers within the informal footwear industrial centre of Cibaduyut.

The Health Service of the District of Bogor has replicated the activities by providing health services within the informal footwear industrial centre in Ciomas, Bogor.

6. Programmes for removing and preventing child labour through the improvement of workplace conditions

The child labour removal and prevention programme through the improvement of workplace conditions is carried out by improving workplace conditions so that workplaces are safe and free from hazards. Even though improvements of workplace conditions do not directly eliminate child labour, this programme is felt to be very crucial to continue to provide information and a model for preventing the involvement of children in hazardous sectors. This programme also provides opportunities to children above 15 years of age to keep on performing light work that is safe and free from hazards.

The ILO, in collaboration with the Dedication-to-the-Community Institute of the Bandung Institute of Technology (LPM ITB) and owners of footwear workshops in Cibaduyut, Bandung, has succeeded in creating a model footwear workshop for the informal sector that is safer and more comfortable. With the model footwear workshop that they create, children above 15 years of age are able to perform work in the footwear industry in Cibaduyut, Bandung, because the workshop uses ergonomic working tools and conducts working processes that are far from various forms of hazards, be they physical, biological, chemical or psychosocial.

The Health Service of the District of Bogor, in collaboration with LPM ITB and the owners of footwear workshops in the informal sector in Ciomas, Bogor, is currently replicating model footwear workshops in the informal sector that are safe and comfortable within the informal footwear industry of Ciomas, Bogor.

C. Studies and Development of Models for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

Studies of models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour are intended to obtain accurate information on various matters related to elimination efforts so that the programmes that are created out of the studies are able to fulfil the actual needs in the field, hit the target, are effective and efficient. That which is meant by model development under RAN-PBPTA is documentation of model development and other related information. This is aimed at supporting programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The studies are expected to push the implementation of the programmes in a better way to ensure that the programmes are administered based on real conditions and needs found in the field.

In the context of the application of RAN-PBPTA, the studies that are put into RAN-PBPTA are [meant to check]:

- The existence of institutions involved in the handling of child labour;
- The availability of information on the characteristics of the worst forms of child labour
- The availability of a model programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour that covers, among others, the way advocacy is provided, direct assistance, recovery, and reintegration into the society's base;
- The existence of guidelines for replicating the model programme;
- The availability of monitoring and evaluation guidelines.

1. A database on the institutions that are involved in the handling of child labour

In the course of two years during the application of the RAN-PBPTA, KAN-PBPTA has noted that the information concerning institutions that are involved in the handling of child labour is still scattered here and there [in different places]. No effort to systematically collect and document the information has been made. In other words, KAN-PBPTA finds it necessary to quickly develop a database on the institutions that are involved in the handling of child labour.

2. Characteristics of the worst forms of child labour

During the period of 2002-2004, KAN-PBPTA has noted the availability of information on the characteristics of the worst forms of child labour in seven sectors⁵. Five of them are priority sectors with the worst forms of

⁵ The tripartite plus constituents have initiated [the identification of] the characteristics of the worst forms of child labour in these sectors. Data on such characteristics are then obtained through rapid assessments. Seven direct, rapid assessments have been made by the ILO in collaboration with several universities (that is, with the Atmajaya University in Jakarta, the Gajah Mada University (UGM) in Yogyakarta, the University of Indonesia (UI) in Jakarta, and the University of North Sumatra (USU) in Medan) and several NGO(such as SKEPO in Bandung and YKAI in Jakarta) and with the government (the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration).

child labour targeted for elimination under RAN-PBPTA while the other two are sectors with forms of child labour that are also considered as the worst under RAN-PBPTA. The seven sectors are sectors where one can find:

- children trafficked for prostitution;
- children engaged in the production, trade and distribution of banned substances;
- children engaged in the production process in mining
- children engaged in the process of footwear production in the informal sector;
- children engaged in the offshore fishery sector
- children employed as domestic workers
- children employed in the plantation sector, particularly in oil palm plantations

The obtainable information on the characteristics of the worst forms of child labour in the seven sectors include information on the production processes that are taking place in the seven sectors in question; the normal production processes in which child labourers have to toil; the [places of] origin of the child labours; the educational background of the child labourers employed in each sector; the hazards to which the child labourers are exposed; the diseases from which child labourers in each sector frequently suffer; the [typical] characteristics of the parents of the child labourers in those sectors; and so on.

These characteristics directly provide explanation about the child labourers [in the seven sectors] and the situation they are in. It is also these characteristics that are used as the main reference for various action programmes by different parties, in particular by the ILO through the ILO Support Project for the Implementation of RAN-PBPTA.

3. Models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour for integrative children

KAN-PBPTA has noted that several provincial governments in Indonesia have started to develop several models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, particularly for rescuing children who are trafficked for prostitution. The models that they have developed are sufficiently integrative because they combine advocacy activities and direct assistance with recovery and reintegration processes.

As has been mentioned in the part on the development of direct assistance, the Integrated Service Centre (PPT) in East Java and the Integrated Service Centre for the Strengthening of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Jakarta are models that can be used. However, given the fact that these models are newly developed, a study on the effectiveness of these models must be immediately made.

In the context of the models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, action committees (at provincial and at district/ city levels) need to study and analyze other integrative models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Moreover, a study on the model that has been developed by the ILO Support Project for RAN-PBPTA also needs to be made.

4. Model replication

Until the year 2004, several documentations on activities that have taken place in the previous years have been available. They include a guidebook on the handling of child domestic workers (PRTA), models for handling street children that have been developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and have been replicated in 12 provinces, and a model for the handling of trafficking victims⁶. The need for replication comes as a result of the study on effectiveness and efficiency of those models.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines

KAN-PBPTA started monitoring and evaluation activities in 2004 by visiting the Cibaduyut footwear production centre in West Java and offshore fishing platforms (jermal) in the eastern coasts of North Sumatra. Some information associated with the findings on the handling of child labour in the two sectors has been reported.

KAN-PBPTA has noted that no systematic effort has been made to combine monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, a systematic monitoring and evaluation system needs to be developed in order to make the results of the model's activities more focused.

D. Harmonization (or synchronization) of laws and regulations

As far as the harmonization of laws and regulations is concerned, RAN-PBPTA has been mandated to determine that [any] types of labour that are likely to harm the health, safety, or moral of the child shall be classified as part of the worst forms of child labour, and that the act of involving children in the worst forms of child labour shall be considered as a crime, and to formulate policies, to determine action to be taken, and preventive as well as coping measures, to deal with the worst forms of child labour in a pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive manner.

⁶ The development of this model for the handling of trafficking victims has been assisted by the International Organization on Migration (IOM). This model provides guidelines on how to handle victims of trafficking and several training modules that need to be carried out in order to handle and prevent trafficking.

Types of labour that jeopardize the health, safety or moral of the child have been established through the Decision of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number: KEP-235/ MEN/ 2003. Types of labour that are likely to harm the health, safety or moral of the child are grouped as follows:

1. Labour related to the job of manufacturing, assembling/ mounting, operating, treating and repairing machines, apparatuses, installations and other equipment;
2. Labour performed in a working environment in which physical, chemical and biological hazards are inherent;
3. Inherently hazardous labour [literal translation: labour that contains characters and conditions associated with danger]
4. Labour that harms the moral of the child.

Act Number 23 of the Year 2002 concerning Child Protection and Act Number 13 of the Year 2003 concerning Labour have determined that the act of involving children in the worst forms of child labour is a crime. Act Number 23 of the Year 2002 concerning Child Protection states that every one must not deliberately allow children being exploited economically and/ or sexually. Any violation against that article is considered a crime whose perpetrator is liable to a minimum of 2 (two) years in jail and a maximum of 5 (five) years in jail and/ or a minimum fine of two hundred million Indonesian rupiah and a maximum fine of five hundred million Indonesian rupiah.

When Act Number 23 of the Year 2002 on Child Protection is compared to Act Number 13 of the Year 2003 on Labour, there is a progress in the imposition of criminal sanctions on violation associated with the act of involving or employing children in the worst forms of child labour so that law enforcers are expected to use Act Number 13 of the Year 2003 to prosecute the perpetrator.

The central and regional governments have formulated various policies to prevent and cope with child labour. The resultant policies include the following:

1. Presidential Decision [Decree] Number 12 of the Year 2001 concerning the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
2. Presidential Decision [Decree] Number 59 of the Year 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
3. Presidential Decision [Decree] Number 87 of the Year 2002 concerning the Elimination of the Sexual Exploitation of Children
4. Presidential Decision [Decree] Number 88 of the Year 2002 concerning the Elimination of the Trafficking of Women and Children

5. Letter of Decision of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number KEP-90/ MEN/ 2003 concerning the Core Team of KAN-PBPTA
6. Regional Regulation of the Province of North Sumatra Number 5 of the Year 2004 concerning the Prevention and Alleviation of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
7. Letter of Decision of the Governor of the Province of North Sumatra Number 465/ 1211/ K/ 2002 concerning the Formation of the Action Committee of the Province of North Sumatra concerning the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
8. Regional Regulation of the District of Kutai Kertanegara Number 9 of the Year 2004 concerning the Free Child Labour Zones in the District of Kutai Kertanegara
9. Letter of Decision of the Head of the District of Kutai Kertanegara Number 180/ HK-350/ 2003 concerning the Formation of Free Child Labour Zones
10. Letter of Decision of the Governor of the Province of East Kalimantan Number 463/ K. 215/ 2004 concerning the Formation of the Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour for the Province of East Kalimantan
11. Letter of Decision of the Governor of the Province of East Java Number 188/ 145/ KPTS/ 013/ 2003 concerning the Commission for the Protection of Children of the Province of East Java

E. Awareness Raising

The Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of the Year 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour is a guideline for the implementation of the action programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. All parties related to the effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labour needs and must stick to the Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of the Year 2002 when it comes to the implementation of the Decision's action programmes, so that cohesiveness and harmony co-exist in the actual implementation in the field and enable it [the implementation] to be effective and efficient. In an effort to raise public awareness, various activities have been carried out at the initial stage including sensitizing related agencies at the central level, provincial governments, district/ city governments, related parties in the regions and the general public to the Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of the Year 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Efforts to sensitize the general public to the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour are carried out in order to create and enhance understanding and awareness among the general public of the importance of collective efforts and the pooling of available resources and their maximal utilization, for the elimination of child labour, particularly the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Various methods and sensitization models of the national action plan have been carried out through the making and dissemination of bulletins, brochures, posters, and leaflets on child labour and by organizing technical guidance/ tutorial programmes, workshops, seminars, and future search programmes that have been participated by various related parties or parties that are supposed to be involved in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Sensitization of the general public to the national action plan has been carried out simultaneously, starting from the national level, provincial level, down to the district/ city level, by involving various related parties from elements of the government, associations of employers, trade unions/ labour unions, the mass media, NGO and other community organizations.

The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration as a government agency that serves as a focal point in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour has taken an initiative to encourage various related parties to take the required action and to take an active role in every effort associated with the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Moreover, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration has, both independently and in collaboration with its working partners, carried out activities intended to sensitize the public to the importance of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by organizing technical guidance/ tutorial programmes, workshops, seminars or future search programmes on the National Action Plan in different provinces and districts/ cities. As a rule, each activity has to have 30 (thirty) people as participants, who shall comprise representatives of the government, employers, trade unions/ labour unions, schools for higher educations [colleges and universities], NGO, community leaders, religious leaders, and other parties concerned with the issue of child labour. Such activities are used to inform steps that need to be taken by the government and community, as well as the required pre-requirements, to make the elimination of the worst forms of child labour a reality in each respective region. At the initial stage, provincial governments are motivated, encouraged, and facilitated to establish action committees for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour at provincial level. With these action committees, it is expected that all problems related to child labour, in particular the worst forms of child labour, can be discussed and deliberated so that solutions to these issues can be found in an integrated, comprehensive, complete, and continuous manner. Over the last two years, sensitization of the general public to the National Action Plan for the

Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour has been carried out successfully in 18 provinces, including the provinces of

1. North Sumatra
2. Riau
3. Jambi
4. South Sumatra
5. Banten
6. Special Capital City Region of Jakarta (DKI Jakarta)
7. West Java
8. Central Java
9. East Java
10. Bali
11. West Kalimantan
12. South Kalimantan
13. Central Kalimantan
14. East Kalimantan
15. West Nusatenggara
16. East Nusatenggara
17. South Sulawesi
18. North Sulawesi

In order to follow up the Minister of Home Affairs and Regional Autonomy's Decision Number 5 of the Year 2001 concerning the Alleviation of Child Labour, the Ministry of Home Affairs has, over the last two years, made efforts to sensitize the general public to the alleviation of child labour in almost all provinces in Indonesia. Even twenty districts/ cities on the island of Sumatra and Java have been exposed to such sensitization to the national action plan. Twenty-five (25) participants take part in every activity aimed at sensitizing people to the alleviation of child labour. The participants consist of representatives of the government, members of the Regional Legislative Councils (DPRD), the family welfare education (PKK) movement, school for higher education, NGO, school committees, neighbourhood youth associations of dropouts and jobless young persons, employers, religious leaders and community leaders. This activity is intended to build and enhance understanding and awareness of various related parties in the regions as well as to build the commitments of provincial governments or district/ city governments so that they become more serious in coping with child labour, in particular the worst forms of child labour. In the future, sensitization of the general public to efforts to cop with child labour will

be continued to other provinces or districts/ cities such as to provinces Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Riau, Banten, Gorontalo, West Papua, Maluku and North Maluku.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry for Women's Empowerment have conducted sensitization in various provinces and districts/ cities to the importance of protecting children in a more general context (children in needs of special protection), including children involved in armed conflicts, internally displaced children or children at refugee camps, children running into conflicts with law, disabled children, child labourers, prostituted children, children of minority groups, children in emergency situation. At present, the Ministry of Social Affairs has built and operated a trauma centre in Bambu Apus, East Jakarta, which is intended as a rehabilitation centre for children suffering from traumas because of various reasons, including former child labourers who suffer from trauma as a result of having been employed in the worst forms of child labour.

The Association of Indonesian Employers (APINDO) as an association of entrepreneurs in Indonesia has taken a role in sensitizing their members to the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The sensitization provides information on the substance of child labour, in particular its worst forms. The sensitization is carried out through meetings with members and special meetings with owners/ those in charge of medium and small enterprises. This activity has been carried out in 11 provinces including:

1. North Sumatra
2. West Sumatra
3. DKI Jakarta
4. West Java (including Bandung, Bogor, Depok and Bekasi)
5. Central Java
6. DI Yogyakarta
7. East Java
8. West Kalimantan
9. South Kalimantan
10. East Kalimantan (including people's mining – which is referred to as PETI)
11. South Sulawesi

The Confederation of All-Indonesia Trade Unions, which is an amalgamation of trade unions throughout Indonesia from various sectors, has taken the initiative to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by sensitizing the general public to the importance of providing protection to children, including the Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of the Year 2002 in eight

provinces, including:

1. North Sumatra
2. South Sumatra
3. DKI Jakarta
4. West Java
5. Central Java
6. East Java
7. South Sulawesi
8. North Sulawesi

Union officials at regional and branch levels have taken part in the sensitization to the national action plan. This sensitization activity is carried out continuously, from union officials at regional level [provincial level] over union officials at branch level [district/city level] to union officials at enterprise level. With that effort, it is expected that union officials at regional level, branch level, and enterprise level have increased understanding and awareness of the plan, and increase their role in every effort intended to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in accordance with their respective levels.

JARAK – which is a network of 106 NGO throughout Indonesia serving as a watchdog for child labourers – has made efforts to disseminate, and sensitize the general public to, the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 10 provinces, including:

1. North Sumatra
2. West Java
3. East Java
4. West Nusa Tenggara
5. West Kalimantan
6. East Kalimantan
7. South Sulawesi
8. Central Sulawesi
9. Southeast Sulawesi and
10. North Sulawesi

Officials of the member NGO of JARAK, representatives of related government agencies, community leaders, religious leaders, representatives of schools for higher education, and the parents of child labourers have taken part in this activity of disseminating and sensitizing the general public to the national action plan. It is expected that the dissemination and sensitization efforts will be

able to improve the understanding and awareness of the general public and local governments of various negative/ harmful impacts and risks that a child who is employed in the worst forms of child labour has to face and of various efforts that have to be made and phases that have to be undergone collectively in order to eliminate them.

The mass media, both electronic and print, directly or indirectly, has played sufficiently well to deliver information on various matters related to the issue of child labour in various sectors, some of which fall under the category of the worst forms of child labour. The role of the mass media is very much needed to make the general public aware that the handling and elimination of child labour, particularly at its worst forms, are the responsibility of all of us so that the resolution of this problem requires the involvement of all parties, both the government and the society. The general public needs to be motivated to be more concerned with the development and advancement of the nation's continuing generation, including the advancement and empowerment of disadvantaged children and children who are engaged in the worst forms of child labour because of the impoverishment [literal translation: economic impotence] of their parents.

As a result of the range of sensitization activities mentioned above, the awareness of related parties have grown and so have community groups that care for the fulfilment of the rights of children, including the rights to enjoy their typical needs, that is, playing, going to school, and taking a rest adequately. With the fulfilment of the typical needs of the child on time, it is expected that Indonesian children will be able to grow and develop optimally, physically, mentally, intellectually, and socially. This enhancement of awareness is expected to motivate different parties and groups in the community to actively play a role and get involved in every effort of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour made by the government or members of the community. On the other hand, members of the community who are concerned with child labour, both as individuals and as groups, are expected to be able to advocate the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and keep a watchful eye on how efforts to eradicate the worst forms of child labour are made in order to ensure that every activity conducted in association with these efforts always consider **the best interest of the child** as the top priority.

Table 6 :**Scope of Sensitization to Child Labour (RAN-PBPTA)**

NO	PROVINCE	INSTITUTION				
		DEPNAKER TRANS	DEPDAGRI	APINDO	K-SPSI	LSM/JARAK
1.	North Sumatera					
2.	West Sumatera					
3.	Riau					
4.	Jambi					
5.	South Sumatera					
6.	Bengkulu					
7.	Lampung					
8.	Banten					
9.	DKI Jakarta					
10.	West Java					
11.	Centra Java					
12.	DI Yogyakarta					
13.	East Java					
14.	Bali					
15.	West Kalimantan					
16.	Central Kalimantan					
17.	South Kalimantan					
18.	East Kalimantan					
19.	NTB					
20.	NTT					
21.	South Sulawesi					
22.	Central Sulawesi					
23.	Southeast Sulawesi					
24.	North Sulawesi					
25.	Gorontalo					

DEPNAKERTRANS = Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration

DEPDAGRI = Ministry of Home Affairs

APINDO = Indonesian Employers Association

K-SPSI = All-Indonesia Trade Unions Confederation

LSM = NGO, one of which is JARAK

F. Capacity Building

There has been a collective awareness that any attempt to eliminate the worst forms of child labour shall be an integrated common effort that requires the involvement of all concerned parties, be they elements of the government or of the community, on each line and at each level. To be actively involved in

such an effort, one is demanded to have the ability and capacity that accords with one's respective duties, responsibility, position, and functions so that an integrated, cohesive whole is arrived at in which the involvement of one individual would support and strengthen the involvement of another. Efforts to build the capacity of both the government and the society need to be consistently and continuously made so that everybody can enter into a partnership with everybody else and play a role in each effort to eliminate child labour, particularly its worst forms.

Capacity building efforts within the Central Government have been made by improving the Government's institutional and personnel capacity, which is carried out through various forms of programmes or activities. Institutional capacity building at central government level, particularly within the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, has been carried out by upgrading the echelon [the level of the structural position/ occupation] of the Ministry's working unit in charge of child labour, from echelon III to the echelon II. There are five echelons. Echelon I is the highest, echelon V the lowest. The promotion of the echelon of the working unit has increased the ability and performance of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in handling the problems of child labour. Efforts to increase the institutional capacity of the Ministry have also been made through the building of a website on child labour (www.nakertans-anak.com), and by forging a technical and programme collaboration with various parties including with local, national and international institutions, making technical guidelines and instructions for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including the programme for the handling of child labour in the five-yearly strategic plan. The building of the capacity of the personnel in charge of child labour is performed (1) by providing them with technical education and guidelines, (2) by requiring them to visit the sites where child labourers are at work to enable them to learn first-hand the impacts [of child labour on the children's safety, health, and moral] and the risks these children are running, and to learn various potentials and resources that are available in the sites where the children are employed, which may be tapped to support efforts to eliminate child labour in those areas, (3) by sending them to both national and international meetings that discuss child labour issues, (4) by allowing them to go to another region or country to make a comparative study, to observe, to learn and to benefit from efforts to eliminate child labour in that other region or country.

Efforts to build the capacity of provincial governments and district/ city governments are made by improving both their institutional and personnel capacity. Institutional capacity is improved through structural development. Personnel capacity is improved through training, future search conferences, comparative studies or workshops.

Structural development in provincial governments is made by building and establishing action committees at provincial level in order to help provincial governments enhance their performance in making efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in their respective regions. Efforts to build institutional capacity in district/ city governments are made by building and establishing action committees at district/city level in order to help district/ city governments to improve their performance in conducting efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in their respective regions.

Over the last two years, Action Committees for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour have been established in several provinces including:

1. The Action Committee of the Province of North Sumatra, established by the Decision of the Governor of North Sumatra Number: 465/ 1211/ X/ 2002 concerning the Establishment of the Province of North Sumatra's Action Committee on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, dated October 7, 2002.
2. The Action Committee of the Province of Riau, established by the Decision of the Governor of Riau Number: KPTS. 651/ X/ 2004 concerning the Establishment of the Province of Riau's Action Committee on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour dated October 30, 2004.
3. The Action Committee of the Province of West Java, established by the Decision of the Governor of West Java Number: 43 of the Year 2004 concerning the Province of West Java's Action Committee on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour dated August 30, 2004.
4. The Action Committee of the Province of East Java established by the Decision of the Governor of East Java Number: KPTS. 118/ 145/ KPTS/ 013/ 2003 concerning the Commission for Child Protection of the Province of East Java, dated May 26, 2003. The Commission for Child Protection of the Province of East Java is assisted by committees consisting of:
 - a. Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
 - b. Committee for the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children
 - c. Committee for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
5. The Action Committee of the Province of West Kalimantan, established by the Decision of the Governor of West Kalimantan Number: 394 of the Year 2004 concerning the Provincial Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour of the Province of West Kalimantan, dated October 6, 2004.

At district/city level, Action Committees for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour have been established in districts/cities. They include the ones in:

1. The District of Bondowoso in East Java, established with the Decision of the Head of the District of Bondowoso Number: 502 of the Year 2004 concerning the Commission for Protecting the Children of the District of Bondowoso dated March 3, 2004. Working Groups have been established within the Commission for Protecting the Children of the District of Bondowoso. They are Working Groups:
 - a. For the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
 - b. For the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children
 - c. For the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
 - d. For Public Advocacy and Learning
2. The District of Mojokerto in East Java, established with the Decision of the Head of the District of Mojokerto Number: 188.45/ 202/ HK/ 416-012/ 2004 concerning the Commission for Child Protection. The Commission for Protecting the Children of the District of Mojokerto is assisted by committees consisting of:
 - a. The Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
 - b. The Committee for the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children
 - c. The Committee for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
3. The District of Tuban in East Java, established with the Decision of the Head of the District of Tuban Number: 188.45/ 44/ KPTS/ 414.012/ 2004 concerning the Commission for Child Protection. The Commission for Protecting the Children of the District of Tuban is assisted by committees consisting of:
 - a. The Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
 - b. The Committee for the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children
 - c. The Committee for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Institutional capacity building has also been conducted by making technical and programme collaborations with local, national or international working partners. The local partners of provincial governments or district/city governments include [local] associations of employers, trade unions/labour unions, community leaders, religious leaders, and NGO that are members of JARAK while international working partners include the ILO-IPEC, UNICEF, and ACILS. Personnel capacity building within the Provincial Governments and the District/City Governments are carried out by providing training and technical guidance to officials who

handle child labour, in particular the Government Employees who serve as Labour Inspectors, and by carrying out and benefit from comparative studies in other regions in order to see and learn the implementation of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the respective regions.

Capacity building efforts within the world of business have been made by APINDO by sensitizing various provisions of labour laws and regulations, including the norms for the protection of child labour and elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The APINDO has also discoursed on and designed the making of a Code of Conduct [to] free [enterprises] from child labour as a reference to play a role in creating a better future for children, mainstreaming child labour issues, including the issue of trafficking in women and children on every occasion where APINDO members meet.

Capacity building within the Confederation of the All-Indonesia Trade Unions is carried out by establishing The Women, Teenagers and Children Institution at central level and by establishing Women, Teenagers and Children Bureaus at regional and branch levels. The establishment of the institution and bureaus is intended to increase effort to handle and provide protection to women and child labourers and make it more focused. Capacity building effort within trade unions/labour unions is made by incorporating the issue of child labour into the training and information-extension curriculum for trade/labour union officials, by working together with various parties, including with employers in order to seek and discuss solutions to the issue of child labour that is brewing at enterprise level, local level, regional level, national level, and international level.

Capacity building within NGO or within the society have been conducted by JARAK and its network by organizing DME (Design, Management and Evaluation) training, policy advocacy training and institutional capacity building. DME training has been carried out for six classes and attended by 180 representatives from NGO, schools for higher education, government agencies, associations of employers and trade unions/labour unions. DME training is intended to increase the participant's capacity in designing, structuring and formulating programmes and procedures and mechanisms for their evaluation, in order to check the success and failure rates of the programme in the field. Advocacy policy training has been participated by 60 members of JARAK. Advocacy policy training is intended to equip JARAK members to be able and daring to provide advocacy on various child labour-related policies whose formulation and implementation are considered to be not or less considering the best interests of the child. Capacity building of institutions related to the effort to eliminate the worst forms of child labour has been carried out in four provinces, that is, the Province of North Sumatra, West Java, East Java, and East Kalimantan.

G. Programme Integration

Programme integration can only be realized if all ideas and initiatives that pop up, which come from either the government or the society, can be accommodated, formulated and harmonized with each other. Programme integration needs to be carried out [throughout the lifecycle or lifetime of the programme], starting from the phase in which the programme is formulated until the phase in which the programme is implemented. If a programme is developed out of, by taking into account and incorporating, various aspirations that are developing in the society, then there is a tendency that the programme will become a collective programme and will win the support of all parties during its implementation stage. The same would also apply to any programme intended for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, which shall be a cross-sector and cross-functional programme that requires the involvement of all parties/stakeholders at all level. Therefore, programme integration in preparing and implementing programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is a need as well as a must. The programme must be formulated based on real conditions encountered in the field including conditions pertaining to the prevalence of child labour [the extent to which child labour is found in the field], the availability of various resources [the extent to which varied resources to combat child labour are available], the readiness of stakeholders [the extent to which stakeholders are ready or prepared to tackle child labour] and the extent to which the government and the society is committed [to combat child labour].

In the framework of programme integration for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Province of East Java, a provincial action plan has been developed and adopted through the Decision of the Chairperson of the Commission for the Protection of Children of the Province of East Java Number: 13/SKEP/IV/201.4/ 2004 concerning the Provincial Action Plan of the Commission for the Protection of Children of the Province of East Java for the Year 2004 up to the Year 2008. The Provincial Action Plan is focused on efforts to get rid of the very serious problem adversely affecting the quality and future of the child, that is, to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, trafficking in women and children, commercial sexual exploitation, and to prevent violation of, and to protect, the rights of the child and to increase the child's participation [to increase the child's access to go to school]. Following the adoption of the action plan, a special fund taken from the revenue-and-expenditure budget of the Government of the Province of East Java has been allocated to finance activities of various forms aimed at providing protection to children, including child labourers. Even though the nominal amount of the special fund made available is not yet enough to resolve the problem of child labour in the Province of East Java, the amount of the fund is always on the rise from year to year. With that action plan, the objectives,

directions, aims and targets of the efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in the Province of East Java that the Government of East Java will achieve have been determined [laid down]. That action plan also serves as a tool for measuring and evaluating the rate of success of the Government of the Province of East Java in implementing programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

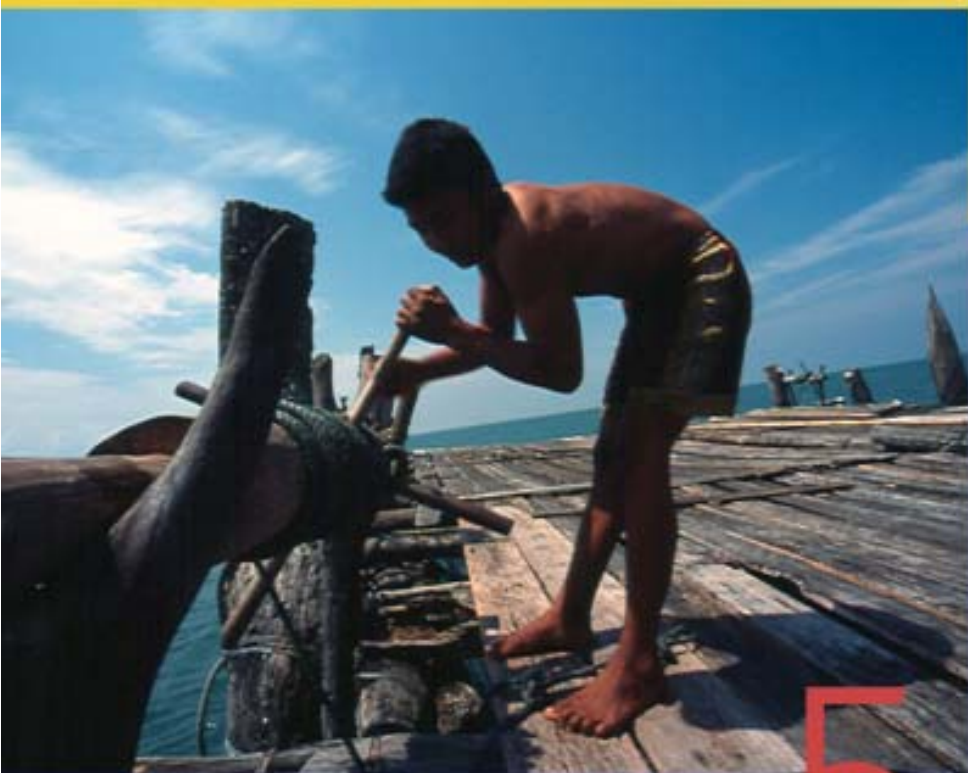
The Government and people of North Sumatra have succeeded in conducting the elimination of child labour on offshore fishing platforms, which is a realization of a joint programme involving all related sectors. This [success] is achieved by empowering the economy of parents whose children have been employed as labourers on offshore fishing platforms by providing them with capital to start their own business in agricultural and farming sectors. Children who used to work on offshore fishing platform have been brought back to school and those who are no longer interested to go to school again are provided with agriculture, farming, and automotive training (to enable them to do repair and maintenance work in a motorcycle workshop). Children who participate in automotive training are, upon successful completion of the training, entitled to borrow money to be used as capital to start their own business of establishing their motorcycle workshop. To provide a stronger legal and operational basis to prevent and combat child labour in the future, the Governor of North Sumatra, with the approval of the Regional Legislative Council of the Province of North Sumatra, has issued The Regional Regulation of the Province of North Sumatra Number 5 of the Year 2004 concerning Prevention and Alleviation of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. With that regional regulation, it is expected that efforts to prevent and alleviate the worst forms of child labour can be made in a more planned, integrated, and focused way so that all available potentials and resources can be get used maximally.

The Head of the District of Kutai Kartanegara with the approval of the Regional Legislative Council of the District of Kutai Kartanegara has adopted the Regional Regulation of the District of Kutai Kartanegara Number: 9 of the Year 2004 concerning Child Labour Free Zone (CLFZ) within the District of Kutai Kartanegara. This Regional Regulation becomes a sufficiently strong legal and operational basis to design and implement various programmes and activities in order to make elimination of child labour in the District of Kutai Kartanegara a reality. With that regional regulation, the Government of the District of Kutai Kartanegara has devised and taken strategic measures to realize steps towards the freeing of the District of Kutai Kartanegara from child labour. The strategic measures that the Government of Kutai Kartanegara has taken include, among others, the preparation of an action plan to gradually make child labour a reality, to enter into technical cooperation as well as programme cooperation with various

parties in order to support the implementation of the action plan, increase institutional as well as personnel capacity within the government so that apparatuses as well as government institutions are able to become innovators, motivators and facilitators in implementing the action plan.

It is expected that the governments of other provinces and districts/cities follow the above-mentioned measures by integrating various programmes related to efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour into an integrated, focused, and measured action plan by taking into account various aspects of life of the local community including by taking into consideration challenges and opportunities that exist.

Cross-sector coordination in implementing action programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour at central level is carried out by KAN-PBPTA, which is chaired by the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration who is assisted by the Core Team of KAN-PBPTA and the Secretariat of KAN-PBPTA on a daily basis. In regions where action committees have been established, cross-sector and cross-functional coordination is carried out by the regions' respective action committees. In a region where no action committee has been established, coordination is carried out by Governor if the region is a province and by district chief or mayor if the region is a district or city.



CHAPTER.5

**CONSTRAINT
BEING FACED**

CHAPTER V: CONSTRAINTS BEING FACED

A. Geographical Conditions

Geographical conditions play an important role in determining the success of the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. As is known, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia covers a very wide area stretching from Sabang, the westernmost tip of Indonesia, to Merauke, the easternmost tip of Indonesia, consisting of thousands of islands, big and small, separated by sea. The State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago state of highly diverse cultures, traditions, customs, languages, ethnicities, and religious beliefs united into one under the banner of Unity in Diversity (*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*).

The immense expanse of the Indonesian territory is a constraint that has to be faced in the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in all regions without exception. Each island has its own characteristics and different resources. Until recently, the territory of Indonesia consists of 32 provinces, each of which differs in natural features and resources from the others.

B. Culture

Indonesia is known as a Country with diverse cultures, ethnicities, customs, traditions, religious beliefs, and languages. When it comes to the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, cultural and religious influences come into play. One of the constraints being faced in efforts to eliminate child labour is the belief in some parts of the society that [there is nothing wrong] with working children because it is part of the process to educate children by exposing them to the world of work, which would equip them to enter the labour force when they become adults. Children are trained at early age to be able to perform work, so that for children, working is considered something that is normal and common to be performed. Moreover,

there is an assumption that working is a way for children to show their love and respect to their parents because children who work diligently work to help their parents are considered [good] children who are devoted to their parents [and therefore, make their parents happy] while children who are lazy are considered [bad] children who are not devoted to their parents [and therefore, make their parents unhappy.] Children are considered as family assets and hence, must be empowered to make money. The concept of “the more children you have, the more fortune you have” still lingers in the mind of some [large number of] people, particularly among rural communities earning their living from agriculture. By having numerous progeny, they expect free labour: they can use their children to work on their rice fields and thus, they do not have to pay somebody else to do it.

C. Governance System

1. The Implementation of Regional Autonomy

Since Act Number 22 of the Year 1999 concerning Regional Autonomy has come into force, cross-sector coordination becomes increasingly difficult to carry out. Districts/cities as autonomous regions have authority to determine and regulate their own households. Under the Regional Autonomy scheme, governing authority has been given to regional governments as autonomous regions to exercise power in [all] affairs except the following five affairs: defence and security affairs, foreign politic affairs, financial affairs, judicial affairs, and religious affairs.

In exercising their governing power, regional governments as autonomous regions feel as if there shall be no more relationship with both the provincial and central governments because they have been given full authority to take care of their own households.

2. Cross-Sector Coordination

Coordination is a word that is pleasant and easy to say but difficult to carry out. Child labour is a cross-sector problem. So, each sector is expected to play a role according to its respective tasks and functions. As a matter of fact, however, each sector has not been aware of this. So, each sector runs as a separate, stand-alone entity without realizing the importance of prior coordination with and among each other.

As far as the handling and alleviation of child labour are concerned, several policies have been issued at central level by the central government (by various

Ministries) including Presidential Decree Number: 59 of the Year 2002 concerning the National Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which has become a focal point for the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Presidential Decree Number 87 of the Year 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children with the Ministry for Women's Empowerment as the focal point, and Presidential Decree Number 88 of the Year 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The three policies have the same target, that is, children, and must be implemented by regions. This must be properly coordinated so that any overlapping or duplication can be avoided.

D. Limited Resources

In general, the quality of Indonesian human resources is low. Low-quality human resources can be found almost in all places and in all occupational groups, from operators up to managers. Adequate resources are very much needed to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. The existing resources must be exerted in order to make the commitment to eliminating child labour a reality. These resources cover natural resources as well as human resources.

Not all resources have been properly used yet. Not all stakeholders and people understand child labour well. Only a few regions have allocated special budgets and special programmes for children for the purpose of conducting efforts to eliminate child labour.



CHAPTER.6

ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES IN THE FIRST 5 YEAR

CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

A. Awareness Raising

RAN-PBPTA directs its first objective to the growing awareness of the public of the importance of eliminating the worst forms of child labour. This objective is a form to introduce the problem of the worst forms of child labour to stakeholders so that they understand the problem of the worst forms of child labour until there is a change of perception, behaviour, tradition, and norms in the society that can prevent and cope with the existence of the worst forms of child labour. To analyze the achievement of the objective to raise public awareness, KAN-PBPTA uses the results of activities and constraints that come up from activities to formulate the analysis.

In order to raise people's awareness to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, related government institutions, various NGO, formal business world, trade unions/labour unions and universities have carried out sensitization activities of problems associated with the worst forms of child labour, policies and legislation on the worst forms of child labour and roles of stakeholders. These activities are reported on national, provincial, and regional/local forums by NGO to their charges and working partners, by the government to government agencies under its charge, by associations of employers to their members, by trade unions/labour unions to their members. This effort is a form of commitment on the part of stakeholders to elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Various mediums for communicating messages such as leaflets, brochures, pamphlets, and bulletins are used to disseminate information on child labour and its solutions.

The awareness of the general public of the importance of eliminating the worst forms of child labour is crucial to turn this effort into a collective, common movement to make vulnerable groups aware of the danger of child labour, particularly its worst forms, by means of preventive efforts and direct intervention in accordance with their capacity. This initiative is also realized in collective work by joining caring forums or caring groups to help tackle child labour. However, information on stakeholders that develop programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, the number of child labourers, the number of

child labourers removed and prevented from being engaged in the worst forms of child labour, and other related information have not been documented and thus, in need of being prepared for future activities.

NGOs as non-profit institutions that work directly among people have pioneered and implemented various efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in various sectors. Forms of activities have also been developed in public awareness raising activities, policy advocacy, capacity building, and direct activities aimed at helping child labourers and parents of child labourers. Such activities have contributed to the raising of public awareness of problems associated with the worst forms of child labour by means of publication, sensitization, and counselling, by encouraging changes of policies at central and regional levels through advocacy, and by removing children from the worst forms of child labour and rehabilitating them through protective accompaniment and ministering activities such as education, counselling and empowerment of the economy of their parents.

The public's growing awareness is attributable to the role of the media. The mass media, both electronic and print, has actively and continuously informed the public through the dissemination of information and the raising of public awareness about problems associated with the worst forms of child labour and their impacts on the future of children. However, the media's care has not been organized in a watch group that monitors the worst forms of child labour and can actively participate in disseminating information and controlling problems associated with the worst forms of child labour. This [a similar effort] has also been conducted by those [associations of employers/entrepreneurs] in the world of business that have so far actively taken part in preventive and monitoring efforts to see to it that their members do not employ children. But this concern has not been culminated in a code of conduct on the issue of the worst forms of child labour within business circles. It is expected that this [efforts towards the formulation of such a code] can be developed in the future.

This 2002-2004 period has provided lessons and experiences in handling child labour. The lessons learned can of course be used as a reference to improve the quality of intervention while the experiences had can be developed in further efforts to combat child labour. However, both the experiences and lessons encountered in the field during the period have not been developed into a system for tackling the worst forms of child labour that enables various parties to exchange their experiences and make use of references to available field experiences.

An aspect that poses a problem concerns the mainstreaming of the worst forms of child labour in the government's, the private sector's, and the public's policies. Indonesia has put the issue of child labour into the Poverty Reduction

Strategy Paper. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration has put this issue into the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration for the 2004-2009 Period. The world of business has put the issue of child labour into the programmes of the National Executive Board of the Association of Indonesian Employers. In the future, the mainstreaming of child labour in the national education system needs to be carried out.

The patterns of approach that have been adopted to endorse the stance of provincial action committees and district/ city action committees on the issue of child labour have been effective in motivating provinces and districts/cities to implement programmes for tackling the worst forms of child labour. Until the end of 2004, provincial action committees have been established in six provinces and district/city action committees have been established in seven districts/cities. The fact that not much has been achieved in this field will become a priority to be developed in upcoming years.

To monitor the existence of the worst forms of child labour, the participative role of the community is needed. Various parties have developed community-based child labour monitoring. The public has initiated the idea of conducting community-based child labour monitoring as its commitment to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and by making available potentials in the community environment functional. This community-based child labour monitoring has been developed to monitor the worst forms of child labour in the footwear sector and on offshore fishing platforms. This monitoring model needs to be developed in other regions. The role of various circles in the society such as trade unions/labour unions, NGO, and other community organizations is very much needed to help monitor the worst forms of child labour, particularly to monitor the existence of the worst forms of child labour in the informal sector.

B. Problem Mapping

The mapping of problems associated with the worst forms of child labour and efforts to eliminate them have been laid down in the second objective of priorities for the first five-year implementation of RAN-PBPTA. This mapping is needed to provide information on the situation of the problems of the worst forms of child labour, pertaining to their extent/prevalence, distribution and types of work children are engaged in under the worst forms of child labour. The picture obtained from the mapping is expected to become a basis for policy making as well as for direct programme intervention to help children who find themselves in a situation of being locked in the worst forms of child labour.

Achievement indicators have been developed to analyze the contributions of the activities that have been carried out against the objectives that have been achieved. A description on the indicators of objectives can be studied under the chapter on indicators.

Based on the analysis of KAN-PBPTA, a description on the achievement of the objectives of mapping the issue of the worst forms of child labour has been obtained from the Sakernas [National Labour Force Survey] data for the 2002-2004 Period on working children in the 10-17 age group. Data on child labour and the worst forms of child labour have just been obtained from rapid assessments through which the worst forms of child labour in which children are employed in the offshore fishing industry, trafficked for prostitution, involved in the trafficking of banned drugs, employed in the footwear industry, in mining, and as domestic workers. Several data collection carried out by NGOs have enriched descriptions on the situation of child labourers, but that which has been done so far is still within a micro scale and is usually done only for the interests of the implementation of action programme.

Until now, data on the prevalence of the worst forms of child labour have not been obtained. The existing data still inform certain types of labour in certain regions. When referring to RAN-PBPTA, it is necessary to map the worst forms of child labour not only in priority sectors but also to map the worst forms of child labourers that have been identified. RAN-PBPTA has identified 13 kinds of the worst forms of child labour. Of course, these types of the worst forms of child labour must be put on the working agenda for the next mapping effort. Given the large area covered by the Indonesian territory, province-based and district-based mapping can be developed in coordination with KAP/KAK-PBPTA.

Moreover, it is expected that the mapping of the worst forms of child labour does not stand alone in isolation but is linked to problems pertaining to the worst forms of child labour such as dropout rates among children of school age, the extent of children's participation in education, the number of school dropouts/children who drop out of school, the number of children with social problems, and poverty figures so that the relations between factors that influence the worst forms of child labour and situations in which the worst forms of child labour are found can be established. This can be done through coordination with various parties such as the Central Body of Statistics, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Committee for the Alleviation of Poverty and others. This collaboration is needed so that in the future, holistic all-encompassing information on the worst forms of child labour can be obtained, and the mapping results can be used as a reference in action programme intervention.

C. Priority Programmes in Five Sectors

The implementation of the priority programmes in five sectors of the worst forms of child labour is a form of direct intervention against the worst forms of child labour. The intervention carried out in these sectors uses an approach that encourages the involvement of all parties and targets are intervened in an overall and integrated manner. As far as intervention is concerned, the ILO uses the approach of time-bound programme and partners with partners who are concerned with the worst forms of child labour. In the beginning of implementation, the programmes are used as a process for learning and then replicated in various other activities by adapting them to the situations where the target groups are in. Based on the analysis of KAN-PBPTA, the achievement of the third objective of RAN-PBPTA during 2002 until 2004 is as follows:

Various interventions to get rid of the worst forms of child labour in the five sectors have been made by stakeholders, in particular NGO and regional governments have been able to reduce the number of child labourers and the worst forms of child labour. Interventions made to remove child labourers employed on offshore fishing platforms have been able to minimize and even eliminate the existence of child labour on offshore fishing platforms in North Sumatra. Likewise, child labour in the footwear industry in Cibaduyut, West Java, has reduced significantly and the child labourers employed in the industry can be sent back to school and work in non-hazardous sectors.

One of the targets in the handling of the worst forms of child labour is the parent of the child labourer. The intervention made into this target group is emphasized on the improvement of the economy of the parent of the child labourers. This is based on the assumption that if the economy of the parent of the child labourer is improving, the parent will no longer let or require their children to work. Efforts to improve the economy of the parent of the child labourer include training to develop a family business and to provide access to capital. The success of these efforts has been reflected in the improved income of parents whose children used to work on offshore fishing platforms after they have been economically empowered through engagement in agricultural and farming businesses.

The thinking that has been developed within the framework of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is that if a child is in a situation where he/she is subjected to the worst forms of child labour, then, the intervention that has to be made is to remove the child from the worst forms of child labour. This act of removal shall be accompanied by a direct intervention to enable the child to have life skills in order for him/her to be free from the worst forms of child labour. Activities associated with the provision of life skills to child labourers

are given in the form of vehicle repair/maintenance, automotive, sewing, skills, and computer training.



CHAPTER.

7

RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER VII

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the situation and analysis developed above, KAN-PBPTA has identified several things that need to be done so that the situation surrounding the worst forms of child labour may get better. This has a very high strategic value that may rapidly contribute to the implementation of RAN-PBPTA. KAN-PBPTA is of the opinion that if these things can be carried out as soon as possible, the important impacts that will emerge would be the reduction in the number of children involved in the worst forms of child labour.

Here are several suggestions (recommendations):

1. Balancing the amount of direct assistance and enforcement of regulations

Poverty is one of the main backgrounds that contribute to the emergence of child labour. It cannot be denied that the increase in the number of poor families will relate in a linear proportion to the increase in the number of children vulnerable to child labour.

KAN-PBPTA is of the opinion that poverty alleviation programmes that are implemented by all components of the State must immediately pay attention continuously to children vulnerable to child labour. The Compensation Programme for Reducing Oil Subsidies (PKPS-BBM), for instance, must also cover the mainstreaming of the issue of child labour. In this case, the allocation of compensation fund for education and direct aid by the government to poor families must be supported by the all components of the society.

KAN-PBPTA recommends that in order to ensure that the programmes mentioned before are implemented properly, the implementation needs to be accompanied by enforcement of applicable laws and regulations. The success in balancing the increase in the amount of direct aid to poor people and the empowerment of regulations is expected to be able to help boost investments in Indonesia. This means improvements in the welfare of the people and realization of legal certainty so that the elimination of the worst forms of child labour can be facilitated.

2. Empowerment of family, education, and culture of the community

Currently, the society still sticks to the view that children must be involved in the entire family problems, including the problems associated with the economy of their parents. So, children have to work, like it or not, to help ease the financial burden of their parents. As a result, children education is neglected and the number of child labourers is increasing.

KAN-PBPTA is of the opinion that efforts to resolve the issue of family empowerment must be accompanied by efforts to strengthen the economy of the family. KAN-PBPTA is also of the opinion that the above-mentioned view of the society needs to be changed or corrected, and turned anew to help save the children for their future.

KAN-PBPTA recommends continuous campaigns and implementation of the government-sanctioned nine-year compulsory education programme for children as part of efforts to change the society's values towards children

3. Special fund allocation for handling children

Efforts to accelerate implementation of programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour at national, provincial, or district/city level need to be accompanied with a strong commitment and a special fund allocation to tackle child labour. If strong commitments have been collected, the money needed to tackle child labour may be obtained from various sources such as the state budget, the regional government budgets, de-concentration fund⁷, assistance fund⁸, and other non-binding sources.

KAN-PBPTA recommends that the government and other organizations make optimal use of such sources of funds mentioned above.

4. RAN-PBPTA as an umbrella to handle the worst forms of child labour in Indonesia

During the course of two years of the application of RAN-PBPTA, various action programmes related to child labour (carried out by both domestic and foreign components) have been implemented. In practice, however, KAN-PBPTA considers that the entire public components have not fully used RAN-PBPTA as a reference for their action programmes.

KAN-PBPTA understands that efforts to sensitize the public on the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour must

7 De-concentration fund is a fund of the central government allocated for programmes at provincial level.

8 Assistance fund is a fund of the central government allocated for programmes at district/city level.

still continue to be made. However, in order to accelerate the creation of the condition popularly aimed at, KAN-PBPTA recommends that all the parties, both domestic and foreign, that care for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Indonesia should continue to use this RAN-PBPTA as their main reference.

5. Accelerate the mainstreaming of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour as part of the integrated system for tackling the worst forms of child labour

It has been realized that it is impossible to eliminate child labour by using only one or two ways or even a uniformed approach. KAN-PBPTA realizes that many policies have been agreed upon, formulated and approved by the government (at national, provincial, and district/city level) and put into State Gazettes and Regional Gazettes.

KAN-PBPTA has seen several positive things that have come into being in the course of two years of the application of KAN-PBPTA, including the incorporation of the worst forms of child labour into the National Law No. 13/2003 on Labour, the incorporation of the compulsory education programme into the Act on the National Educational System; and the incorporation of child protection from economic, sexual and other exploitations into the Act on Child Protection.

However, KAN-PBPTA also understands that policies related to child labour (such as on labour, education, and health) have not been integrated with each other. Many policies have not incorporated child labour elements and have not considered children affected by the worst forms of child labour as a group that needs to be helped. Likewise, many policies have not used experiences obtained in the field in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a basis for determining a policy.

As far as database is concerned, KAN-PBPTA also sees that there is a need to mainstream the existing data collection system. Information on the number of both male and female child labourers, programmes that have been made and developed, the number of child labourers that have been removed and prevented from the worst forms of child labour, roles taken by stakeholders, and others is still fundamentally needed even though this forms an important basis to develop service programmes for child labourers and their parents.

Based on the above-mentioned views, KAN-PBPTA proposes at least three things. Firstly, the entire policies that Indonesia has must provide opportunity to enable the development of a system for tackling the worst forms of child

labour in all aspects associated with child labour. All government agencies/institutions must develop such a system on the basis of the already available model and in accordance with Indonesian conditions.

Secondly, KAN-PBPTA also sees the need for mainstreaming the issue of child labour in the national education system. One of the examples that can be given in this matter concerns the increase in the quantity and quality of open junior high schools, the increase in the quantity and quality of visiting teachers, and the increase in the number of schools and school facilities that can be easily accessed by children at risk of getting involved in the worst forms of child labour such as children who live in isolated locations and poor children.

Thirdly, KAN-PBPTA still finds it necessary to prepare integrated information on stakeholders that develop programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, the number of existing child labourers, the number of child labourers who have been removed or prevented from the worst forms of child labour and other related information. This will serve as an important basis from various programmes that will be developed, which is carried out independently or in cooperation with other parties (locally, nationally, or internationally).

6. Encouraging trade/labour unions and the mass media to play an active role through child labour monitoring programme

Child labour monitoring is the cheapest way to prevent children from entering the worst forms of child labour and to remove or transfer them from hazardous places. Child labour monitoring can be performed by all parties and in all workplaces. It is of utmost importance that everybody is engaged in such a programme or activity, particularly groups or individuals who are able to closely and clearly monitor the developments of child labour.

Until recently, KAN-PBPTA has noted that there have not been many monitoring groups established to monitor the worst forms of child labour. KAN-PBPTA has also noted that child labour monitoring is still considered as an activity that is separate from other activities that have been carried out by the government and the people such as the collection of data and identification of population through a census or survey. In fact, however, child labour monitoring can be carried out without creating additional workload.

To solve this problem, KAN-PBPTA suggests that the government and all the stakeholders concerned with child labour should make efforts to help

push an increase in the quantity and quality of monitoring groups to monitor the worst forms of child labour. Specifically, KAN-PBPTA also suggests that trade unions/labour unions as well as worker/labourer groups and the media should start establishing monitoring groups to monitor the worst forms of child labour.

7. Strengthening the number, quality, and forms of direct programmes

In many direct programmes, especially when it comes to training to enhance skills and/or life skills, KAN-PBPTA notes that many types of training that have been provided are related to skills that are considered able to improve the standards of living of the participants and the standards of living of their family in the future. Training aimed at equipping the participant with the ability to operate computer, to sew, and to repair and maintain vehicles is training that is predominantly organized in order to get rid of or prevent child labour.

Commenting on this, KAN-PBPTA is of the opinion that such training is worthy to be carried out. Attention must be paid to the importance of increasing the quantity and quality of skills taught to children. This shall be done in order to give a fresh, new picture that there are many things that can be done to increase the number of child labourers that can be removed or prevented from the worst forms of child labour.

KAN-PBPTA sees that institutions caring for child labourers need to broaden and increase the types, quantity and quality of education. Training that makes use of materials and takes into account the domains of protective accompaniment and assistance must be used as a baseline.



CHAPTER.8

CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS

This report is the first report on the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAN-PBPTA) for the 2002-2004 Period. This report provides several pieces of information on the success of the implementation of RAN-PBPTA in several regions, which is a collective success of the government and the people. The commitment of the government and the support of the people in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour are a prerequisite that must be fulfilled in order to be able to properly conduct the elimination effort.

KAN-PBPTA is fully aware that this report is still far from being perfect, in terms of the accuracy of data and information presented as well as its coverage because of limited ability, resources, and information received from the government (at both central and regional levels), trade/labour unions, APINDO, NGO, and other parties. KAN-PBPTA believes that not all parties have submitted information on various efforts that they have been conducting to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

KAN-PBPTA expects continuous support and commitments from all parties to follow up RAN-PBPTA in accordance with their respective areas, duties and functions. RAN-PBPTA needs to be realized in action programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour so that it becomes an action movement whose benefits can be enjoyed by child labourers and their parents.

Let us collectively build a future without child labour!

