

Tackling child labour in Indonesia through education

Report of a partners meeting held at ILO Jakarta
23 January 2013



DECENT WORK

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Progressively raise the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level
and timing development of young persons.

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Background

In 2011 the ILO began a new project supported by the Government of the Netherlands aimed at strengthening the links between work to tackle child labour and work to promote access to education. The aim is to encourage a discussion which will lead to education policies and programmes increasingly reaching out to children in or at risk of child labour. Indonesia is one of four countries in which the project is being implemented.

There has been growing international recognition that child labour presents a major barrier to the achievement of education for all goals. In 2012 the UN Secretary General's new Education First Initiative identified child labour as one of the main barriers to education that must be addressed.

This document provides a report of a recent partners meeting which assessed the progress of the ILO project's activities in Indonesia. The projects work in Indonesia has focused on a number of local Action programmes which address situations of child labour by promoting access to education and training. These programmes have been supported by further work on research and advocacy activities.

Key points and conclusions:

Key points arising from the discussion were:

1. Indonesia has made important progress in reducing child labour and extending access to education. National programmes such as *Programme Keluarga Harapan* and *Bantuan Operasional Sekolah* have helped efforts to ensure that children of poor families can access education.
2. The national Child Labour policy recognizes that the key to tackling child labour is providing access to basic education.
3. Despite the positive progress there remain some significant problems of child labour and non attendance at school. These are often specific in nature in each Province and District. The presentations by three ILO partners each focused on different aspects of child labour reflecting local situations in their areas.
4. The remaining areas of child labour and out of school children are often the hardest to reach. They may not be reached through national programme initiatives. It is therefore important that at local level there are discussions between all concerned Ministries, social partners and civil society organizations to identify additional measures required to ensure that all children below the minimum age of employment are regularly attending school.
5. Special initiatives to reach these children can be implemented building on experience already acquired. Interventions will need to be budgeted for.
6. It would be helpful if efforts to promote such local discussions could be stimulated through the education sector and through the new Roadmap on tackling child labour presently being developed by the National Action Committee on the Elimination of the worst forms of child labour. To help promote and encourage such a discussion this report is being circulated to a wide range of stakeholders.



Project presentations

The meeting received presentations from three partners of the ILO project:

- Sukabumi – The District Education Office
- Makassar – Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (Child Protection Institution) of South Sulawesi
- Jakarta – Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia (Indonesia Child Welfare Foundation)

The following sections briefly describe the nature of the child labour problem each programme is addressing, the work being undertaken, results so far, and perspectives on sustaining interventions beyond the project.

Problem

Although the gross education participation rate for Junior Secondary level in Sukabumi District is 92,57%¹, some sub districts have much lower gross participation rates such as Cimanggu Sub District (59,4%) and Sukabumi sub District (60,3%). In addition to the problems of providing education in a largely rural area, a further complication in parts of the District is the local culture which sometimes places more value on childrens work than on education as well as the early marriage culture, which leads to many girls leaving school early. Many children in Sukabumi drop out of school and either work locally or migrate to Jakarta to work.



Strategy

One method of seeking to increase school participation is the use of One Roof Schools. These schools, usually located in remote areas where junior secondary school facilities are limited, provide education to both SD and SMP students (elementary and junior secondary). In recent years there has been a major expansion in the number of One Roof schools in an effort to increase enrolment. However the schools still face particular challenges related to their remote location, difficulties in providing skilled teachers in these areas, and local cultural attitudes. The action program started in November 2011 seeks to prevent children from dropping out of school and falling into child labour by strengthening one roof schools in Sukabumi and developing monitoring groups in local villages.

¹ Based on 2010 data.

The strategy includes

1. Seeking to make the learning process more inclusive through capacity building of teachers of selected One Roof Schools



2. Increasing the perceived relevance of education by introducing students to pre vocational skills, provided as extra curricula support.
3. Setting up school based referral/monitoring systems for children who have dropped out and children at risk of dropping out.

Results so far

The action program started in November 2011. To date, the program has collaborated with 12 one roof schools in Sukabumi districts and provided a total of 965 children with a pre-vocational skills program. The program has also provided a total 106 out of school children with a bridging course program and 30 of these children were referred back to schools in the 2012 academic year.

Monitoring groups have been formed in three very remote villages in Sukabumi. These groups consist of heads and teachers from local primary schools together with local religious and village leaders. The role of these groups has been to identify the dropped out children in the villages, reach them by approaching their parents and where possible to help return the children to school, also using a the bridging course program where required.

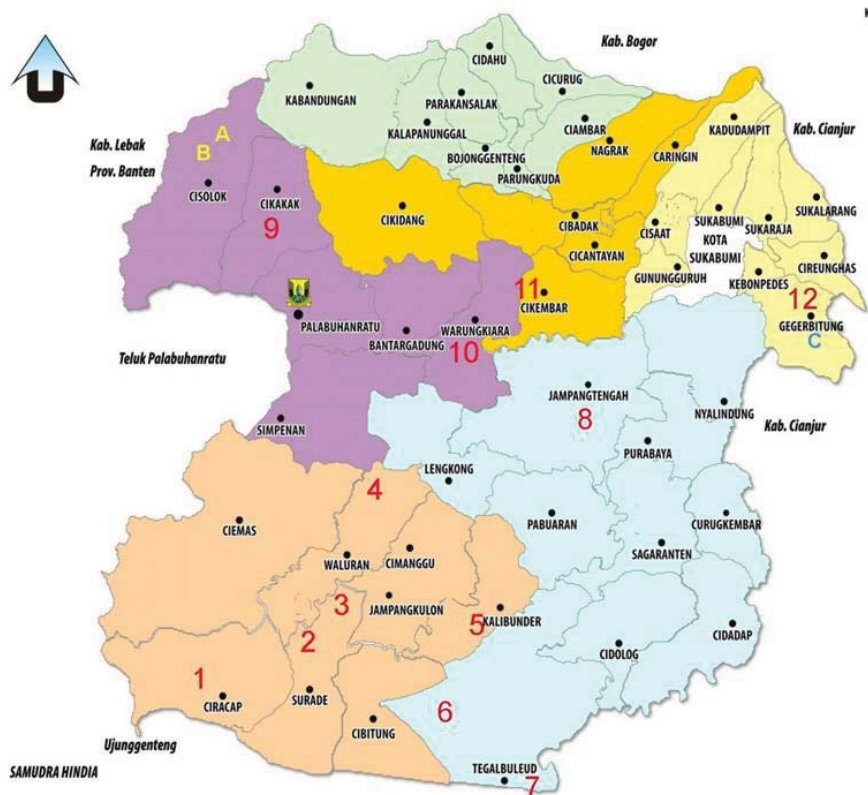
Sustainability

The Education office of Sukabumi has taken a special interest in the pre-vocational program for students in one-roof schools. Based on the experience so far, there is an interest of the Education office to continue this program under their own local budget and further discussions are taking place on this.

The Ministry of Education and Culture is continuing to expand the access of basic education through building One-roof schools in remote areas. In 2013, MOEC will receive support from AusAID to build at least 200 One Roof Schools in remote areas in addition to their own program on One Roof Schools. MOEC has identified 300 one-roof schools to implement a pre-vocational skills program in 2013. The experience and models used in Sukabumi are being shared with MOEC and can help to inform wider roll out of pre vocational training.



The Locations of One-roof schools (SATAP) involved in the Action Program in Sukabumi



NO	NAMA SEKOLAH
1	SMPN SATAP CIGELANG - CIRACAP
2	SMPN 7 SURADE SATAP (PASIRMALANG)
3	SMPN 8 SURADE SATAP (CIJAMBE)
4	SMPN SATAP CIBINONG - WALURAN
5	SMPN SATAP CIBINONG - KALIBUNDER
6	SMPN SATAP CIKADU - TEGALBULEUD
7	SMPN SATAP KARANGANYAR - TEGALBULEUD
8	SMPN 5 JAMPANGTENGAH SATAP
9	SMPN 2 CIKAKAK SATAP (CIHAUR)
10	SMPN 3 WARUNGKIARA SATAP
11	SMPN SATAP SAMPALAN - CIKEMBAR
12	SMPN 4 Gegerbitung SATAP

A	SDN CIPTAGELAR - CISOLOK
B	SDN CICEMET - CISOLOK
C	SDN 2 CIJUREY - Gegerbitung
D	SDN CIBEAS - SIMPENAN

Makassar, South Sulawesi, Lembaga Perlindungan Anak

The Antang dumpsite (TPAS) of Makassar City is located at Tamangapa village, Manggala sub-district, approximately 15 km from the center of Makassar with approximately 1.3 million total inhabitants. There are almost 1000 people working at the dumpsite of whom one 30% are children. Two thirds of the children at the dumpsite finished school at SD level. As well as missing out on education, children at the dumpsite can face a range of safety and health hazards. Many children work from 6 pm until midnight

Programme Strategy

The programme strategy is to provide a model showing how integrated action involving a range of government services and education interventions (formal and non formal) can help to tackle a localised problem of a form of child labour that can be a serious risk to childrens safety and health.

The action program aims to provide education services to a total of 100 children in Antang as well as a local awareness raising programme on the problem of children working as scavengers. The LPA, a non governmental organisation has collaborated with the Manpower office, Social Affair office and Education office. A bridging course providing basic numeracy and literacy education -a simplified version of the national primary education curriculum + Equivalency Education/Paket B) and enriched with more attractive interactive tools is provided for children who have dropped out of school.

Results so far

The action program has provided remedial education services to 67 children to help prevent them from dropping out and 40 children aged 15 – 17 years old have been provided with skills training . 12 children who had dropped out were provided with a bridging course which resulted in them being referred back to schools. The program has also trained social workers, field staff, and other local stakeholders with a view to building capacity to tackle the child labour problem at the dumpsite.

Sustainability

The program has strong collaboration with the local stakeholders. The Education office of Kota Makasar has allocated 200,000,000 rupiah to support the further development of the activity in 2013.

Jakarta : Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia (Indonesia Child Welfare Foundation)

Problem

Despite the fact that education enrolment in Jakarta is among the highest in the country, some of the poorest children can still be found out of school and working on the streets. This action program was developed to address the needs of Ministry of Social affair to help children working in the streets. The MOSA program is closely linked to the national *Program Keluarga Harapan*.

Strategy

The objective of the program is to strengthen the capacities of social workers and tutors to assist children working in the streets by providing them with access to education services. It also seeks to strengthen the capacities of community learning centers to provide education services to the street children aged 14 – 17 years old. The implementing agency coordinated with the Education office of Jakarta to identify and select community learning centers that deliver services to children as well as in developing the content of the tutor training.

Results so far

YKAI has trained a total of 88 social workers (both social workers under MOSA and community social workers) to improve their capacity to provide

life skill education. A total of 100 street children have participated in non-formal education and vocational skill training activities delivered through PKBM.

Sustainability

The main tool used under this action program was an ILO Life Skill education kit for Trainers “Rights, Responsibilities and Representation (3R). This kit has been well received by the Ministry of Social Affairs’ Childrens Welfare Directorate. It has been introduced and used by MOSA social workers (Sakti Peksos). In the longer term, there is a possibility to mainstream this tool into the national training for MOSA Social workers.

Conclusion of discussion at the partners meeting

In the discussions at the ILO partners meeting, participants emphasised a number of points:

- the need for urgent attention to those children who are not being reached by government policy interventions aimed at extending access to education. Recent SUSENAS data suggests there is still a large group of children dropping out of school after SD. Many of these children enter child labour.
- There is a need for awareness raising in local communities, supported by local programme interventions, to ensure that all children complete education at SMP level.
- The strategies for these local interventions need to involve all concerned Ministries and local stakeholders.

In addition to the three programmes presented in the meeting the ILO project in Indonesia is supporting a number of other interventions, research and awareness raising activities. For further information concerning the project’s activities contact dede@ilo.org.

**List of participants attending the project knowledge
sharing meeting, ILO Jakarta,
January 23 2013**

No.	Name	Institution
1.	M. Ghufra	Lembaga Perlindungan Anak South Sulawesi
2.	Widodo	Education Office of Sukabumi
3.	Winarti	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia
4.	Ardian yus	Aliansi Jurnalistik Independen
5.	Yohana Dona	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
6.	Sahala T	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
7.	Inke Maris	Mitra Imadei
8.	Fatimah	National Police
9.	Tio L.R.	Education Office of Jakarta
10.	Sri Winarni	The Indonesian Employers' Association (Apindo)
11.	Yuyun	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Anak Indonesia
12.	Susetyo W.	Ministry of Education and Culture
13.	Nila Meutia	Ministry of Education and Culture
14.	Maria Yohana	Mitra Imadei
15.	M. Dirwan	Education Office of Makasar
16.	Bambang W.	Ministry of Social Affairs
17.	Rahmat K.	Ministry of Social Affairs
18.	Ahmad Marzuki	Jarak
19.	Puji A.	Ministry of Education and Culture

Partners meeting

ILO Jakarta Office,
23 January 2013

