

# Final Evaluation

## Strengthening Stakeholder Collaboration and Coordination against Child Labour in Agriculture in Indonesia (KESEMPATAN) Project



Submitted to:

**Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing (ECLT) Foundation**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOI		Alliance One Indonesia
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional	National Development Planning Agency
BC		Barry Callebaut
CFC	Desa Layak/Ramah Anak	Child Friendly Village
DID		Difference in Different
ECLT Foundation		Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation
EWFCL		Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
FAD	Forum Anak Desa	Child Village Forum
Fasda	Fasilitator Daerah	Local Facilitators
FGD		Focus Group Discussion
GAPKI	Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia	Indonesian Palm Oil Association
GTDLA	Gugus Tugas Desa Layak Anak	Child Friendly Village Task Force (CFVTF)
HUKATAN/F HUKATAN KSBSI	Federasi Kehutanan, Perkebunan dan Pertanian Konferensi Serikat Buruh Sejahtera Indonesia	Federation of Forestry, Plantation and Agriculture Trade Unions
JARAK	Jaringan Penanggulangan Pekerja Anak	Network of NGOs Working for the Elimination of Child Labour in Indonesia
Kemnaker	Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan Republik Indonesia	Ministry of Manpower
KESEMPATAN Programme	Kemitraan Strategis untuk Menanggulangi Pekerja Anak di Pertanian	Strategic Partnerships for Reducing Child Labour in Agriculture
LPKP - Jatim	Lembaga Pengkajian Kemasyarakatan dan Pembangunan – Jawa Timur	Institute of Society and Development Studies – East Java

M&E		Monitoring and Evaluation
PAACLA		Partnership for Action Against Child Labour in Agriculture
PKM	Pusat Kegiatan Masyarakat	Community Activity Center
SANTAI - NTB	Yayasan Tunas Alam Indonesia – Nusa Tenggara Barat	Indonesian Tunas Alam Foundation – West Nusa Tenggara
ULT		Universal Leaf Tobacco Co Inc

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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1. Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI)/Indonesian Palm Oil Association (IPOA)
2. Federasi Serikat Buruh Kehutanan, Perkebunan dan Pertanian Serikat Buruh Sejahtera Indonesia (HUKATAN)/Federation of Labour Union Forestry, Plantation and Agriculture - part of the confederation of Indonesian Labour Welfare.
3. PT Alliance One Indonesia (AOI) of Jember - East Java and Lombok Timur – West Nusa Tenggara.
4. PT Universal Leaf Tobacco Co Inc (ULT)
5. PT Barry Callebaut (BC).



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Background

“Strengthening Stakeholder Collaboration and Coordination Against Child Labour in Agriculture in Indonesia” (hereafter, KESEMPATAN) is implemented in provinces of East Java and West Nusa Tenggara, major tobacco producing areas in Indonesia. KESEMPATAN project aims to contribute to the reduction of child labour in the agriculture sector in Indonesia. With US\$ 1,150,578 funding from the ECLT, Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation. The project commenced in July 2019 until June 2022. In July 2022, the project was granted a no-cost extension until December 2022. This independent final evaluation was commissioned in order to assess the project in terms of its relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The evaluation used a combination of mixed methods through household survey, documents review, key informant and group interviews with a comprehensive range of stakeholders and beneficiaries to address the evaluation questions.

## Key Findings and Recommendations

### Relevance

The KESEMPATAN project relevance to address the child labour issue in Indonesia. The project demonstrated various notable efforts to meet the national needs in addressing child labour issues, both at the institutional and the community levels. Given the national policy to eliminate child labour in the country by 2022, *Roadmap towards A Child Labour Free in Indonesia in 2022*, the project was very timely. The KESEMPATAN project also fully in line with the needs and expectations of the national stakeholders, project implementing partners (JARAK, LPKP and SANTAI), and the donor, ECLT foundation. To add, the project also highly relevant and supporting the achievement of two SDG's (8.7 and 16.2) to end child labour by 2025.

### Coherence

The project's intervention logic was logical and coherent. The project has a good design, shown by overall intervention strategies, outcomes and assumption were appropriate for achieving the planned results and the stated purpose. However, this evaluation found that there was a lack of intervention for farmers regarding raising awareness of child labour. The evaluation also found the lack of intervention and strategy to monitor child labour practices at the farmer level, hence the project does not show net impact on reducing the prevalence of child labour in the agricultural sector, including tobacco growing in the project areas as shown by DiD analysis. On the partnership and collaboration, the three implementing partners of JARAK, LPKP and SANTAI were shown the high level of collaboration and cohesion. While in terms of external coherence, it's enabled stronger partnerships among the different offices of Indonesian governments at varied levels. The KESEMPATAN project was able to leverage the support of provincial, districts and village level governments across two provinces of East Java and West Nusa Tenggara. It also encouraged opportunities for new partnerships.

### Effectiveness

In general, KESEMPATAN project was effective as most of the outcomes were categorized as achieved or almost achieved. Of the 11 outcomes, 6 outcomes achieved equal or exceeded their targets, i.e., outcomes 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.4b. A total of 3 outcomes, i.e., outcome 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4a can be categorized as almost achieved, with an achievement status of more than 70%. Only 2 outcomes were only achieved far from their targets, i.e., outcome 1.1 by 30% and outcome 2.2. by 37%. The evaluation assessed that

Outcome 1.1: # of initiatives to tackle child labour in agriculture implemented by PAACLA members was not achieved due to its nature as a higher-level outcome of the partnership within PAACLA. This outcome is more categorized as the impact level of the PAACLA partnership. The project has little or no control over the achievement of this outcome. This outcome is proposed to be the impact of the next project. In relation to outcome 2.2. that was not achieved, the evaluation assessed that the project was only effective in increasing children's knowledge related to hazardous activities in tobacco farming. The project was not effective in increasing children's knowledge related to hazardous activities in agriculture in general. The project was also ineffective in increasing the knowledge of farmers and farm laborers (adults) regarding hazardous activities in tobacco farming and agriculture in general. Activities to increase farmers' and farm labourers' knowledge were not sufficient to achieve the set targets.

### **Efficiency**

The KESEMPATAN's management and coordination structure comprising a team of focal points from each of the sub grantees (LPKP and SANTAI) as well as the JARAK in its oversight role, worked efficiently, especially benefiting from JARAK's coordination efforts. Staffing provision per organizations was effective and efficient overall. Nevertheless, designated LPKP and SANTAI staffs to monitor changes on farmers and farm workers awareness on child labour issues as well as ensuring program quality at village level were lacking. In term of budget utilization vs outcome achievement, the evaluation found that the average percentage of outcome achievement is less than the burning rate, then the project is classified as less efficient. The KESEMPATAN project has average outcome achievement of 84.82% which is smaller than the burning rate of 93.77%. The project's inefficiency is due to very low achievement ratios on two outcome indicators (outcome 1.1. and 2.2.) compared to their budget that affect the overall efficiency of the project.

### **Emerging Impacts**

The evaluation found that the project indirectly brought impacts on its implementing partner capacity, including increased capacity to deliver online, wider partnerships and increased knowledge. KESEMPATAN project has strengthened the capacities of PAACLA and encouraged varied stakeholders to adopt project methods, among others AOI - which later on partnered with SANTAI in NTB province; HUKATAN (Federation of forestry, plantation and agriculture trade unions) and Barry Callebaut.

While at the village level, the interventions of the project have an impact on the presence of child protection regulations as well as village budget allocation for the child protection program. The KESEMPATAN project benefited thousands of children to develop their knowledge, interests, talents and skills through the Community Activity Centre. Regarding child labour practices, the results of the DiD analysis showed that the KESEMPATAN project has an impact on reducing the hours of children's involvement in tobacco-related work. This finding is consistent with the qualitative information which concluded that children's time involved in tobacco-related work decreased because they participated in community centre activities. However, the results of the DiD analysis also show that the KESEMPATAN project has no impact on reducing the prevalence of child labour in the agricultural sector in general, or in the tobacco farming sector.

### **Sustainability**

Sustainable results are evident in the heightened the capacity of the key actors of village level governments, local facilitators of the community centres, task force of child friendly village and village level policies on child friendly village and task force. The project helped to raise local trainers/facilitators capacities for effective child labour reduction within the agriculture sector related training. In relation to

child friendly villages model, the results do seem likely to be permanent, long-term gains. However, although the legislation (including at village level) has been adopted but there are issues on governments staffs' rotation and village budget limitation.

## Recommendation

Recommendation 1: Continue Supports for Selected Child Friendly Villages with the agreed criteria determined by the ECLT and implementing partners. The majority of interviewed village level governments where child friendly villages established, stated that community enthusiasm and high numbers of children related activities in their village are not compatible with limited village fund. Thus, external support is still required.

Recommendation 2: Continue supports for PAACLA secretariat for lobbying and advocacy works at the national level. Given the size of tobacco growing areas in the country, the scale of challenges of child labour reduction within the agriculture sector and complexity of the child labour issues which involved varied governments institutions and companies, PAACLA secretariat still require support to implement lobbying and advocacy work at the national level.

Recommendation 3: Encourage the involvement of youth and Child Friendly Task Force/Gugus Tugas Desa Layak Anak. In future child labour reduction project, higher involvement of youth and Child Friendly Task Force within and during village planning process should be encouraged. With such involvement, it's anticipated that children's aspirations will be heard by the policy makers at the village level.

Recommendation 4: The project should ensure that each beneficiary, i.e. farmers, parents, children, government, has clear changes objectives, with indicators of success and sufficient activities to achieve them. It avoids lack of intervention in certain beneficiaries, as happened to farmers who lacked the intervention for awareness raising on child labour.

Recommendation 5: Allocate more time for implementation to enable impacts on child labour reduction to occur and be assessed. Each village should ideally have the same project duration, i.e. 3 years in 1 project cycle, so that the target changes in each village can be achieved in accordance with the objectives. In this project, new villages were intervened in years 2 and 3, requiring additional time. Likewise, if the project enters new villages, the project duration should also be designed to be the same, at least 3 years.

Recommendation 6: To raise awareness on the issue of child labour in agriculture sector including tobacco growing among farmers, parents, and children, and to reduce the prevalence of child labour, the project should modify the activities and strategies in project replication or future projects

## Lesson Learned

- A well-designed and timely project *focusing on policy* which responds to the priority needs of the national stakeholders makes best use of the JARAK's and it's two sub grantees comparative advantage. Given the limited resources available to JARAK, a focus on policy is likely to provide most effective use of resources.
- The combination and coordination of the various implementing partners and interventions proved to be an essential element for successful project implementation. While collaboration with government

authorities, CSOs, and other stakeholders as well as capacitation and sensitization at all levels were crucial to the project's achievements.

- Advocacy ensured that the project was mainstreamed at the national and local levels and fostered participation and synergies among the different key stakeholders related to Child Labour and child protection issues. Advocacy works at the village level should be conducted through formal and informal approaches to local leaders. Therefore, it's advised for district facilitators to use the formal and informal forums to discuss child labour issues with local leaders.
- A scattered and high numbers of villages which are not compatible with resources available (human resource, time, etc) can negatively affecting project implementation and quality. Therefore, careful consideration should be made prior to make decision about numbers of villages will be assisted through project.

### **Emerging Good Practices**

- a. The project's approach to adopting multi-level awareness raising to government officials, companies and community level is a good practice that has enabled the project to tackle the issue of child labour as a system.
- b. Move to online working as a critical good practice which allowed implementation of the project activities despite the restrictions imposed on face-to-face meetings due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- c. The intensive usage of digital platforms and mobile PKM to reach wider audience, more children and promoting child labour issues beyond the village. This is specifically happened in Jatiurip village at East Java province.
- d. High numbers of local villagers who voluntary provide their houses as the PKM centre for children. For example, in Borok Toyang village at Nusa Tenggara Barat, one of the villagers constructed a new water and sanitation facility in his house which is used as the PKM for children. Six days a week children conducted activities in his house.
- e. High numbers of committed village governments that supports children related activities in their villages. For instance, the governments of Pandean village at East Java province actively lobbying PT Paiton (government owned company) to allocate their CSR/Corporate Social Responsibility fund to finance the rehabilitation of community hall so that children will have a proper and larger space to conduct their activities.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Project Description

The KESEMPATAN Project was implemented from July 2019 to December 2022 and aimed to contribute to the reduction of child labour in the agriculture sector in Indonesia through:

- 1) Strengthening PAACLA as a partnership for action against child labour in the agriculture sector in Indonesia;
- 2) Increasing understanding and awareness of farmers and farm workers about child labour and regulations related to child labour and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in agriculture;
- 3) Enhancing national level stakeholders' knowledge on child labour in the agriculture sector in Indonesia; and
- 4) Developing a model of child-friendly village that is proven effective in reducing child labour in agriculture to be replicated to other villages.

ECLT was the sole funding agency for the implementation of the KESEMPATAN Project, which had a total approved budget of USD 1,150,578. The project was implemented by:

- a) National NGO Network for the Elimination of Child Labour (JARAK, or "Jaringan LSM Penghapusan Pekerja Anak"), as lead implementing partner;
- b) Institute for Societal and Development Studies (LPKP, or "Lembaga Pengkajian Masyarakat dan Pembangunan"), as sub grantee; and
- c) Indonesia Universe Bud Foundation (SANTAI, or "Yayasan Tunas Alam Indonesia"), as sub grantee.

## 1.2 Evaluation Objectives

The objective of this Final Evaluation is to ascertain results and impacts to better understand the effectiveness of the project. Specifically, the purpose of this evaluation is to assess the project achievements at outcome and impact levels, and to identify the supporting factors and constraints that have led to this achievement or lack thereof.

The main objectives of this evaluation are as follows:

- 1) To assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of project outcomes;
- 2) To assess and document the impact of the KESEMPATAN Project by comparing with the baseline survey;
- 3) To identify unintended changes, both positive and negative, in addition to the expected results and impacts;
- 4) To assess to what extent the project has contributed to changes in broader national/ international policies, in connection with child labour and child protection, and whether these have contributed to changes in practice and attitudes of decision and policy makers that directly benefit the project's target group;
- 5) To identify strengths (including successful innovations and promising practices) and weaknesses of the planning, design, implementation and M&E;
- 6) To assess the influence of contextual factors on project impacts; and
- 7) To make recommendations on sustainability of child labour gains and the focus of continuation plans.

This Final Evaluation will assess the impacts of the project at different levels (e.g. beneficiary level, community level and household level) and will document lessons learned and experiences in

implementation that could be applied to current or future child labour projects in the country and to projects designed under similar conditions in the agriculture sector. This evaluation will also identify good practices that could be documented and replicated.

### **1.3 Evaluation Key Questions**

As per the Terms of Reference, the evaluation was guided by the following key questions:

- a) Relevance of the project (design and planning)  
Analyse the extent to which the KESEMPATAN Project activities were suited with the needs of the beneficiaries, priorities of the stakeholders and policies of the government.
- b) Effectiveness (implementation)  
Measure the extent to which the KESEMPATAN Project has achieved its intended results (outcomes and impact) or the extent to which progress toward outcomes and impacts has been achieved.
- c) Efficiency  
Measure how economically resources or inputs have been used to achieve results and impacts. The intervention is efficient when it uses resources appropriately and economically to produce the desired outcome and impact.
- d) Impact  
Analyse the effects produced by the intervention directly or indirectly, intended or unintended, in quantitative and/or qualitative terms, as appropriate.
- e) Sustainability  
Measure the extent to which gains of the KESEMPATAN Project will continue beyond the project. Assess if the relevant social, economic, political, institutional conditions are present and if there is sufficient capacity to maintain and manage the results in the future.
- f) Cross-cutting issues  
Assess the extent to which cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, child participation) have been taken in account and incorporated in the KESEMPATAN Project design and implementation.

The evaluators also assess the KESEMPATAN Project activities in light of the overarching elements:

- Child labour issues and children's rights; national and international legal framework on child labour.
- ECLT core programmatic principles, strategic and immediate objectives.

### **1.4 Study Limitation**

The evaluation was conducted after the tobacco season ended; therefore, we are not able to capture activities in real time. To add, high variation of data on project locations and beneficiaries between baseline, proposal and reports consumed more time than expected.

## 2. Methodology for the Evaluation

### 2.1 Definition

For this Final Evaluation, the team will refer to the definition of working children based on the 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) “*working children are children aged 5–17 years who participate in economic activities and domestic chores at the reference time (ILO, 2007: 14)*”. While to define child labour, references will be made to the 2009 Indonesia Child Labour Survey’s age groups and number of hours worked, which complement criteria determined by the ILO Convention No. 182 as follows:

- children aged 5–12 years and working (economically active), regardless of their working hours;
- children aged 13–14 years and working for more than 15 hours per week;
- children aged 15–17 years and working for more than 40 hours per week; and
- children aged 5–17 years and working, with the work being categorised as hazardous.

### 2.2 Conceptual Framework and Methodological Phases of Evaluation

The evaluation adhered to the evaluation rules and standards of the United Nations System, as well as the Evaluation Quality Standards from DAC/OECD.

The evaluation approach was composed of methodological phases, which were sequenced as follows:

- a) inception and preliminary document review,
- b) Field work and Data Collection and online interviews with resource persons
- c) Initial Findings Presentation
- d) In-depth document review and additional online interviews with JARAK
- e) Data Analysis and Triangulated
- f) Draft Report Writing and submission.
- g) Final Report Writing and submission.

Graphic 1. Methodological Phases in the Evaluation Approach



Following a) launch online meeting with ECLT Foundation Team and JARAK project team (December 2022); a preliminary document review was conducted prior to the formulation of the inception report; (b) Field works and Data collection conducted: Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews with

sub grantees, as well as observations were conducted to collect data: 5 – 11 February 2023 in East Java and 20 -26 February 2023 in West Nusa Tenggara; (c) Online interviews with Bappenas and companies to collect additional information and stakeholders' perceptions (February - March 2023) were conducted; (d) In depth document review and additional online discussion with JARAK conducted to complement any data gaps; (e) Data was analysed and triangulated and was followed by (f) Draft report writing and submission (March 2023); and Final report writing and submission (April 2022).

## 2.3 Study Locations

The study areas are located in East Java Province and West Nusa Tenggara Province. In detail, the study locations are in the following table:

Table 1. Study Locations of Qualitative Data Collection

Province	District	Village
<b>East Java</b>	Jember	Wringintelu
		Arjasa
	Probolinggo	Jatiurip
		Pandean
<b>West Nusa Tenggara</b>	Lombok Tengah	Loang Maka
		Kerembong (initially Ganti/Jeropuri)
	Lombok Timur	Borok Toyang
		Sukaraja (initially Pandanwangi)

Several villages which were the areas for qualitative data collection were different from list provided and written in the inception report. There are varied factors affecting the changes, including political situation happened in some of villages. For example, during evaluation, one of project local facilitator from village Jeropuri and Pandanwangi, West Lombok province was contested in the village election. To avoid social conflicts and prejudice from other candidates and supporters, those villages then replace with Karembong and Sukaraja.

Table 2. Study Locations of Quantitative Data Collection

Province	District	Intervention Villages	Non-intervention Villages
<b>East Java</b>	Probolinggo	Alas Nyiur	Besuk Kidul
		Pakuniran	Kedung Rejoso
		Sumberanyar	Sogaan
		Sumberejo	Talkandang
<b>West Nusa Tenggara</b>	Lombok Tengah	Ganti	Beleka
		Loang Maka	Kidang
		Pendem	Marong
		Sengkerang	Semoyang



The survey respondents were tobacco farmers located in some villages in Probolinggo District, East Java, and Lombok Tengah District, West Nusa Tenggara. The villages selected are similar with the baseline assessment.

## 2.4 Approach and Methods

The evaluation applied mixed methods approach for the evaluation. As shown in table 3, we applied quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to analysis the outcome indicator achievement and evaluation variables.

Table 3. Approach and Data Collection Methods

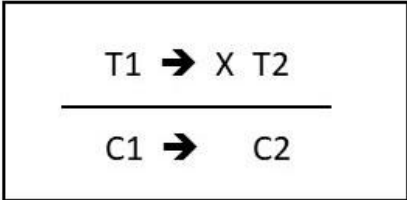
Goal, Pillar, and Outcome Results	Approach	Methods
<b>Goal:</b>		
To contribute to the reduction of child labour in agriculture sector in Indonesia	Qualitative and Quantitative	Study documents, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with farmers, children, stakeholders, project management, implementing partners and Farmers' Survey
SO: Prevent children (5-17 years) from exploitative, hazardous, and the worst form of child labour in agriculture		
OVI1: Functionality and sustainability of PAACLA beyond project implementation	Qualitative	Study documents, FGDs, KIIs with stakeholders, project management and implementing partners
OVI2: Number of children ages 5-17 years prevented from entering hazardous child labour in agriculture	Qualitative and Quantitative	Study documents, FGDs, KIIs with stakeholders, project management and implementing partners and Farmers' Survey
<b>Immediate Objective 1:</b>		
Outcome 1.1: # of initiatives to tackle child labour in agriculture implemented by PAACLA members	Qualitative	Study documents, interview JARAK, LPKP, SANTAI, Bappenas and companies' members to provide an important insight into whether the objective was achieved or not.
Outcome 1.2: % of trained PAACLA members increased knowledge in designing, managing and monitoring action programme to tackle child labour in agriculture	Qualitative	Study documents, Interview/FGDs with JARAK

Goal, Pillar, and Outcome Results	Approach	Methods
<b>Immediate Objective 2:</b>		
Outcome 2.1: % of traditional local leaders gained knowledge and skills to be the trainers	Qualitative	Study documents, interview JARAK, LPKP, SANTAI, and interview local leaders
Outcome 2.2: # of surveyed farmers and farm workers can differentiate between acceptable forms of child work and hazardous work	Quantitative	Survey farmers and farm workers
<b>Immediate Objective 3:</b>		
Outcome 3.1: % of stakeholders participating in the workshop have clearer understanding on the interrelationship among tradition, the need for regeneration in the tobacco production and elimination of child labour as a national commitment	Qualitative	Study documents, interview with project DME/implementing partners management
Outcome 3.2: % of stakeholders participating in the national conference gained useful knowledge for tackling child labour in agriculture	Qualitative	Study documents, interview with project DME/implementing partners management
<b>Immediate Objective 4:</b>		
Outcome 4.1: % of stakeholders that contributed to the development of child friendly villages in accordance with their roles	Qualitative	Study documents, interview with stakeholders in the villages
Outcome 4.2: # of meetings attended by members of child-friendly village task forces and children's forums (in each village 6 meetings)	Quantitative	Review of minutes meetings, frequency, list of attendants for village government, members of Child friendly village task force and forum
Outcome 4.3: # of village level policies adopted	Quantitative, qualitative	Survey for village government, members of Child friendly village task force
Outcome 4.4.a: % of child labourers benefitting from the activity centres in the	Quantitative, qualitative	Study documents, interview with project DME/implementing partners management

Goal, Pillar, and Outcome Results	Approach	Methods
reporting period reduce their involvement in tobacco farming		
Outcome 4.4.b: % of vulnerable children in the reporting period remains outside the world of work	Quantitative, qualitative	Study documents, interview with project DME/implementing partners management

**2.4.1 Quantitative Data Collection**

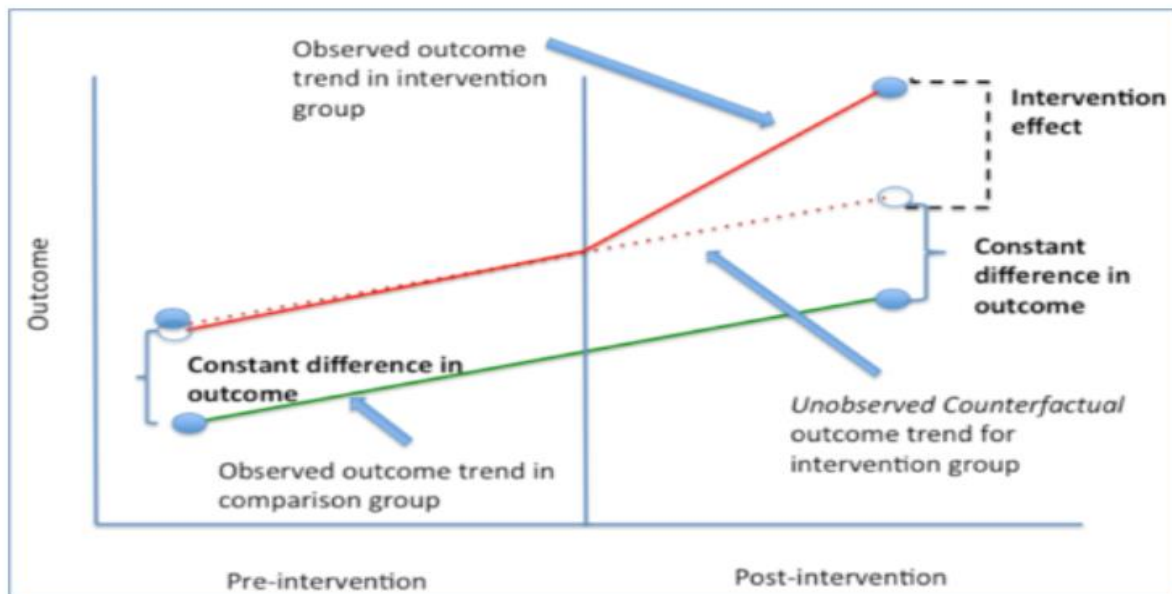
The quantitative approach applied the quasi-experimental research design, using the Difference in Different (DID) Estimation. The model is as follows:



- T1 = Value at target group before intervention
- X = Intervention
- T2 = Value at target group after intervention
- C1 = Value at control group at the same time measurement with T1
- C2 = Value at control group at the same time measurement with T2

The influence of the intervention =  $(T2 - T1) - (C2 - C1)$ .

Graphic 2. Difference-in-Differences



Source: <https://www.publichealth.columbia.edu/research>

In accordance with this method, the evaluation surveyed farmer households in the intervention and control groups, taking the same respondents at baseline. From the 500 baseline households, the evaluation sorted and excluded households that did not have household members aged 5-17 years. The sorting resulted in 429 households to visit. After 14 days of survey, the evaluation was finally able to reach 347 HHs, collecting information of 735 household members' data, consist of 347 adults related data and 388 children related data. A total of 295 children were interviewed directly, while 93 children were represented by their parents. For the section on children's knowledge of child labour issues, the answers had to be given directly by the children, not by their parents.

As a complement to the baseline-endline panel survey, the evaluation took an additional 119 households from program participants as respondents. This list was obtained from the program manager. The reason for using additional respondents from program beneficiaries is the concern of program managers regarding the possibility of respondents from treated villages not participating in project activities. This is because of several hamlets in the treated villages list in the baseline, it turned out not to be a program area. With the existence of several hamlets in the treated villages that were not intervened by the program, it is possible that the baseline respondents in these hamlets did not participate in the program, despite their status as respondents from the treated villages.

Additional household surveys will be used for cross sectional comparative analysis, comparing knowledge and practice scores in beneficiaries' vs non beneficiaries at endline respondent only.

A summary of survey respondents can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Summary of Survey Respondents

Areas and Category	Adults	Children	Total
Probolinggo			
Baseline's list	187	199	<b>386</b>
Beneficiaries' list (additional)	47	49	<b>96</b>
	<b>234</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>482</b>
Lombok Tengah			
Baseline's list	160	189	<b>349</b>
Beneficiaries' list (additional)	72	83	<b>155</b>
	<b>232</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>504</b>
Total			
Baseline's list	347	388	<b>735</b>
Beneficiaries' list (additional)	119	132	<b>251</b>
	<b>466</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>986</b>

The survey respondents consisted of adult respondents, who were the head of household or their spouse and children. For adult respondents, 58.87% of respondents in Probolinggo were male, while in Central Lombok the number of male respondents was only 31.6%. The highest education level of adult respondents is the group of not attending school/not completing primary school/leaving primary school, which is 53.77% in Probolinggo and 63.07% in Central Lombok. 94.78% of respondents in Probolinggo were married, 1.49 were divorced and 3.73 were widowed. Meanwhile in Central Lombok, 80.08% of respondents were married, 9.09% were divorced and 10.82% were widowed. Most respondents' occupation was in agriculture (64.6%).

Table 5. Main occupation of the households

Main occupation	Percentage
Agriculture	64.6
Industry	9.94
Construction	3.93
Trade	6.83
Services	13.46
Others	1.24
	<b>100.00</b>

Meanwhile, for child respondents, 52.5% were male and 47.5% were female. As many as 98.8% of child respondents in Probolinggo and 96.3% of child respondents in Central Lombok are currently still in school. As many as 1.2% of child respondents in Probolinggo and 3.7% of child respondents in Central Lombok are no longer in school. The reasons for not attending school are not being able to afford school (46.7%), not interested in school (20.0%), sickness/disability (6.7%) and other reasons (26.7%).

## 2.4.2 Qualitative Data Collection

Qualitative methods aim to provide an explanation of how and why this programme achieved or did not achieve the desired outcomes. Apart from that, the qualitative study will also try to capture the extent to which the desired outcome is caused by the KESEMPATAN Project interventions. The qualitative method utilized the KESEMPATAN Project Log frame as a basis for data collection, with reference to 5 evaluation aspects.

Prior to fieldwork, the qualitative data collection method began with a document analysis of relevant materials, including the Project Document, progress reports, and Project’s outputs, results of internal planning, baselines and follow-up indicators. Relevant materials from secondary sources were consulted and analysed as well. The in-depth document review analysed the progress/quarterly reports of the sub grantees in order to identify milestones reached and whether there were challenges and delays in the delivery of activities. Types of documentation included Proposal document, Project Workplan, Progress Status Reports, Capacity development documentation, M&E data, ECLT reports on child labour, PAACLA and JARAK publications, etc. In addition, external information relevant to understanding the context and other child labour reports and publications were reviewed. In addition, documents related to the use of resources, budget and execution of the Project were analysed in order to evaluate the efficiency of resource use.

The evaluation applied purposive sampling to select stakeholders as informants or resource persons. The project implementers in the regional (SANTAI and LPKP) invited some key stakeholders that were fit with the requested criteria, such as key persons in Child Friendly Village Task Force (CFVTF), PKM, Village Government, Children Forum, Women Empowerment and Child Protection Office, etc. They are invited to interviewed as key informant to share their knowledge and experiences regarding the project, as well as their perspective of the 5 aspects of evaluation.

In national level, JARAK assisted evaluators to interview with key persons in the PAACLA members ranging from the government, the private sector, to NGOs. Specifically interviews with private sector companies who are members of PAACLA which represent different agricultural sub-sectors like palm oil and cocoa will be consulted. JARAK will assist us on appointments with PAACLAs member companies. These interviews aim to assess the knowledge acquired as part of the membership benefits and initiatives implemented due to the new knowledge gained. List of the informants being interviewed are can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. Number of Resource Persons of Key Informant Interviews

No.	Stakeholder	#Resources Persons	Total number of Resources persons
1	PAACLA:		8
a)	Director of Manpower- BAPPENAS	1	
b)	Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI)	1	
c)	Hutan Kayu Perkebunan dan Pertanian (HUKATAN)	1	
d)	PT Alliance One Indonesia (AOI) – Jember and Lotim	3	
e)	Universal Leaf Tobacco Co Inc (ULT)	1	
f)	Barry Callebaut – non member	1	
2	Lead Implementing partners – JARAK	3	3

No.	Stakeholder	#Resources Persons	Total number of Resources persons
3	Sub grantee – LPKP	2	2
4	Sub grantee – SANTAI	2	2
5	Village Governments: Head of Villages and Villages Secretary	8	8
6	Teachers, Local leaders, Gugus Tugas Desa Layak Anak (the Child Friendly Village Task Force board and member)	12	12
7	Fasilitator Daerah (Local Facilitators)	4	4
8	Parents including mothers	8	8
9	Farmers community (leaders/committees)	8	8
10	Children aged 9–17 years including Children Forum (Board and Member)	8	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>

Beside the key informant interview, evaluation also conducted Focus Group Discussion with JARAK as Grantee/Lead implementer, Santai and LPKP team as sub grantee and some stakeholder groups, i.e., Farmers, Parents including mothers, village informal leader, Children Forum Members and Child Friendly Village Task Force team (CFVTF). The list of FGDs conducted by the evaluation can be seen in Table 6.

Table 7. Number of Participants of Focus Group Discussions

No.	Stakeholder	#Participants per FGD		Total number of Participants of FGDs
		Male	Female	
1.	Lead Implementing partners – JARAK	3	2	5
2.	Sub grantee – LPKP	3	2	5
3.	Sub grantee – SANTAI	3	3	6
4.	Parents including mothers:	15	67	82
5.	Farmers community (leaders/committees):	53	5	58
6.	Children aged 9–17 years including Children Forum (Board and Member):	40	55	95
7.	Village Government, GTDLA (Child Friendly Village Task Force):	32	10	42
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>570</b>

## 3. Findings

This section presents the evaluation findings in response to the evaluation questions relating to each of the thematic criteria.

### 3.1 Relevance

This section addresses the relevance of the project strategies – whether the project selected the right strategies to address Indonesia’s child labour reduction within the agriculture sector, including beneficiary targeting and stakeholder perceptions of relevance, relevance to the UN SDGs and the Indonesia government policy on child labour.

#### 3.1.1 Relevance to the needs of beneficiaries and other stakeholders in Indonesia

The situation analysis provided in the project document presented information regarding the labour involvement within the tobacco agriculture practice. The provinces of East Java and West Nusa Tenggara are two of major tobacco producing areas where children involvements are high. In general, the tobacco growing season begins after the end of the rice harvest season. The stages of tobacco cultivation begin with seeding, followed by tillage, planting, maintenance, harvesting (between mid-August to late September), and post-harvesting.

Based on the FGDs with farmers, parents and children in Probolinggo and Central Lombok districts, we found that children have been involved in tobacco farming activities since the early age (elementary school). They participated in different stages of tobacco planting (seedlings) and plant maintenance. At the planting stage, children usually plant seedlings on the farm and fertilize the tobacco plants during the maintenance stage.

The stage which involves children the most is the post-harvest stage. On average, when they reached the age of nine (9), children started to participate in the post-harvest process. In Probolinggo, East Java province, children mainly assist in arranging and folding rolls of tobacco leaves, arranging the cut tobacco leaves, drying the finely cut tobacco leaves and transporting the tobacco leaves to the storage area. Meanwhile, in Central Lombok, children mainly assist in tying tobacco leaves (gelantang) before putting them in the oven and untying the tobacco after the tobacco leaves come out of the oven. The SMERU Baseline Report (2019) stated factors influencing different types of post-harvesting in Probolinggo and Central Lombok districts. They are: types of tobacco and drying process. In Probolinggo district, the tobacco leaves are sun-cured. While in farmers at Central Lombok are applying flue cured system for their tobacco leaves.

The conditions are exacerbated by lack of knowledge and awareness of farmers and parents, specifically who are not partnered with international companies. They perceived children involvement as normal as they’ve been involved for generations. A relatively different situation happened to farmers who partnered with international companies. They have a better knowledge and awareness due to company policy.

*"We, the farming community, do not know about the prohibition of child labour. When we were young, we used to help our parents or neighbours during tobacco season. We were happy to get pocket money. When we became farmers and parents, our children also helped us. They also work for neighbours in need. Sometimes they help with seeding,*



*watering, weeding, etc. The most crowded time is during ngegelantang ... because many children can participate. They work together to earn pocket money. Sometimes it's like they're competing to get as much as they can. We took it for granted in the past. When we got this opportunity program, we found out that it is prohibited...." This was conveyed by one of the FGD participants who happened not to be a company partner in Borok Toyang Village, Lombok.*

The KESEMPATAN program is highly relevant with local conditions where children involvement is high within certain stages of tobacco farming and lack of parents and farmers awareness and understanding on child labour issues in project locations. Furthermore, one of key components of the KESEMPATAN project, establishment of Community Activity Centre (PKM) and related activities are highly relevant with community needs and interests where their children have a safe place to learn and develop knowledge and skills on arts, language, sports and many more. The PKM is rarely existed in their villages before KESEMPATAN project was implemented. However, during the tobacco harvest season, children are still involved in post-harvest activities.

### **3.1.2 Relevance to international and national development frameworks**

Child labour is classified as one of the global issues required specific interventions by relevant stakeholder globally. At the international level, commitment to end child labour is known as “Future without Child Labour” which lead to the roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (EWFCL) in 2016. The KESEMPATAN project is highly relevant and supporting the global efforts of EWFCL and at least two of Sustainable Development Goals number 8.7 and 16.2 aims to end child labour by 2025.

SDG 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

While at the national level, the KESEMPATAN project objective “*reducing number of child labour*” also highly relevant with the Indonesia governments strategy “*Child Labour Free in Indonesia in 2022*”. (Kemenaker, Roadmaps towards A Child Labour Free – Indonesia in 2022, 2020).

In Indonesia, child labour is categorized as one of national problem that requires immediate and sustainable actions. The government, led by the Ministry of Manpower, is committed to support the *Global Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2016* and implement the *National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*. Through partnership with key stakeholders of government, employers' organizations, trade/labour unions, non-government organizations, and private sectors, at national and local levels, the Indonesian governments aims to have zero child labour in 2022 (Kemenaker, 2020).

## **3.2 Coherence**

This section addresses the extent to which the three implementing partners (JARAK, SANTAI and LPKP) involved in the project worked in a coherent manner and whether the project maximized synergies or

improved collaboration with new or existing actors. In examining these issues, the evaluation considers learning to guide future joint project.

### **3.2.1 Coherence of design and implementation**

In terms of validity of design, in general, the intervention strategies, outcomes and assumption were appropriate for achieving the planned results and the stated purpose within the given timeframe, the resources available and the social, economic, and political environment.

The KESEMPATAN project demonstrated a validity of design. It combines varied strategies ranged from public campaign and awareness raising to expanding children access to community activity centres and formulation of government policies on desa layak anak and gugus tugas/task force for to reduce child labour in the targeted areas.

The project combined four outcomes: 1<sup>st</sup> related to PAACLA; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> relating to increase farmers and national level stakeholder awareness on child labour issues; and 4<sup>th</sup> concerning development and replication of child friendly villages. In implementing the child labour issues within the agriculture sector, specifically the tobacco sector, the KESEMPATAN project also combines with public campaign and awareness raising, children access to community centres, which are child friendly, and public policies at village level on child friendly villages and task forces.

However, this evaluation found that there was a lack of intervention for farmers regarding raising awareness of child labour. For example, awareness-raising activities for farmers are only carried out in 1 or 2 activities, so farmers have not reached a sufficient level of awareness regarding child labour. It contrasts with activities for children that are conducted intensively in community centres.

The evaluation also found that there was a lack of intervention and strategy to monitor child labour practices at the farmer level, hence the project does not show net impact on reducing the prevalence of child labour in the agricultural sector, including tobacco growing in the project areas as shown by DiD analysis.

In term of partnership and collaboration, the three implementing partners worked harmoniously and coherently in both the project design and execution, adding value based on their areas of technical expertise and networks. When the ECLT fund opportunity was announced, the three organizations collaborated on the design of the project, under JARAK lead, as noted by the LPKP and SANTAI project focal points and other representatives. The resulting design of the intervention was such that LPKP and SANTAI contributed directly to key components under IMO 2 and IMO 4. While JARAK is responsible for IMO 1 and IMO 3.

Further, the LPKP, SANTAI and JARAK worked collectively in designing specific training modules and presenting sessions and webinar topics related with child labour reduction within the agriculture sector. In order to achieve this collaborative implementation, the three implementing partners cooperated on the planning process, with regular communications.

According to the project staffs of the three implementing agencies, the implementation and communication among the agencies was well managed, under the technical coordination leadership of JARAK. The designated representatives or focal points from three agencies met on regular basis to share

progress and plan ahead, and compiled progress reports, consolidated by JARAK and submitted to the ELCT. Based on the interviewed staffs, JARAK played a critical and successful role in coordinating the activities of all the partners. LPKP and SANTAI used a common template for reporting developed by JARAK.

### **3.2.2. Coherence with Child Protection Government Program**

The KESEMPATAN Project is not only relevant to the national objective "Child Labour Free in Indonesia in 2022 (Ministry of Manpower, Roadmaps towards A Child Labour Free - Indonesia in 2022) but also coherent with the national program on child protection. The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, has a national program promoting "Child Friendly District". Article 21 paragraph 4 of Law No. 35 of 2014, stipulated that "*Child Friendly District is a system that implementation involves many parties, including the Central Government, Local Government, business world, media, universities, including children*". In order to realize child friendly districts, each district/city must strive to realize child friendly villages in their respective regions.

There are indicators developed by the Indonesia governments for child friendly village:

- a) The existence of children's organisation;
- b) The existence of village regulations related to child protection;
- c) The availability of financing from village finances and the utilization of village assets for child protection; d) Children's representation (children's involvement in village development planning; the existence of a child development planning meeting (Musrenbang));
- d) All children receive child rights-based care (there is a caregiver; birth certificates, child identity cards, and child-friendly information; no malnourished and stunted children; all children have the right to education; all children have the right to play);
- e) There is no violence against children and no victims of human trafficking;
- f) There is no child labour; and
- g) There are no children married under the age of 18 (child marriage).

Furthermore, the government also regulated child protection institutions at the village level, which requires community participation. Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UU RI) Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, in article 72 emphasizes the role of the community in the implementation of child protection which is carried out by:

- a) Providing information through socialization and education about children's rights and laws and regulations concerning children;
- b) Providing input in the formulation of policies related to child protection;
- c) Reporting to the authorities if there is a violation of children's rights;
- d) Taking an active role in the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration for children;
- e) Monitoring, supervising and taking responsibility for the implementation of child protection;
- f) Providing facilities and infrastructure and creating an atmosphere conducive to child development;
- g) Play an active role by eliminating negative labelling of child victims as referred to in Article 59; and
- h) Provide space for children to participate and express opinions.

To realize different types of community participation, the government has formulated a PATBM (community-based integrated child protection) program.

The Child Friendly Task Force (CFTF) initiated by the KESEMPATAN Project functioned as PATBM. The PATBM program also encourages the establishment of Village Regulations on Child Protection, facilitates

the formation and operation of Children's Forums, seeks the elimination of child labour, and educates the community on child protection and child labour issues. All of these are coherent with the Government's PATBM program. Informants from the village government confirmed this. One of them express a statement as referred to below:

*“The village governments supported KESEMPATAN project and issued Village Decree on Child Protection due to it’s relevancy with the national program and district. We are encouraged by the government to formulate Child Friendly Village..and therefore KESEMPATAN project is very suitable with our program. It helped us to fill in national and district levels program ...(Loang Mka district level governments, Lombok Tengah)*

### **3.2.3 Expanding partnerships and networks**

In terms of external coherence, KESEMPATAN project enabled stronger partnerships among the three implementing partners, provided opportunities for new partnerships; and expanded networks to be forged between local communities, private companies and civil society organizations.

The three implementing partners respondents confirmed that their existing partnerships have been strengthened through the project. For example, JARAK has already partnered with LPKP and SANTAI on other projects, and the project served to strengthen their relationships. The evaluation also found strong evidence of new organisational partnerships and linkages formed, which provided mutual benefits towards the aims and outreach of the respective organisations. For example, SANTAI, the implementing partner in West Nusa Tenggara province and LPKP who is implementing partner in East Java province, found mutual benefit from working together with JARAK. SANTAI was able to connect with the community groups like children, parents, local leaders, village level governments and involve members of these groups directly in the activity implementation. While JARAK enabled SANTAI to have new linkage with the National Planning Agency/BAPPENAS and other members of PAACLA, including non-tobacco companies like PT Wilmar (palm oil), PT Barry Callebaut (cocoa) and varied associations such as GAPKI and HUKATAN.

Under JARAK’ coordination and with its extensive network of SANTAI and LPKP, new relationships were formed between Provincial level Planning Agency/BAPEDA. The KESEMPATAN project was able to leverage the support of provincial, districts and village level governments across two provinces of East Java and West Nusa Tenggara.

New partnerships were also formed by JARAK and SANTAI with the Alliance One Indonesia where they partnered for CERIA project. While strong evidence of new partnerships and linkages formed – eg between villages benefited from the project with neighbouring villages; Forum Anak Desa across districts and provinces; different lines government (PPPA, Kemenaker, etc). Therefore, in terms of external coherence, the KESEMPATAN project enabled stronger partnerships among the different offices of Indonesian governments at varied levels (national, provincial, district and village), and provided opportunities for new partnerships as well as expanded networks to be forged between local communities, private companies and civil society organizations.

### 3.3 Effectiveness

This section addresses the evaluation questions concerning the extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results. KESEMPATAN has 11 Outcomes that classified into 4 Immediate Objectives. The discussion of effectiveness will be divided into these 4 Immediate objectives.

#### 3.3.1. Immediate Objective #1: Strengthen PAACLA as a partnership for action against child labour in agriculture sector in Indonesia.

Under this immediate objective there are 2 outcomes, namely outcome 1.1. # of initiatives to tackle child labour in agriculture implemented by PAACLA members and outcome 1.2. % of trained PAACLA members increased knowledge in designing, managing and monitoring action programs to tackle child labour in agriculture. Ten initiatives were targeted for outcome 1.1. While 75% of PAACLA members become the target for outcome 1.2.

To achieve above targets, the project implementer conducted a series of activities ranged from consultation with the government for the establishment of PAACLA, conducting preliminary meetings with various parties to become PAACLA members, seeking legalization of PAACLA establishment, facilitating the formulation of PAACLA work program, regular meetings of PAACLA secretariat and steering committee. Project implementer also compiling a guidebook on child labour in tobacco and agriculture sectors, facilitating regular meetings, conducting training for PAACLA members, assisting PAACLA members to conduct trials, and facilitating cooperation between PAACLA members.

PAACLA initiatives and meetings have been conducted since 2020, but PAACLA officially received a decree from the government in 2021. Through Decree No. Kep.96/m.ppn/hk/07/2021 on the Establishment of a Partnership Action Team to Address Child Labour in the Agricultural Sector (PAACLA), PAACLA was designated by Bappenas as a partnership organization to address the issue of child labour in the agricultural sector in Indonesia. This decree provides a formal basis for PAACLA to carry out its mission and vision. The decree also establishes the composition of the Steering Committee and Implementation Team as well as organizing the duties of the PAACLA National Secretariat.

The PAACLA Secretariat actively promotes PAACLA and its work and invites various parties to join PAACLA. By the end of 2022, PAACLA members numbered 27 institutions (5 Government Agencies, 9 private companies, and 13 NGOs). Member companies come from the tobacco and palm oil sectors. In addition to members who have declared their membership by filling out the membership form, there are 8 institutions that have expressed their interest in becoming members but have not yet filled out the membership form, and 11 institutions that have chosen to become stakeholders where they support PAACLA and actively participate in PAACLA activities but have not filled out the membership form.

PAACLA members agreed on the PAACLA Action Plan 2021 - 2024 in October 2021. This Action Plan serves as a reference for PAACLA members in developing programs to eliminate child labour in the agricultural sector. To monitor the achievement of the action plan, PAACLA established an online-based monitoring system where PAACLA members can report on the achievement of common indicators and although it has been established, there are no companies that have made reports.

Table 8. The achievement of the outcome targets

	Target	Actual Total	Variance
Outcome 1.1: # of initiatives to tackle child labour in agriculture implemented by PAACLA members	10	3	30%
Outcome 1.2: % of trained PAACLA members increased knowledge in designing, managing and monitoring action programme to tackle child labour in agriculture	75	77	103%

Based on the KESEMPATAN final report and interviews with program managers and also confirmed by representatives from PT AOI Jember, PT AOI Lombok Timur and GAPKI, there were 3 initiatives carried out by PAACLA members that were facilitated by PAACLA as follows:

1. Festival of Children Forum in Jember District (implemented by PAACLA members and stakeholders in Jember). In commemoration of the World Day Against Child Labour, a seminar was held with the theme "The Role of Children's Forum in Reducing the Risk of Child Labour". This activity was held in 10 villages in Jember District. Collaboration between Jember District government, PT AOI, PT ULT, PT Mayangsari, PT MDR, PAACLA Indonesia, JARAK, LPKP, STAPA Center, YPSM and Tanoker.
2. Compilation of the Indonesian Child Friendly Palm Oil (SIRA) Guidebook. Collaboration between GAPKI, PAACLA Indonesia, JARAK and PKPA Medan.
3. Ceria Program implemented by T. Alliance One Indonesia in collaboration with STAPA in Jember and SANTAI in East Lombok. This program was held in 10 villages in Jember and Bondowoso Districts of East Java Province and Central Lombok and East Lombok Districts of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Meanwhile, there are several other initiatives conducted by PAACLA members independently, as follows:

1. Dissemination of research findings (Strong and Friendly Palm Oil), collaboration between PKPA (a CSO member of PAACLA) and PAACLA
2. Development of National Guidelines on CLMRS by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
3. Development of child-friendly palm oil village (by GAPPKI)
4. Development of safe house for women and children by WILMAR (palm oil company).
5. PAACLA was invited by MAXIM (root-based food) to talk about child labour elimination.

These initiatives were their own ideas, with no specific encouragement from PAACLA, so the KESEMPATAN implementation team can't claim these as achievements. However, the evaluation considers that the KESEMPATAN project contributed to the above initiatives of PAACLA members because the implementation of above activities involved PAACLA.

In addition to the initiatives mentioned in the final report, the evaluation found an initiative from a non-member participant of PAACLA activities, namely from Barry Callebaut Indonesia (PT. Papandayan), who

claimed to have used the modules introduced by PAACLA in community training in their pilot project area in Lampung Province.

Thus, the evaluation concluded that Outcome 1.1 achieved 4 initiatives that were influenced by KESEMPATAN activities through PAACLA, and 5 initiatives that PAACLA contributed to the implementation.

For Outcome 1.2, the program implementer reported that 77% was achieved. Of the PAACLA member and non-member participants who have attended the training, 77% of them increased their knowledge in designing, managing and monitoring action programs to tackle child labour in agriculture. The explanation is as the following:

By the end of 2022, the PAACLA National Secretariat has conducted two trainings on the Design, Management and Evaluation (DME) of the Child Labour Prevention Programme for PAACLA members. Batch I of the training was conducted offline in Q1 2020 with 38 participants from government organizations, the business sector, and civil society organizations. The results of the pre-test and post-test of DME Batch I of the training showed that 53% of participants increased their knowledge related to the material presented in training. The second training was held online in Q3 2022 because it was carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic. Online DME training was delivered in 5 sessions once a week and 4 hours each session. 33 PAACLA members and stakeholders attended the training. The 5<sup>th</sup> session of the online DME training was delivered as a public learning session, participated by not only DME training participants but open to the public. 85 people participated in the online learning session. The pre-test and post-test results showed that 100% of online DME trainees who took part in the pre-test and post-test increased their knowledge regarding the material presented.

Based on the above explanation, the achievement is  $(53\%+100\%) / 2 = 76.5$  and was rounded to 77%. As the achievement exceed the target (75%), the evaluation concluded that outcome 1.2 was achieved.

### **3.3.2. Immediate Objective #2: Increase understanding and awareness of farmers and farm workers about child labour and regulations related to child labour and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the agriculture sector.**

Under immediate objective 2 there are two outcomes developed. They are Outcome 2.1 – % of traditional local leaders gained knowledge and skills to be the trainers; and Outcome 2.2 – # of surveyed farmers and farm workers who can differentiate between acceptable forms of child work and hazardous work. The programme sets a target of 75% for outcome 2.1 and 75% for outcome 2.2.

To achieve these outcomes, the programme undertook a series of activities: a) Developed a handbook on the List of Hazardous Tasks for Children in Tobacco Growing; b) Developed a ToT module to guide the ToT at the local level. The scope of this module includes 1) a list of hazardous tasks for children in the agricultural sector, in particular tobacco farming, 2) regulations on child labour, child protection, child labour in the agricultural sector, and farmer regeneration, and 3) improvement of working skills for the issue of child labour in the agricultural sector, including campaigning, facilitation and handling of child labour cases; c) Conducted ToT; d) Facilitated cadres to do training with farmer group administrators.

The KESEMPATAN final report notes that at the end of the project, 188 local cadres from 30 KESEMPATAN project villages had been trained as trainers. This number exceeded the project target of 120 people. Of the 157 trainees, 77.5% were eligible to become trainers after an assessment (mastery of materials and

facilitation skills), and this figure exceeded the project target of 75%. The cadres who have received training for trainers then provided training and shared information on child labour to farmers and agricultural workers in their respective villages.

Table 9. The Achievement Level of Outcome 2.1 and Outcome 2.2

Outcome Statement	Target	Actual Total	% Achievement against the target
Outcome 2.1: % of traditional local leaders gained knowledge and skills to be the trainers	75	77.5	103%
Outcome 2.2: # of surveyed farmers and farm workers can differentiate between acceptable forms of child work and hazardous work	75	28	37%

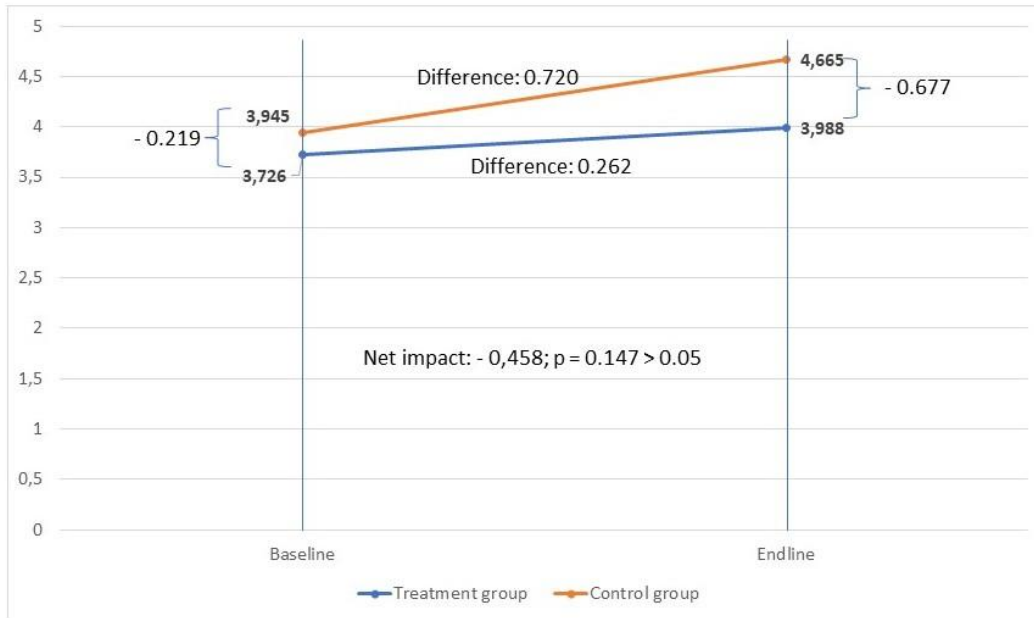
The KESEMPATAN project, together with trained cadres conducted training and shared information with farmer leaders in the target villages. A total of 151 farmer leaders (male: 133; female: 18) received this training. The KESEMPATAN project implementer asked the trained cadres and trained farmers leaders to share information with farmers group members. As a results, the project recorded those 2,691 farmers and agricultural workers (male: 1,101; female: 1,590) in target villages in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara had attended training on child labour in the agricultural sector and on regulations prohibiting child labour.

The KESEMPATAN project measured the impact of training/sharing of farmers' knowledge in 12 villages in Q4 2021. It showed that 83% of the farmers had moderate and good knowledge of child labour. The same measurement for 12 villages in the second year that was conducted in Q2 2022 showed that just 72% of respondents had a moderate and good level of knowledge.

The evaluation conducted a difference-in-differences (DiD) analysis to find out whether there had been a change in the knowledge of farmers and children about child labour in agriculture and the tobacco sector. The results of the DiD analysis showed that there was no significant difference between the knowledge of treatment and control farmers about the types of hazardous child labour in agriculture. As shown in the chart, there was an increase in the knowledge of farmers/parents regarding child labour in the treatment and control groups. The increase in knowledge in the control group (0.720) was higher than the treatment group (0.262). Statistically, the increase was not significant ( $p=0.147$ ;  $p>.05$ ).



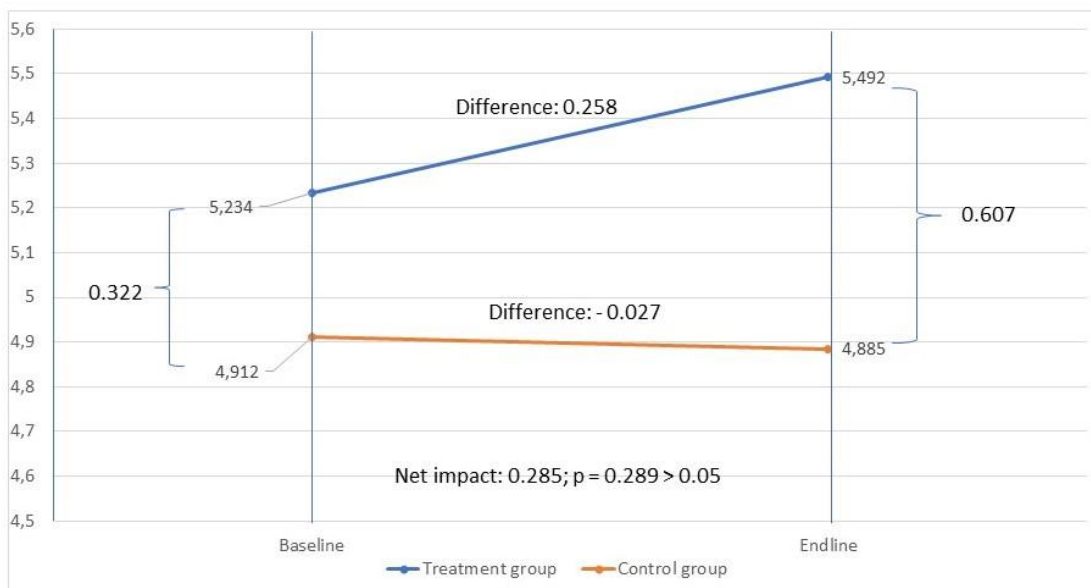
Graphic 3. DiD of farmers' knowledge of hazardous labour in the agricultural sector (Treatment-Control)



Source: Primary data, tabulated from 6 questions.

The evaluation also conducted a DiD analysis of children and found that there was no significant difference between the knowledge of treatment and control children about the types of hazardous child labour in agriculture. As can be seen in the following graphic, there is no significant difference ( $p=0.289$ ;  $p > .05$ ) between the treatment and control groups.

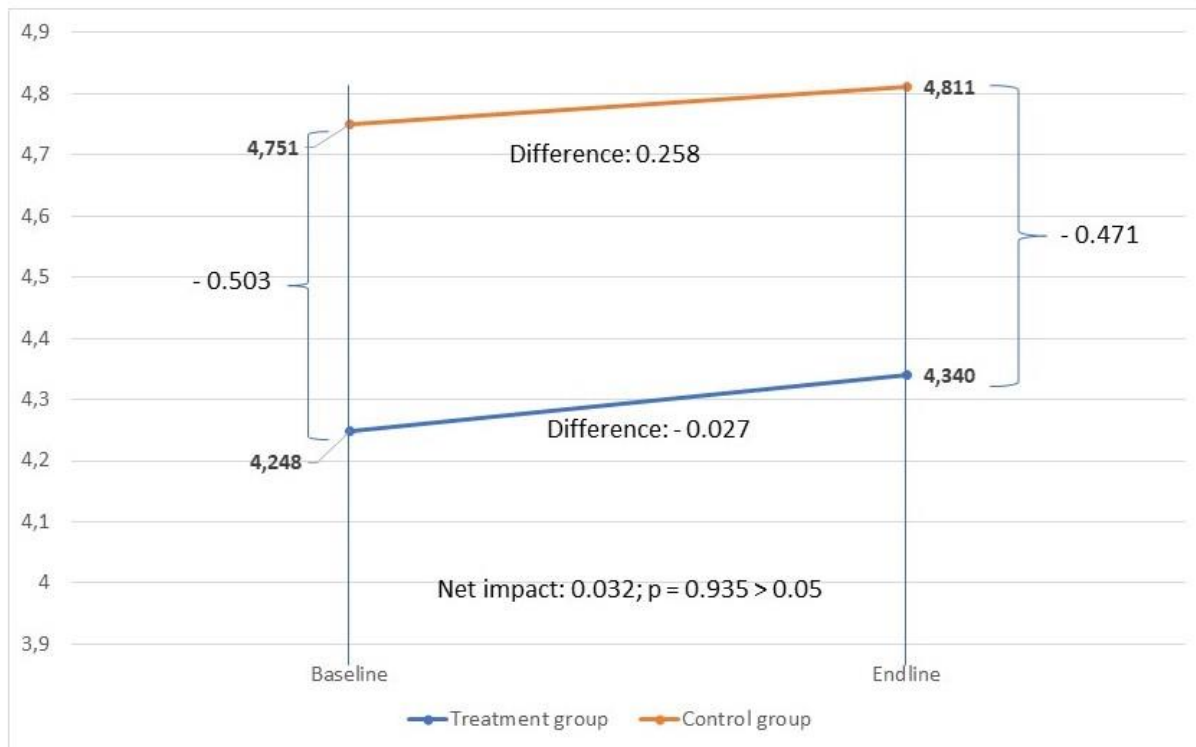
Graphic 4. DiD of children's knowledge of hazardous labour in the agricultural sector (Treatment-Control)



Source: Primary data, tabulated from 6 questions.

DiD analysis of farmers' knowledge about children's involvement in tobacco farming found that there was no difference in knowledge between children in the treatment village and the control village regarding children's involvement in tobacco farming ( $p=0.935$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ).

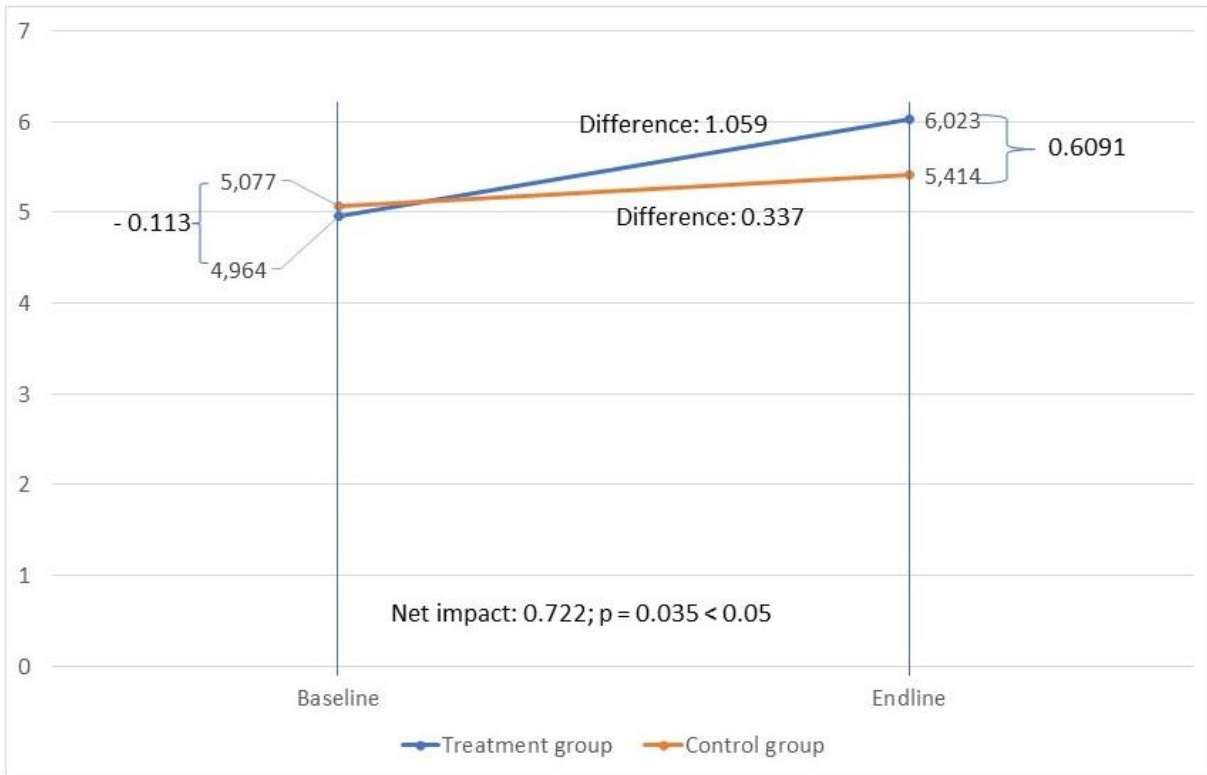
Graphic 5. DiD of farmers' knowledge of children's involvement in tobacco farming (Treatment-Control)



Source: Primary data, tabulated from 7 questions.

Finally, DiD analysis of children's knowledge about children's involvement in tobacco farming found that there was a significant difference in knowledge between children in the treatment village and the control village regarding children's involvement in work in tobacco farming ( $p=0.035$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). There was an increase in knowledge in the control group from 5.077 to 5.414 or an increase of 0.337. Likewise in the treatment group, there was an increase in knowledge from 4.964 to 6.023. The knowledge of the children in the treatment village, which was lower at the baseline, was higher at the endline survey. The increase in knowledge of children in the control village was 0.337, while the increase in knowledge of children in the treated village was even higher, at 1.059. Thus, the net impact of the programme on increasing knowledge is equal to the DiD coefficient, which is 0.722. The increasing knowledge was statistically significant ( $p=0.035 < 0.05$ )

Graphic 6. DiD of children’s knowledge of children’s involvement in tobacco farming (Treatment-Control)



Source: Primary data, tabulated from 7 questions.

Thus, based on DiD analysis for Outcome 2.2. it can be concluded that the programme had no impact on increasing knowledge of treatment farmers regarding hazardous work in the agricultural sector or regarding the involvement of children in tobacco farming. The programme also had no impact on increasing the treatment children's knowledge of hazardous work in the agricultural sector (general). However, it concluded that the programme did have an impact on increasing the knowledge of farmers and children about the involvement of children in the agricultural sectors, including tobacco. Thus the future program activities should be modified to address this issue. activities should be modified in future projects. .

These results are consistent with the KESEMPATAN programme internal survey of farmer knowledge, which found an increase in knowledge in only 28% of respondents. This finding is also consistent with interviews with programme managers, who acknowledged that interventions to increase farmer knowledge/awareness were too few. DiD analysis confirmed that the PKM programme, which intensively targets children, has significantly increased their knowledge of the prohibition on children engaging in tobacco farming work. However, knowledge about hazardous work in general in the agricultural sector has not increased.

Thus, it can be concluded that outcome 2.2. was not achieved. There are challenges to increasing the knowledge and understanding of farmers (adults) about hazardous work in agriculture and the prohibition

on the involvement of children in tobacco farming, as well as increasing the understanding of children about hazardous work in the agricultural sector.

### 3.3.3. Immediate Objective #3: Enhance stakeholders' knowledge on child labour in agriculture in Indonesia.

There are 2 outcomes under this immediate objective:

Outcome 3.1. % of stakeholders participating in the workshop have clearer understanding on the interrelationship among tradition, the need for regeneration in the tobacco production and elimination of child labour as a national commitment. Outcome 3.1 target is 75%.

Outcome 3.2. Outcome 3.2: % of stakeholders participating in the national conference gained useful knowledge for tackling child labour in agriculture. Outcome 3.2 target is 75%.

To achieve these two outcomes, the KESEMPATAN project conducted the following activities:

- 1) Develop and disseminate a paper on the relationship between tradition, regeneration in agriculture and a national commitment to eliminating child labour based on the qualitative research;
- 2) Documenting six good practices in Bahasa Indonesia and English.
- 3) Two out of the six good practices had also been shared with the Global March for possible inclusion in their newsletter.
- 4) Produce and publish the documentary film on Child-Friendly Village;
- 5) Conducting National Conference for the Elimination of Child Labour in the Agriculture Sector on June 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022 with theme *"Building Partnerships Towards Indonesian Agriculture Without Child Labour"*.

The KESEMPATAN project has assessed the achievement of outcome 3.1 and claimed that 87.5% of workshop participants have improved understanding on the interrelationship among tradition, the need for regeneration in the tobacco production and elimination of child labour as a national commitment. While for outcome 3.2, project document claimed that 97.2% of the national conference participants gained useful knowledge to address child labour in the agricultural sector. Further, the achievement of outcome 3.1 is (87.5% out of 75%) and the achievement of outcome 3.2. (97.2% out of 75% targeted) are higher than the target.

Table 10. The Achievement Level of Outcome 3.1 and 3.2

Outcome statement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement against the target
Outcome 3.1: % of stakeholders participating in the workshop have clearer understanding on the interrelationship among tradition, the need for regeneration in the tobacco production and elimination of child labour as a national commitment	75	87.5	117%
Outcome 3.2: % of stakeholders participating in the national conference gained useful knowledge for tackling child labour in agriculture	75	97.2	130%

Further, the interview with representative of Bappenas, who is PAACLA Coordinator stated that one of activities organized by JARAK, e.g. national conference has facilitated expand network amongst varied stakeholders concern with child labour. In the event, representative of the Indonesia Statistical Bureau presented the latest data on child labour along with their regular socio-economic surveys. During the event, representative of the Ministry of PPPA (Children and Women Empowerment) also expressed their interest to organize a piloting of the child-friendly district program based on recent data presented by BPS, focusing districts with a high number of child labourers. Thus, the national conference performed as an instrument to share knowledge and facilitate expand network to eliminate child labour in Indonesia.

### **3.3.4 Immediate Objective #4: Develop child-friendly villages that are proven effective in reducing child labour in agriculture to be replicated in other villages.**

There are 5 outcomes under immediate objective #4, namely:

- Outcome 4.1: % of stakeholders that contributed to the development of child friendly villages in accordance with their roles
- Outcome 4.2: # of meetings attended by members of child-friendly village task forces and children's forums (in each village 6 meetings)
- Outcome 4.3: # of village level policies adopted
- Outcome 4.4.a: % of child labourers benefitting from the activity centres in the reporting period reduce their involvement in tobacco farming, and
- Outcome 4.4.b: % of vulnerable children in the reporting period remains outside the world of work

To support the achievement of outcome 4.1, the project conducted activities such as: approaching local government agencies, private companies and NGOs at the provincial and district levels; cross-sector coordination meetings at the district level in East Java and provincial level in West Nusa Tenggara; creating media (posters, postcards, etc.) to support socialization efforts; conducting socialization; and conducting workshops. With the series of activities, the project succeeded in achieving a) representatives of companies and NGOs became resource persons in trainings conducted by the Project. b) In West Nusa Tenggara Province, some local businessmen contributed in building Community Learning Centres by providing building materials. c) At the village level, community leaders participated in campaigning for children's rights and child protection through their activities. By the end of project implementation, achievements for outcome 4.1 had exceeded the targeted amount. Of the 60% targeted, 63.7% of stakeholders had contributed to the development of child-friendly villages according to their roles. In the KESEMPATAN Project Final Report, it was stated that by the end of the Project, 170 stakeholders (63.7% of the 267 stakeholders committed to support) had made real contributions to LPKP and SANTAI in developing child-friendly villages in 30 target villages. Therefore, outcome 4.1 has achieved as targeted.

On outcome 4.2. project implementers reported that to support this outcome, the project carried out a variety of activities, namely approaching key stakeholders at the village level; conducting workshops on the establishment of child-friendly village task forces and child forums; providing leadership training and social analysis training to members of child-friendly village task forces and child forums; conducting education sessions for strengthening child-friendly village task forces and child forums; and conducting children's meetings at the district level to voice children's aspirations on child protection. In practice, 129 (or 72%) of the 180 targeted meetings were attended by members of child-friendly village task forces and children's forums. Although not achieved, with the COVID-19 Pandemic, the evaluation considers that

there were enough activities organized. They discussed various activity plans, determining tutors, strategies to attract children, how to reach out to children, etc. As stated by some GTDLAs:

**GTDLA FGD in Wringintelu, Jember:**

*"GTDLA is formed from a cross section of figures, there are teachers, businessmen, hamlet government, youth, village government, religious leaders, farmer leaders, women leaders, posyandu cadres. We are complete from various elements. We diligently hold meetings to coordinate, discuss various programs to be run by the PKM. It can be said that at least once a month at least we meet. Apart from meetings, we also become tutors for PKM activities according to our respective expertise. If there are skills that we are not good at, then we come from outside. For example, English is taught by people from outside the village, not by us. But sports, art, and math, for example, we can teach ourselves..."*

**PKM Jatiurip, Probolinggo:**

*"We diligently held meetings to develop a learning plan for PKM, identify tutors, and think of programs to reach a wider range of children. From there, we came up with the idea of a mobile PKM, to reach hamlets that are located far from the village office."*

Meanwhile, for outcome 4.3, the project conducted a series of activities to achieve the planned target. The activities included: conducting meetings with the child-friendly village task force and children's forum to identify the policy to be developed and the strategy to advocate for the policy; conducting meetings to obtain agreement from village stakeholders on the policy to be developed; discussing the content of the policy with the child-friendly village task force; and presenting the draft policy to stakeholders for feedback. With these various stages of activities, by the end of the KESEMPATAN Project, 27 of the 30 villages (90%) targeted by the Project had passed a Village Regulation on Child Protection. Since the issuance of the Village Regulation, several villages have made child-friendly village development part of the village development program. The Child Protection Village Regulation was the result of advocacy from local stakeholders, and the advocacy process involved many parties to ensure that the Village Regulation was known and supported by many parties.

A number of villages that have passed the Village Regulation have begun to allocate funds to support the development of child-friendly villages in their respective villages. For example, Wakan Village in East Lombok allocated 29 million (USD 1,904.39) in 2021 to support child protection activities, and Pandanwangi Village allocated 18 million rupiahs (USD 1,182.04) for activities. Meanwhile, in East Java, Wringintelu village allocated 25 million rupiahs (USD 1,641.72) for the Child-Friendly Village programme; and The Arjasa Village Government provided budget support for the development of the Child Friendly Village Task Force and for the Community Activity Center of IDR 15 million in 2020 and IDR 7.5 million in 2021. The Arjasa Village Government also issued Arjasa Village Regulation No. 5 of 2020 on the Implementation of Child Protection which was enacted in September 2020.

**Moch Nofal Fariza, Secretary of Pandean Village, Paiton Sub District, Probolinggo District, East Java:**

*"...In addition to issuing Pandean Village Regulation No. 8 of 2022 on the Implementation of Child Protection, which was enacted in Pandean in March 2022, we also provided a small amount of support for the Village Children's Forum and the Child Friendly Village Task Force in Pandean Village during activities on the occasion of Indonesian Independence Day last year, amounting to approximately IDR 2 million."*

**Mohammad Solihin, Head of Wringintelu Village, Puger Sub District, Jember District, East Java Province said:**

*".....since 2020, the Village Government has allocated funds to support the development of the Child Friendly Village Task Force and for the Community Activity Center, with the following details: 2020 and 2021 each amounted to IDR 5 million, and 2022 and 2023 each amounted to IDR 10 million."*

There are notes for this outcome, especially in some villages that were intervened in the third year or received intervention for only 1 year of the program. These villages have enacted Village Regulations on Child Protection, have issued decrees on the establishment of GTDLA, PKM and Children's Forum, but have not set budgets to support GTDLA, PKM or Children's Forum activities. This is the case in the villages of Loang Maka and Borok Toyang, Lombok. Village governments have committed to allocating budgets but are waiting for the next budgeting cycle. Unfortunately, the program has ended, so there is no way of knowing whether there will be a budget for GTDLA, PKM or Children's Forum activities.

Overall for the outcome 4.3., with 27 out of 30 targets achieved, the evaluation concluded that outcome 4.3 was not fully achieved.

To achieve the targeted outcomes in outcome 4.4.a, various activities were conducted, namely designing activities for children under 15 years old and 15 to 17 years old to prevent and withdraw them from working in tobacco growing and agriculture in general; equipping the centres with learning and activity equipment. Other activities that were also carried out were: briefing facilitators, mentors, and managers on the activities to be implemented; conducting centre management training workshops for facilitators, mentors, and managers (3 days, 1 village 3 people); and implementing activities as scheduled for children. With these various stages of activities, out of the targeted 75% of child labourers who benefited from the centres in the reporting period reducing their involvement in tobacco growing, the project achieved 55% of the targeted child labourers who benefited from the centres in the reporting period reducing their involvement in tobacco growing. This was reported by the project implementer to be partly due to the fact that in some villages, the allocation of funds by the village government to support child-friendly village development and child protection activities was still constrained by the need to mitigate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on the Final Report of the KESEMPATAN Project (June 2022), numbers of Community Activity Center (CAC) developed has reached sixty (60) that spread across 20 villages in East Java (Jember District, Probolinggo District, and Lumajang District) and ten villages in West Nusa Tenggara (Central Lombok District, East Lombok District). In villages in West Nusa Tenggara, CACs were established at the villages level as well as at sub village level to bring services closer to beneficiaries, both children and adults. While

in East Java, CACs were established mostly at the village level, but one of the village has mobile CACs to visit and operate in sub villages far from village government office.

**Children FGD in Sukaraja Village, Lombok:**

*"We learn reading, writing, math, drawing, singing... there are many activities in PKM that we can participate in... Usually we join the activities after school, before the Qur'an study. During the tobacco harvest season, we still join PKM activities. So our activities to help the tobacco "gelantang" are reduced..." (note: gelantang is tying the tembakau leafs into a stick before they hanging in the oven).*

Furthermore, to support the achievement of outcome 4.4.b, the Project conducted various stages of activities, including conducting social mapping to identify child laborers, working children, children at risk, and their families; and providing scheduled activities for children. Outcome 4.4.b targeted 90% of vulnerable children in the reporting period to be out of the labour force and by the end of project implementation achieved 91.5% of vulnerable children in the reporting period to be out of the labour force. In the KESEMPATAN Project Final Report, it was reported that 5,220 working and vulnerable children and 2,559 parents had accessed the education activities provided by the CAC. Monitoring of child beneficiaries in 8 villages in East Java and 4 villages in West Nusa Tenggara intervened in year 2 of the Project (897 children) showed that 55% of child beneficiaries involved in agricultural activities had reduced their involvement in agricultural activities and 48% were no longer working. Monitoring results also showed that 91.5% of children at risk remained out of the labour force. With the achievement of 91.5% out of 90% targets, the evaluation concluded that outcome 4.4.b was achieved as targeted.

The achievement of the targets of the five outcomes of immediate objective #4 is summarized in the following table:

Table 11. The achievement of the targets of the five outcomes of immediate objective #4

	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement against the target
Outcome 4.1: % of stakeholders that contributed to the development of child friendly villages in accordance with their roles	60	63.7	106%
Outcome 4.2: # of meetings attended by members of child-friendly village task forces and children's forums (in each village 6 meetings)	180	129	72%
Outcome 4.3: # of village level policies adopted	30	27	90%
Outcome 4.4.a: % of child labourers benefitting from the activity centres in the reporting	75	55	73%



	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement against the target
period reduce their involvement in tobacco farming			
Outcome 4.4.b.: % of vulnerable children in the reporting period remains outside the world of work	90	91.5	102%

Of the 11 outcomes, 6 outcomes achieved equal or exceeded their targets, i.e., outcomes 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.4b. A total of 3 outcomes, i.e., outcome 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4a can be categorized as almost achieved, with an achievement status of more than 70%. Only 2 outcomes were only achieved far from their targets, i.e., outcome 1.1 by 30% and outcome 2.2. by 37%. In general, it can be concluded that the project was effective because most of the outcomes were categorized as achieved or almost achieved.

The evaluation assessed that Outcome 1.1: # of initiatives to tackle child labour in agriculture implemented by PAACLA members was not achieved due to its nature as a higher level outcome of the partnership within PAACLA. This outcome is more categorized as the impact level of the PAACLA partnership. The project has little or no control over the achievement of this outcome. This outcome is proposed to be the impact of the next project.

In relation to outcome 2.2. that was not achieved, the evaluation assessed that the project was only effective in increasing children's knowledge related to hazardous activities in tobacco farming. The project was not effective in increasing children's knowledge related to hazardous activities in agriculture in general. The project was also ineffective in increasing the knowledge of farmers and farm laborers (adults) regarding hazardous activities in tobacco farming and agriculture in general. Activities to increase farmers' and farm labourers' knowledge were not sufficient to achieve the set targets.

### **3.3.5. Constrains, facilitating factors in delivery and performance and good practices.**

Time was the biggest constraint for mobilization and delivery – the program should be implemented between the travel limitation and social distancing policy. The 2021 period was marked by the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of Covid-19 with the outbreak of the Delta variant. At the end of Q2/2021, few of JARAK staffs and partner staffs in the province, especially LPKP in East Java, were infected with Covid-19 and the Executive Director of JARAK, Mr Ahmad Marzuki, died of Covid-19. JARAK Office in Jakarta and the LPKP Office in Malang were forced to close from mid-June 2021 to the end of June 2021. JARAK, LPKP and SANTAI mitigated this constraint by mixed online and offline activities in delivering project during pandemics. The COVID-19 lockdowns imposed meant that several activities planned for offline implementation had to be shifted online, while local lockdowns delayed some training activities that were delivered face-to-face. Unstable internet connection is oftentimes happened and effect the effectiveness of the activities.

A key factor that facilitated the achievements were summarized as the following:

- a) Selection of experienced partners (JARAK, SANTAI and LPKP and its networks and experiences) with a history of working on child labour concerns.
- b) Experiences of the lead partner, JARAK, that coordinated sub grantees; provides varied report templates, technical and strategic advises, monitoring and reporting.
- c) Dedicated and hard work staffs of JARAK, SANTAI and LPKP, beyond the standard working hours
- d) Strong coordination and communication among the KESEMPATAN implementing partners of JARAK, SANTAI and LPKP.

- e) The presence of committed “local champion” in targeted areas.
- f) Significant government supports in project areas.
- g) The existed and expand partnerships of JARAK, SANTAI and LPKP with varied actors (governments, local leaders, farmer groups, private companies) at different levels.

During the implementation, evaluation identified some of the project’s good practices:

- JARAK collaborates with LPKP and SANTAI to increase the capacity of stakeholders to address and resolve Child Labour issues. Each organization fully participated in identifying what was needed to achieve capacity building outcomes, which resulted in ownership of project interventions among stakeholders, including farming communities. The project provided needs-based training, mentoring, facilitating and synchronizing the work of all stakeholders, which ensured the success of the project.
- Move to online working as a critical good practice which allowed implementation of the project activities despite the restrictions imposed on face-to-face meetings due to COVID-19 pandemic. The project also organised online meetings with stakeholders for coordination purposes where the progress and plans of each specific activity were discussed. The project team also had regular online meetings to organise project work. In relation to knowledge management, the project visual officer managed the social media platform as a knowledge hub. This provides access to reports, studies, workshop and information on programmes.
- The intensive usage of digital platforms and mobile PKM to reach wider audience, more children and promoting child labour issues beyond the village. This is specifically happened in Jatiurip village at East Java province. Faced with limited budget, scattered sub villages and high numbers of children from non-intervention villages who are interested and want to participate in the PKM activities has encouraged PKM managers and village governments of Jatiurip village to optimise the digital platforms like YouTube and Instagram and develop the so called “mobile PKM” . The manager of Jatiurip village has modify a motorcycle equipped with books, traditional games and interactive media to visit children from non-intervention villages.
- High numbers of local villagers who voluntary provide their houses as the PKM centre for children. For example, in Borok Toyang village at Nusa Tenggara Barat, one of the villagers constructed a new water and sanitation facility in his house which is used as the PKM for children. Six days a week children conducted activities in his house.
- High numbers of committed village governments that supports children related activities in their villages. For instance, the governments of Pandean village at East Java province actively lobbying PT Paiton (government owned company) to allocate their CSR/Corporate Social Responsibility fund to finance the rehabilitation of community hall so that children will have a proper and larger space to conduct their activities.

### 3.4. Efficiency

The KESEMPATAN’s management and coordination structure comprising a team of focal points from each of the sub grantees (LPKP and SANTAI) as well as the JARAK in its oversight role, worked efficiently, especially benefiting from JARAK’s coordination efforts. While staffing provision per organizations was effective and efficient. LPKP and SANTAI benefited from having a strong complement of staffs to

implement the programme at targeted areas, while JARAK assigned a competent team to manage the project.

The evaluation team also found that resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, networks, etc.) been allocated strategically to achieve outcomes and have been used efficiently. The KESEMPATAN's management and coordination structure comprising a team of focal points from each of the sub grantees (LPKP and SANTAI) as well as the JARAK in its oversight role, worked efficiently, especially benefiting from JARAK's coordination efforts. Staffing provision per organizations was effective and efficient overall.

However, despite this efficiency, the evaluation also found that designated staff for quality control and assurance at LPKP and SANTAI were not existed despite its crucial roles within project. The staff is required to document changes occurred at village and farmers level, follow up on field level findings, etc. Furthermore, the presence of the staff above is significant due to the tight schedules of this project.

In this project, the impact monitoring role was carried out by JARAK, for example through field visits every 3 months and measuring impact with annual farmer surveys. However, this seems to be less effective. LPKP and SANTAI had staff to input monitoring data. However, the staff was only recruited 6 months before program ends because the project manager of LPKP and SANTAI were no longer able to do the monitoring and related data inputs, reporting, etc simultaneously along with activities implementation. They used the unspent budget to pay the salary of the additional monitoring staff. Ideally, LPKP and SANTAI as implementers at the grassroots level have a designated staff for quality and impact monitoring programs from the beginning of the program.

The summary of KESEMPATAN financial report stated that total project expenditures was IDR 16,348,322,447.67. While the allocated budget was IDR 17,434,675,647.00. The ratio between total expenditures compared to budget or often referred to as the burning rate is 93.77%. Meanwhile, the percentage of outcome achievement compared to the target on average from all 11 Outcomes is 84.82%. If the percentage of outcome achievement is equal to or exceeded the burning rate, then project is categorized as efficient. However, if the average percentage of outcome achievement is less than the burning rate, then the project is classified as less efficient. The KESEMPATAN project has average outcome achievement of 84.82% which is smaller than the burning rate of 93.77%. The project's inefficiency is due to very low achievement ratios on two outcome indicators that affect the overall efficiency of the project.

In detail, the efficiency status per outcome is listed in the following table.

Table 12. The efficiency status per outcome

Programme Costs	Burning Rate	Outcome Achievement Rate	Efficiency Status
Expected Outcome 1.1	95%	30%	Not efficient
Expected Outcome 1.2	75%	103%	Efficient
Expected Outcome 2.1	100%	103%	Efficient
Expected Outcome 2.2	111%	37%	Not efficient
Expected Outcome 3.1	100%	117%	Efficient
Expected Outcome 3.2	98%	130%	Efficient

Programme Costs	Burning Rate	Outcome Achievement Rate	Efficiency Status
Expected Outcome 4.1	110%	106%	Efficient
Expected Outcome 4.2	100%	72%	Less efficient
Expected Outcome 4.3	100%	90%	Less efficient
Expected Outcome 4.4	99%	88%	Less efficient

### 3.5. Impacts

To measure impact, the evaluation analyzed how far the project contributed to the strategic objective *“Prevent children (5-17 yrs) from exploitative, hazardous, and the worst forms of child labour in agriculture”* and contributed to the achievement of the goal *“To contribute to the reduction of child labour in agriculture sector in Indonesia”*.

In relation to this, results of interviews and FGDs conducted during evaluation indicated less involvement of children within the tobacco related works, specifically after the establishment of PKM and related activities as explained below:

**Village Secretary of Loang Maka, Lombok:**

*“Since the PKM, there are fewer and fewer children who help with tobacco work. There are still some, but much less”*

**Farmers FGD in Karembong, Lombok:**

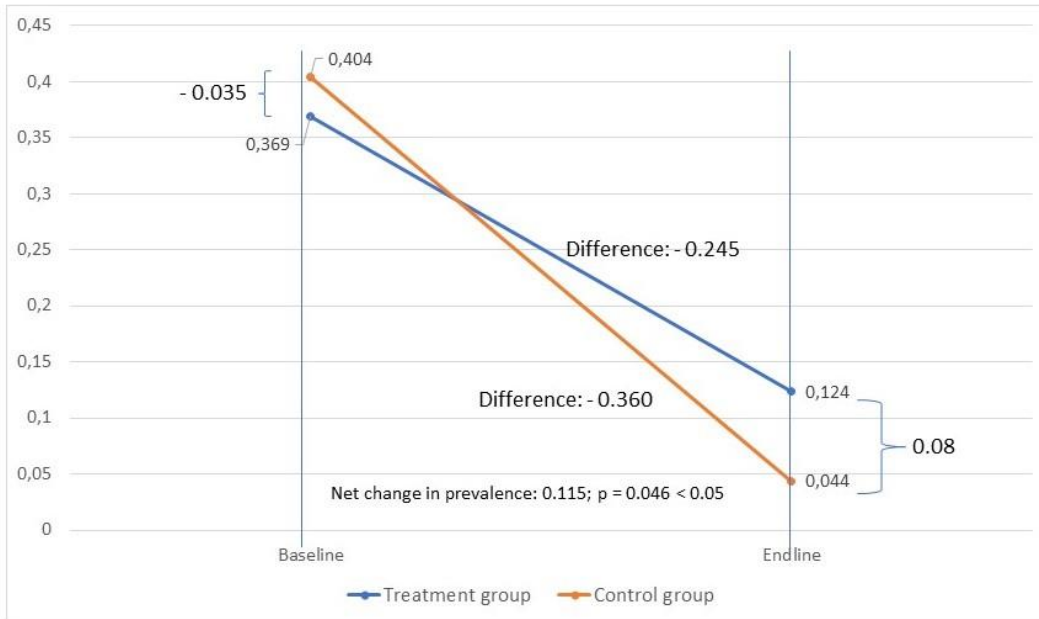
*“Now children are busy playing, learning, drawing, and singing at PKM. When there are PKM activities conducted, they prefer PKM rather than participating in tobacco tying. So, PKM activities reduce their involvement in tobacco”*.

**FGD with children in Wringintelu:**

*“We learn math, English, sports, hadrah (Islamic music), dance.... Many things can be done at PKM. We sometimes hold performances in the village, or in other hamlets. There are even competitions... Everything is fun. There are less time allocation to help tobacco activities”*

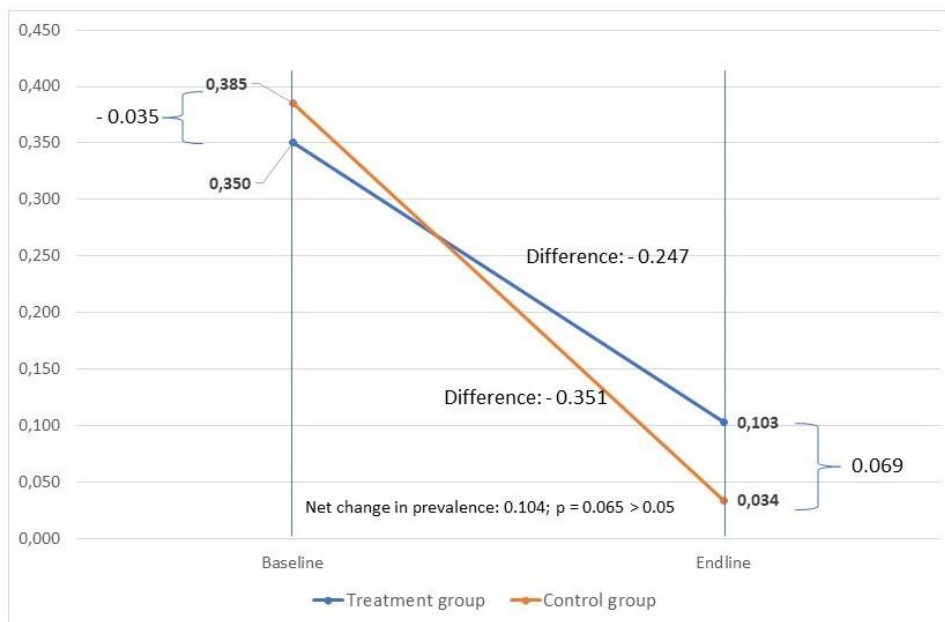
The DiD test results (graphic 7) showed decreased prevalence of children working in the agricultural sector both in treatment and control villages. However, the decrease in prevalence in control villages was higher than in treatment villages ( $p=0.046$ ;  $p<0.05$ ). Therefore, there is no net impact of the program on the prevalence of child labour in the agricultural sector.

Graphic 7. DiD Analysis of Prevalence of Child Labour in Agriculture (general) (Treatment-Control)



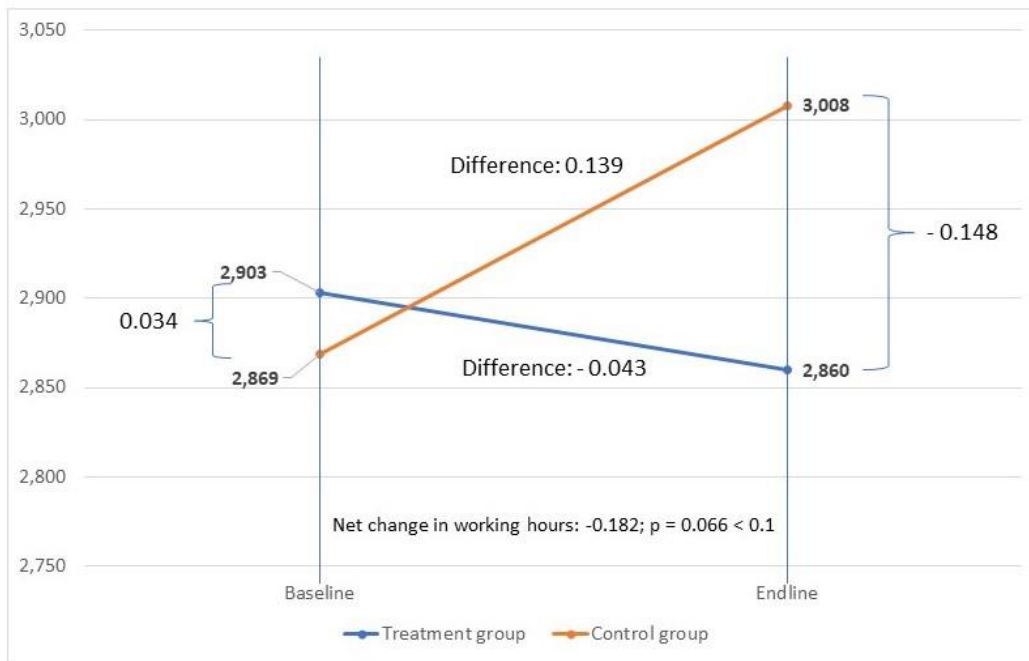
The DiD test results for the prevalence of children working in the tobacco sector (graphic 8 below) show that there is a decrease in the prevalence of child labour in tobacco farming in both control and treatment villages. However, the decrease in the prevalence of children working in tobacco farming in control villages is higher than the decrease in the prevalence of children working in tobacco farming in treatment villages ( $p=0.065$ ;  $p<0.1$ ).

Graphic 8. DiD Analysis of the Prevalence of Child Labour in Tobacco Farming (Treatment-Control)



The DiD test for work intensity, indicated by working hours per week in the last tobacco season, showed an increase in working hours for children working on tobacco farms in the control villages, and a decrease in working hours for children working on tobacco farms in the treatment villages. The analysis showed a significant difference ( $p=0.066$ ;  $p<0.1$ ) in the change of working hours per week between the treatment and control villages with a net decrease in working hours of 0.182.

Graphic 9. DiD of the Working Hours per week (Treatment-Control)



From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the program did not have an impact on reducing the prevalence of children working in the general agricultural sector as well as in tobacco farming. However, the program has an impact on reducing the working hours of children working in the tobacco sector. The DiD results are consistent with the qualitative findings which found a decrease in the intensity of children’s involvement in tobacco work.

### 3.6. Sustainability

The central sustainability strategies of the programme were founded in the advocacy interventions towards a reduction of child labour within the agriculture sector, specifically the tobacco sector. Sustainable results are evident in the heightened the capacity of the key actors of village level governments, local facilitators of the community centres, task force of child friendly village and village level policies on child friendly village and task force, supported by budget allocation for the Taskforce, Children forum and CACs.

Regarding the training interventions, these have generated some sustainable training resources that can be accessed by a wider audience or re-used by the partners in the future. Furthermore, the project helped

to raise local trainers/facilitators capacities for effective child labour reduction within the agriculture sector related training.

In relation to child friendly villages model, the results do seem likely to be permanent, long-term gains. However, although the legislation (including at village level) has been adopted but there are issues on governments staffs' rotation and village budget limitation. Therefore, stakeholders identified the early stage of development of child friendly villages and PAACLA services in Indonesia may not be sustainable without external support, including from the ECLT foundation.

Further, a comprehend intervention will be needed to improve public awareness on child labour issues in Indonesia. These will include engagement with different line ministries faced child labour issues like agriculture and plantation, manpower, women and children empowerment as well as companies.

### **3.7. Cross-cutting Issues**

The project was very relevant to gender issues and there have been a number of specific areas where gender issues were taken into account in project outputs. However, one could not say that gender equality has been mainstreamed in the project design and implementation or that the project integrated gender equality as a cross-cutting concern throughout its methodology and deliverables.

The project raised awareness of international child labour eradication, and these formed the basis for discussion of the child labour reduction scheme in the country. The Project adopts a comprehensive approach by tackling child labour by adopting an approach to mainstreaming child labour at the policy and community levels. At the policy level, the Project promotes the integration of child labour issues and concerns into the policies, programmes and budgets of key agencies. Working with key population, the Project puts targeted interventions in place to address child labour in particularly challenging contexts and to provide alternatives to victims of child labour and those at risk of child labour.

## **4. Conclusion & Recommendation**

### **4.1. Conclusion**

- The KESEMPATAN project relevance to address the child labour issue in Indonesia. The project demonstrated various notable efforts to meet the national needs in addressing child labour issues, both at the institutional and the community levels. Given the national policy to eliminate child labour in the country by 2022, *Roadmap towards A Child Labour Free in Indonesia in 2022*, the project was very timely. The KESEMPATAN project also fully in line with the needs and expectations of the national stakeholders, project implementing partners (JARAK, LPKP and SANTAI), and the donor, ECLT foundation. To add, the project also highly relevant and supporting the achievement of two SDG's (8.7 and 16.2) to end child labour by 2025
- The project's intervention logic was logical and coherent. The project has a good design, shown by overall intervention strategies, outcomes and assumption were appropriate for achieving the planned results and the stated purpose. However, this evaluation found that there was a lack of intervention for farmers regarding raising awareness of child labour. The evaluation also found the lack of intervention and strategy to monitor child labour practices at the farmer level, hence the project does

not show net impact on reducing the prevalence of child labour in the agricultural sector, including tobacco growing in the project areas as shown by DiD analysis. On the partnership and collaboration, the three implementing partners of JARAK, LPKP and SANTAI were shown the high level of collaboration and cohesion. While in terms of external coherence, it's enabled stronger partnerships among the different offices of Indonesian governments at varied levels. The KESEMPATAN project was able to leverage the support of provincial, districts and village level governments across two provinces of East Java and West Nusa Tenggara. It also encouraged opportunities for new partnerships.

- In general, it can be concluded that the project was effective because most of the outcomes were categorized as achieved or almost achieved. Of the 11 outcomes, 6 outcomes achieved equal or exceeded their targets, i.e., outcomes 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.4b. A total of 3 outcomes, i.e., outcome 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4a can be categorized as almost achieved, with an achievement status of more than 70%. Only 2 outcomes were only achieved far from their targets, i.e., outcome 1.1 by 30% and outcome 2.2. by 37%. The evaluation assessed that Outcome 1.1: # of initiatives to tackle child labour in agriculture implemented by PAACLA members was not achieved due to its nature as a higher-level outcome of the partnership within PACLAA. This outcome is more categorized as the impact level of the PACLAA partnership. The project has little or no control over the achievement of this outcome. This outcome is proposed to be the impact of the next project. In relation to outcome 2.2. that was not achieved, the evaluation assessed that the project was only effective in increasing children's knowledge related to hazardous activities in tobacco farming. The project was not effective in increasing children's knowledge related to hazardous activities in agriculture in general. The project was also ineffective in increasing the knowledge of farmers and farm laborers (adults) regarding hazardous activities in tobacco farming and agriculture in general. Activities to increase farmers' and farm labourers' knowledge were not sufficient to achieve the set targets.
- The KESEMPATAN's management and coordination structure comprising a team of focal points from each of the sub grantees (LPKP and SANTAI) as well as the JARAK in its oversight role, worked efficiently, especially benefiting from JARAK's coordination efforts. Staffing provision per organizations was effective and efficient overall. Nevertheless, designated LPKP and SANTAI staffs to monitor changes on farmers and farm workers awareness on child labour issues as well as ensuring program quality at village level were lacking. In term of budget utilization vs outcome achievement, the evaluation found that the average percentage of outcome achievement is less than the burning rate, then the project is classified as less efficient. The KESEMPATAN project has average outcome achievement of 84.82% which is smaller than the burning rate of 93.77%. The project's inefficiency is due to very low achievement ratios on two outcome indicators (outcome 1.1. and 2.2.) compared to their budget that affect the overall efficiency of the project.
- The evaluation found that the project indirectly brought impacts on its implementing partner capacity, including increased capacity to deliver online, wider partnerships and increased knowledge. KESEMPATAN project has strengthen the capacities of PAACLA and encouraged varied stakeholders to adopt project methods, among others AOI - which later on partnered with SANTAI in NTB province; HUKATAN (Federation of forestry, plantation and agriculture trade unions) and Barry Callebaut.
- While at the village level, the interventions of the project have an impact on the presence of child protection regulations as well as village budget allocation for the child protection program. The KESEMPATAN project benefited thousands of children to develop their knowledge, interests, talents, and skills through the Community Activity Centre. Regarding child labour practices, the results of the DiD analysis showed that the KESEMPATAN project has an impact on reducing the hours of children's involvement in tobacco-related work. This finding is consistent with the qualitative information which concluded that children's time involved in tobacco-related work decreased because they participated in community centre activities. However, the results of the DiD analysis also show that the



KESEMPATAN project has no impact on reducing the prevalence of child labour in the agricultural sector in general, or in the tobacco farming sector.

- Sustainable results are evident in the heightened the capacity of the key actors of village level governments, local facilitators of the community centres, task force of child friendly village and village level policies on child friendly village and task force. The project helped to raise local trainers/facilitators capacities for effective child labour reduction within the agriculture sector related training. In relation to child friendly villages model, the results do seem likely to be permanent, long-term gains. However, although the legislation (including at village level) has been adopted but there are issues on governments staffs' rotation and village budget limitation.

## 4.2. Recommendation

Recommendation 1: Continue Supports for Selected Child Friendly Villages with the agreed criteria determined by the ECLT and implementing partners. The majority of interviewed village level governments where child friendly villages established, stated that community enthusiasm and high numbers of children related activities in their village are not compatible with limited village fund. Thus, external support is still required.

Recommendation 2: Continue supports for PAACLA secretariat for lobbying and advocacy works at the national level. Given the size of tobacco growing areas in the country, the scale of challenges of child labour reduction within the agriculture sector and complexity of the child labour issues which involved varied governments institutions and companies, PAACLA secretariat still require support to implement lobbying and advocacy work at the national level.

Recommendation 3: Encourage the involvement of youth and Child Friendly Task Force/Gugus Tugas Desa Layak Anak. In future child labour reduction project, higher involvement of youth and Child Friendly Task Force within and during village planning process should be encouraged. With such involvement, it's anticipated that children aspirations will be heard by the policy makers at the village level.

Recommendation 4: The project should ensure that each beneficiary, i.e. farmers, parents, children, government, has clear changes objectives, with indicators of success and sufficient activities to achieve them. It avoids lack of intervention in certain beneficiaries, as happened to farmers who lacked the intervention for awareness raising on child labour.

Recommendation 5: Allocate more time for implementation to enable impacts on child labour reduction to occur and be assessed. Each village should ideally have the same project duration, i.e. 3 years in 1 project cycle, so that the target changes in each village can be achieved in accordance with the objectives. In this project, new villages were intervened in years 2 and 3, requiring additional time. Likewise, if the project enters new villages, the project duration should also be designed to be the same, at least 3 years.

Recommendation 6: To raise awareness on the issue of child labour in agriculture sector including tobacco growing among farmers, parents, and children, and to reduce the prevalence of child labour, the project should modify the activities and strategies in project replication or future projects.

## 5. Lesson Learnt and Emerging Good Practices

### 5.1. Lesson Learnt

- A well-designed and timely project *focusing on policy* which responds to the priority needs of the national stakeholders makes best use of the JARAK's and its two sub grantees comparative advantage. Given the limited resources available to JARAK, a focus on policy is likely to provide most effective use of resources.
- The combination and coordination of the various implementing partners and interventions proved to be an essential element for successful project implementation. While collaboration with government authorities, CSOs, and other stakeholders as well as capacitation and sensitization at all levels were crucial to the project's achievements.
- Advocacy ensured that the project was mainstreamed at the national and local levels and fostered participation and synergies among the different key stakeholders related to Child Labour and child protection issues.
- Child Labour is deeply embedded within the socio-economic and cultural background of the community in the tobacco growing area. Therefore, it required a long-term process to increase awareness, strengthen capacities, shape policies and changing community perspectives and behaviour.
- Typically, a village covers a relatively large geographical area, and the child and adult beneficiaries live scattered in the sub-villages of the village. For Community Activity Centre's services to be accessed by beneficiaries, services need to be delivered at the sub-village level either by establishing CAC at the sub-village level or through mobile services.
- Providing information and education sessions to parents in groups is difficult due to the conflicting schedule, which leads to low attendance in the education session. For this reason, it's more effective to held educational services for parents in their houses or places where parents usually gather in their spare time.
- Advocacy related works at the village level should be conducted through formal and informal approaches to local leaders. Therefore, it's advised for district facilitators to use the formal and informal forums to discuss child labour issues with local leaders.
- Varied education background, skills and knowledge of community and village leaders influencing the formulation process of child-friendly villages. Some may easily formulate the strategies and policies of child friendly villages. But others may find technical difficulties. Therefore, its' advised that district facilitators actively engage with community and village leaders and assists them to develop the child-friendly villages.
- A scattered and high numbers of villages which are not compatible with resources available (human resource, time, etc) can negatively affecting project implementation and quality. Therefore, careful consideration should be made prior to make decision about numbers of villages will be assisted through project.

### 5.2. Emerging Good Practices

- JARAK partnered with LPKP and SANTAI to implement this project. Each organization fully participated in identifying what was needed to achieve capacity building outcomes, which resulted in ownership of project interventions among stakeholders, including farming communities. The project provided needs-based training, mentoring, facilitating and synchronizing the work of all stakeholders, which ensured the success of the project.

- The project's approach to adopting multi-level awareness raising to government officials, companies and community level is a good practice that has enabled the project to tackle the issue of child labour as a system.
- Move to online working as a critical good practice which allowed implementation of the project activities despite the restrictions imposed on face-to-face meetings due to COVID-19 pandemic. The project also organised online meetings with stakeholders for coordination purposes where the progress and plans of each specific activity were discussed. The project team also had regular online meetings to organise project work. In relation to knowledge management, the project visual officer managed the social media platform as a knowledge hub. This provides access to reports, studies, workshop and information on programmes.
- The intensive usage of digital platforms and mobile PKM to reach wider audience, more children and promoting child labour issues beyond the village. This is specifically happened in Jatiurip village at East Java province. Faced with limited budget, scattered sub villages and high numbers of children from non-intervention villages who are interested and want to participate in the PKM activities has encouraged PKM managers and village governments of Jatiurip village to optimise the digital platforms like YouTube and Instagram and develop the so called “mobile PKM”. The manager of Jatiurip village has modify a motorcycle equipped with books, traditional games and interactive media to visit children from non-intervention villages.
- High numbers of local villagers who voluntary provide their houses as the PKM centre for children. For example, in Borok Toyang village at Nusa Tenggara Barat, one of the villagers constructed a new water and sanitation facility in his house which is used as the PKM for children. Six days a week children conducted activities in his house.
- High numbers of committed village governments that supports children related activities in their villages. For instance, the governments of Pandean village at East Java province actively lobbying PT Paiton (government owned company) to allocate their CSR/Corporate Social Responsibility fund to finance the rehabilitation of community hall so that children will have a proper and larger space to conduct their activities.

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