

# Social protection and its effectiveness in tackling child labour: the case of internal child migrants in Indonesia



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## = Aims =

- 1) Better understand the vulnerabilities faced by internal child migrants in Indonesia
- 2) Assess whether current social protection provisions adequately meet their needs
- 3) Identify ways in which they could be made more effective.



# = Background =

- How does social protection mitigate child labour?
  - Reduces poverty , boosts household resilience so families are less dependent on children's income and better able to send children to school.
  - Conditionalities (e.g. CCTs which require school attendance)
- How does internal migration affect these dynamics?
  - Can work as an 'informal social protection' mechanism: evidence suggests it has large, positive effects on income and on education and health outcomes
  - But these benefits are not uniform; can also introduce new vulnerabilities, particularly for poor families...



# Vulnerabilities of internal child migrants

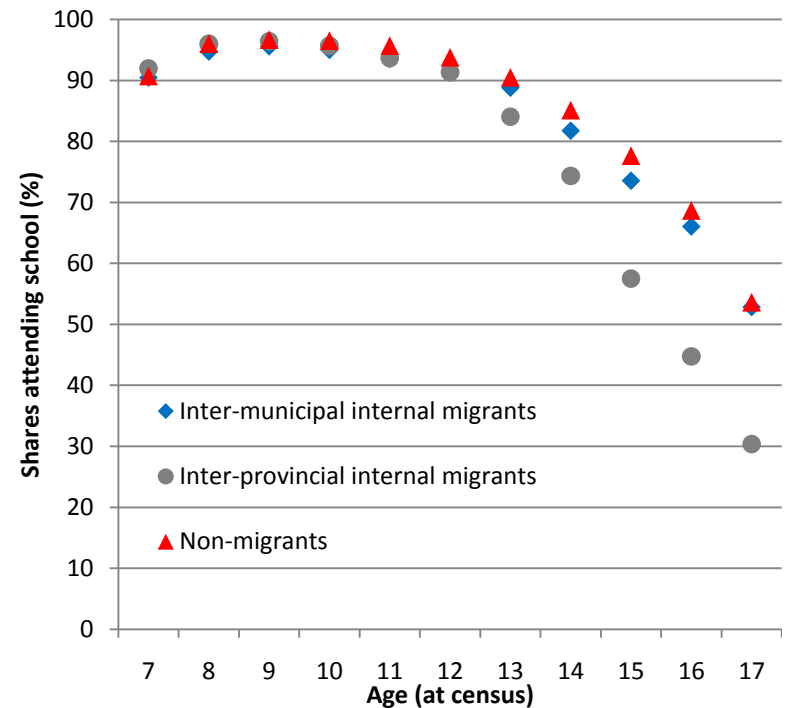
**Gender:** Migrant boys have larger social networks and access to greater opportunities on arrival (*Population Council 2013*); girls are more likely to fall victim to trafficking/ sexual exploitation

**Seasonal migrants:** Difficulties in attending school; associated with 'piece work' where children are expected to contribute to family income.

**Independent migrants:** :Lack of adult supervision and protection; isolation from support networks; risks of living/ working on the street

**Working Conditions:** Migrant child labourers receive less pay, work longer hours, attend school less often and face higher death rates at work in comparison to local child labourers (*ILO 2011*).

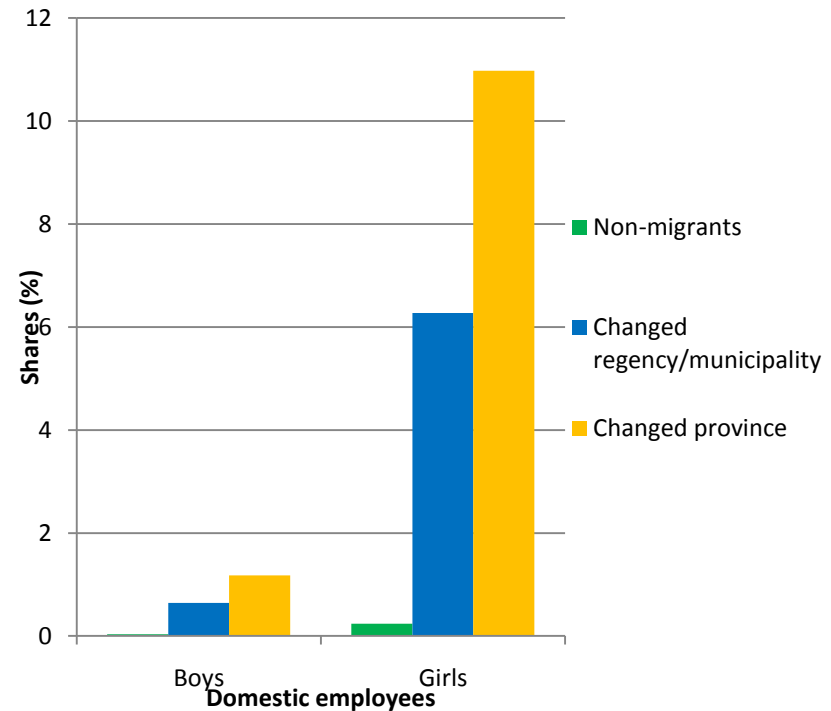
*School attendance rates of inter-municipal; inter provincial and non-migrants in Indonesia:*



# = Child labour in Indonesia =

- An estimated 4 million child labourers aged 5-17 (*Understanding Children's Work, 2012*)
- Certain sectors have high concentrations of internal migrants, including: child domestic work, urban informal economy, agriculture.

Share of census respondents in Indonesia (age 5-17) who specified relationship to household head as 'domestic employee', by migration status



# = Social protection in Indonesia =

Looked specifically at following schemes:

- *BOS* (school assistance program); *BSM* (school scholarships); *Jamkesmas/Jamkesda* (national/ provincial public health insurance); *PKH* (CCT); *PKSA* (Children's social welfare)

Key issues:

- Lack of portability between provinces (esp. for “decentralised” schemes)
- Difficulties in changing registrations between provinces
- Little monitoring/ tracking on child labour outcomes



# Conclusion

- Millions of children and young people migrate internally within Indonesia every year, very often they access greater opportunities, improve their economic position and increase their future potential.
- Others – particularly those from poor families – experience heightened vulnerability to exploitative child labour, particularly when migration is undertaken independently or seasonally.
- Very little policy attention has been given to how to most effectively address the unique risks and vulnerabilities that these children face.



# = Recommendations =

- Data, research and evidence:
  - Improve techniques to measure internal child migration, particularly for 'hard to reach' demographics such as seasonal migrants and independent migrants; focused qualitative work to better understand the needs of internal migrants.
- Improve responsiveness of existing schemes:
  - - Regularise status of 'de facto' residents; improved portability between locations; boost awareness of entitlements
- Customized social protection interventions:
  - For 15-17 year olds; job linking and skills training, particularly for migrant sensitive sectors such as agriculture and domestic work.
  - Provide safe places for internal migrants; drop in centres and mentoring schemes, with particular focus on independent migrants; Support to attend school, particularly flexible and non-formal provisions





# Further Information...

- ILO (2012) World report on child labour: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour

<http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=19565>

- IOM (2013) Children on the Move

[http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Children\\_on\\_the\\_Move\\_19Apr.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Children_on_the_Move_19Apr.pdf)

- ILO (2012) Child migrants in child labour: An invisible group in need of attention

<http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=20535>



# Thank you!

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