KESEMPATAN

Kemitraan Strategis Untuk Menanggulangi Pekerja Anak Pertanian

SUMMARY

SOCIAL MAPPING FOR TACKLING CHILD LABOR IN AGRICULTURE IN SELECTED VILLAGES IN EAST JAVA AND WEST NUSA TENGGARA

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I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

JARAK, with the support from Elimination of Child Labor in Tobacco Growing Foundation (ECLT), is currently implementing KESEMPATAN[1] Project which will be carried out for 3 (three) years, from August 2019 to August 2022. The objective of KESEMPATAN Project is to prevent child labor in agriculture and one of the project components is to develop child-friendly village model which is effective for the elimination of child labor. One of the activities is the delivery of services for children and adults who interact with the children, in this case, parents. With regards to direct services for children and parents, KESEMPATAN Project works in selected villages in East Java and in West Nusa Tenggara.

To begin with the implementation of KESEMPATAN Project at the village level, in November and December 2019, LPKP[2], the implementing partner of the Project in East Java and SANTAI[3] in West Nusa Tenggara Barat had carried out social mapping activities. In East Java social mapping was implemented in 8 villages consisting of 2 (two) villages in Probolinggo District, 2 (two) villages in Lumajang District and 4 (four) villages in Jember District. In West Nusa Tenggara, it was implemented in 4 villages consisting of 2 villages in East Lombok District and 2 villages in Central Lombok District.

Social mapping is an activity carried out by community members to understand social conditions of their communities. It is carried out for planning a community empowerment program by providing a complete picture of mapped locations, actors involved in the process of social relations, social networks, strengths and interests of each actor in community life, social issues, including vulnerable group and available potentials both natural, human, financial, and infrastructure as well as social capital. The aspects to be explored in social mapping depends on program area that will be implemented. For a program to prevent child labor, data and information to be explored and collected will be those relevant for efforts to tackle child labor.

The objectives of social mapping carried out in East Java and West Nusa Tenggara under the KESEMPATAN Project are as follows:

- To visualize residential areas, plantations / agriculture area, places of learning, public facilities, tobacco warehouses (as the project will work in tobacco growing areas) etc. in the villages where the project will be implemented in year I as follows:

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[1] KESEMPATAN is a short for Kemitraan Strategies untuk Menghapuskan Pekerja Anak di Pertanian which in english is Strategic Partnership for Tackling Child Labor in Agriculture.

[2] Lembaga Pengkajian Kemasyarakatan dan Pembangunan (LPKP) in East Java

[3] Yayasan Tunas Alam Indonesia in West Nusa Tenggara

East Java:
- ✓ Alas Nyiur Village, Sub District of Besuk, Probolinggo District
- ✓ Pakuniran Village, Sub District of Pakuniran, Probolinggo District
- ✓ Jokarto Village, Tempeh Sub District, Lumajang District
- ✓ Gesang Village, Tempeh Sub District, Lumajang District
- ✓ Arjasa Village, Sub District of Sukowono, Jember District
- ✓ Dawuhan Mangli Village, Sub District of Sukowono, Jember District
- ✓ Wonosari Village, Kecamatan Puger, Jember District
- ✓ Wringin Telu Village, Puger Sub District, Jember District

West Nusa Tenggara:
- ✓ Wakan Village, Sub District of Jerowaru, East Lombok District
- ✓ Pandanwangi Village, Sub District of Jerowaru, East Lombok District
- ✓ Ganti Village, Sub District of East Praya, Central Lombok District
- ✓ Sengekarang Village, Sub District of East Praya, Central Lombok District

- To learn and understand the activities of farmers / communities, and children in each season of agricultural commodities, through the making of the seasonal calendar.

- Together with participants from target communities, to agree on criteria of beneficiaries and use the criteria to identify potential beneficiaries of the project both children (aged 7 to 17 years) and adults, especially potential beneficiaries of the services to be delivered through activity centers.

II. SOCIAL MAPPING IMPLEMENTATION IN ALL DISTRICTS

A village in East Java consists of a number of sub villages. In a relatively small village, the number of sub villages is also small between 3 to 5, but a rather big village can consist quite many sub villages. Similarly, villages in West Nusa Tenggara may consist of many sub villages between 10 to 25 sub villages. In such big villages, LPKP and SANTAI will not target all sub villages in delivering direct services for children and parents due to limited project capacity to cover such an extensive geographical area and social mappings were conducted only in the selected sub villages.

10 to 20 participants participated in the social mapping in each village who usually represented the following groups/stakeholders:
- Village authority
- Sub village authority
- Women's group (PKK) from sub village level
- Youth group of Karang Taruna
- Teachers
- Religious groups
- Farmers groups

To provide participants with the context of the social mapping to be conducted, participants were briefed by LPKP and SANTAI staff on KESEMPATAN Project at the beginning of the social mapping process, particularly on the objective to develop child friendly village and activities that will be implemented at the village level such as establishment of activity centers, children forum, and task force of child friendly village.

The following steps were taken in conducting social mappings in the villages:
1. **Create Village map** that depicts village boundaries, sub villages, public facilities for health services, education, agricultural area, tobacco ovens, residential areas and others.

Sample of village map, Wakan Village, Jerowaru Sub district,
East Lombok District

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2. **Create seasonal calendar** in which participants described the activities of the community members and children based on the agricultural activities for a period of one year.

Social mapping participants in Alas Nyiur Village, East Java, were developing seasonal calendar

Sample of seasonal calendar of Alas Nyiur Village, East Java

No	Season	Month												Children's involvement
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Corn										▨	▨	▨	
2	Rice	▨	▨	▨	▨									
3	Tobacco													
	a. Land preparation					▨	▨							Children are not involved in this work because the work requires use of heavy machinery such as hand tractor.
	b. Planting					▨	▨							Children, particularly boys (8 to 15 y.o), are involved in planting tobacco seed. To compensate their participation, children are provided with food.
	c. Plant care: Watering, Fertilization, Weeding						▨	▨	▨					
	d. Harvest													
	1) Leaves picking								▨	▨	▨			Children are not involved in picking leaves, because they do

No	Activity	Timeline (colored cells)	Notes
		(green)	not know the techniques in picking the leaves and picking leaves is in the same time with school hours (06.00 – 11.00)
	2) Transporting leaves to homes	(green)	
	e. Post harvest		
	1) Folding tobacco leaves 2) The folded leaves are left for 2 days (*diinapkan 2 malam*) 3) Chopping tobacco leaves 4) Drying tobacco leaves (Bedeng) 5) Tie tobacco leaves into big bundle (*pengebalan*) 6) Packing 7) Selling to merchants	(green)	Children, boys and girls aged 7 - 18 y.o., are involved in folding tobacco leaves, after school hours (14.00 – 16.00). Activity of chopping tobacco leaves does not involve children as the tools used are dangerous for children and it requires specific skills so as not to make damages to the leaves. Children are involved in drying the leaves (Bedeng), particularly in transporting from where people chopping the leaves to where they dry the leaves.
4	**Chili**		
	a. Land preparation	(red)	Children are not involved as it requires the use of heavy machinery
	b. Planting	(red)	Children, boys and girls, are involved in planting chilis
	c. Caring: watering, fertilization, weeding	(red)	
	d. Harvest	(red)	Children are not involved as they do not know the techniques in picking the chilis from the chili plants

3. **Agree on criteria of children/families to be targeted as Project's beneficiaries.** There are some variation of criteria among villages but usually it included the following criteria:
   - Out of school children
   - Children from poor families/vulnerable children
   - Children involved in works
   - Orphans
   - Children with disability
   - Neglected children
   - Broken home children
   - Children with good potentials

4. **Agree on criteria for wealth ranking**. As with the criteria for potential beneficiaries, criteria for wealth ranking varies among villages. In general they use condition of houses, income and types of jobs to measure the wealth of the families. It should be noted that the participants used their subjective knowledge when they measured the wealth of the families.

5. **Create map of sub villages and identification of head of families**. Due to the high numbers of families in each village, it would be too difficult to identify each individual family when drawing village maps. Participants, therefore, drew sub village maps to identify each family and its location in the map. In drawing the sub village map, participants identified the name of the head of families and gave a particular number to the identified family.

Sample of map of sub village which provides location of the families and the family wealth rank using different colour, Pejaik Sub Village, West Nusa Tenggara

6. **Identify characteristics of each family using the criteria agreed in the beginning of the process.** Participants wrote down the number and the name of the family head in a family list and then identified whether or not a family met the criteria for beneficiary. Participants also ranked the wealth of each family (very wealthy, wealthy, less wealthy, not wealthy) using the criteria that has been set up. By doing so participants can see which families met the criteria to become project beneficiaries.

7. **Survey to 150 families in each village.** To create a list of potential beneficiaries, the Project partners selected 150 families that meet the criteria to be surveyed. The survey, conducted by social mapping participants, collected more data and information about the selected families among others: jobs and education level of family heads, data on children in the family (how many, age, sex, education status, involvement in agricultural activities, etc.).

Interviewing a family during family survey in West Nusa Tenggara

III. RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL MAPPINGS

Village maps and sub village maps created by participants had helped increase their knowledge on the condition of their villages with regards to facilities and socio-economic conditions of the communities. Seasonal calendars in all villages in East Java as well as in West Nusa Tenggara indicate that there is some sort of involvement of children in agricultural activities, except in Gesang Village in Sub District of Tempeh, Lumajang District. However the survey to selected 150 families in this village found a number of children involved in the agriculture activities. Children are particularly involved in tobacco growing in these villages. From the social mapping exercises, villages have now data and information, among others, which families in their communities are in the low wealth rank, families with children engaged in agricultural work as well as families with out of school children, families with children with disability.

The social mapping in each village had produced list of potential beneficiaries (children aged 7 – 17 y.o.) and families of these children. The list will be used by

LPKP and SANTAI to outreach children and parents that will be invited to access activities in activity centres. The following are profiles of potential beneficiaries in the two provinces:

PROFILE OF POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE

In total, 1,320 children aged 7 – 17 y.o. were identified as potential beneficiaries through family surveys in 8 villages in East Java with the percentage of male children is higher than female children (Table 1). In all districts, percentage of children in the age group of 7 – 12 y.o. is higher, followed by those in the age group of 15 – 17 y.o. (Table 2.). Most of the children are in school (Table 3.) and some of those out of school are children with disability who do not have access to education.

Table 1. Children based on sex
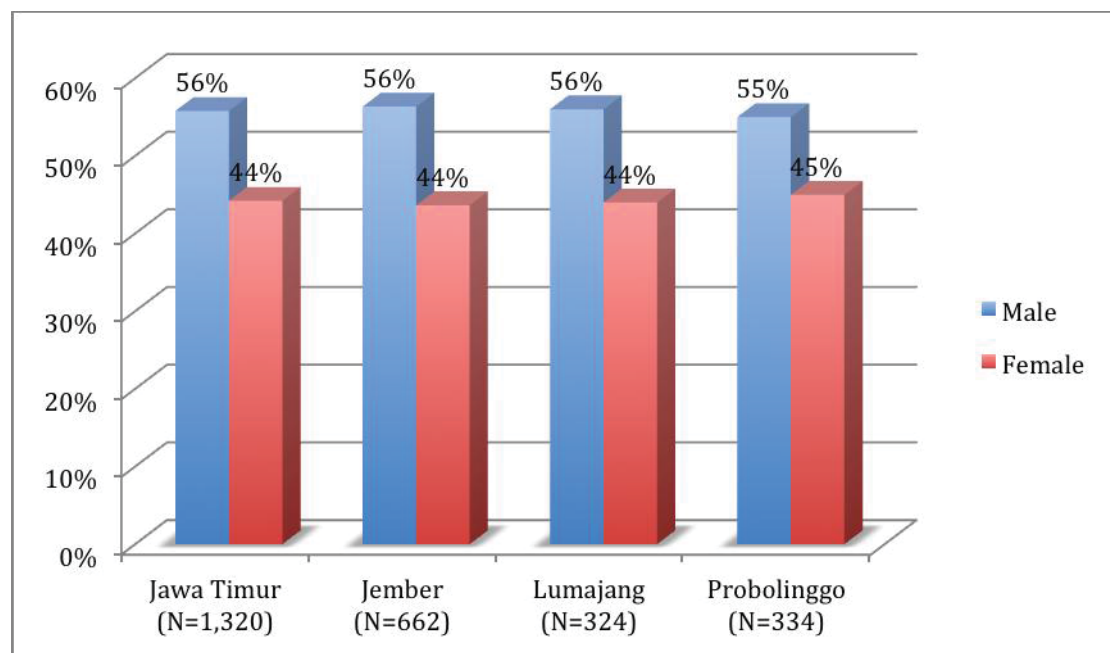
Table 2. Children based on age
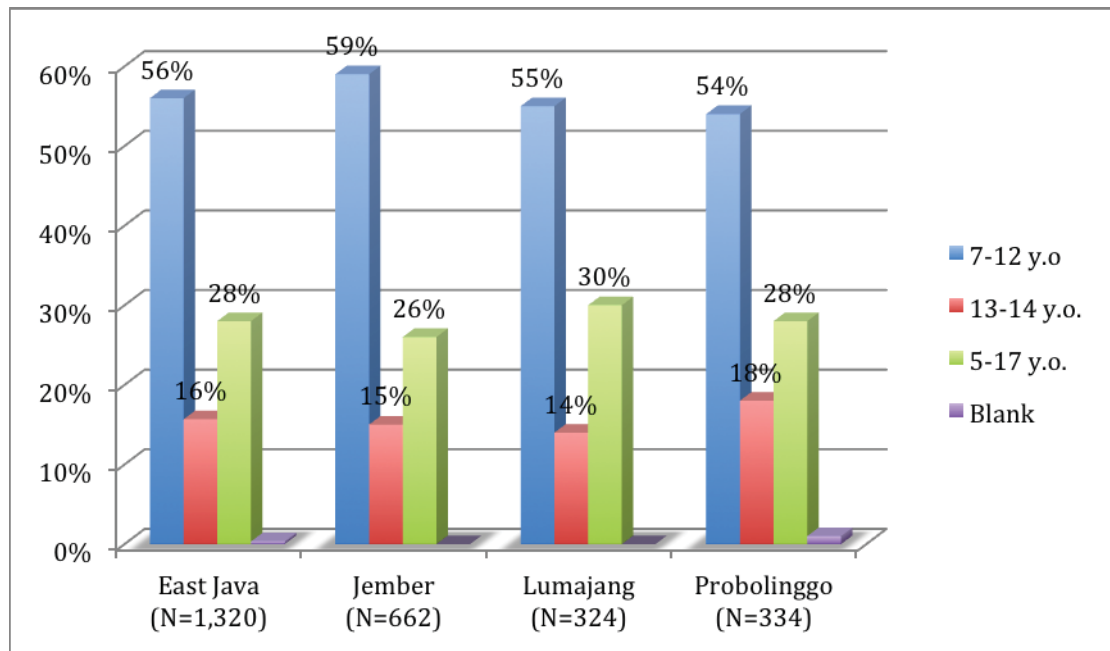
Table 3. Children based on education status
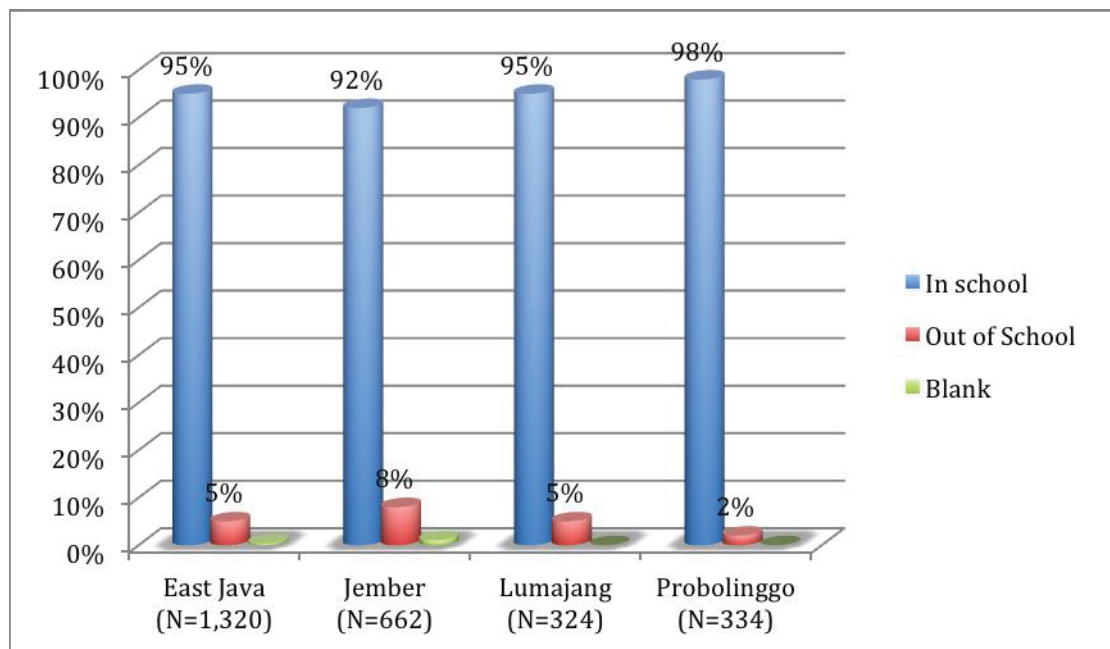
The survey found that 31% of the children in the 8 villages are involved in works (Table 4.). The survey did not assess whether these children falls under the category of child labourers. Most of these children work in agricultural sectors (Table 5.), especially tobacco growing as the social mappings were implemented in tobacco growing areas. Small number of children are involved in taking care of livestock.

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More boys than girls are involved in agricultural works but involvement of girls is significant (Table 6.). With regards to age groups, 44% of the children involved in agricultural works in the 8 villages is in the age group of 7-12 y.o. followed by 36% in 15 – 17 y.o. and 20% in the age group of 13 – 14 y.o (Table 7.).

Table 4. Children involved in works
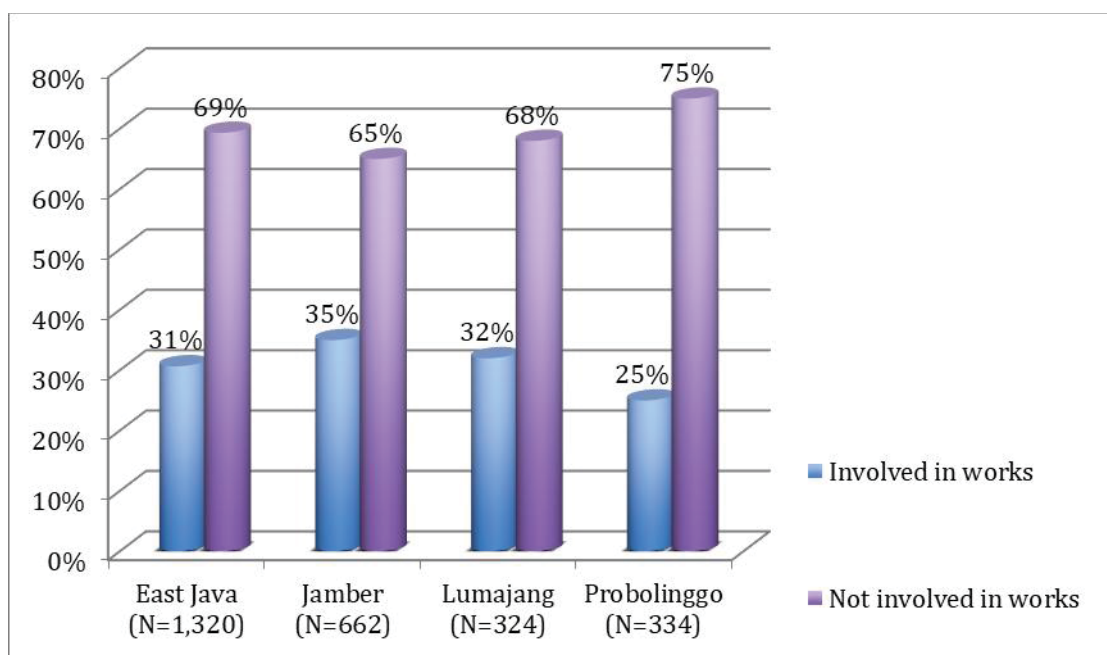
Table 5. Children involved in works based on sector
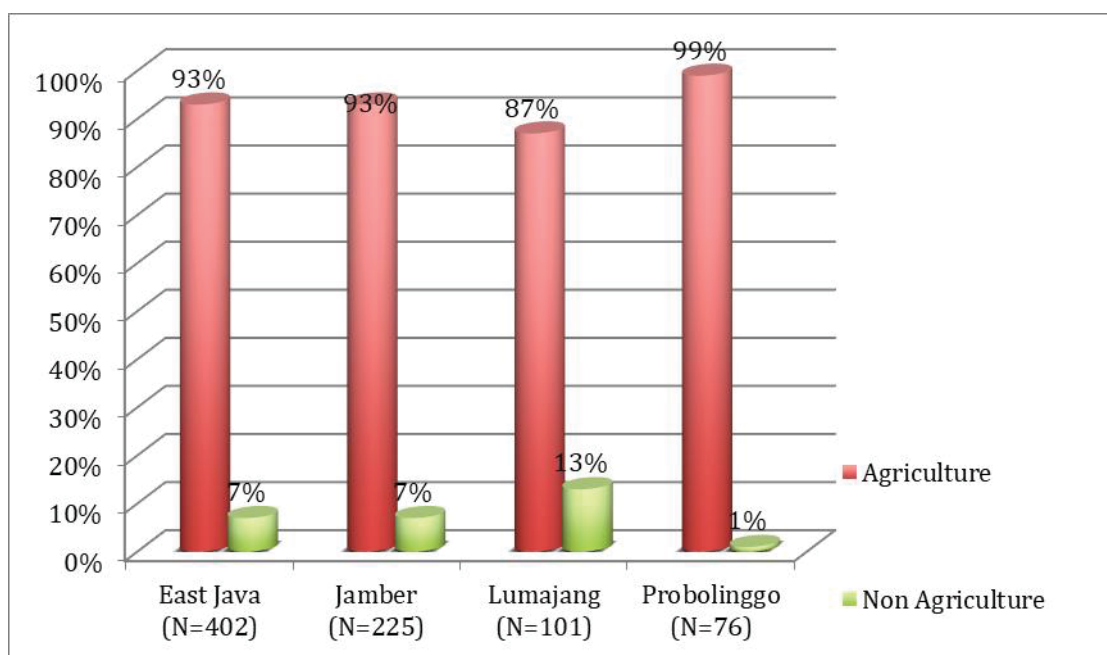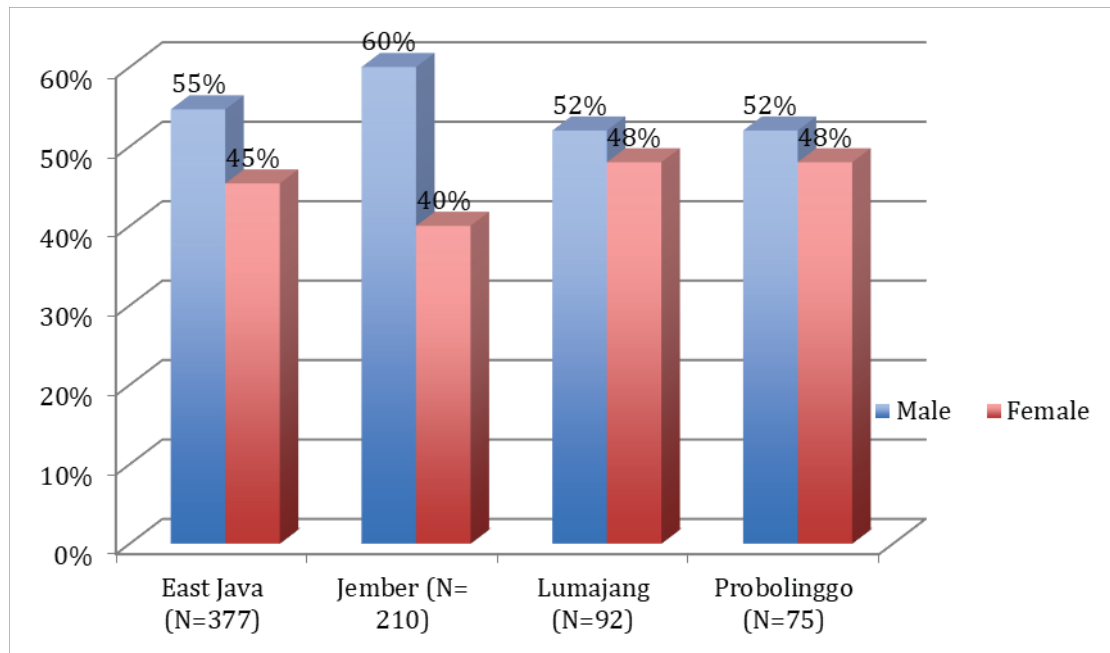
Table 6. Children involved in agriculture based on sex

Table 7. Children involved in agricultural works based on age
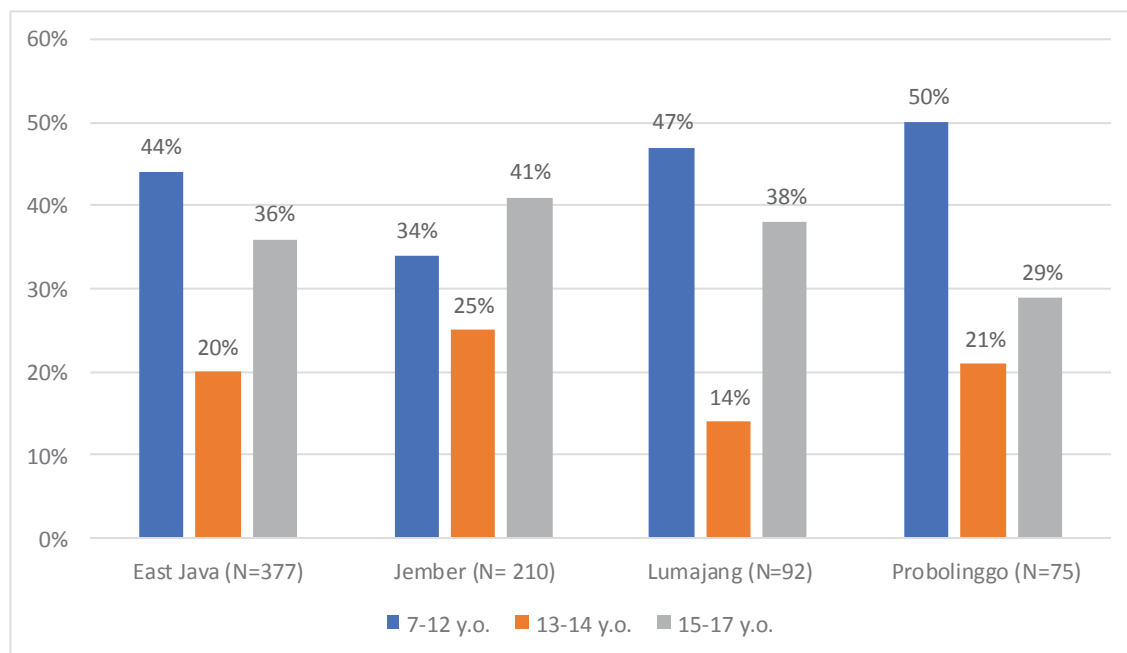
The survey reached to 1,127 families in 8 villages. The head of families work mainly as farm workers, farmers and merchant (Table 8.). Education level achieved by most of family head is elementary education level (Table 9.), finished as well as not finished, indicating low education level of the labour force in village areas.

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Table 8. Family heads based on education level
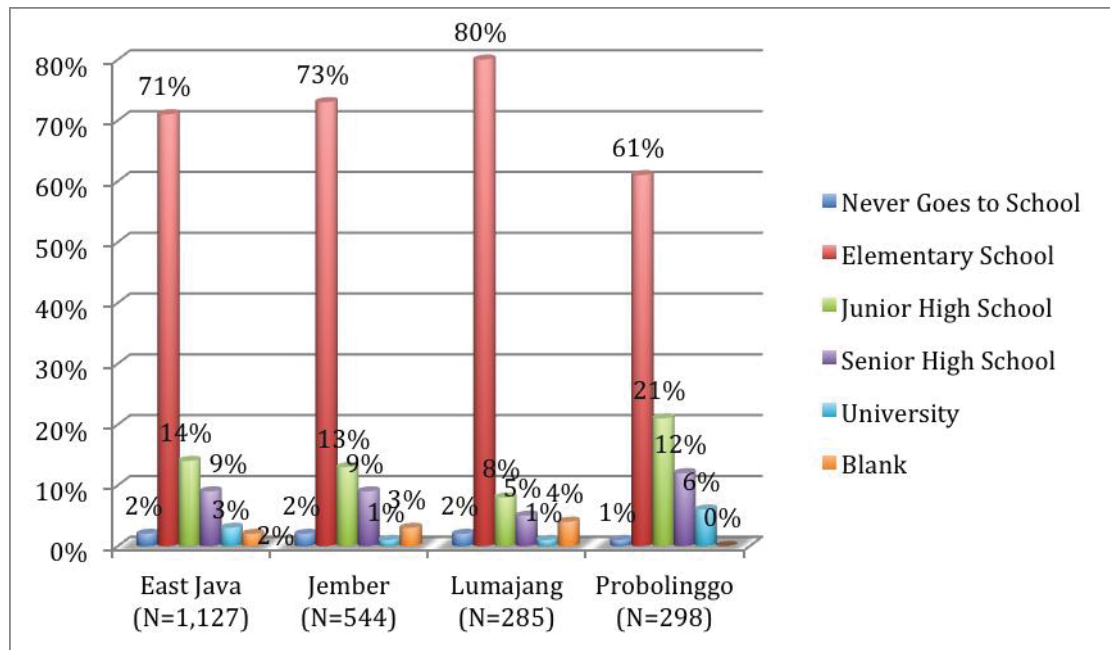
Table 9. Family heads based on jobs
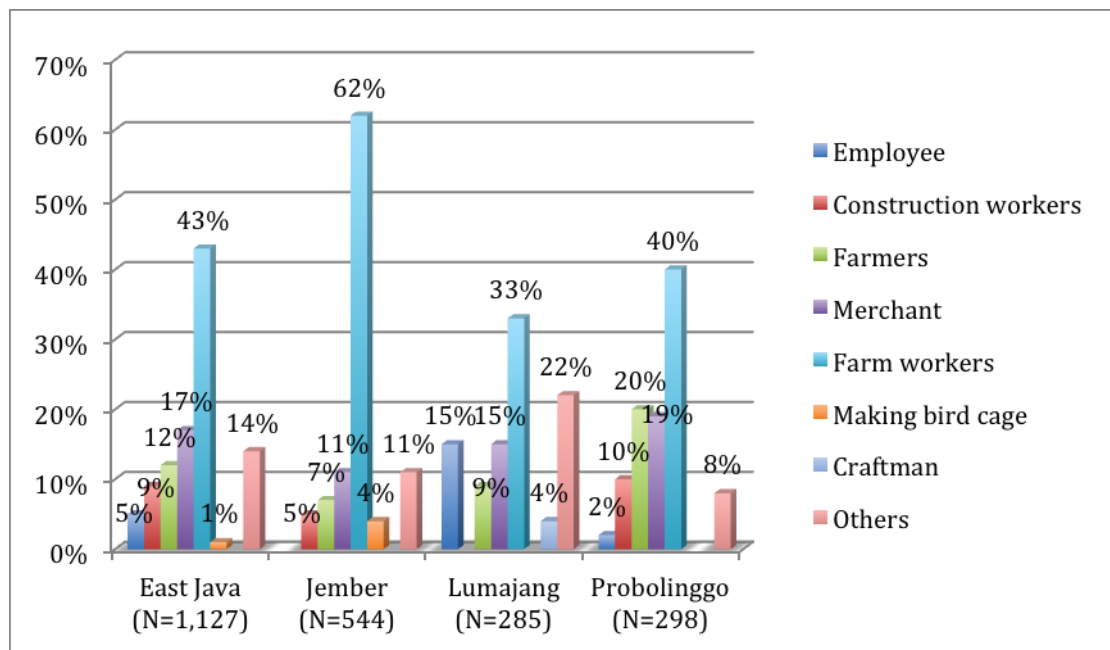
PROFILE OF POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA

In total, 752 children aged 7 – 17 y.o. were identified as potential beneficiaries through family surveys in 4 villages in West Nusa Tenggara. In Central Lombok, more female children than male were captured by the survey (Table 10). In all

districts, percentage of children in the age group of 7 – 12 y.o. is higher, followed by those in the age group of 15 – 17 y.o. (Table 11.). Most of the children are in school (Table 12.) but a relatively high number of children in Central Lombok District is out of school.
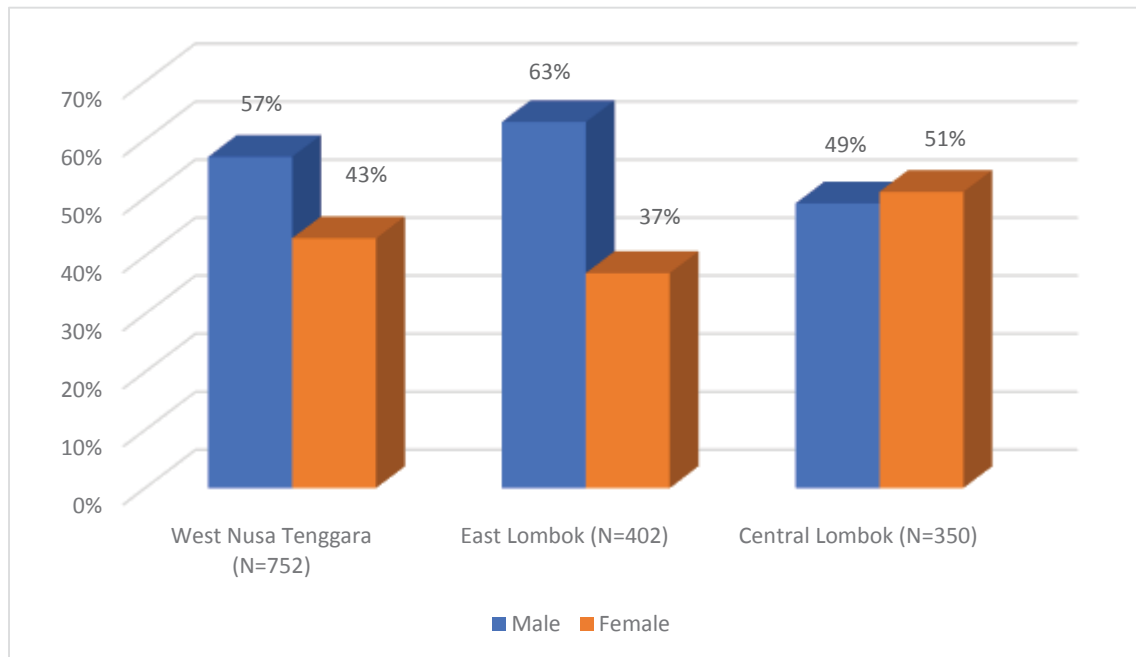
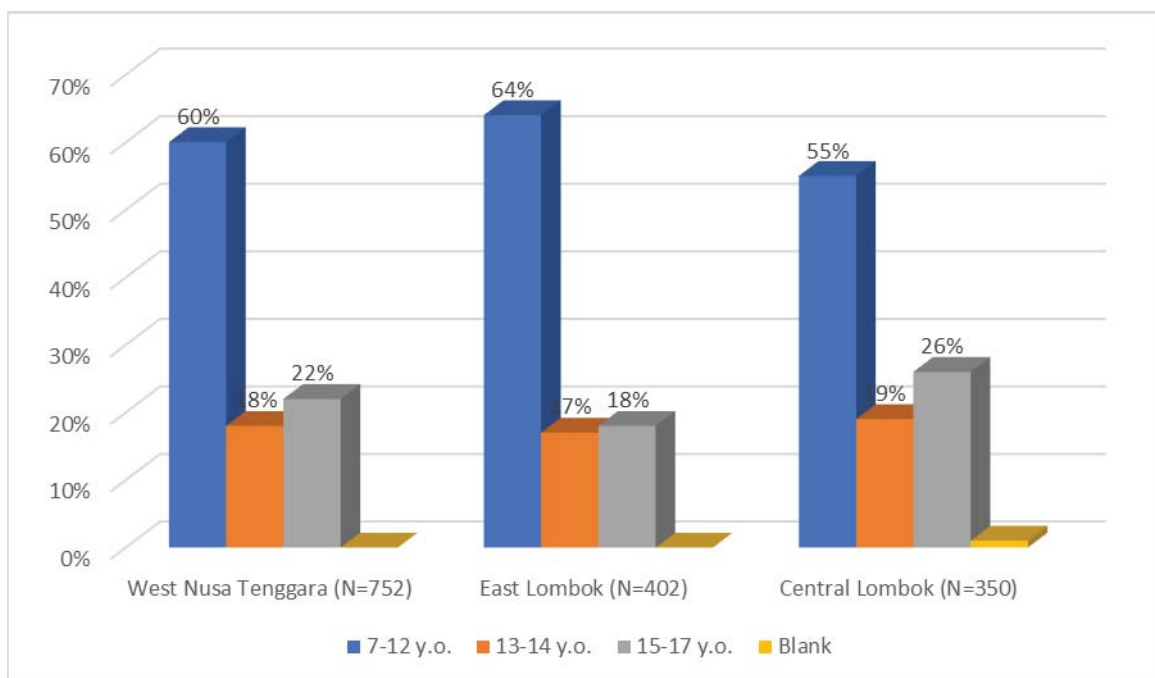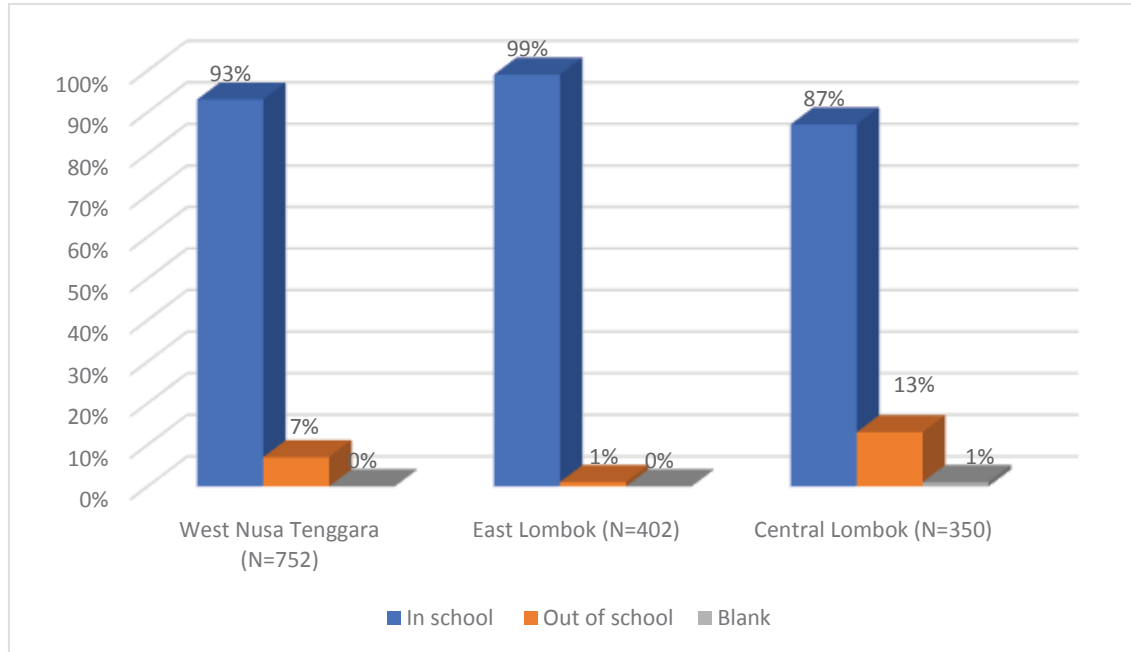*Table 10. Children based on sex*

Table 11. Children based on age

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Table 12. Children based on education status

The survey found relatively very high number of children (89%) in the 4 villages that are involved in works (Table 13.). This percentage is much higher than percentage of children in works in selected villages in East Java which is only 31%. The survey did not assess whether these children falls under the category of child labourers. All of these children work in agricultural sectors (Table 14), especially tobacco growing as the social mappings were implemented in tobacco growing areas. More boys than girls are involved in agricultural works but involvement of girls is significant (Table 15). With regards to age groups, 60% of the children involved in agricultural works in the 4 villages is in the age group of 7-12 y.o. followed by 20% in 15 – 17 y.o. and 19% in the age group of 13 – 14 y.o (Table 16.).
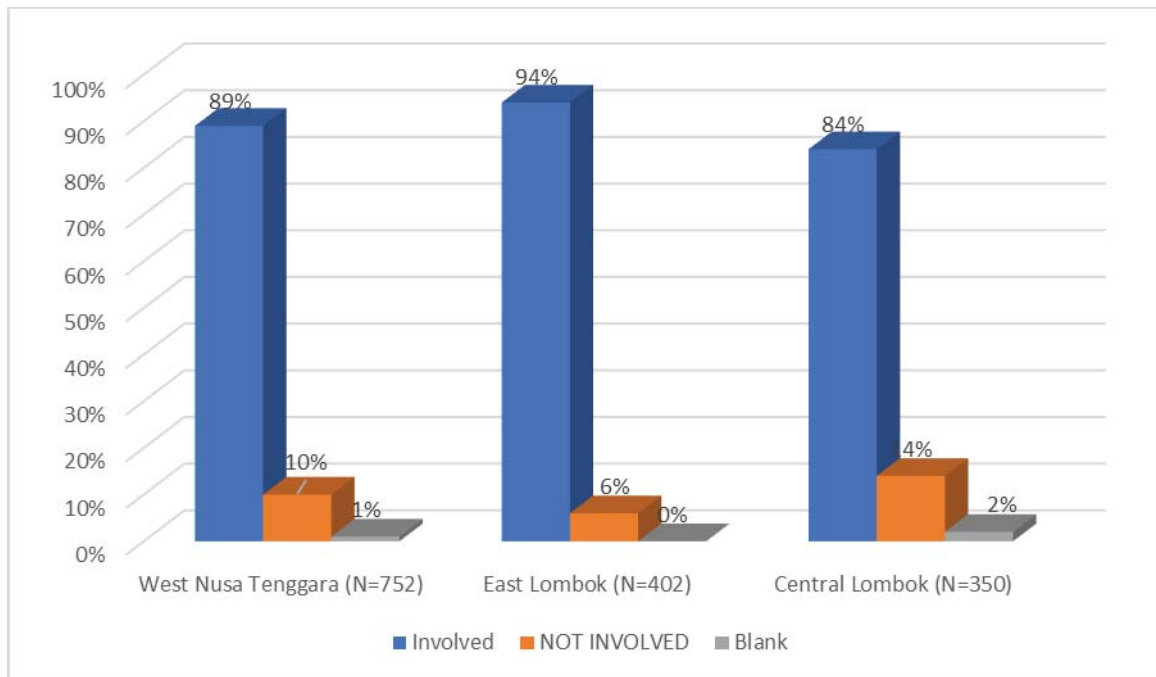
Table 13. Children based on involvement in works

Table 14. Children involved in works based on sector
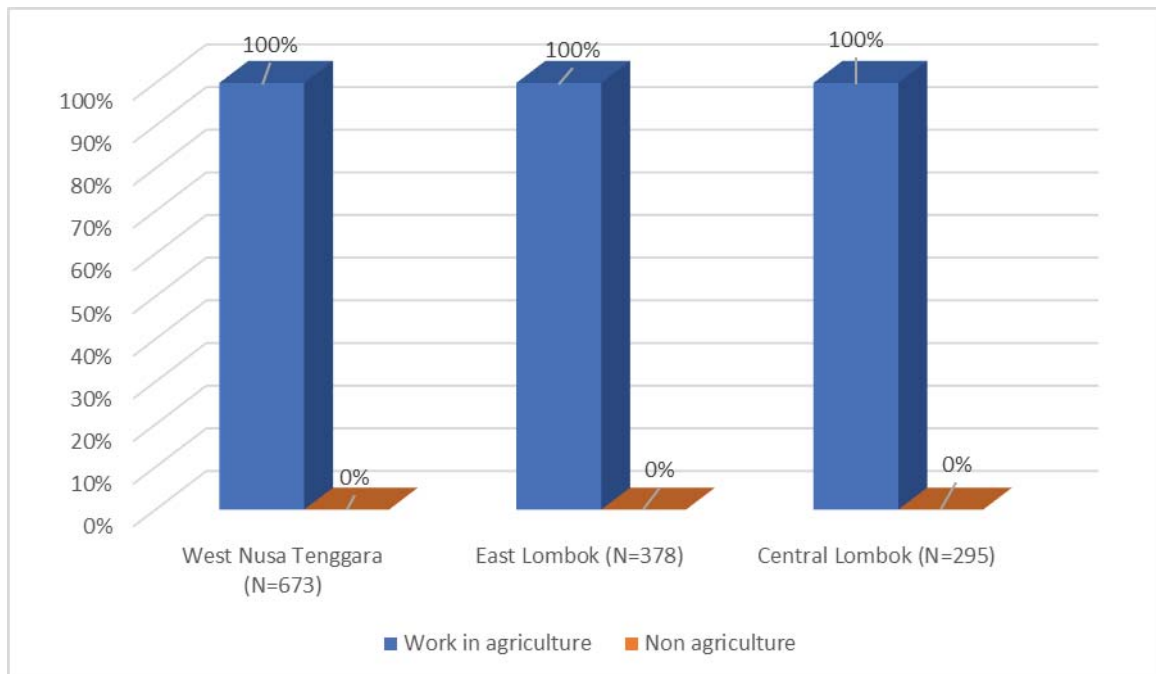
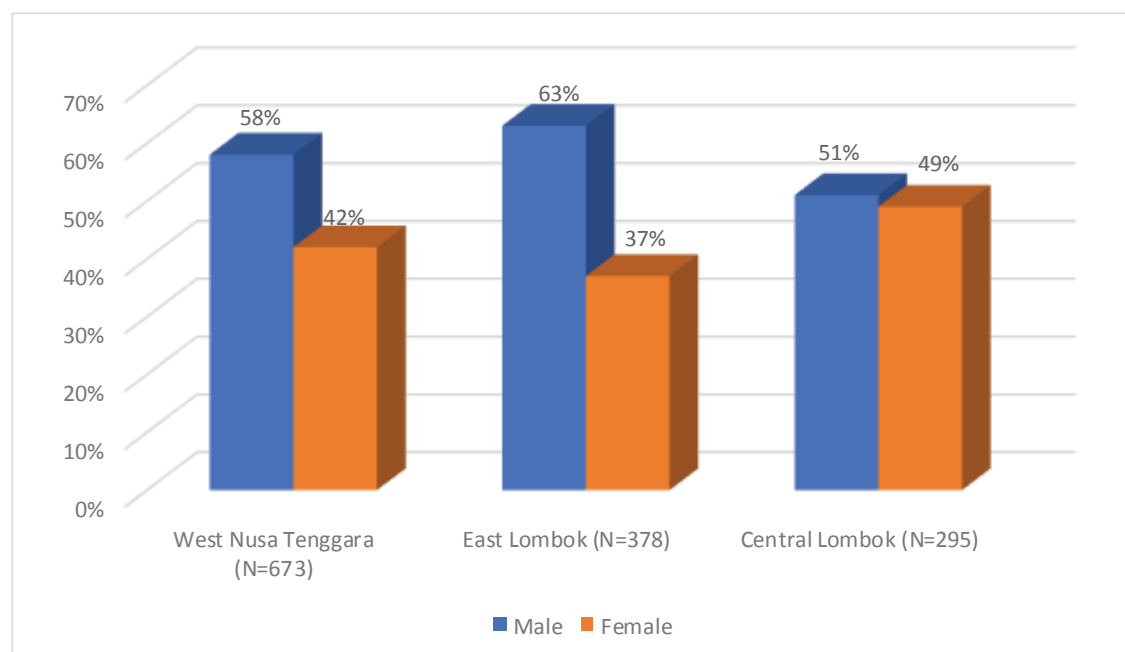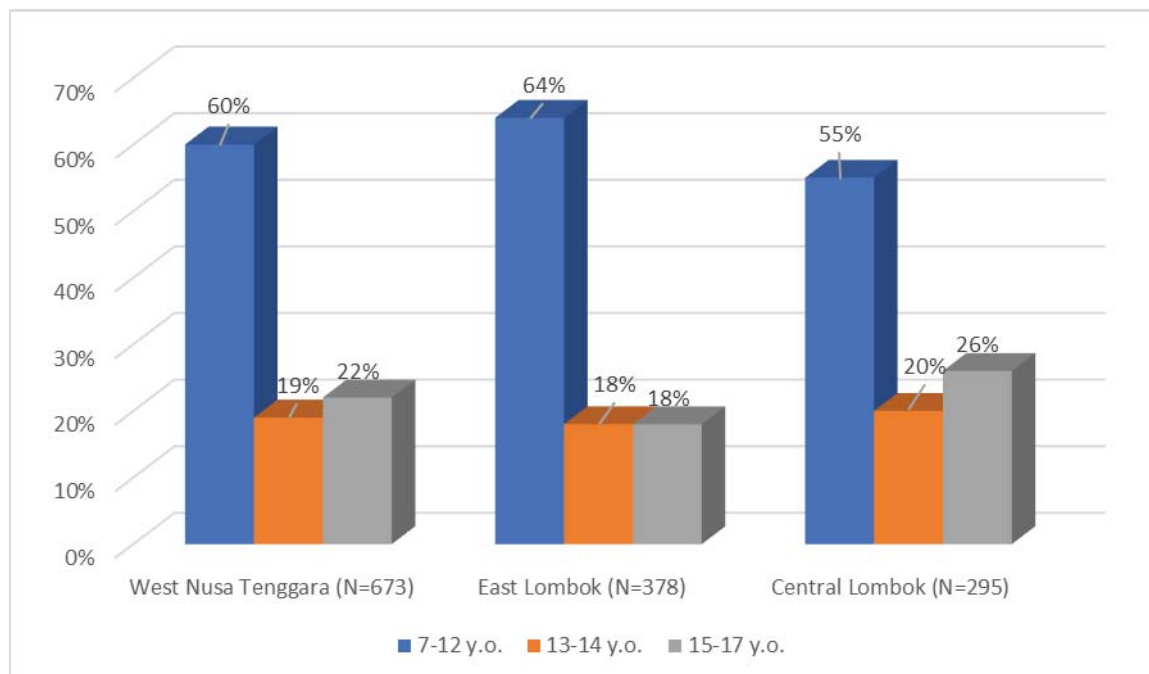*Table 15. Children involved in agricultural works based on sex*

Table 16. Children involved in agricultural works based on age

The survey reached to 605 families in 4 villages. The head of families work mainly as farm workers (39%) and farmers (51%) (Table 17.). Education level achieved by most of family heads is mainly elementary education level, finished as well not finished with relatively high percentage of those never go to school, 21% (Table 18.), indicating low education level of the labour force in village areas.
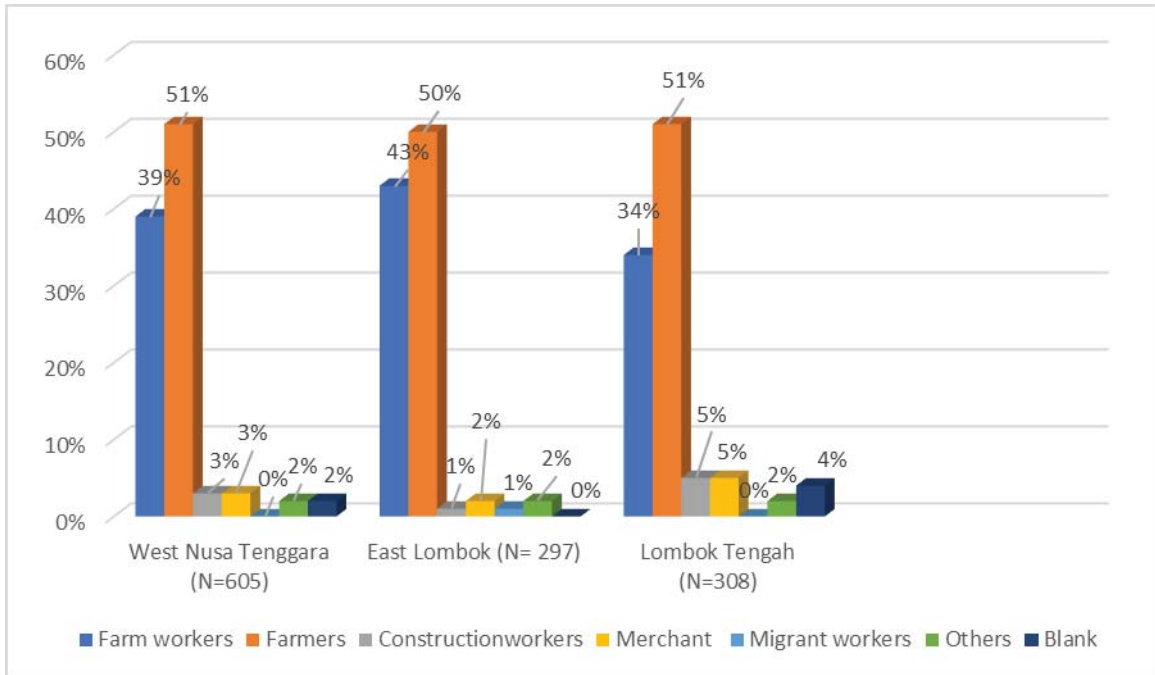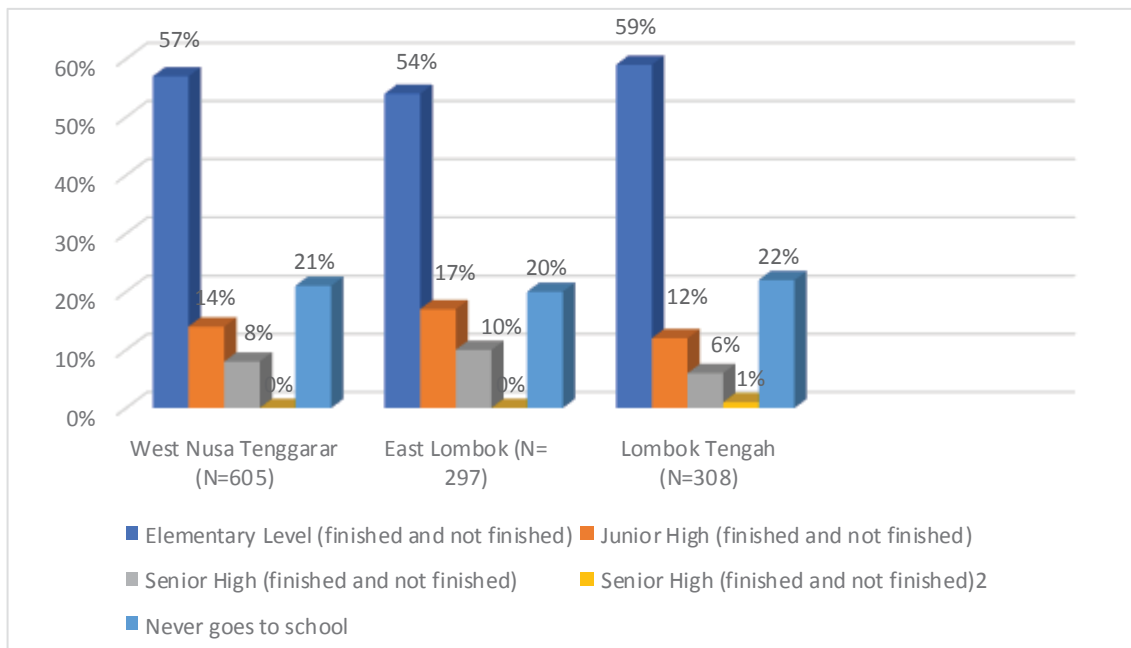
Table 17. Family heads based on jobs

Table 18. Family heads based on education level

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IV. CONCLUSION

Social mapping is an important step in implementing KESEMPATAN project activities at the village level. It is not only a way to identify potential beneficiaries but also a strategic way to build community ownership of the project activities. It is the local community members that set the criteria to select beneficiaries and used it to decide which children and families to be prioritized as beneficiaries. The social mapping process itself is an effective media to communicate with the local authority and stakeholders about the project to be implemented and in the same time for them to learn more about socio economic condition of their communities. Participants generally appreciate the conduct of the social mappings and are pleased that they were involved in the process and that their views and voices were taken into account.

For the project implementer, the social mapping is a relatively quick way to understand the condition of the target areas. Village maps, sub village maps and seasonal calendars and process in developing them are important sources of information to know more about the village target situation. List of potential beneficiaries produced by the social mappings also provides a rich information to guide the project implementer in designing activities to be delivered by the activity centres.