

# Evaluation Summary: ENABLE - Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking through Education Project

## Project and Evaluation Facts

**Region/Country:** ASIA/Indonesia  
**Grantee:** Save the Children Federation, Inc.  
**Project Duration:** September 30, 2004 – June 30, 2009  
**Fiscal Year and Funding Level:** FY 2004 USD 6,000,000  
**Type of Evaluation:** Mid Term  
**Date of Evaluation:** March 2007  
**Mode of Evaluation:** Independent  
**Evaluation Management:** Macro International  
**Evaluator(s):** John Vijghen (team leader), Mari Yohanista Erowati

## Background and Context

### Summary of Project Objectives and Focus

ENABLE is a four-year project that aims to reduce the number of children trafficked for domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation in Indonesia through improved access to educational services. The project operates within the following five provinces: West Java, East Java, DIY/Central Java, Batam/Riau Islands, and West Kalimantan.

The project is guided by the following Immediate Objectives:

- More children in areas at risk for trafficking access educational opportunities;
- More children who are victims of trafficking access educational opportunities;
- Awareness of educators raised about the negative effects of child trafficking;
- Government policy (practices) that provides education for trafficked children and those at risk implemented.

The project is designed to work closely with government actors, NGO's, and community-based organizations, and the project is being implemented by Save the Children (SCF), with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) serving as a sub-contractor and key partner.

### Purpose and Scope of Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation examined project performance to date in relation to stated objectives. Specifically, the evaluation reviewed and assessed activities with respect to their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Further, the evaluation was designed to be a learning process that could serve to provide guidance as to revisions in strategy for the balance of the cooperative agreement to ensure project objectives are realized.

### Methodology of Evaluation

The evaluation was based on a desk review of relevant documentation, followed by a field mission to Jakarta and five provinces conducted by the evaluation team from the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2007 to the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 2007. The field work consisted of interviews, focus groups, and other information collection techniques with stakeholders including government representatives, NGO's at the national, provincial, and district level, children, parents of beneficiaries, teachers, project staff, and USDOL representatives. The evaluation was affected in accordance with the terms of reference (TOR), as prepared by Macro International with input from USDOL and other key stakeholders.

## Evaluation's Main Findings & Conclusions

### Performance Summary

In light of the December 2004 tsunami, which effectively served to delay operations for nearly eight months, project performance remains below target at the time of the mid-term evaluation. Although the project has provided direct educational services to 1,777 children, without executing alternative strategies, it is not likely that the project will achieve its target of providing direct educational services to 17,932 children by March 2009, the original project end date.

In addition, although the project has withdrawn 281 children from exploitive labor conditions, providing victims of trafficking with medical and psychological assistance as well as enrolling victims of trafficking in education programs, no reliable data is available to measure quality of interventions.

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Further, although local support will serve to ensure sustainability of efforts after project completion, the potential for national scale up does not appear to be evident.

### Lessons Learned & Recommendations

#### Lessons Learned

- Reaching child domestic workers poses a challenge due to employer constraints on activities outside the house;
- A lack of familiarity with sub-contracts amongst NGO's in Indonesia is evident;
- IOM assumption of full responsibility for return and reintegration services for victims of trafficking resulted in a reduction in cooperation between IOM and SCF, and, in turn, a reduction in the continuity of support provided to beneficiaries;
- Schools should be a fundamental part of the support system to combat WFCL, with village committees (KPMO) serving to mobilize village populations;
- Support for village committees, technical assistance groups, and working groups cannot be maximized unless support is provided systematically and methods for cooperation are developed; and
- Project sustainability will be enhanced if sub-district level officials are more involved in project activities and if sub-district level officials are given more responsibility for the distribution of material support to project beneficiaries.

#### Key Recommendations

- Station all project field staff within districts of responsibility and either close the Surabaya sub-office or re-purpose it as field office with responsibility for Surabaya activities only;
- Simplify the sub-contracting and contracting procedure for all implementing partners and local actors and include advance payments;
- Increase efforts to promote more involvement in project activities by Ministry

of National Education as well as other key ministries;

- Adjust Positive Deviance (PD) initiative by reducing the number of PD villages per district to one or two; and
- Commission an independent assessment of services provided by project's partners to victims of trafficking – if services are found to be wanting, remedy through capacity building and/or other measures.