

ASPIRE

Assessing Stigma for Prevention, Improved Response and Evidence Base in Indonesia and Ethiopia



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OBJECTIVE

The ASPIRE project will build a social norms and stigma informed approach to strengthen prevention activities and improve responses to trafficking and exploitation in Indonesia and Ethiopia. The project will improve the evidence base on the intersection of social norms and stigma with trafficking in Indonesia and Ethiopia, both as a driver of vulnerability and a barrier to reintegration. It will use this evidence base to help inform the design and targeting of capacity building activities focused at the structural and community level, as well as community and media engagement.

ASPIRE will work towards the following three outcomes:

- 1) Key actors have access to an increased evidence base on social norm and stigma drivers and consequences of trafficking and exploitation and use this to inform the design of interventions.
- 2) Key actors at a structural/national level improve their capacity to prevent and respond to trafficking and exploitation, applying a social norms-informed, non-stigmatizing approach.
- 3) Key actors at a regional and community level improve their capacity to prevent and respond to trafficking and exploitation, applying a social norms-informed, non-stigmatizing approach.

LOCATIONS

Ethiopia: Addis Ababa; Arsi and Jimma Zones, Oromia Region.
Indonesia: Jakarta; South West Sumba and West Sumba Districts, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province.

TIMELINE

July 2019 to March 2021

DONOR

The project is funded by the UK Home Office Modern Slavery Innovation Fund (Phase 2)

WEBPAGE

<https://unitedkingdom.iom.int/stigma-and-trafficking-indonesia-and-ethiopia-aspire>

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RATIONALE

Stigma can be both a driver and an outcome of trafficking and exploitation. Research has highlighted that harmful social norms and stigma are relevant to understanding drivers of migration and vulnerability to trafficking¹ in Indonesia² and Ethiopia³ and the situations of abuse and exploitation of trafficked persons.

Research also indicates that post-trafficking, men and women who have returned home in Indonesia⁴ and Ethiopia⁵ have experienced stigmatization from their families and communities. This stigma was, among other things, related to their indebtedness and failed economic migration, being labelled as a prostitute and their poor mental health as a result of their exploitation and abuse.

In Indonesia, the project focuses specifically on West and South West Sumba in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) because NTT is one of the most common provinces of origin for Indonesian victims of trafficking. For Ethiopia the specific areas of focus for the project are the Jimma and Arsi zones within Oromia Regional State as these are trafficking hotspots with locations of high outward and return migration.

ACTIVITIES

The following activities form part of the project scope:

- Field research in Ethiopia and Indonesia will be undertaken to produce a report which will improve the evidence base on social norms and stigma as a driver of vulnerability to human trafficking and a barrier to the reintegration of returnees.
- The development of a social norms and stigma informed, counter-trafficking training of trainers package based on the findings of the research, and tailored to the Indonesian and Ethiopian contexts.
- Unique training to national, regional/district and local counter-trafficking stakeholders and journalists reporting on human trafficking and migration.
- In Ethiopia a media awards will be launched to encourage, recognise and celebrate media coverage on human trafficking and migration.
- In Indonesia, the development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials which take a social norms and stigma informed

approach to human trafficking and migration, and the awarding of micro-grants for communities and the media to develop new IEC materials.

- The development of a community-based reintegration (CBR) manual in Ethiopia and the piloting of a social norms and stigma informed CBR approach through community conversation groups.
- The formation of new district-level Anti-Trafficking Task Forces in Indonesia to address human trafficking.

The project activities are led by IOM's Indonesia and Ethiopia country offices with overall project coordination from the UK country office, supported by local and international experts in counter trafficking, social norms and stigma, and training.

ABOUT IOM

 **IOM, the UN Migration Agency**, is the leading organisation in the field of migration. Established in 1951, IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. IOM has been working in the area of human trafficking and modern slavery for over 20 years.

IOM UK works to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and other organisations to detect and respond to issues of trafficking and modern slavery. We seek to improve the support conditions for those affected by these crimes by implementing projects that directly support survivors, as well as research to better understand vulnerabilities to trafficking. **IOM Indonesia** supports the efforts of the Government of Indonesia's response to TIP crimes and conducts awareness-raising and public campaigns to prevent human trafficking among the general public, migrant workers and prospective migrant workers, and other vulnerable groups. IOM Indonesia provides return, recovery and reintegration assistance to Indonesian and foreign victims of trafficking. **IOM Ethiopia** provides leadership on all aspects of counter-trafficking—prevention, protection, and prosecution through the Community Conversations Programme implemented in 50,000 Kebeles, assistance to 10,000 victims of trafficking, and training of law enforcement and other frontline agencies.

¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the University of Bedfordshire in 2019, *Between Two Fires: Understanding Vulnerabilities and the Support Needs of People from Albania, Viet Nam and Nigeria who have experienced Human Trafficking*: https://unitedkingdom.iom.int/sites/default/files/two_fires_footnotes_final_0.pdf

² <https://nexushumantrafficking.files.wordpress.com/2017/08/our-lives-nexus-institute1.pdf>

³ <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9307.pdf>

⁴ <https://nexushumantrafficking.files.wordpress.com/2017/10/moving-on-nexus-october-2017.pdf>

⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/299541161_Human_Trafficking_in_Ethiopia_A_Scoping_Review_to_Identify_Gaps_in_Service_Delivery_Research_and_Policy