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Dubai Foundation For Women
and Children (DFWAC)

Programs and Research

DFWAC ANNUAL REPORT 2011

[Jan 01 – Dec 31, 2011]



مؤسسة دبي
لرعاية النساء والأطفال
DUBAI FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

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DFWAC 2011 Report

(Jan 01 - Dec 31, 2011)

About the Foundation

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) was established in July 2007 as a humanitarian initiative and was the first licensed nonprofit shelter in the UAE for women and children victims of *domestic violence*, *child abuse*, and *human trafficking*. This report covers the reporting period of January 01– Dec 31, 2011, and is the 4th report issued by the Dubai Foundation by Women and Children.

Confidentiality Disclosure

In order to protect the privacy, confidentiality, and safety of clients served at DFWAC, information that could result in the identification of a victim will not be included.

Services Provided

DFWAC provides free services to women and children victims of violence, including a helpline, safe shelter, case management, medical care, psychological support, counseling, legal, consular and immigration assistance. In addition to those core services, DFWAC also provides secondary support services including children's education, recreational activities, vocational services, physical fitness, empowerment, and skills training.

Definition

Refer to Definitions Section in the Appendix for full explanation of terminology used in this report.

Number of Clients

DFWAC served a total of **717** clients since it opened its doors in October 2007, inclusive of internal and external cases.

The total number of clients that received services during the reporting period of January 01- Dec 31, 2011 was **287**. Clients were divided into the following:

- 1) **69 New Internal Clients:** Clients who first entered the Foundation for shelter and support services during January 01-Dec 31, 2011.
- 2) **39 Existing Internal Clients:** Clients who entered the Foundation prior to January 01, 2011, but continued to receive shelter and support services during January 01-Dec 31, 2011.
- 3) **134 New External Clients:** Clients who began receiving services outside the Foundation premises during January 01- Dec 31, 2011.
- 4) **45 Existing External Clients:** Clients who began receiving services outside the Foundation premises prior to January 01- Dec 31, 2011, but continued to receive services during January 01-Dec 31, 2011.

Refer to Table 1.1 for breakdown of clients in the reporting period.

Table 1.1: Clients Receiving Services
(January 01-December 31, 2011)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Internal Clients</i>	<i>External Clients</i>	<i>Total</i>
New (Entered in 2010)	69	134	203
Existing (Entered Prior to 2010)	39	45	84*
Total	108	179	287

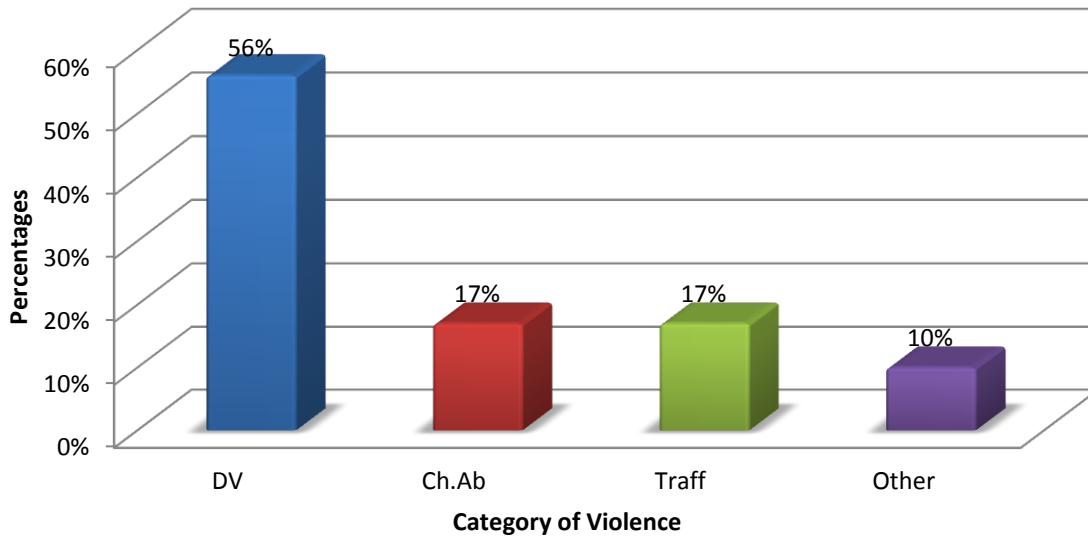
*Detailed statistics on these 84 cases are documented in previous annual reports.

Types of Received Clients

All Internal & All External Clients

DFWAC received and served a total of **287** internal and external clients during the reporting period January 01 – December 31, 2011. Of the total **287** clients, 56% were victims of “Domestic Violence”. DFWAC received equal numbers of “Human Trafficking” and “Child Abuse” victims, 17% each, “See Fig 1.1”. The remaining cases as shown in the same figure, were “Others”, and made up 10% of all DFWAC internal and external clients .These “Other” cases were accepted by the Foundation for exceptional humanitarian reasons or sheltered with the victim as dependent or attendant client, but did not receive and/or were not aware of any kind of violence.

Fig 1.1: Total Types of Internal & External Clients

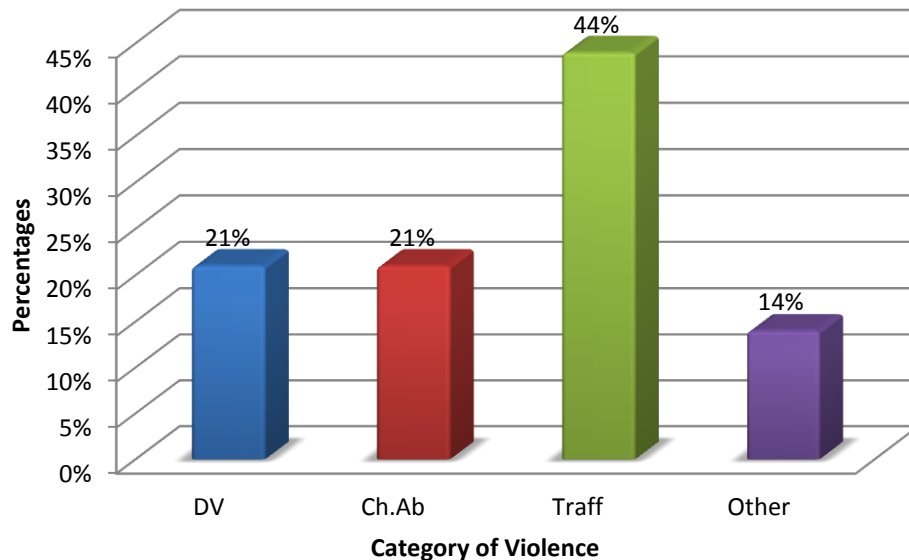


Total Internal Clients

A total of **108** internal clients received services at DFWAC during the reporting period (January 01 – December 31, 2011). Of the total internal clients (69 new cases + 39 existing cases =108), 44% were victims of “Human Trafficking”. Twenty one (21%) was victims of “Child Abuse” and was victims of “Domestic Violence” for each, “See Fig 1.2”. The remaining cases as shown in the same figure, referred to as “Others”, totaled 15, and made up 14% of all DFWAC internal clients admitted during that period. These “Other” cases were accepted by the Foundation for exceptional humanitarian reasons or sheltered with the victim as dependent or attendant client, but did not receive and/or were not aware of any kind of violence.

Fig 1.2: Total Types of Internal Clients

(Inclusive of all Internal Clients receiving services)



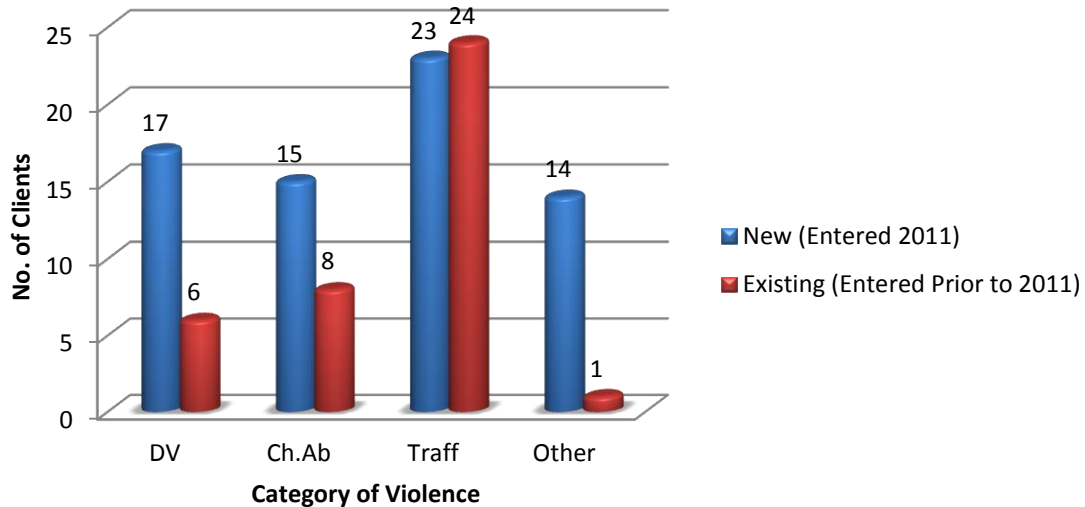
New Internal Clients

Of the **69** new internal clients, 17 were cases of domestic violence; 15 cases were victims of child abuse; 23 cases were counted under the category of human trafficking; and 14 were categorized as other humanitarian reasons (Refer to Fig 1.3).

Existing Internal Clients

In addition, of the **39** existing cases (cases that entered the Foundation prior to 2011 but continued to receive services in 2011); 6 cases were victims of domestic violence; 8 cases were victims of child abuse; and 24 cases were victims of human trafficking, and one case was categorized as “Other”.

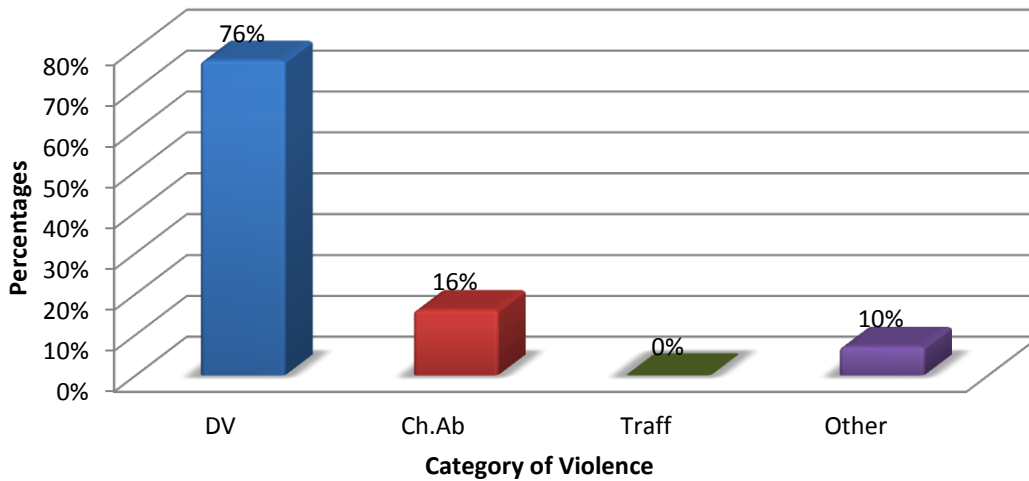
Fig 1.3: Types of Internal Clients
 (Breakdown of New & Existing Internal Clients)



External Clients

The Foundation served **134** cases of new external clients. Seventy six percent (76%) of the cases were counted under the category of domestic violence and 16% were cases of child abuse. Ten percent (10%) cases were categorized as “Other”. These “Other” cases were accepted by the Foundation for exceptional humanitarian reasons, but did not receive and/or were not aware of any kind of violence (Refer to Figure 1.4).

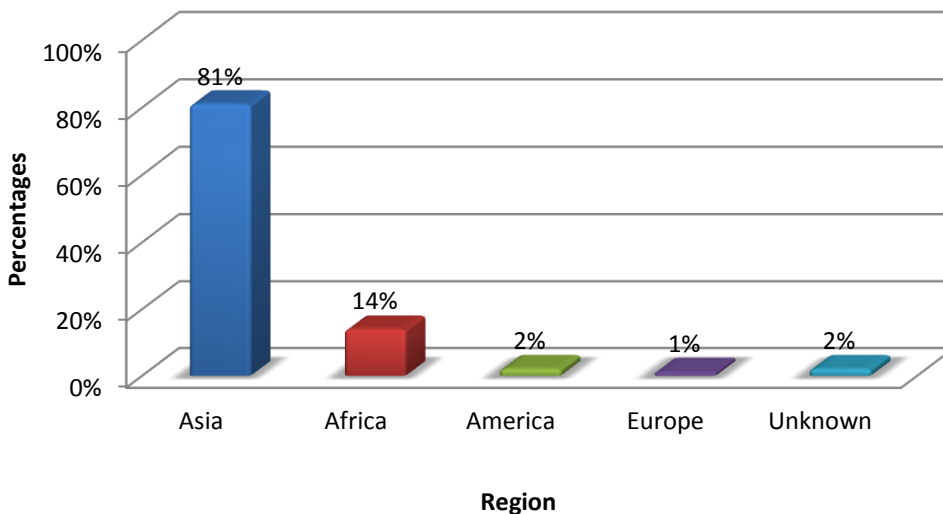
Fig 1.4: Types of DFWAC External Clients, 2011



Nationality

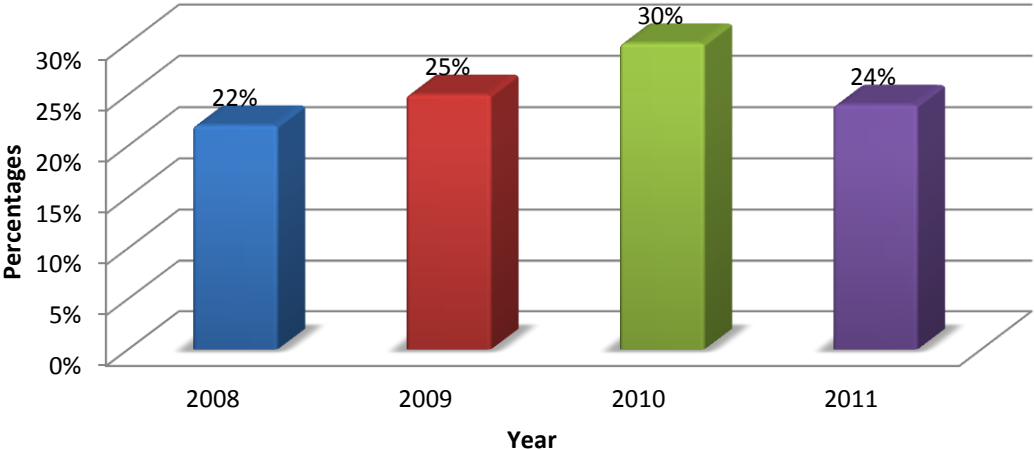
The graph below illustrates the regional breakdown of all internal clients (new & existing) victims; 88 (81%) were victims of Asia; 15 (14%) were from Africa; two victims were from America; and one was from Europe.

Fig 1.5: Regional Breakdown of All Internal Clients Receiving Services
(Inclusive of all Internal Clients receiving services)



As the graph below shows the percentage of National served by DFWAC has decreased by 6% from 2010 to 2011.

Fig 1.6: Percentages of National Internal Clients in Years



DFWAC New Internal Clients

(January 01- December 31, 2011)

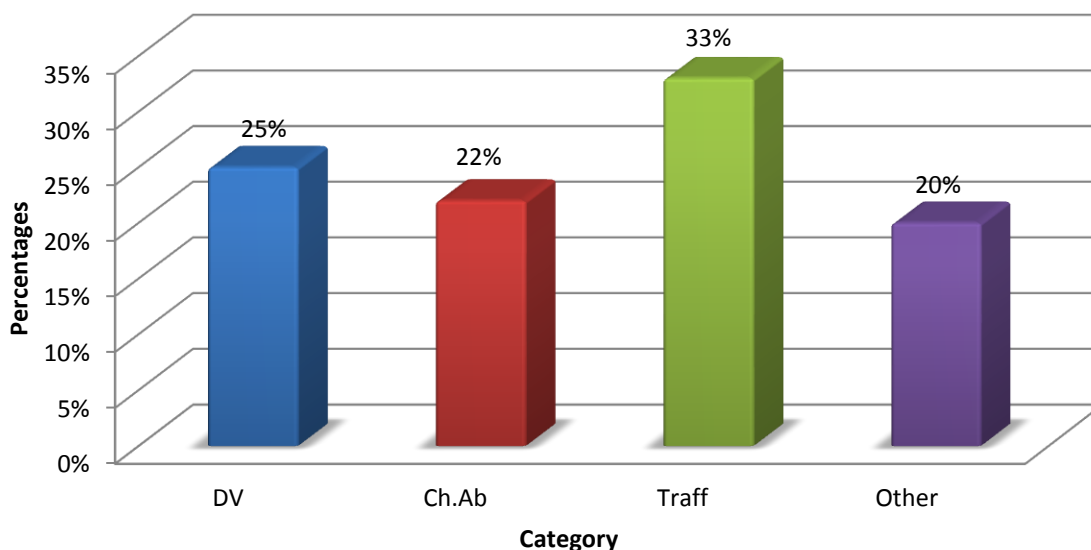
DFWAC New Internal Clients

(January 01- December 31, 2011)

Types of Received Clients

DFWAC received a total of **69** new internal clients during 2011. Seventeen of these clients (25%) of these clients were victims of domestic violence. Victims of child abuse were 15 (22%), and human trafficking victims were 23 (33%) of all those admitted during 2011 (see Fig 2.1). The remainders of cases, as shown in the same figure, were referred to as “Others” were 14 (20%) of all DFWAC clients admitted during that period. These "Other" cases were accepted by the Foundation for exceptional humanitarian reasons or sheltered with the victim as dependent or attendant client, but did not receive and/or were not aware of any kind of violence.

Fig 2.1: Types of DFWAC New Internal Clients, 2011



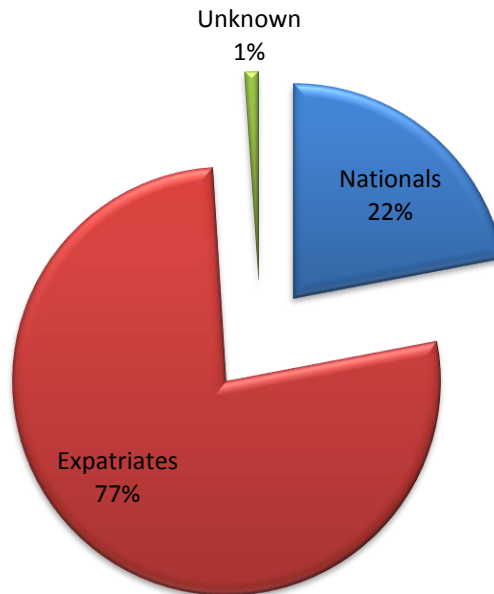
Nationality

Similar to the previous year, Expatriates comprised the majority of cases received by DFWAC, 77%, with Nationals accounting for nearly one fourth 22% of all clients sheltered during the reporting period. Only one case was admitted with unknown nationality.

Table 2.1

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Nationals	15	22%
Expatriates	53	77%
Unknown	1	1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100 %</i>

Fig 2.2: Nationality of Clients



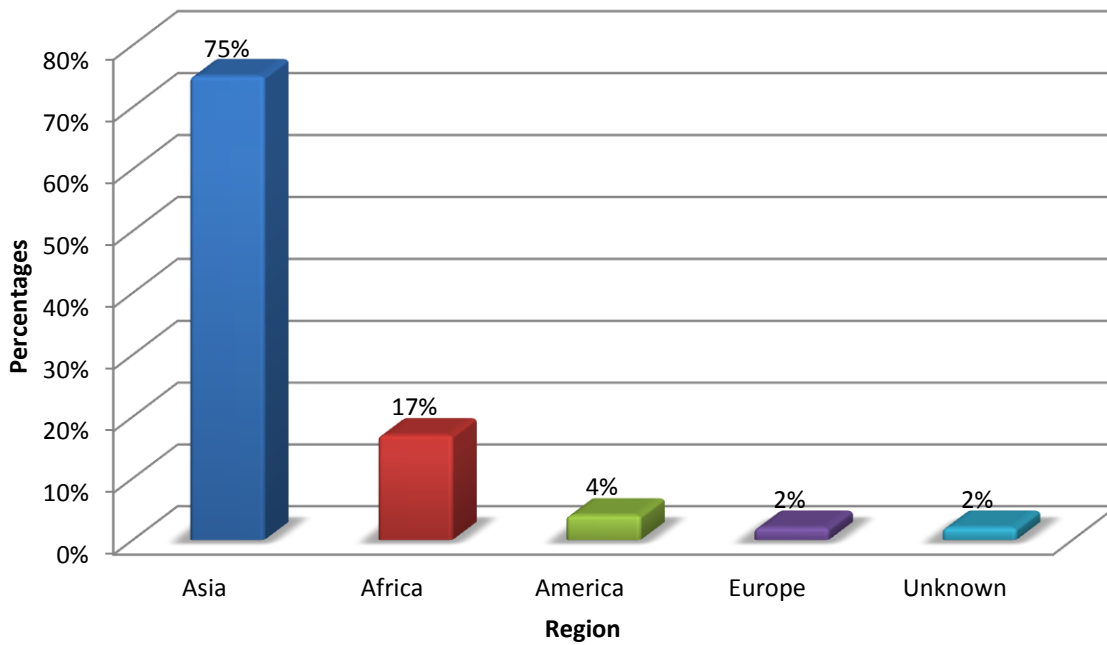
It should be noted that during 2011, the Foundation received and sheltered clients from 20 different countries other than the United Arab Emirates, in addition to one child of unknown nationality. Nationals constituted 20% of new internal clients, the largest percentage of all nationalities. Bangladeshi and Philippines clients constituted 10% of each. India, Comoros and China were the third countries of origin for DFWAC clients (6%). Clients with other nationalities varied from one to three cases from each country (See Table 2.2):

Table 2.2: Countries of Origin of New Internal Clients

<i>#</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	UAE Nationals	14	20%
2	Bangladesh	7	10%
3	Philippine	7	10%
4	India	4	6%
5	Comoros	4	6%
6	China	4	6%
7	Ethiopia	3	4%
8	Moldavia	3	4%
9	Morocco	3	4%
10	Yemen	3	4%
11	Egypt	2	3%
12	Indonesia	2	3%
13	Pakistan	2	3%
14	Sri Lanka	2	3%
15	America	2	3%

16	Jordan	1	1%
17	Poland	1	1%
18	Syria	1	1%
19	Tunisia	1	1%
20	Turkmenistan	1	1%
21	Uzbekistan	1	1%
22	Unknown	1	1%
Total		69	100%

Fig 2.3: Regional Breakdown of New Internal Clients



Age

The *average age* of new internal clients was *17 years old* (SD = \pm 12), with the range varying from one month to 43 years old.

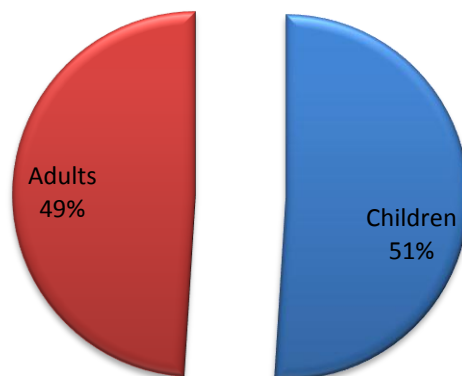
Table 2.3

<i>Mean (average) Age - in Years</i>	17 y
<i>Median</i>	18 y
<i>Mode</i>	3 y
<i>Minimum</i>	1 month
<i>Maximum</i>	43 y

Adults versus Children

As shown in Fig 2.3, children less than 18 years old made up a 51% of the Foundation's clients admitted during 2011, with women 18 years or older, comprising 49% of cases.

Fig 2.4: Age Category of Clients



Gender

The majority of new internal clients were female, making up 77% of the total. All male clients were children less than 16 years old.

Table 2.4

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Females	53	77%
Males	16	23%
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

Education

Data gathered on new internal clients' educational levels showed that only eleven out of the 69 new clients had completed college/university degree. The table below shows that (46%) of clients had attended some primary or high school education. These percentages included both children who were attending formal schooling and adults who had attended these levels as their highest education. It should be noted that one of the clients had master's degrees or above, while 6 cases had no education at all.

Table 2.5

<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
None	6	8.7
KG	1	1.4
Primary School (1-6)	15	21.7
High School (7-12)	17	24.6
Technical Training/Institute	1	1.4
Uncompleted College	1	1.4
Bachelor Degree	11	15.9
Master and above	1	1.4
Not applicable (< 6 years old)	16	23.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

Occupation

As can be seen in the following table, 35% of new internal clients were women who were trafficked into commercial sex. Close to one quarter of the victims (27%) was not working or performing any money earning activities. In addition, 27% were children 5 years old or below and were therefore counted as “Not Applicable”.

Table 2.6

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Trafficked to Sex Industry*	23	35%
No Work/Money Earning Activity	18	27%
House Maid	3	5%
House Keeper	1	1%
Head of PR	1	1%
Nurse	1	1%
Beauty Saloon	1	1%
Not Applicable	18	27%
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%**</i>

* Eight of them were children < 18 years old. **Data \pm 2%

Income

As can be seen by the table below, 44% of new internal clients were not receiving money on a regular basis from any income source. The table also shows that those clients who reported receiving regular monthly incomes (12%) were getting less than 1000 (AED) per month, while the other one case (1%) reported receiving irregular income (from activity-based income sources). One client was receiving a monthly income that exceeded 20,000 (AED).

Table 2.7

<i>Monthly Income*</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
0	30	43.5
< 1000	8	11.6
1000 – <3000	5	7.2
3000 – < 6000	2	2.9
≥20,000	1	1.4
Irregular	1	1.4
<i>Not applicable **</i>	22	31.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

* In UAE Dirham

** Not applicable to all children ≤ 18 who are not working and/or not engaged in any money earning activity and not receiving valuable amounts of money as a monthly income.

It is important to note that when further analysis for income by occupation was performed, 12 cases who reported ‘receiving no income’ were victims of human trafficking and were exploited into the commercial sex industry.

Marital Status

Studying the marital status of all new internal clients showed that one third (30%) of the cases were single, while 29% were married. About 30% of clients were not of marriageable age; therefore categorized as “Not Applicable”.

Table 2.8

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Single	21	30.4
Married	20	29.0
Divorced	5	7.2
Separated	1	1.4
Widowed	1	1.4
Not applicable *	21	30.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

* For girls ≤ 9 years old and for all sheltered boys.

Visa Type and Validity

As shown in the following table, DFWAC received 20% of the cases holding UAE Passports. Nineteen percent of the cases hold Work Visa. In addition, 13% of the cases were holders of Visit Visas. Holders of Dependent Residency Visa comprised 14% of those clients. The analysis showed that ten cases did not know what kind of visas they were holding.

Table 2.9

<i>Visa Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
UAE Passport	14	20.3
Work Visa	13	18.8
Visit Visa	9	13.0
Dependent Residency Visa	15	21.7
Unknown	10	14.5
No Visa	5	7.2
Unclassified	1	1.4
Other	2	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>100%**</i>

**Data \pm 0.2%

With respect to the validity of the clients' visas, 55% clients had valid visas at when they were admitted to the Foundation. However, 29% of the cases did not know if their visas were still valid and four cases had expired visas at the time of entry. See Table 2.10:

Table 2.10

<i>Validity of Visa</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Valid	38	55.1
Cancelled	2	2.9
Do not Know	20	29.0
Expired	4	5.8
Not Applicant	5	7.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

Client Types

The majority of new internal clients (73%) were admitted as the “Main Victims” of abuse, and about 22% were considered “Secondary Victims” (children of violated mothers who had also been violated by the same abusers as their mothers). Children who were indirectly abused by witnessing violence, or were not aware of violence because of their age (e.g. infants) were counted as “Dependants”, and constituted 4% of total (3 cases).

Table 2.11

<i>Client Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Main Victim	50	72.5
Secondary Victim	15	21.7
Dependant	3	4.3
Other *	1	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

* This case was temporarily admitted to DFWAC for humanitarian reasons while not belonging to any of the above types of clients.

Sheltering Status

From the table below, children who joined their mothers at DFWAC were the largest category of clients (28%), while the second largest categories (15% each) were “Mothers Alone” and “Lady Alone” who were sheltered alone at DFWAC. The same table also shows that the number of the mothers who were admitted to DFWAC with their children and “Child Alone” were the least among all clients (13% each). In other words, 19 women who entered DFWAC during 2011 were mothers of living children, but only 9 of them had their children sheltered with them at DFWAC. Further analysis showed that each of those mothers brought with her between one and four children, making a total of 17 children who accompanied their abused mothers during the specified period.

Table 2.12

<i>Sheltering Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Lady Alone	10	18
Child with Mother	19	33
Mother Alone	10	18
Child Alone	9	16
Mother with Child/Children	9	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>57*</i>	<i>100%</i>

*Incomplete data set

Referral Sites

As shown in the table below, close to one third of the cases (28%) came to the Foundation by “CID” and (12%) of the cases were referred by “Dubai Prosecution”. “Police” of other Emirates referred 4% of the cases of DFWAC.

Table 2.13

<i>#</i>	<i>Referral Site</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Self Referral	4	5.8
2	CID	19	27.5
3	Dubai Prosecution	8	11.6
4	Police/Other Emirates	3	4.3
5	Dubai Police	21	30.4
8	Embassy/Consulate	2	2.9
9	Relative	2	2.9
10	Other	10	14.5
<i>Total</i>		<i>69</i>	<i>100%</i>

Duration of Stay

New Internal Clients

Of the sixty nine new internal clients, sixty two were discharged by December 31, 2011. The average number of days they stayed at the Foundation was 49 (SD \pm 55.4), with a range of 1 to 331 days.

Table 2.14

<i>Measurements of Duration</i>	<i>Duration in days</i>
Mean (average) duration of Stay	49 days
Median	31 days
Mode	1 days
Minimum	1 days
Maximum	331 days

Further analysis of “Duration of Stay” showed that 67% of new internal clients stayed at the Foundation for less than two months, the optimum length of stay for emergency shelter services. Nineteen percent (19%) stayed at DFWAC for 2-4 months. Only 7% of cases stayed for 4-6 months and another 7% of cases stayed for more than 6 months.

Table 2.15

<i>Number of Days Stayed at DFWAC</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
≤ 60 days	39	63%
61 – 120 Days	19	31%
≥121 Days	4	6%
Total discharged clients	62	100%

Existing Internal Clients

It is important to note that some cases (existing internal clients) were admitted in previous years and continued to receive shelter and support services at the Foundation during the reporting period, Jan 01-Dec 31, 2011. There are 39 cases that fit into this category.

Of these 39 existing internal clients, 36 were discharged during the reporting period, Jan 01-Dec 31, 2011. The remaining 3 cases are still being sheltered at the

Foundation, due to extenuating circumstances and are considered special cases. As seen in Table 2.16, 81% of the existing internal clients stayed for a period of 3-6 months and 4 cases stayed for 6-9 months. Three of the clients stayed about 3 months.

Table 2.16: Duration of Stay for Existing Internal Clients
(Admitted prior to Jan, 2011)

<i>Number of Days Stayed at DFWAC*</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
≤ 100 Days	3	8%
> 101 – 200 Days	22	61%
201 – 300 Days	7	20%
301 – 400 Days	3	8%
>401 Days	1	3%
<i>Total discharged clients</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Accounts for 36 out of 39 existing received prior to Jan 01, 2011.

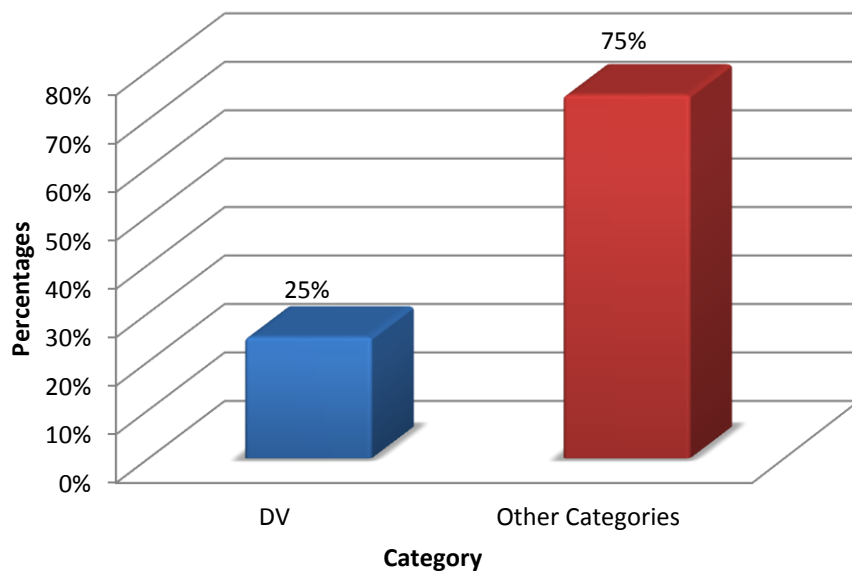
**The maximum reported number of sheltered days is 419.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is the use of force by one person to maintain power and control over the other and occurs largely between family members and intimate partners, usually taking place in the home.

Of the 69 new internal clients received during 2011, **17** were female victims of domestic violence. This category of victims made up about 25% of all new internal clients received during the reporting period.

Fig 3.1: Domestic Violence Victims



Age

All cases of domestic violence were women over the age of 18, with an average age of 27 years old (SD \pm 6.9). Their ages ranged from 15 to 43 years old.

Table 3.1

<i>Mean (average) Age - in Years</i>	27 y
<i>Median</i>	28 y
<i>Mode</i>	28 y
<i>Minimum</i>	15 y
<i>Maximum</i>	43 y

Nationality

Out of a total of 12 domestic violence cases, 4 cases were Nationals, and 13(77%) were Expatriates.

Table 3.2

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Nationals	4	23.5
Expatriates	13	76.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

In contrast to 2010, the percentage of Nationals has decreased by 25% in 2011.

Socioeconomic Status

Education

As can be seen in the table below, victims of domestic violence admitted during 2011 had some formal education. Thirty five percent (35%) had attended secondary school and about 1 case had attended primary school while 41% had Bachelor's degree. One victim had completed a master's degree.

Table 3.3

<i>Level Attended</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
No education	1	5.9
Primary School	1	5.9
Secondary/High School	6	35.3
Technical Training/Institute	1	5.9
Bachelor/college completed	7	41.2
Master and above	1	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

Occupation

Victims of domestic violence were assessed for their occupations and work activities. This analysis showed that close to three quarters of the cases (77%) were not working. One woman was working as head of public relations, one as nurse, one as housemaid, one in beauty salon.

Table 3.4

<i>Level Attended</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Do not Work	13	76.5
Head of PR	1	5.9
Nurse	1	5.9
Housemaid	1	5.9
Salon	1	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

Further analysis by nationality showed that 4 out of 13 of non-working cases were UAE National women while one UAE National woman was working as a head of public relations department.

Income

Victims of domestic violence were assessed for their economic status, by looking at their monthly incomes (i.e. the amount of money they received monthly from

any and all sources), showed that 47% were not receiving money from any source. Further analysis illustrated that all of cases reported receiving no money were not working. One victim, however, reported earnings of over 20,000 dirham a month from her place of employment.

Table 3.5

<i>Monthly Income*</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
0	8	47.1
<1000	4	23.5
1000 – <3000	2	11.8
3000 – < 6000	2	11.8
20,000 or more	1	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

* No one reported receiving between ten and fifteen thousand dirham, so this category was omitted from the table.

Marital Status

More than half of the victims of domestic violence (65%) were married when they were admitted while nearly one quarter of the cases (24%) were single. Additionally two of the victims of DV were divorced women (see Table 3.6).

Table 3.6

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Single	4	23.5
<i>Married</i>	11	64.7
Divorced	2	11.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

Further analysis by nationality, showed one of the married cases was National (married to National husband), while two of the divorced cases and one of the single women were Nationals as well.

It is also important to note that cross tabulation with other variables illustrated that 10 out of 11 of the married cases were women who had been violated by their spouses and in 2 out of 10 cases the husbands were UAE Nationals.

With the exception of two divorced women (who were violated by their former spouses and father), all other non-married victims of domestic violence had been violated by a family member at home, and/or multiple family members while one was violated by her employer.

Sheltering Status

Of the domestic violence cases, 8 out of the 17 cases came to the Foundation with their children, totaling 12 children. One woman was a mother of a living child yet her child was not sheltered with her at DFWAC, and eight victims did not have children at all (see Table 3.7):

Table 3.7

<i>Sheltering Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Mother alone	1	5.9
Mother with Child/children	8	47.1
Lady alone	8	47.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

Types of Abuse

Assessment of victims of domestic violence, for the kinds of abuse experienced, showed that all of the cases had suffered emotional/verbal abuse (100%). In addition, 88% of the cases reported experiencing some form of physical abuse. Seventy one percent (71%) of the cases experienced kinds of neglect and deprivation while 2 cases suffered from sexual abuse. The percentages shown in

the table below reflect the percent of victims who suffered each of kind of abuse separately, while most cases experienced multiple forms of abuse.

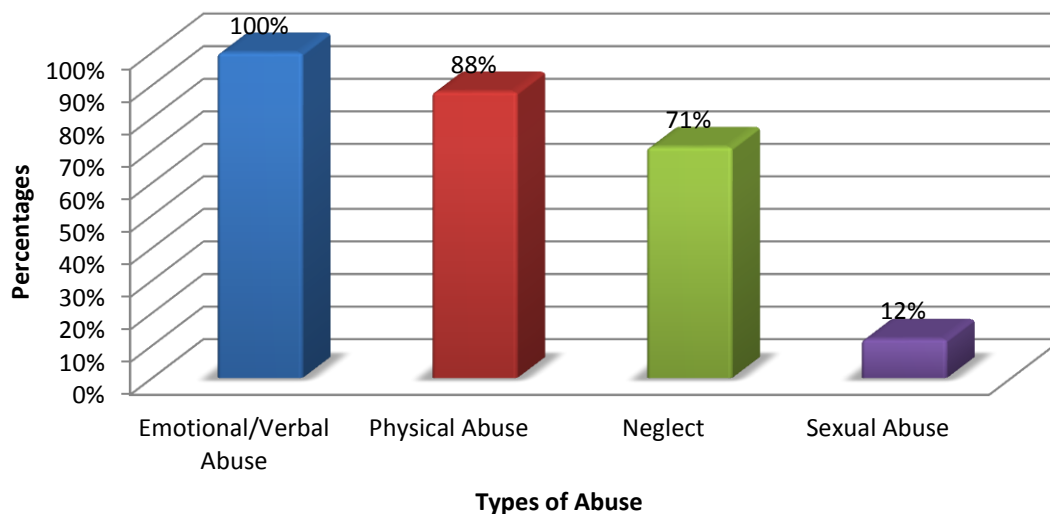
Table 3.8

<i>Type of Abuse</i>	<i>Number*</i>	<i>(%)*</i>
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	17	100%
Physical Abuse	15	88%
Neglect/Deprivation	12	71%
Sexual Abuse	2	12%

* The numbers and percentages were calculated out of all the 17 cases of domestic violence, and were assessed for each kind of abuse.

Further analysis by nationality showed that four UAE National ladies were victims of domestic violence, three cases reported being exposed to physical violence; four reported being emotionally abused; three experienced neglect and deprivation; and no one of the national domestic violence victim experienced sexual abuse.

Fig 3.2: Types of Abuse Experienced by Victims of Domestic Violence



Relationship to Perpetrator

As can be seen below, in 55% of domestic violence cases, the spouse was the perpetrator. In the remaining cases of domestic violence, the abuse/violence was perpetrated by one or more family members (including fathers and mothers).

Table 3.9

<i>Perpetrator</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Spouse	11	64.7
Other Family Member	3	17.7
More than One Family Member	1	5.9
Employer	2	11.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

Duration of Stay at DFWAC

As seen in the table below, over half of the cases stayed at DFWAC for less than one month, within the recommended length of stay for emergency shelter services. Four cases stayed about 1-2 months while two victims stayed for more than 100 days.

Table 3.10

<i>Duration Stay at DFWAC *</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
≤ 30 Days	11	65%
31 – 60 Days	4	23%
>100 Days	2	12%
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Accounts for discharged victims of DV who were admitted on/after Jan 01, 2011.

Services Provided

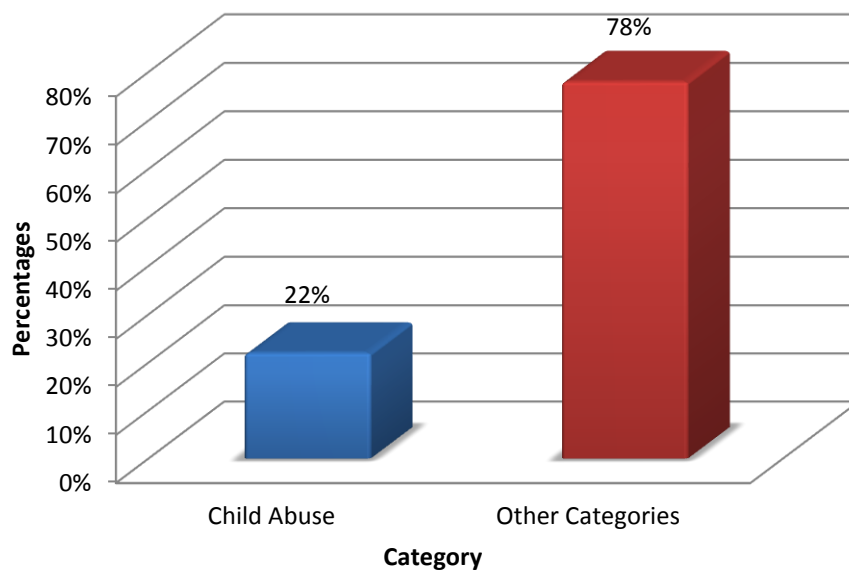
- Provision of services for an adult victim of sexual assault, and she was treated to a long term placement and referral to a residential program. The client was referred to Khalifa Hospital for a comprehensive psychiatric and psychometric evaluation.
- Provision of services to an adult victim of domestic violence as perpetrated by family members.
- Follow up D.V. clients in court by escorting them and providing them total support until they reach to their rights (monthly allowance& housing).

Victims of Child Abuse

Child Abuse refers to violence (physical, emotional, sexual, and/or neglect and deprivation) experienced by a child inside or outside the household (i.e. in any setting). At the time the violence occurred the victim is less than 18 years old and experienced abuse/violence other than trafficking. For the purpose of categorization, children who were abused as victims of trafficking are categorized as trafficked cases and the abuse they incurred will be addresses in Human Trafficking Section of this report.

Of the 69 new internal clients admitted during 2010, **15** were children (22%), and had been exposed to some form of violence and abuse, including physical, sexual, emotional, and/or neglect, or had witnessed abuse by their fathers.

Fig 4.1: Child Abuse Victims



Age

The average age for victims of child abuse was 8 years old (SD \pm 3.7), and ranged from 1 year to 13 years old.

Table 4.1

<i>Mean (average) Age - in Years</i>	8 y
<i>Median</i>	4 y
<i>Mode</i>	4 y
<i>Minimum</i>	1 y
<i>Maximum</i>	13 y

Gender

As per the table below, most of the child abuse victims (60%) were female.

Table 4.2

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Female	9	60%
Male	6	40%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Nationality

As shown in Table 4.3, more than half of those children (53%) were UAE Nationals.

In contrast to 2010, there were 68% UAE National children in the Foundation.

Table 4.3

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Nationals	8	53.3
Expatriates	6	40.0
Unknown	1	6.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Visa Type

As indicated in the table below, 60% of abused children were UAE Nationals. Twenty percent (20%) of the cases were holding residence visas, while 13% were not holding visas.

Table 4.4

<i>Visa Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
UAE Passport	9	60.0
Dependent Residency Visa	3	20.0
No Visa	2	13.3
Other	1	6.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Education

As shown in the following table, 60% of the children were not of school age. Five children were attending schools (4 were in primary school and 1 in secondary school).

Table 4.5

<i>Level Attended</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Not Attending Schools Yet	9	60.0
KG	1	6.7
Primary School	4	26.7
Secondary/High School	1	6.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Sheltering Status

The majority of children (87%) came to the Foundation with their mothers while 13% (two children) were sheltered alone without mother or guardian (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.6

<i>Sheltering Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Child with Mother	13	86.7
Child Alone	2	13.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Types of Abuse

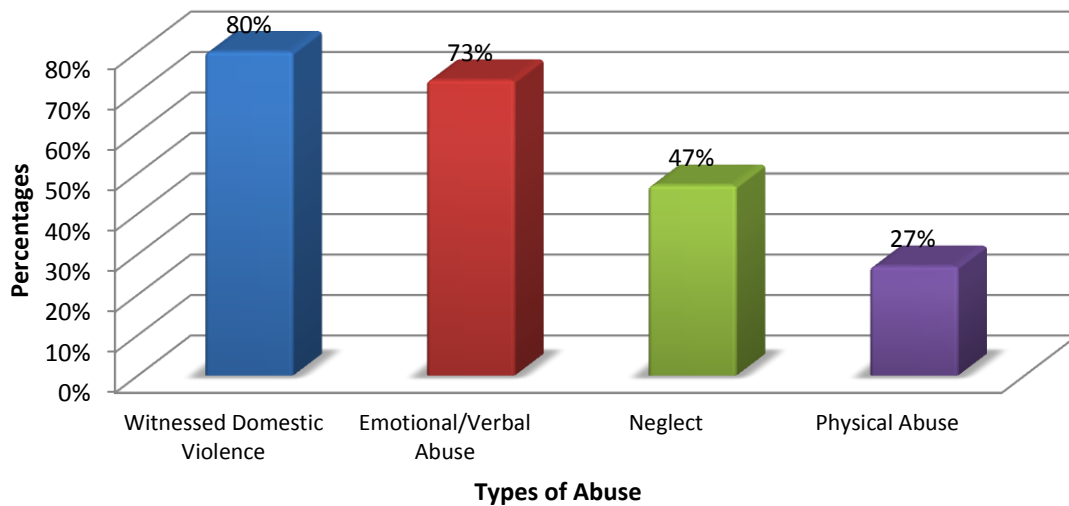
As shown in Table 4.7, the majority of children (80%) witnessed frequent violence by their fathers. Seventy three (73%) of victims were exposed to emotional and verbal abuse while 47% of the cases reported that they were neglected. Twenty seven (27%), a total of four children also reported physical abuse.

Table 4.7

<i>Type of Abuse</i>	<i>Number*</i>	<i>(%)*</i>
Witnessed Domestic Violence	12	80%
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	11	73%
Neglect/Deprivation	7	47%
Physical Abuse	4	27%

* All the numbers and percentages were calculated out of all the 15 new internal cases of child abuse received (Jan 01- Dec 31, 2011). Each case was assessed for each kind of abuse.

Fig 4.2: Types of Abuse Experienced by Victims of Child Abuse



Relationship to Perpetrator

In 67% of the cases, the father was the sole perpetrator of abuse. In two cases, the partner was reported as the sole abuser. In one case, the father, the mother in law and the sister were all perpetrators of abuse.

Table 4.8

<i>Perpetrator</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Not Applicable	1	6.7
Father	10	66.7
Partner	2	13.3
More than One Family Member*	1	6.7
Other Relative	1	6.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Father, mother in law & sister

Duration of Stay at DFWAC

As can be seen below, all victims of child abuse admitted during 2011 were discharged by the end of that period, 67% of them stayed for less than one month (the recommended length of stay for emergency shelter services), and 20% stayed for 2 months. Two victims stayed for more than 2 months.

Table 4.9

<i>Duration Stayed at DFWAC *</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
≤ 30 Days	10	67%
31- 60 Days	3	20%
>61	2	13%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Counted for discharged victims of child abuse only who entered on/after Jan 01, 2011.

Services Provided

- Admission of a child abuse client referred by Family Prosecution and the successful reunification with the family following the implementation of an intensive social and psychological service plan during admission and following discharge. The parents and the child received services during the child's admission and following discharge. Services included communication with Prosecution, parents, and the school, as well as regular home and school visits. Additionally, comprehensive psycho-social reports were completed and submitted to Family Prosecution that included mandatory and optional recommendations to ensure the safety and the well being of the child.

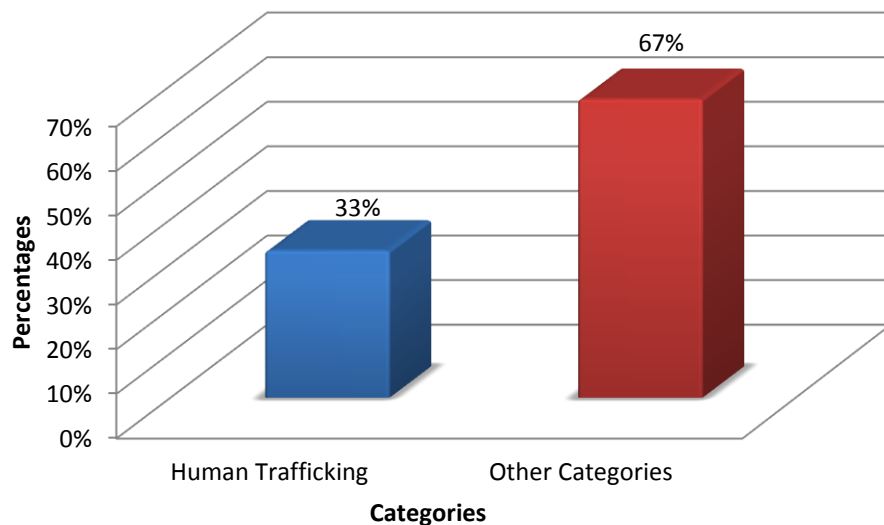
- Provision of comprehensive psycho-social services to a child abuse client with physical and intellectual impairments. Social services included home and school-based visits and assessments. Psychological services included school-based visit and parent meetings.
- Completion of two comprehensive reports; the first is for Sharjah Child Help Line and second is for the Al Ameen regarding services provided for client referrals, 10 and 5 made by each respectively.
- Providing continuous support programs to the children's villa and developing these programs to accommodate the children's health psychological, and social needs.

Victims of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation (UAE Federal Law 51).

A total of **23** cases of human trafficking were received and sheltered at DFWAC from January 01- December 31, 2011. This category of victims made up the largest among all new internal clients received, comprising nearly (33%) of all new cases. In comparison to 2010, the percentage of human trafficking has decreased by 8%.

Fig 5.1: New Human Trafficking Victims



Age

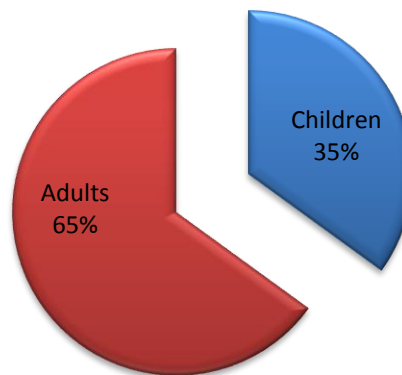
The average age of trafficking victims was 22 years old (SD \pm 7). However, the ages of those victims ranged from 10 years to a maximum of 37 years old. Figure 5.1 illustrates the ratio of adult to child victims of trafficking, 65% adults and 35% children respectively.

For the purpose of accurate reporting and categorizing, trafficking victims who have recently turned 18 years old but were < 18 when they were trafficked have been counted as ‘child’ victims of trafficking. This is to accurately identify those who have been trafficked as children.

Table 5.1

<i>Mean (average) Age - in Years</i>	22 y
<i>Median</i>	20 y
<i>Mode</i>	17 y & 20 y
<i>Minimum</i>	10 y
<i>Maximum</i>	37 y

Fig 5.2: Children & Adults Victims of Human Trafficking



Gender

The majority of victims of human trafficking were female (19 out of 23). Four victims were males.

Nationality

More than one quarter (26%) of the victims of human trafficking was Bengali ladies (from Bangladesh). Chinese and Philippines ladies made up the 2nd and 3rd largest group among those victims (17% and 13% respectively). Clients with other nationalities varied from one to two cases from each country (See Table 1.3).

Table 5.2

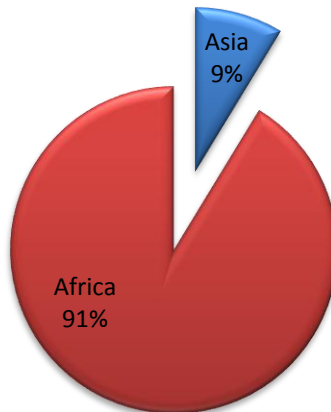
<i>#</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Bangladesh	6	26.1
2	China	4	17.4
3	Philippine	3	13.0
4	India	2	8.7
5	Morocco	2	8.7
6	Pakistan	2	8.7
7	Indonesia	1	4.3
8	Moldavia	1	4.3
9	Uzbekistan	1	4.3
10	Turkmenistan	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>		<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

The regional breakdown of human trafficking victims is illustrated below:

Table 5.3

<i>#</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Asia	21	91%
2	Africa	2	9%
<i>Total</i>		23	100%

Fig 5.3: Nationality of Human Trafficking Victims



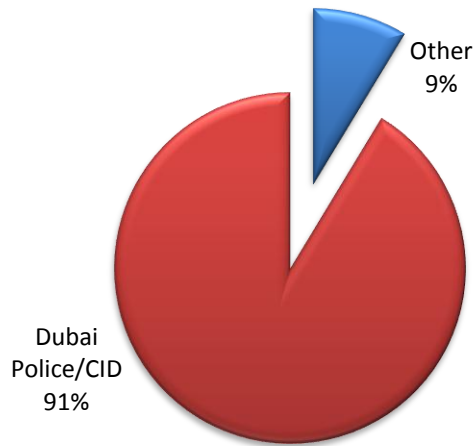
Referral Sites

As shown below, 91% of the trafficking victims were referred to DFWAC by the “Dubai Police” or its “CID” division. The other referral site in Dubai was “Dubai Prosecution” (1 case). One victim of trafficking was referred to DFWAC from outside the Emirate of Dubai.

Table 5.4

<i>#</i>	<i>Referral Site</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Dubai Police/CID	21	91.3
2	Dubai Prosecution	1	4.3
4	Police/Other Emirates	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>		<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Fig 5.4: Referral Sites for Victims of Human Trafficking



Socioeconomic Status of the Trafficked Victims

Education

In looking at their educational levels, it was found that 65% of the trafficking victims had completed some primary and secondary/high education. Thirteen percent (13%) of the trafficking victims had never attended school or received any kind of vocational training, and four cases had attended a college or university.

Table 5.5

<i>Level Attended</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
No Education	3	13.0
Primary School	8	34.8
Secondary/High School	7	30.4
Some College-uncompleted	1	4.3
Bachelor/College completed	3	13.0
Not Applicable	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Marital Status

As seen in the table below, 52% of human trafficking cases were single. One third (30%) of the cases were married and 2 cases were divorced.

Table 5.6

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Single	12	52.2
Married	7	30.4
Divorced	2	8.7
Separated	1	4.3
Widowed	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Money Earning Activity

All trafficking cases received at DFWAC were victims of sexual exploitation and had either been exploited or were about to be exploited into the commercial sex industry.

Income

In assessing the income levels (the estimated amount of money they received on a monthly basis) of human trafficking cases, a large percentage of victims (52%) had

not been paid at all by the traffickers, and about (9%) were receiving less than 1000 UAE dirham (AED) per month. Three victims reported receiving more than 1000 UAE dirham (AED) a month:

Table 5.7

<i>Monthly Income*</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Not Applicable	5	21.7
0	12	52.2
< 1000	2	8.7
1000 <3000	3	13.0
Irregular Income	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

* The table shows the income categories reported by the clients.

Visa Kind

The types of visas held by victims of human trafficking included the following ‘Work and Visit’ visas that were sponsored by a ‘claimed’ relative were held by 26% respectively. Forty four percent (44%) of the victims did not know the type of visa issued for them to get into the UAE.

Table 5.8

<i>Visa Kind</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Work Visa	6	26.1
Visit Visa	6	26.1
Unknown	10	43.5
Other	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Validity of Visa

With respect to validity of visas, Forty four percent (44%) had valid visas at the time they were entered by DFWAC. More than half of trafficking victims (57%) did not know if their visas were valid.

Table 5.9

<i>Validity of Visa</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Valid	10	43.5
Do not know	13	56.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Sheltering Status

As can be seen in the table below, more than one half of the trafficking victims (52%) did not have children, therefore categorized as ‘Lady Alone’. One third (30%) of the trafficked women were mothers of living children who did not accompany them in DFWAC, categorized as ‘Mother Alone’. Their children were living in their home countries and did not accompany them to the UAE. Four of the trafficking victims were children under the age of 18 and sheltered alone; therefore categorized as ‘Child Alone’.

Table 5.10

<i>Sheltering Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Lady Alone	12	52.2
Mother Alone	6	30.4
Child Alone	4	17.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Human Trafficking Process

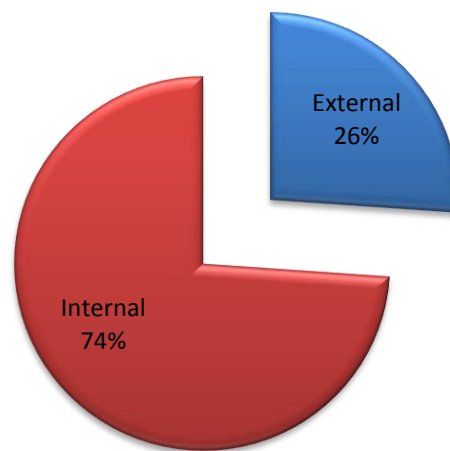
Place of Trafficking

The majority of trafficked cases (74%) were internally trafficked victims (i.e. they were trafficked inside the country). Most were convinced to leave their jobs for better ones or promised well paying jobs after being unemployed.

Six cases were trafficked externally (i.e. outside the country), mostly in their homelands, and brought to Dubai for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Table 6.1

<i>Place of Trafficking</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Internal	17	73.9
External	6	26.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Fig 6.1: Place of Human Trafficking

How they Got Trafficked

The majority of trafficking victims reported that they were promised a job or were assured some money earning activity. Three victims reported that they were forced by parents. (See Table 2.2):

Table 6.2

<i>How they Got Trafficked?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Promised to get a Job/Money Earning Activity	19	82.6
Forced by Parents	3	13.0
Unknown	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Work/Activity the Victims thought they would do

Victims were asked what they were told by their traffickers. More than one third of victims (35%) were informed that they were going to work as housemaids. Four victims thought they would continue their studies. Some were promised jobs in the private sector (2 in a salon, 1 as a sale person, 3 in a company, 1 as a babysitter, 1 as a tailor, and 1 as a waiter) while one case did not know what kind of job she would do (Unknown).

Table 6.3

<i>Work/Activity thought they would do</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Housemaid	8	35%
Study Purpose	4	18%
To Work with a Company	3	13%
Beautician	2	9%
Commercial Sex	1	5%
Sales Worker	1	4%
Baby Sitter	1	4%
Tailor	1	4%
Waiter in Restaurant	1	4%
Unknown	1	4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

When the Victims Knew

Most trafficking victims knew what was expected from them on either the day of arrival (48%) or few days later (30%). One victim reported they knew about it before arriving, and three reported that they knew what was needed from them only after more than a month.

Table 6.4

<i>When the Victims Knew about It</i> *	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Before Arrival	1	4.3
On day of Arrival	11	47.8
Few Days Later	7	30.4
After One Week	1	4.3
After More than a Month	3	13.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Counted from the day of arrival to the country (for externally trafficked victims), and from the day they went with traffickers (for internally trafficked victims).

How They Knew

When victims were asked how they knew about what was needed from them, it was found that most of them were told about it (91%), and (9%) were beaten and raped. One of these cases was beaten, but reported that she tied by a rope.

Table 6.5

<i>How they Knew</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Told about It*	21	91.3
Got Beaten	1	4.3
Got Raped	1	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

*One of the cases was told about it, but has reported her hands were tied by rope.

Transit Countries

Out of the five cases that were trafficked externally, most passed through transit countries. As shown in the table below, four victims stayed in Malaysia, and one stayed in Hong Kong before continuing on to Dubai.

Table 6.6

<i>Transit Country</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
No Transit Country	1
Malaysia	3
Hong Kong & Malaysia	1
<i>Total</i>	5

Types of Abuse

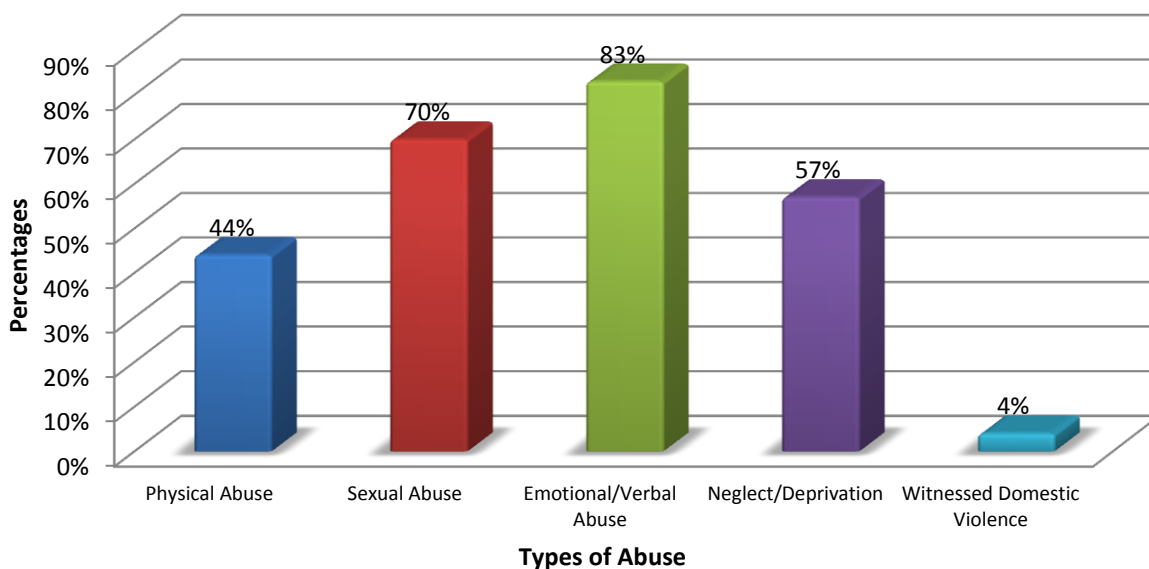
As can be seen below, the majority of victims (83%) were exposed to emotional/verbal abuse, and 70% reported being sexually abused as well. Forty four percent (44%) were also physically abused.

Table 6.7

<i>Type of abuse</i>	<i>Number*</i>	<i>(%)*</i>
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	19	82.6
Sexual Abuse	16	69.6
Neglect/Deprivation	13	56.5
Physical Abuse	10	43.5
Witnessed Violence	1	4.3

* The numbers and percentages were calculated out of all the 23 cases of human trafficking, with each case was assessed for each kind of abuse

Fig 6.2: Types of Abuse Experienced by Victims of Trafficking



Relationship to Perpetrator

As seen in the following table, a large percentage of victims (30%) did not know who was behind their being trafficked. Four victims claimed that a friend (a family friend or other friend) was responsible for it. Two victims considered their employers as the traffickers and in three cases the victim’s spouse and mother were responsible for their being trafficked.

Table 6.8

<i>Perpetrator</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Spouse	2	8.7
Mother	1	4.3
Employer	2	8.7
Family Friend	1	4.3
Other Friend	3	13.0
Relative	3	13.0
Unknown	7	30.4
Other	4	17.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100%</i>

Number of Cases Discharged

A total of 39 human trafficking clients were discharged during the reporting period January 01-December 31, 2011. Of these discharged clients, 17 entered DFWAC in 2011 as new internal clients. The remaining 22 trafficking clients were existing clients meaning that they had entered in previous years and were discharged in the reporting period of 2011.

Of the 17 new internal cases that were discharged, 11 stayed for less than three months, and four cases were discharged after 3 months. The rest of the discharged cases (2) stayed in DFWAC for more than 4 months. A total of 6 victims were still sheltered at the Foundation at the end of the reporting period.

Table 6.9

<i>Trafficked Cases</i> *	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Discharged Cases from DFWAC	17	74%
Cases Still Sheltered at DFWAC**	6	26%
<i>Total</i>	23	100%

* Refers to victims of human trafficking who were admitted to DFWAC during 2011.

** Cases still in DFWAC by Dec. 31, 2011.

Duration of Stay at DFWAC

Of the 39 victims of human trafficking that were discharged by the end of 2011, 28% of them stayed for less than three months, and 41% stayed for 4-7 months. Twenty six percent (26%) stayed for more than 7 months while two cases stayed close to a year.

Table 6.10

<i>Duration of Stay at DFWAC</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
≤ 90 Days	11	28%
91- 180 Days	16	41%
181- 270 Days	10	26%
271-360 Days	2	5%
<i>Total</i>	39	100%

Services Provided

- One child client was successfully resettled in collaboration with UNCHR, host Country, and IOM. Client received comprehensive social services in addition to intensive internal psychological services (crisis intervention and individual psychotherapy) and psychiatric services. A comprehensive psycho-social report was completed to facilitate post-discharge transition and recommendations. The case manager also accompanied the client, in collaboration with IOM, to the host country and to facilitate the transition process.
- Four child male clients were admitted and successfully repatriated in collaboration with prosecution and the consulate of the native country. Additional social services included crisis intervention, advocacy, recreational activities, translation services, and phone contacts with family members.
- Development of an internal protocol that includes centralizing weekly follow ups with CID, Prosecution, Court, and Immigration within the DFWAC

Client Relations Specialist, and under the supervision of Social Services. This led to expediting human trafficking court cases at a salient rate and to the prompt voluntary repatriation of clients.

- Facilitated labor documents and communication between the labor department and the police in order to expedite the processing of labor documentation of an external/non-residential trafficking client.
- The discharged clients were still in touch with the case managers after they left the foundation. They provided counseling and guidelines in order to secure their future. Other supporting entities were contacted in order to assist them in having a safe decent living condition.
- Following up with the Chinese children by providing a translator who assisted us in communicating with their family members and officials. The officials received them from the airport to make sure that they don't get exposed to other plans that may expose them to trafficking.

DFWAC External Clients

(January 01- December 31, 2011)

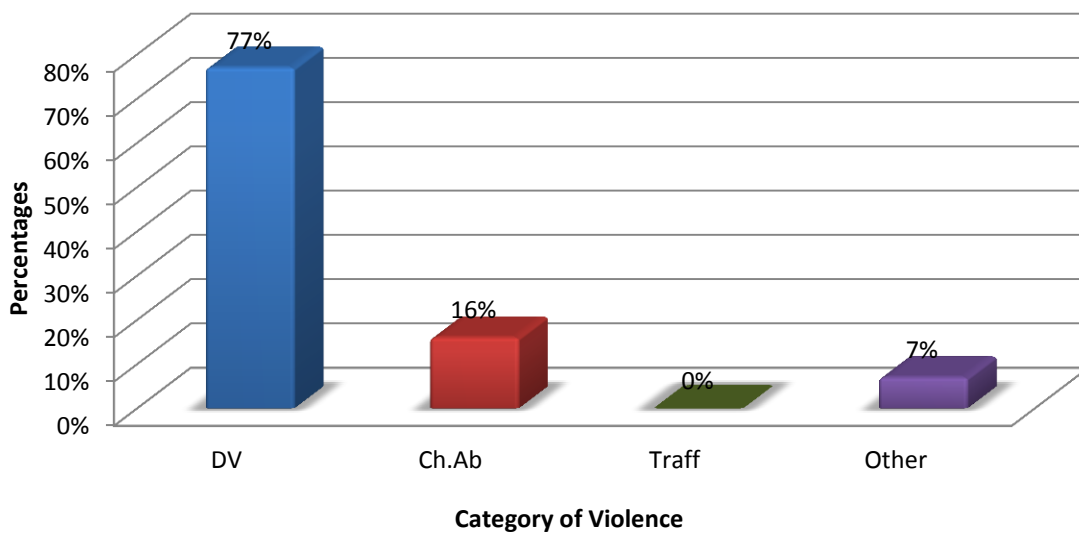
DFWAC External Clients

(January 01- December 31, 2011)

Types of Received Clients

The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) served 134 cases of new external clients. Seventy seven percent (77%) of the cases were categorized as victims of domestic violence, 16% were categorized as victims of child abuse; and 7% cases were categorized as “Other” (Refer to Figure 7.1).

Fig 7.1: Types of DFWAC External Clients, 2011



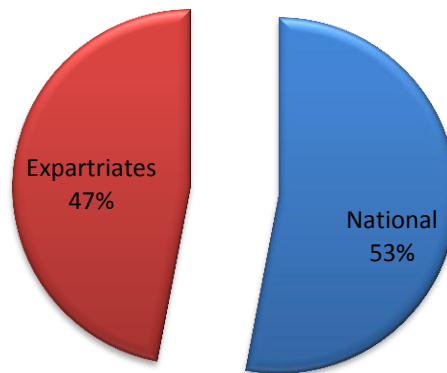
Nationality

Of the 134 new external cases, UAE Nationals made up the majority of DFWAC external clients (53%), while expatriates comprised 47% of external cases.

Table 7.1

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Nationals	71	53%
Expatriates	63	47%
<i>Total</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>100 %</i>

Fig 7.2: Nationality of Clients



During 2011, the Foundation served external clients from 28 countries other than the United Arab Emirates. Nationals constituted half (50%) of DFWAC cases in 2010. India, Iran and Egypt were the second countries of origin for DFWAC external clients (4% each). Clients with other nationalities varied from one to five cases from each country (See Table 7.2). Three ‘Unclassified’ cases were categorized as such as they did not hold UAE Passports or any nationalities aka "Al Bidoon"

Table 7.2: Countries of Origin of DFWAC External Clients

<i>#</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	UAE Nationals	71	53%
2	Iran	5	4%
3	Egypt	5	4%
4	India	3	2%
5	Iraq	3	2%
6	Philippine	3	2%
7	Uzbekistan	3	2%
8	America	2	1%
9	Algeria	2	1%
10	Britain	2	1%
11	Jordan	2	1%
12	Mexico	2	1%
13	Morocco	2	1%
14	Palestine	2	1%
15	Russia	2	1%
16	Afghanistan	1	1%
17	Bahrain	1	1%
18	Bangladesh	1	1%
19	Denmark	1	1%
20	France	1	1%
21	German	1	1%
22	Kazakhstan	1	1%
23	Lebanon	1	1%

24	Lithuania	1	1%
25	Mauritania	1	1%
26	Oman	1	1%
27	Pakistan	1	1%
28	Poland	1	1%
29	Romania	1	1%
30	Saudi Arabia	1	1%
31	Somalia	1	1%
32	South Africa	1	1%
33	Sir Lanka	1	1%
34	Sudan	1	1%
35	Tunisia	1	1%
36	Ukraine	1	1%
37	Yemen	1	1%
38	Unknown	3	2%
<i>Total</i>		<i>134</i>	<i>100%</i>

Age

Of 134 new external cases, 10 cases did not report their ages. The *average age* was **29 years old** (SD = ± 12.7), with the range varying from one year to 56 years old.

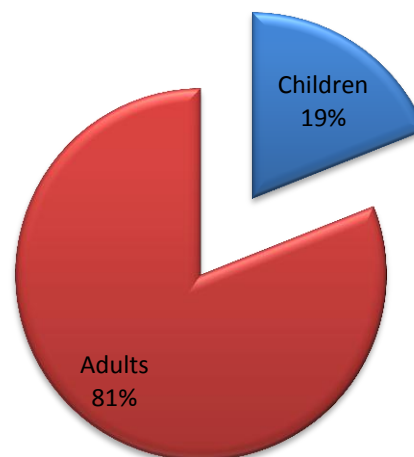
Table 7.3

<i>Mean (average) Age - in Years</i>	29 y
<i>Median</i>	30 y
<i>Mode</i>	30 y
<i>Minimum</i>	1 y
<i>Maximum</i>	56 y

Adults versus Children

As shown in Fig 7.3, children less than 18 years old made up 19% of the Foundation's new external clients, with adults, male or female, 18 years or older, comprising 81% of the external cases.

Fig 7.3: Age Category of Clients



Gender

The majority of new external clients were female, making up 87% of the total.

Table 7.4

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Females	117	87.3
Males	17	12.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>100%</i>

Marital Status

In looking at the marital status of all new external clients, 62% were married while 22% were single. Divorced clients made up 9% of cases. About 7% of clients were girls not of marriageable age; therefore categorized as “Not Applicable”.

Table 7.5

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Single	29	21.6
Married	83	61.9
Divorced	12	9.0
Separated	1	0.7
Not applicable *	9	6.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>100%</i>

*For girls ≤ 9 years old and for all sheltered boys.

Types of Abuse

Assessment of external clients, for the kinds of abuse experienced, showed that most of the cases experienced emotional/verbal abuse (87%). The second largest category of abuse reported by external clients was physical violence (63%) and the third largest category constituted some form of neglect and deprivation (58%). Victims who experienced sexual abuse made up 16% of the cases. The percentages

shown in the table below reflect the percentage of victims who experienced each kind of abuse. Most victims reported experiencing multiple forms of abuse, as indicated below. It is important to note that, close to one third of the cases (31%) reported having witnessed violence as children.

Fig 7.4 :Types of Abuse Experienced by External Victims

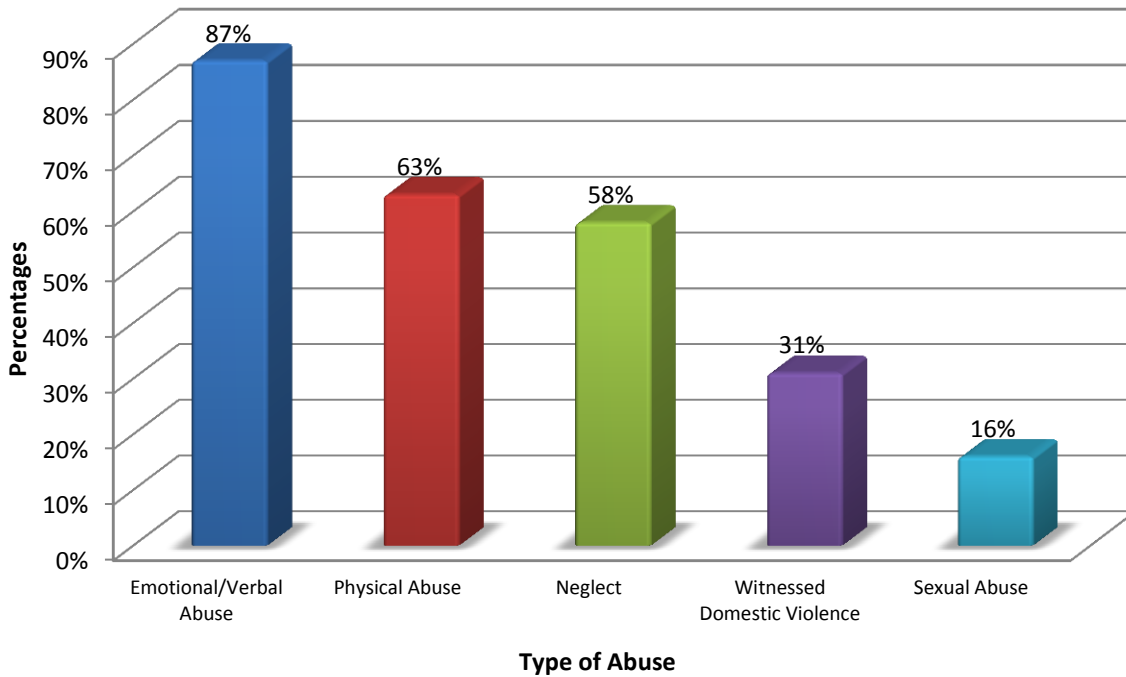


Table 7.6

<i>Type of Abuse</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(%)</i>
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	116	87%
Physical Abuse	85	63%
Neglect/Deprivation	78	58%
Witnessed Domestic Violence	41	31%
Sexual Abuse	22	16%

Referral Sites

As shown in the table below, the majority of the new external clients (65%) came to the Foundation as Self-Referrals. The “Dubai Police” referred 5% of the cases to DFWAC. Hospitals also referred about 3% of all external clients while relatives and friends referred 5% and 9% respectively.

Table 7.7

<i>#</i>	<i>Referral Site</i>	<i># of Cases</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Self Referral	87	64.9
2	Dubai Police	6	4.5
3	Embassy/Consulate	2	1.5
4	Police/Other Emirates	1	0.7
5	Human Rights	1	0.7
6	Hospitals	4	3.0
7	Relative	14	10.4
8	Friends	7	5.2
9	Other	12	9.0
<i>Total</i>		<i>134</i>	<i>100%</i>

DFWAC Call Center Services

(January 01- December 31, 2011)

DFWAC Call Center Services

(January 01- December 31, 2011)

Call Center Services

DFWAC Call Center Services (**800111**) is a 24-hour call service open to the public that provides free, emergency response, referral and consultation to callers. Calls that are determined to need DFWAC services are referred to the Care & Rehabilitation Department for thorough screening and assessment. Where appropriate, the following services were provided: internal services, external services, consultation or referral.

The Call Center received a total of **384** calls during reporting period of January 01- December 31, 2011, of which 217 calls were for direct DFWAC services. The tables below shows the nature of calls for direct services and include variables as the category of violence, types of abuse, and caller type. The Call Center statistics track ‘Caller’ information. Once a victim is identified for services, detailed victim information is recorded in the sections on Internal and External clients respectively.

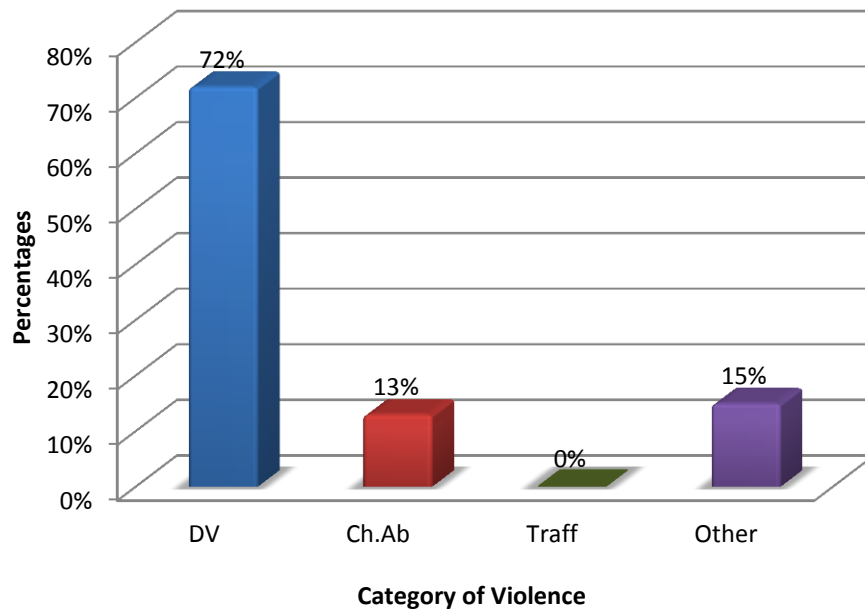
Table 8.1: Call Center Calls Received during January 1 – December 31, 2011

Helpline Calls	No. of Calls	%
Category of Violence		
- Domestic Violence	155	72%
- Child Abuse	29	13%
- Human Trafficking	0	0%
- Other	33	15%
<i>Total</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>100%</i>
Types of Abuse Reported *		
- Physical Abuse	142	30%
- Sexual Abuse	22	5%
- Emotional/Verbal Abuse	165	34%
- Neglect	68	14%
- Financial Abuse	46	10%
- Other	34	7%
<i>*Many callers reported multiple types of abuse</i>		
Caller Type		
- General Public	150	39%
- Victims	133	35%
- Chronic Call Back	51	13%
- Professional Referral (Teacher/ Counselor/ Police Station)	34	9%
- Professional Referral (Teacher/ Counselor)	8	2%
- Volunteer/Donation	8	2%

Category of Violence

According to categorization by types of violence, callers were mostly seeking advice and consultation on problems related to domestic violence (72% of the calls). Asking or reporting about child abuse made up 13% of the call categories. There were 15% of the calls from the public related to other humanitarian reasons.

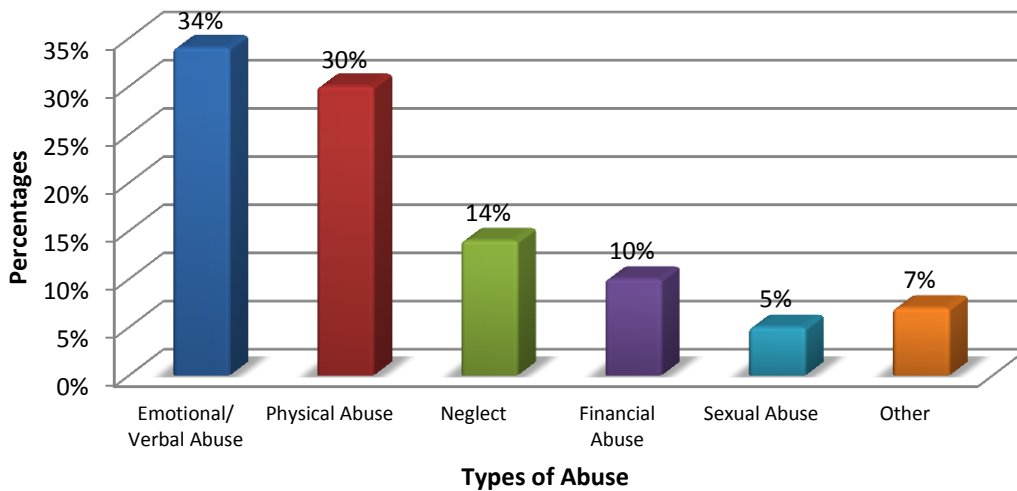
Fig 8.1: Category of Violence, 2011



Types of Abuse

As shown in the table, 34% of callers experienced emotional and verbal abuse while 30% reported physical abuse. Sexual abuse was reported by 5% of the cases, while victims experienced neglect/deprivation and financial abuse 14% and 10% respectively. Seven percent (7%) of callers reported other kinds of abuse.

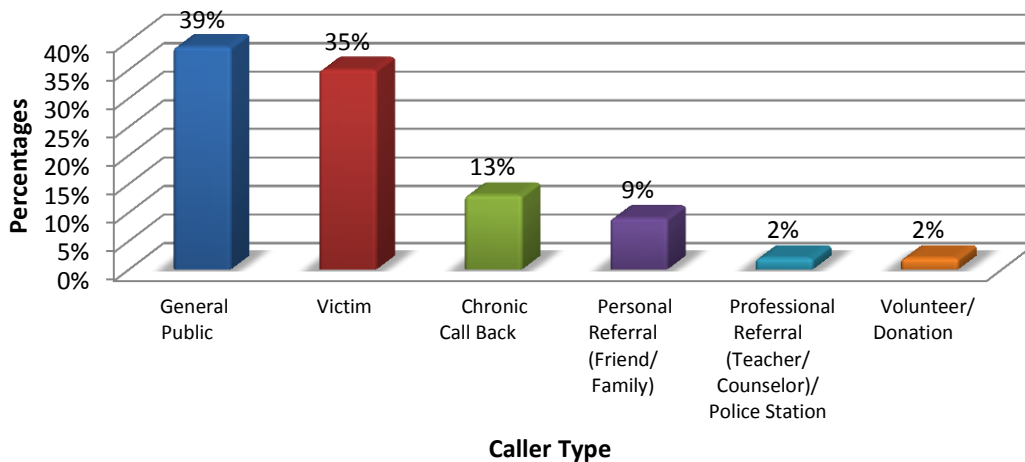
Fig 8.2: Types of Abuse Experienced by Victims, 2011



Caller Type

The table below shows that the majority of the calls (39%) came from the general public. Victims comprised 35% of all calls. Thirteen percent (13%) were chronic callers (those who called back multiple times) and 11% were callers who called on behalf of victims and 2% of callers were for volunteering or donation.

Fig 8.4: Caller Type, 2011



DFWAC Client & Community

Services

DFWAC Client & Community Services

In line with DFWAC vision to establish a *community free of violence*, and its mission of *protecting* violated women and children, *preventing* abuse & violence, and *promoting* awareness on such issues, the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) provided a variety of services to its clients and to the community as a whole.

The following sections and tables show the available figures on the different kinds of services provided by the Foundation during 2011:

Clients Services

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) is committed to providing a comprehensive model of care and rehabilitation for each and every client. In this respect, the Foundation works intensively to promote healthy functioning of abused and traumatized individuals and empowers its clients through a variety of social, educational, recreational, skills development, and specialized psychotherapeutic services. DFWAC also provides other kinds of support services to its clients. These include legal services, health services, transportation, and international calls with their families regularly.

The following sections illustrate the different kinds of services provided by DFWAC to its sheltered clients during 2011.

Social Services

DFWAC provides the full range of social services such as case management, social support, family mediation and reunification, advocacy, home and school-based visits, attendance at court and legal proceedings, facilitation of immigration procedures and academic registrations, hospital visits and referrals for medical care, in addition to other needed services as required.

Educational Classes

DFWAC provided its clients with educational classes during the year 2011. This included English classes, Arabic classes, and Quran classes. It should be noted that one of DFWAC clients was attended formal schooling outside the Foundation during 2011.

Skill Classes

DFWAC offers classes aimed at developing skills specific areas, including computer skills, sewing, cosmetics, arts and crafts, and drawing skills.

Recreational Activities

As an important part of healing and empowerment, DFWAC arranges a number of recreational activities for all clients residing at its shelter regularly.

The following tables show the different kinds of recreational activities during 2011.

#	Recreational Services	No. of Services
1	Trip to Chuck E Cheese	8
2	Silkor	4
3	Etihad mall	2
4	grand millinium hotek	2
5	Oasis Centre	2
6	Arabian Centre	2
7	Trip to Star Gate	1
8	Burjmana Centre	1
9	Trip to Sharjah Natural History	1
10	Botanical Museum	1
11	Arabia's Wildlife Centre	1
12	Trip to Jumeriah beach park	1
13	Dubai Dolphinarium	1
14	Desert Safari	1
15	Trip to Dubai Festival	1
16	Wafi Centre	1
17	Emirates Mall Cinema	1
18	Indian Run	1
19	Trip to Modhesh World	1
20	Children's City	1
21	Sahara Mall	1
22	Kidzania - Dubai Mall	1
23	Reef Mall	1
24	Al Bustan Centre	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>38</i>

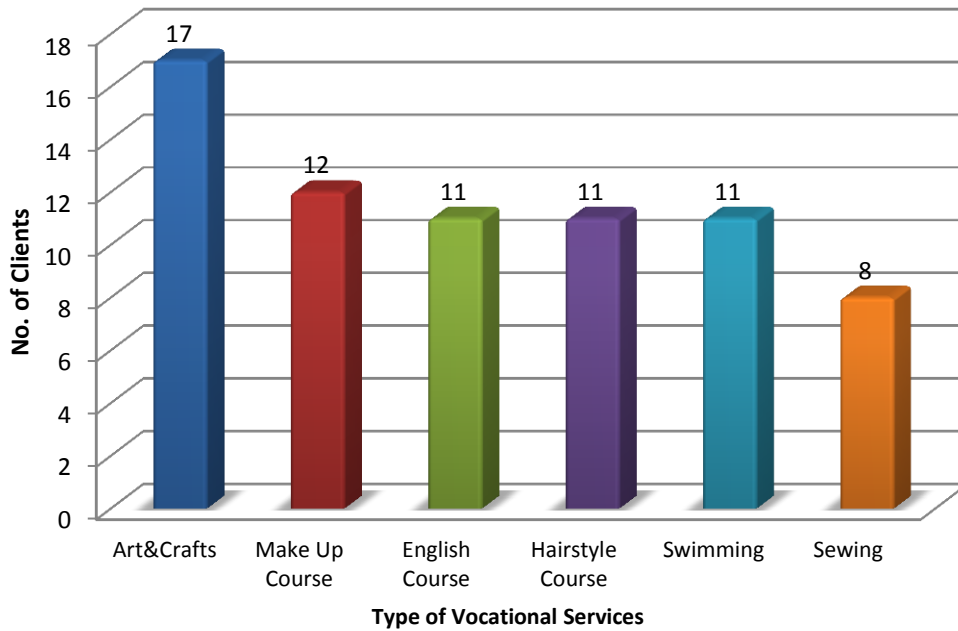
Vocational Training

Unilever has collaborated with DFWAC to provide vocational training for all clients residing at the shelter regularly as a form of support to victims of violence. Courses are offered on an on-going, quarterly basis and are evaluated quarterly, biannually and annually. The full details about the course evaluation measures and

results can be viewed in the DFWAC Reports to Unilever and specifically assess the effectiveness of the Unilever Vocational Training Program.

The following graphs show the different types of vocational training classes:

Fig 9.1: Vocational Services



Other Support Services

In addition to these services, DFWAC provides the needed support to its clients by providing them health services, transportation, and allowing them to make local and international calls regularly. The total numbers of each of those services that the Foundation provided to its sheltered clients during 2011 are shown in the table below.

Table 9.2

<i>Support Services</i>	<i>Total number of services</i>
Health services	903
Transportation Services	928
International calls	588

Psychological Services

Survivors of violence typically suffer from various mental health symptoms including but not limited to depression, anxiety, psychosomatic and post traumatic stress symptoms, all of which impact not only their personal and familial functioning but their ability to function within educational and vocational domains. It is the mission of DFWAC to promote healthy family functioning, empowerment, and positive autonomy for which the provision of therapeutic services is essential especially in relation to survivors of domestic violence, child abuse, and human trafficking.

Given the large importance of counseling and psychotherapeutic services a concise summary is cited here-in about the different types of psychological services provided to clients.

Types of Psychological Services

(I) Residential Services

a) Mental Health Screening and Assessment

An initial intake is conducted for each client who is admitted for residential services. Following the intake assessment, a mental health referral is completed by the case manager should the client report or express psychological symptoms and/or interest in pursuing therapeutic services. Clients are subsequently referred to a mental health therapist for a mental health assessment upon which treatment recommendations and plan are made.

b) Individual Therapy

Upon the completion of the initial assessments and obtaining the client's consent for treatment, clients are referred for individual, group, and/or family therapy. The latter is also based upon the preparedness of client as well as language preferences. Individual therapy addresses treatment objectives including but not limited to the stabilization of symptoms, empowerment, healing, social skills, parenting skills, and appropriate affect expression. *This service is offered weekly to child and adult clients, for duration of 45 minutes to one hour.*

c) Group Therapy

Group therapy is offered to promote collectivity in sharing trauma experiences, which in turn will promote healing through group support, group empowerment, and normalization. Currently, group therapy is offered to survivors of human trafficking, and it is offered through two *weekly groups* for which one is for native Arabic speakers and one is for Bengali-speaking clients. All groups focus on

shared objectives including age-appropriate communication, affect expression, empowerment, and healing, and last for *one hour per week for each group*.

d) Family Therapy and Parenting Groups

Collateral contacts and/or conjoint sessions are conducted when deemed appropriate and a safe measure for clients. This service is provided to promote healthy familial functioning through positive communication, mediation, conflict resolution.

For residential clients who are mothers and accompanied by children, a consistent need for support emerges in relation to their parenting as this skill is also typically impacted by exposure to trauma. Therapists and case managers have previously conducting sessions that primarily focus on psycho-education, promoting healthy boundaries and attachment, and appropriate forms of child rearing and discipline. These services may be offered *on weekly or a monthly basis as per treatment indications*.

e) Crisis Interventions and Referrals

Due to the level and severity of trauma-induced symptoms, some clients may engage in aggressive behavior towards self and or others, or express other self harm ideation. In order to address this need, social and psychological services staff are trained to address crisis incidents in a prompt and ethical manner. Should clients present with severe symptoms including plans to hurt self and/or others, clients are immediately referred for a psychiatric consultation and hospitalization.

(II) Non-Residential Services

a) Consultations: Phone, Home-Based, School-Based

Clients may call to request initial phone consultations to assess current difficulties. A mental health specialist will conduct a phone screening and will provide the client with an initial consultation and recommendations accordingly. For certain external clients including vulnerable children, transportation may not be a viable option. For these exceptional cases, the DFWAC team offers to conduct an initial site-based consultation and assessment in order to outline immediate needs and treatment recommendations.

Consultations are also offered to external callers representing organizations and calling to consult about their cases ranging from that of law enforcement, to schools and medical personnel.

b) Individual Therapy

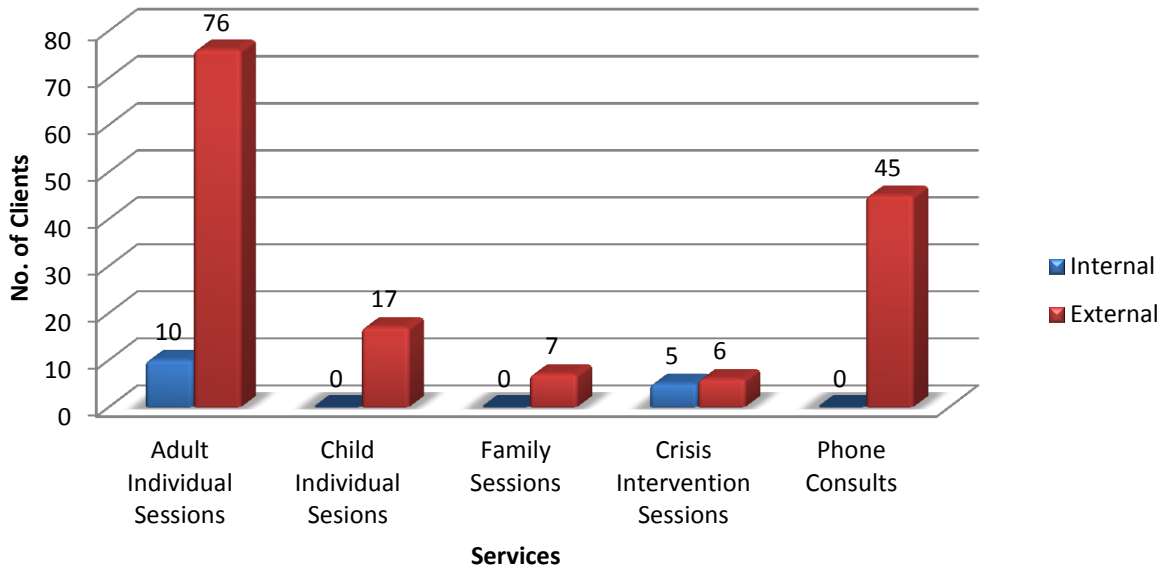
Based on the client's presenting symptoms and expressed problems, external clients are offered individual therapy to address the above on a *weekly or a bi-weekly basis*.

c) Couples/Family Therapy

External callers are also offered couples and family therapy as the majority may present with relational conflicts and family-based interventions are deemed necessary. This option is only recommended when violence is not actively occurring in the home and the client is not thought to be at risk. Couples and family therapy is offered on a *weekly or bi-weekly basis*.

The graph below shows number of internal and external clients received counseling/psychotherapy services during 2011:

Fig 9.2: Counseling/Psychotherapy Clients Services 2011



Community Services

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children is committed to raising awareness about the issues of violence against women and children, and educate the community about ways of prevention with the aim of strengthening family bonds to sustain society. DFWAC has a comprehensive community awareness program to outreach the community and this includes:

Forums & Symposiums

Foundation organized **2** forums and **3** symposiums. The most important forum was about human trafficking and the most important symposium was about life after marriage and its challenges.

Lectures & Workshops

During the year 2011, DFWAC organized a total of **14** workshops and lectures and the most important one was about domestic violence. Such training workshops were attended by different nationalities and professions.

Community Awareness Programs in Schools and Higher Education

The Foundation organized **29** educational activities. The most important program was about security education program and training workshop titled General Practice in Social Work.

Presentations:

DFWAC also conducted presentations at different events and organizations in Dubai and the other Emirates during the year 2011. Presentations were mainly about the Foundation and its services, and the different kinds of violence against women and children.

Public Awareness Events:

The Foundation conducted public awareness events during 2011, which included **5** charity events, and other public events during special religious and national occasions in the country. The Foundation also launched its first ballet on Child Abuse that took place at shopping mall.

Radio Scripts:

DFWAC ran **1175** radio scripts about domestic violence which played *five times daily for one year*. Such radio scripts targeted the *whole public* through one of the widely heard local radio station.

Table 10.1: Summary Statistics on DFWAC New Internal Clients for Annual 2011 Report

(Based on a total of 69 new internal clients between Jan. 1st - Dec 31, 2011)

Variable	Number of Cases	%*
Category of Violence		
- <i>Domestic Violence</i>	17	25%
- <i>Child Abuse</i>	15	22%
- <i>Trafficking Cases</i>	23	33%
- <i>Other</i>	14	20%
Nationality		
- <i>Nationals</i>	15	22%
- <i>Expatriates</i>	53	77%
- <i>Unknown</i>	1	1%
Age Category		
- <i>Children (<18 years)</i>	34	51%
- <i>Adults</i>	35	49%
<i>Average age 17 y (SD ± 12)</i>		
Sex		
- <i>Females</i>	53	77%
- <i>Males</i>	16	23%
Duration of Staying at DFWAC		
- ≤ 60 Days	39	63%
- 61 – 120 Days	19	31%
- ≥121 Days	4	6%
<i>Average duration 49 days (SD ± 55.4)</i>		
Period of Entry to DFWAC		
- <i>Oct 2007 - Dec 2008</i>	71	17%
- <i>Jan-Dec. 2008</i>	81	19%
- <i>Jan – Dec 2009</i>	89	21%
- <i>Jan – Dec 2010</i>	112	27%
- <i>Jan – Dec 2010</i>	69	16%

* The percentages shown on the table have been rounded to the nearest digit for easy approximation.

Table 10.2 : Summary Statistics by Category of DFWAC New Internal Clients

(Jan 10 -Dec 31, 2011)*

Variable	Trafficking <i>Total=23</i> <i>n (%)</i>	Child Abuse <i>Total=15</i> <i>n (%)</i>	Domestic Violence <i>Total=17</i> <i>n (%)</i>
Nationality			
- National	0 (0.00%)	8 (53%)	4 (24%)
- Expatriate	23 (100%)	6 (40%)	13 (76%)
- Unknown	----	1	-----
Age <i>(The average)</i>	23 years old (SD ± 6.9)	5 years old (SD ± 3.7)	28 years old (SD ± 6.9)
Sex			
- Female	19 (83%)	9 (60%)	17 (100%)
- Male	4 (17%)	6 (40%)	0 (0.00%)
Duration of staying** <i>(The average)</i>	(17 cases left) 79 days (SD ±37.7)	(15 cases left) 27 days (SD± 27.6)	(17 cases left) 30 days (SD± 37.1)
Type of Abuse			
- Physical	10 (44%)	4 (27%)	15 (88%)
- Sexual	16 (70%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)
- Verbal/Emotional	19 (83%)	7 (47%)	17 (100%)
- Neglect/deprivation	13 (57%)	7 (47%)	12 (71%)

* Clients categorized as "Other" and who equal to 14 cases in total are not shown here.

** The average duration was calculated for those who left the foundation.

Table 10.3: Summary Statistics on DFWAC all Internal Clients (Current & Existing)

Variable	Sep.30, 2007-Dec. 31, 2008	Jan 01-Dec 31, 2009	Jan 01-Dec 31, 2010	Jan 01-Dec 31, 2011
Category of Violence				
- DV	56 (37%)	23 (26%)	25(18%)	23 (21%)
- HT	43 (28%)	33 (37%)	61 (45%)	47 (44%)
- Ch. Ab	38 (25%)	25 (28%)	36 (27%)	23 (21%)
- Other	15 (10%)	8 (9%)	13 (10%)	15 (14%)
<i>Total</i>	152 (100%)	89 (100%)	135 (100%)	108 (100%)
Nationality				
- National	37 (24%)	22 (25%)	39 (29%)	26 (24%)
- Expatriate	115 (76%)	66 (74%)	95 (70%)	81 (75%)
- Unknown	--	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Gender				
- Male	25 (16%)	14 (16%)	12 (9%)	19 (18%)
- Female	127 (84%)	75 (84%)	123 (91%)	89 (42%)
Age Category				
- Children less than 18	62 (41%)	40 (45%)	57(42%)	46 (43%)
- Adults	90 (59%)	49 (55%)	78 (58%)	62 (57%)
Types of Abuse				
- Physical	65 (43%)	59 (66%)	77 (21%)	51 (47%)
- Sexual	100 (66%)	67 (75%)	67 (19%)	44 (41%)
- Verbal/Emotional	50 (33%)	38 (43%)	93(26%)	75 (69%)
- Neglect/deprivation	36 (24%)	39 (44%)	76 (21%)	58 (54%)
- Witnessed Domestic Violence	13 (9%)	39 (44%)	47 (13%)	29 (27%)
Referred by				
- Dubai Police	9 (6%)	40 (44%)	21 (15%)	26 (24%)
- CID	35 (23%)	14 (16%)	34 (25%)	31 (29%)
- Dubai Prosecution	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	17 (12%)	17 (16%)
- Embassy/Consulate	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	3 (9%)
- Friend	8 (5%)	2 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)
- Relative	---	---	1 (1%)	3 (3%)
- Self	11 (7%)	15 (17%)	26 (19%)	8 (7%)
- Police/Other Emirates	1(1%)	---	1 (1%)	7 (7%)
- Department of Naturalization	---	4 (4%)	15 (11%)	---
- Family Section of Court	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	---	---
- Other	49 (23%)	---	---	---
	---	5 (6%)	17 (14%)	12 (11%)

Table 10.4: Summary Statistics on DFWAC External Clients 2010 & 2011

Variable	Jan 01-Dec 31, 2010	Jan 01-Dec 31, 2011
Category of Violence		
- DV	112 (70%)	103 (77%)
- HT	3 (2%)	0 (0%)
- Ch. Ab	28 (18%)	21 (16%)
- Other	16 (10%)	10 (8%)
<i>Total</i>	159 (100%)	134 (100%)
Nationality		
- National	84 (53%)	71 (53%)
- Expatriate	72 (45%)	63 (47%)
- Unclassified	3 (2%)	---
Gender		
- Male	23 (14%)	17 (13%)
- Female	136 (86%)	117 (87%)
Age Category		
- Children less than 18	27 (17%)	26 (19%)
- Adults	117 (74%)	108 (81%)
- Unknown	15 (9%)	----
Types of Abuse		
- Physical	89 (56%)	85 (63%)
- Sexual	24 (15%)	22 (16%)
- Verbal/Emotional	127 (80%)	116 (87%)
- Neglect/deprivation	89 (56%)	78 (58%)
- Witnessed Domestic Violence	48 (30%)	41 (31%)
Duration of Stay *	Max: 194 d Min: 1 d	Max: 113 d Min: 1 d
Referred by		
- Self	116 (73%)	87 (65%)
- Relative	15 (9%)	14 (10%)
- Dubai Police	8 (5%)	6 (5%)
- Schools	4 (3%)	---
- Embassy/Consulate	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
- Friend	1 (1%)	7 (5%)
- Family Section of Court	1 (1%)	---
- Hospitals	1 (1%)	4 (3%)
- Police/Other Emirates	----	1 (1%)
- Human Rights	----	1 (1%)
- Other	12 (8%)	12 (9%)

*The average duration was calculated for those who left the foundation

Appendix

Operational Definitions

New Internal Clients: clients who entered and received in-house shelter and support services at the Foundation during specified reporting (January 01- December 31, 2010).

Existing Internal Clients: clients who entered the Foundation prior to the specified reporting but continue to receive shelter and support services during the reporting period (January 01- December 31, 2010).

New External Clients: clients who received services outside of the Foundation premises during the specified reporting period (January 01- December 31, 2010).

Reporting Period: the time period the information in the report is covering.

Domestic Violence

This category refers to any woman exposed to (physical, emotional, sexual, and or financial abuse) that was committed by member/s within the same household or by a partner even if the violence occurred outside the household.

Therefore, the victim would be:

- A wife violated by her spouse (even if she was less than 18 years old).
- A woman over 18 years who experienced violence by other family member/s within the same household.
- A maid exposed to any sort of violence from one or more members of the employing family, including neglect and/or deprivation.

Child Abuse

Child Abuse refers to violence (physical, emotional, sexual, and/or neglect and deprivation) experienced by a child inside or outside the household (i.e. in any setting). At the time the violence occurred, the victim is less than 18 years old and experienced abuse/violence other than trafficking. For the purpose of categorization, children who were abused as victims of trafficking would be categorized as trafficked cases.

At the time the violence occurred, the victim is less than 18 years old and is a victim of any violence other than trafficking (i.e. for the purpose of categorization, children who were abused as victims of trafficking would be categorized as trafficked cases).

Therefore, a victim of child abuse would be:

- A child < 18 years who experienced violence within the household (from other family member/s).
- A child < 18 years who experienced violence in any setting and by anyone (excluding trafficked children).
- A victim = 18 years old has been admitted for violence/abuse that occurred on or before her 18th birthday.

Human Trafficking

Based on the definition of trafficking by law: "Trafficking is the recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control

over another person for the purpose of exploitation (UAE Federal Law 51)". A case will be categorized as a victim of trafficking in the following circumstances:

- If *deception* was used in the process of recruitment (i.e. they were not told the truth about the nature of work she would when she was first contacted by the recruiters).
- If there was *no deception*, but the victim had no choice as the recruiters had full control over her (i.e. even if she knew about the nature of work, and showed no resistance).
- If a child was exploited by recruiters for commercial sex (prostitution, or any other forms of body exploitation) on financial or labor exploitation.
- If the victim experiences any kind of exploitation without being able to refuse, for the sake of gaining money or other benefits for the recruiters.

Note: *Categorizing or not categorizing* a case as a victim of "Trafficking" by DFWAC is not necessary to be in line with the categorization of cases by the judicial system (police, CID, or courts).

Sexual Assault

“Sexual assault takes many forms including attacks such as rape or attempted rape, as well as any unwanted sexual contact or threats. Usually a sexual assault occurs when someone touches any part of another person's body in a sexual way, even through clothes, without that person's consent. Some types of sexual acts which fall under the category of sexual assault include forced sexual intercourse (rape), sodomy (oral or anal sexual acts), child molestation, incest, fondling and attempted rape” The National Center for Victims of Crime (2008). Children exposed to sexual assault will be categorized as “Child Abuse” victims. Victims of trafficking who experience sexual assault will be categorized as “Trafficking Victims”.

Witnessed Domestic Violence

This category is given to children who joined their mothers at the Foundation, and who *did not* receive any sort of direct violence (physical, verbal, and/or neglect and deprivation), but witnessed the act of violence against their mothers. These children will be categorized at the time of filling the data collection form as "Witnessed Domestic Violence". However, at the time of analysis they will be counted as victims of child abuse as well, since violation of mothers in front of children is a kind of abuse, and exerts significant emotional violence on the those children.

Note: Labeling them as Witnessed DV (when choosing the category of violence in the data collection form) would enable researchers to explore some differentiations when needed.

In addition for the purpose of accuracy, any victim who received abuse < 18 years old will be considered as child victims of trafficking may have reached the biological age of 18; however the trafficking accounted while the child was still a minor victim whose abuse < 18.

Age

This refers to age category of the victim.

- Children: (<) than 18 years old.
- Adult: (>) 18 years old and older.

Baby of a Single Mother

This category will be given to a child who was born as a result of a violation to his mother (unwanted pregnancy), and where the perpetrator enable for further analysis, when needed.

Note: Labeling these children under this category would enable providing such an exploration when needed.

Other Humanitarian Reason

This category is given to any case sheltered by DFWAC that WAS NOT a victim of Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Sexual Assault, or Human Trafficking. Rather, the case was sheltered for an exceptional humanitarian reason.

None

This category is given to either:

- A dependent child who joined his violated mother and did not experience, witness, or was aware of any sort of violence (e.g. an infant that was not violated in any how).

OR

- An attendant adult who joined a violated woman or child to DFWAC, but was a victim of violence.

Nationality: This refers to victims' nationality, National or expatriate.

National: belonging to or maintained by UAE federal government.

Expatriate: a person who holds nationality (passport) other than the UAE and is currently residing in the UAE.

Country: refers to the country from which the victim holds nationality (passport).

Education: This refers to the educational level of the victim before entering the DFWAC.

- None: no education at all
- KG (Kindergarten): a school or class for children usually from four to six years old
- Primary School: a school usually including the first six grades of elementary school.

- High School: a school usually including grades (7–12) (ALA Secondary School).
- Technical Training/Institute: Having special skills training or practical knowledge especially in a mechanical or scientific field.
- Uncompleted College: still studying in a college/university.
- Bachelor degree: is awarded to students, by colleges and universities, who have successfully completed a 3 to 4 year course of studies.
- Not applicable: children who are not of school age, usually under 5 years.

Occupation: a person's usual work or business, especially as a means of earning a living; vocation.

- No Work/Money Earning Activity: unemployed
- Trafficked to Sex Industry: sex workers who are paid to engage in sexually explicit behavior that involve varying degrees of physical contact with clients (prostitutes, escorts, professional dominants).
- Not Applicable: children who are younger than 5 years old.

Marital Status: This refers to the legal standing of a person in regard to his/her marriage state.

- Single: is someone who has never been married.
- Married: the legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife.
- Divorced: to end marriage with (one's spouse) by way of legal divorce.
- Separated: not living together as man and wife.
- Widowed: a woman whose spouse has died and who has not remarried.
- Not applicable: girls who are 9 years old and younger.

Visa Type and Validity: This refers to types of visa and length of visit.

- Valid: legal, effective visa status.
- Cancelled: legal visa (residency) status has been terminated usually by the perpetrator.

- Expired: visa has run out, past the date (no longer a legal resident of UAE).

Client Types: This refers to victims' condition in DFWAC.

- Main Victim: the main person admitted for services.
- Secondary Victim: an injured person such as the child of a main victim who has also been violated by the same abuser.
- Dependant: Children who were indirectly abused by witnessing the act of violence, or were not aware of the violence because of being so young (e.g. infants).
- Attendant: attendant or assistant with the main victim.

Sheltering Status: This refers to with whom victims' protection is.

- Mother alone: the mother is sheltered alone at DFWAC, i.e. without having her children or any other attendant accompanying her.
- Mother with Child/Children: the mother is sheltered with her children at DFWAC.
- Child Alone: the child is sheltered alone at DFWAC, i.e. with no mothers or guardian accompanying him/her.
- Lady Alone: female victim who is sheltered alone at DFWAC, i.e. without being accompanied by either children or any attendant.

Referral Sites: refers to the source that referred or transferred victims to DFWAC.

- CID: Criminal Investigation Department.

Relationship to Perpetrator: refers to the relationship to the person responsible for what happened to the victim and includes the following categories:

- Spouse
- Partner
- Father
- Mother

- Brother
- Sister
- Family Friend
- Other Fried
- Employer
- Not Specified
- Unknown
- Other

Duration of Stay: This refers to the length of stay at DFWAC and is counted in a 24 hour period of time.

NOTE: It should be noted that, operational definitions can be modified based on a consensus.

References

The National Center of Victims. (2008). Retrieved September 5, 2010, from <http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/main.aspx?dbName=DocumentViewer&DocumentID=32369#1>