



مؤسسة دبي
لرعاية النساء والأطفال
DUBAI FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN



Annual Report 2013



BUILDING STRONG



Annual Report 2013

B O N D S F O R L I F E

Annual Report

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE



H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan is the second President of the United Arab Emirates which was established in 2 December 1971, and the 16th Ruler of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi; the largest of the seven established Emirates forming the Union.

His Highness assumed his federal constitutional power as President of the State and became Ruler of Abu Dhabi on 3 November 2004, succeeding his father, the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who died on 2 November 2004.

His Highness, the eldest son of the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, was born in 1948 in the Eastern province of Abu Dhabi and received his formal education in the city of Al Ain, the administrative centre of the regions.

Annual Report

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE



H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan is the second President of the United Arab Emirates which was established in 2 December 1971, and the 16th Ruler of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi; the largest of the seven established Emirates forming the Union.

His Highness assumed his federal constitutional power as President of the State and became Ruler of Abu Dhabi on 3 November 2004, succeeding his father, the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who died on 2 November 2004.

His Highness, the eldest son of the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, was born in 1948 in the Eastern province of Abu Dhabi and received his formal education in the city of Al Ain, the administrative centre of the regions.

“

*In serving the best
interests of children,
we serve the best
interests of all
humanity*

”



Annual Report

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE



Director General's *message*

Welcome to the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children

Through this website, we look forward to strengthening our partnership with the members of our community and educate them about violence against women and children. Furthermore, we aim to raise the awareness among the community about types of violence and its prevention. We encourage them to join us and support our humanitarian initiative that helps vulnerable women and children overcome their circumstances through our comprehensive care and rehabilitation programs and services.

Afra Al Basti
Director General

Who Are We?

The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) is the first licensed non-profit shelter in the UAE for women and children victims of domestic violence, child abuse, and human trafficking. It was established in July 2007 to offer victims immediate protection and support services in accordance with international human rights obligations.



Annual Report

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Vision

A community free of violence and abuse.

Mission

The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children aims to alleviate violence against women and children through protection, prevention and promotion.

Strategy

- Provide shelter service and social and psychological care for women and children exposed to violence.
- Family empowerment and strengthening ties.
- Promote the collective work among local parties, organizations and unions to secure a smooth and effective service system.
- Build collaborations with local and international parties that are involved in the protection of the basic principles of human rights.
- Develop research on relevant social issues that will inform program and policy development.
- Promoting community awareness to reduce all forms of abuse against women and children through educational outreach.

Core Principles:

- Protect physically, sexually, emotionally abused women and children.
- Prevent ongoing abuse and the escalation of violence.
- Promote social awareness through education and outreach.

Our Beliefs:

- Every person has the right to human dignity and respect.
- Every person has the right to live without fear and violence.
- Violence and abuse is never the victim's fault.
- No violence is justifiable.
- By educating people, we can prevent the spread of abuse in families and society.
- The protection of women and children is fundamental to the health and well-being of our society.



BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE



Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Table of Figures	5
List of Tables	7
Executive Summary	10
1 INTRODUCTION	15
1.1 About the Foundation	15
1.2 Confidentiality Disclosure	15
1.3 Services Provided	15
1.4 Definition	15

Table of Contents

2 HISTORY	16
2.1 DFWAC Clients	16
2.2 Existing Clients	17
2.2.1 Number of Existing Clients	17
2.2.2 Number of Discharged Clients	18
3 NEW CLIENTS	18
3.1 New Internal Clients	21
3.1.1 Victims of Domestic Violence	22
3.1.2 Victims of Child Abuse	31
3.1.3 Victims of Human Trafficking	36
4 NEW EXTERNAL CLIENTS	50
4.1 Types of Received Clients	50
4.1.1 Victims of Domestic Violence	51
4.1.2 Victims of Child Abuse	60
5 HOTLINE	65
5.1 Hotline Services	65
5.1.1 Category of Violence	67
5.1.2 Types of Abuse	68
5.1.3 Caller Type	69
5.1.4 Reason for Call	70
5.1.5 Level of Threat	70
5.1.6 Marital Status of Victims	70
5.1.7 Age Category	71
5.1.8 Nationality	71
6 CLIENTS & COMMUNITY SERVICES	71
6.1 Clients Services	71
6.1.1 Basic Services	72

Table of Contents

6.1.2 Support Services	72
6.1.3 Programs & Activities	73
6.2 Community Services	73
6.2.1 Community Awareness	74
6.3 Public Relations and Partnerships	78
6.4 Training and qualifying	80
7 Summary Statistics	81
7.1 Internal Clients	81
7.2 External Clients	82
Operational Definitions	83

Table of Figures

Figure 2.1: Types of Internal & External Clients since 2007 -2013	17
Figure 3.1: New Clients	19
Figure 3.2: New Clients (Internal & External)	20
Figure 3.3: Types of DFWAC New Internal Clients	21
Figure 3.4: Types of DFWAC Internal Clients	22
Figure 3.5: Victims of Domestic Violence Vs Other Categories	23
Figure 3.6: Nationality of Victims of Domestic Violence	24
Figure 3.7: Regional breakdown of Internal Victims of Domestic Violence	26
Figure 3.8: Types of Abuse experienced by Domestic Violence Victims	29
Figure 3.9: Child Abuse Vs Other Categories	31
Figure 3.10: Types of Abuse Experienced by Child Abuse Victims	35
Figure 3.11 Human Trafficking vs. Other Categories	37
Figure 3.12 Children vs. Adults	38
Figure 3.13: The Regional Breakdown of Human Trafficking Victims	40
Figure 3.14: Types of Abuse experienced by Victims of Human Trafficking	46
Figure 3.15: Number of Follow-up Conducted in 2013	49
Figure 4.1: Types of New External Clients	50
Figure 4.2: Types of New External Clients	51
Figure 4.3: External Domestic Violence Victims Vs Other Categories	52
Figure 4.4: Nationalities of Domestic Violence Victims	54
Figure 4.5: Regional breakdown of External Victims of Domestic Violence	57
Figure 4.6: Types of Abuse Experienced by Victims of Domestic Violence	59
Figure 4.7: External Victims of Child Abuse Vs Other Categories	60
Figure 4.8: Types of Abuse Experienced by External Victims of Child Abuse	64
Figure 5.1: Category of Violence	68
Figure 5.2: Types of Abuse Experienced by Callers	69
Figure 5.3: Caller Types	70

List of Tables

Table 2.1: Duration of Stay for Discharged Existing Clients	18
Table 3.1: New Clients (Internal & External)	19
Table 3.2: Age of Domestic Violence Clients	23
Table 3.3: Nationality of Domestic Violence Clients	24
Table 3.4: Country of Internal Clients of Domestic Violence	25
Table 3.5: Regional breakdown of Internal Victims of Domestic Violence	25
Table 3.6: Educational Level of Domestic Violence Victims	27
Table 3.7: Occupation of Domestic Violence Victims	27
Table 3.8: Monthly Income of Domestic Violence Victims	28
Table 3.9: Marital Status of Domestic Violence Victims	28
Table 3.10: Sheltering Status of Domestic Violence Victims	28
Table 3.11: Types of Abuse experienced by Domestic Violence Victims	29
Table 3.12: Perpetrator's Relationship to the Domestic Violence Victims	30
Table 3.13: Duration of Stay at DFWAC of Discharged Cases	30
Table 3.14: Age of Child Abuse Victims	32
Table 3.15: Gender of Child Abuse Victims	32
Table 3.16: Nationality of Child Abuse Victims	33
Table 3.17: Level of Education attended by Child Abuse Victims	33
Table 3.18: Sheltering Status of Child Abuse Victims	34
Table 3.19: Types of Abuse experienced by Child Abuse Victims	34
Table 3.20: Relationship to Perpetrator	35
Table 3.21: Duration of Stay of Discharged Child Abuse Victims	36
Table 3.22: Age of Adults	38
Table 3.23: Country	39
Table 3.24: Regional breakdown of Human Trafficking Victims	39
Table 3.25: Education	40
Table 3.26: Marital Status	41
Table 3.27: Monthly Income	41
Table 3.28: Visa Kind	42
Table 3.29: Validity of Visa	42

List of Tables

Table 3.30: Place of Trafficking	43
Table 3.31: How they got trafficked?	43
Table 3.32: Work/Activity thought they would do?	44
Table 3.33: When the victims knew about it?	44
Table 3.34: How they knew?	45
Table 3.35: Types of Abuse	45
Table 3.36: Perpetrator's Relationship to Clients	47
Table 3.37: Sheltering Status	47
Table 3.38: Duration of Stay at DFWAC (New cases)	48
Table 3.39: Number of Follow-up on 2013 Discharged Clients	49
Table 4.1: Age of External Victims of Domestic Violence	53
Table 4.2: Gender of External Victims of Domestic Violence	53
Table 4.3: Nationality of External Victims of Domestic Violence	53
Table 4.4: Countries of DFWAC External Victims of Domestic Violence	55
Table 4.5: Regional breakdown of External Victims of Domestic Violence	56
Table 4.6: Marital Status of External Victims of Domestic Violence	57
Table 4.7: Perpetrator Relationship to Clients	58
Table 4.8: Types of Abuse experienced by External Victims of Domestic Violence	59
Table 4.9: Referral Sites	60
Table 4.10: Age of External Victims of Child Abuse	61
Table 4.11: Gender of External Victims of Child Abuse	61
Table 4.12: Nationality of External Victims of Child Abuse	61
Table 4.13: Countries of Child Abuse Victims	62
Table 4.14: Perpetrator's Relationship to the Children	63
Table 4.15: Types of Abuse Experienced by External Victims of Child Abuse	63
Table 4.16: Referral Sites	65
Table 5.1: Hotline Calls Received during January 1- December 31, 2013	66
Table 6.1: Kind of Services Received by Discharged Clients	72
Table 6.2: Financial Support after Discharge	72
Table 6.3: Other Support Services	73
Table 6.4: Programs & Activities	73

List of Tables

Table 6.5: Reports through audio, visual, and print media	76
Table 6.6: Social Media Reports	76
Table 6.7: Community Services	77
Table 6.8: Donations and Sponsorships	79
Table 6.9: Number of Trainings at National & International Levels	80
Table 7.1: Summary Statistics on Internal Clients 2013	81

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Executive Summary

“ *Every child deserves a chance
at a life filled with love,
laughter, friends and family* ”

Marlo Thomas



Executive Summary

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children received 414 new cases in 2013. Of these cases, 101 were “internal clients” who entered and received in-house shelter and support services at the Foundation, and 313 cases were “external clients” who received services at the Foundation without shelter. The Foundation also received 2,203 calls from its Hotline Center.

The following lines show details of the main categories of internal and external cases and hotline calls, respectively:

Firstly, Internal Clients:

From the total of 101 new internal cases, cases were divided into 29 cases (29%) victims of domestic violence, 42 cases (41%) victims of child abuse, and 15 cases (15%) victims of human trafficking, while the remaining cases were categorized as “Other”, and made up 15 cases accepted as humanitarian cases related directly or indirectly with other targeted cases of foundation services, (Definitions in the Appendix).

All victims of domestic violence are women over the age of 18 years, and their ages ranged from 19 to 36 years old. Three of them are UAE national, and 26 are from other different nationalities. The educational level of the victims varied from illiteracy to the university level, yet the majority fell under secondary level and below; most of them don’t work or don’t have any sources of income. The majority of the cases were married (65%), 14% were divorced and six cases were not married. The husband was primarily responsible for violence by 66%, five cases were abused by employers while the remaining cases were abused by ex-husband, father, mother, brother and sister. All of the cases were emotionally abused (100%), 90% were physically abused, 69% were deprived and neglected, 52% were financially abused, and 38% were sexually abused. More than half of domestic violence cases (55%) were mothers entered the foundation with their children.

Victims of Child Abuse comprised the highest percentage of all internal clients and made up 42 cases. Of those children, 11 were UAE national, and 26 from other nationalists, while five children were categorized as “Unknown”. Most of the children were female (67%), and male 33%, and this slight difference in the percentages is probably depends on the admission’s age of male clients should not exceed 12 years old. Their ages ranged from one month to 16 years old. Most of them were pre-school age (52%), and 36% were in different educational levels, while five children did not go to school although they were at school age. Children experienced abuses from fathers and mothers by (76% & 22% respectively), while one case did not identify the perpetrator of the abuse. Neglect/deprivation and witnessed domestic violence comprised 64% of each, emotional/verbal abused 38%, and physical abuse 33%, and sexual abuse 17%. The majority of the children entered the shelter with their mothers by 83 %, and seven children alone.

DFWAC received 15 victims of human trafficking during 2013 referred by Dubai Police. The majority of the victims were from Asia. The educational level of the victims varied from illiteracy to the university level, yet the majority fell under secondary level and below. The ages of those victims ranged from 6 months to 33 years old, and among them were four children under 18 years old. The youngest one was a six month child sold by her mother, and the other child was 7 years old trafficked for exploitation in begging.

Traffickers made false promises for the victims of good job opportunities in different occupations such as housemaid, waitress, receptionist, beautician, nurse and cleaner, while other victims were coming for tourism. Employers were responsible for most victims being trafficked (33%). Most victims were female and were exploited in commercial sex activities. The majority of cases (73%) were emotionally abused. Victims also experienced sexual and financial abuse (67% of each) and eight victims reported that they were physically abused and neglected (53% of each). The majority of trafficked cases (80%) were externally trafficked (it was planned to be trafficked outside UAE), mostly in their homelands, and brought to UAE for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Two cases were internally trafficked (it was planned to be trafficked inside UAE). One client was classified as "Unknown".

During the reporting period, 12 cases were discharged and didn't exceed 6 months of staying at DFWAC.

Secondly, External Client:

Of the total 313 new external clients 219 (70%) of them victims of domestic violence, 25 (8%) victims of child abuse and 69 (22%) cases were categorized as "Other".



The domestic violence victims comprised 219 cases (70%) of all external cases, and their ages ranged from 17 to 70 years, and it is important to note that two victims of domestic violence were less than 18 years old. The majority of domestic violence victims were female (92%), and 8% male. Of those victims, 42% hold UAE nationality, 58% hold other nationalities, and one case classified as "Unknown". Most of the cases were married (72%), 12% were divorced, 5% were separated and two cases were widowed. The husband was the main responsible for the violence by 81% and the ex-husband by 5%. Emotional/verbal abuse consists 89%, neglect/deprivation 62%, physical abuse 54%, and sexual abuse 11%.

A total of 25 (8%) were victims of child abuse, and their ages ranged from 2 to 17 years old, the majority of the children (44%) were referred by their relatives. Five children were referred by “Dubai Police”; three by schools; two by friends and one by a hospital. Three contacted the Foundation as Self-Referral. Most of the child abuse victims (72%) were female and seven cases were male, and 14 of them were UAE Nationals, 9 cases were expatriates and two cases were categorized as “Unknown”. The father was the main perpetrator of abuse in 40%; mother in nine cases and other relatives in two cases. Other cases reported that they were abused by a family friend, other friend, a neighbor, a bus driver, and a teacher. However, one case didn't specify the abuser and one didn't know the abuser. Neglect and deprivation constituted 52%; emotional/verbal abuse 48%; physical abuse 40%; sexual abuse 23% (8 cases) and witnessed domestic violence 16% (4 cases).

Thirdly, Hotline Calls

DFWAC received 2,203 calls from Hotline Center in 2013. The majority of the callers (70%) came from the general public about the foundation and its services. Victims calls made up 24% of all callers and 2% were callers who called on behalf of victims (Personal & Professional referrals). Some victims called back multiple times to contact with case managers and made up 4%.

Of the total of 2,203 callers, 568 callers were asking for DFWAC services, 84% were looking for advice and consultation on the problems concerning domestic violence, 8% child abuse, four cases sexual assault, four cases human trafficking, and 6% of the callers were for other reasons rather than the mentioned categories. Most of the victims were adults (91%) and children made up 9%. The majority of them (52%) were expatriates and 48 % were from UAE nationals. The majority of the victims (87%) reported experiencing emotional/verbal abuse, 78% physical abuse, 12% neglect/deprivation, 4% financial abuse and 2% sexual abuse. The main reason for the victims to call is to get counseling by 99 %, while eight victims contacted for sheltering. Mostly, the calls were not in immediate danger (64%), while one call was in immediate danger and took appropriate actions to deal with her.

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Introduction History

“ *Aright is not what
someone gives you: it’s
what no one can take
from you* ”

Ramsey Clark



1 Introduction

1.1 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– December 31, 2013, and is the 6th report issued by the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 Definition

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

2 History

2.1 DFWAC Clients

DFWAC served a total of **1,428** clients since it opened its doors in October 2007, inclusive of internal and external cases. Clients were divided into the following:

- **608 Internal Clients:**

Clients who first entered the Foundation for shelter and support services.

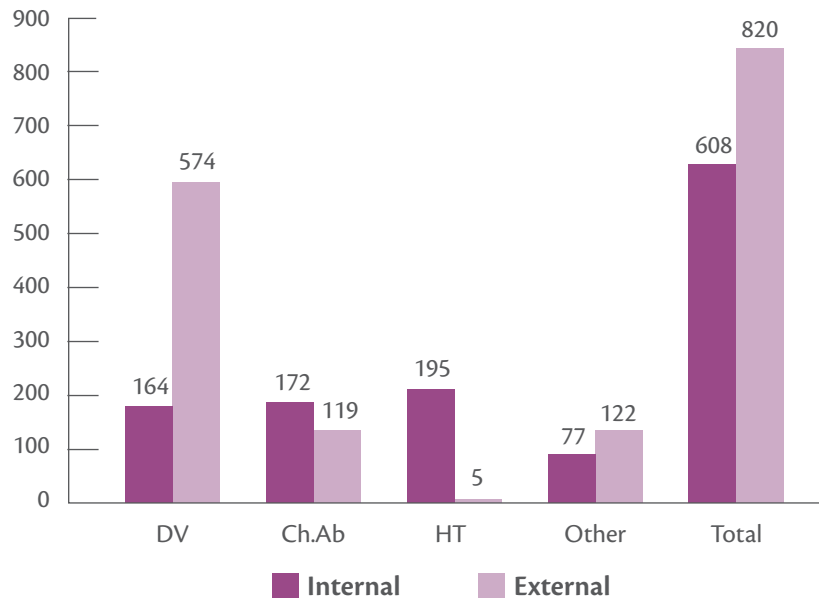
- **820 External Clients:**

Clients who began receiving services outside the Foundation premises.

Of the total **608** internal clients, 164 were victims of "Domestic Violence", 72 were victims of "Child Abuse", and 195 were victims of "Human Trafficking" "See Fig 1.1". The remaining cases as shown in Figure 2.1 were "Others", and made up 77 clients (Refer to the Definition).

Of the total of **820** external clients, 574 were cases of "Domestic violence"; 119 cases were victims of "Child Abuse"; 5 were cases of "Human Trafficking" and 122 cases were re categorized as "Other" (Refer to Fig 2.1).

2.1: Types of Internal & External Figure Clients since 2007 -2013



2.2 Existing Clients

2.2.1 Number of Existing Clients

DFWAC served 97 existing internal and external clients and divided as following:

- **31 Internal Clients:**

clients who entered the foundation prior to January 01, 2013, but continued to receive shelter and support services during January 01-December 31, 2013

- **66 External Clients:**

clients who received services at the Foundation without shelter prior to the specified reporting but continue to receive support services during the reporting period (January 01- December 31, 2013).

Detailed statistics on these 97 cases were documented in previous annual reports.

2.2.2 Number of Discharged Clients

Out of 31 existing clients, 27 were discharged during 2013. The table below shows the duration of stay for existing clients discharged during 2013. Four cases stayed for 1-3 months, eleven cases for 3-6 month and twelve cases for more than 6 months. It should be noted that this is not conducted with DFWAC polices. It is more conducted with prosecutions and courts.

Table 2.1: Duration of Stay for Discharged Existing Clients

Duration of Stay	# of Cases	(%)
31-90 days	29	34%
91-180 days	19	22%
181- 365 days	10	12%
More than a year	15	18%
Total	27	100%

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

New Clients

“ *Aright is not what
someone gives you: it’s
what no one can take
from you* ”

Ramsey Clark



3 New Clients

DFWAC received 414 new clients and they were divided into the following:

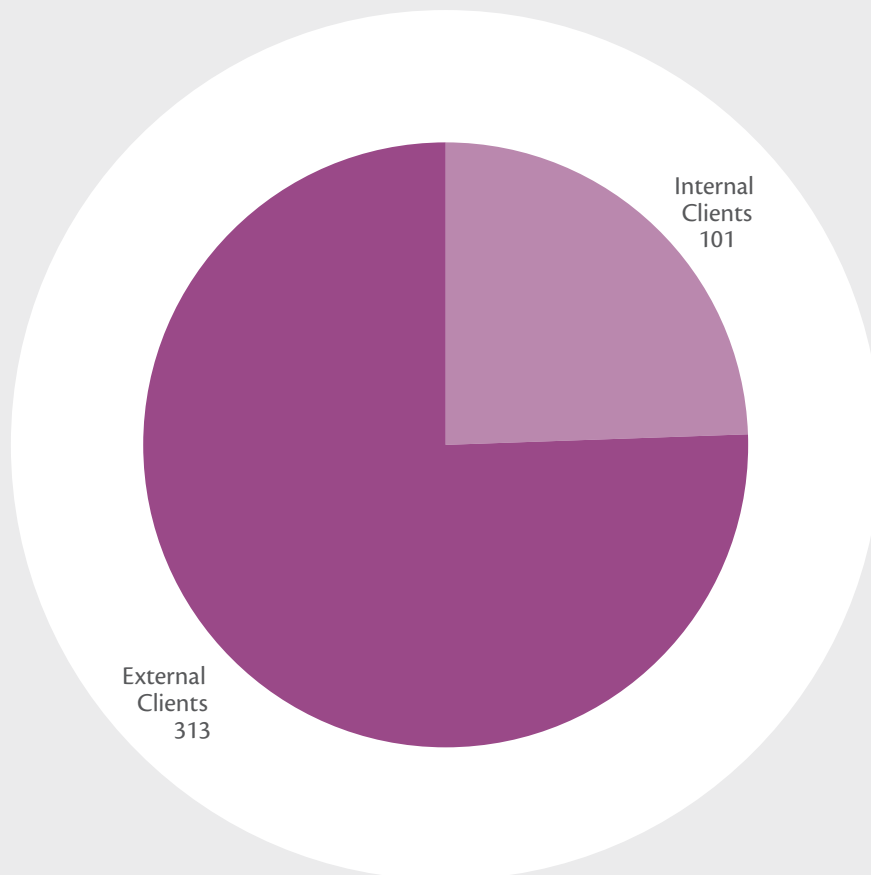
101 New Internal Clients:

clients who entered and received in-house shelter and support services at the Foundation during specified reporting (January 01- December 31, 2013).

313 New External Clients:

clients who received services at the Foundation without shelter during the specified reporting period (January 01- December 31, 2013).

Figure 3.1: New Clients



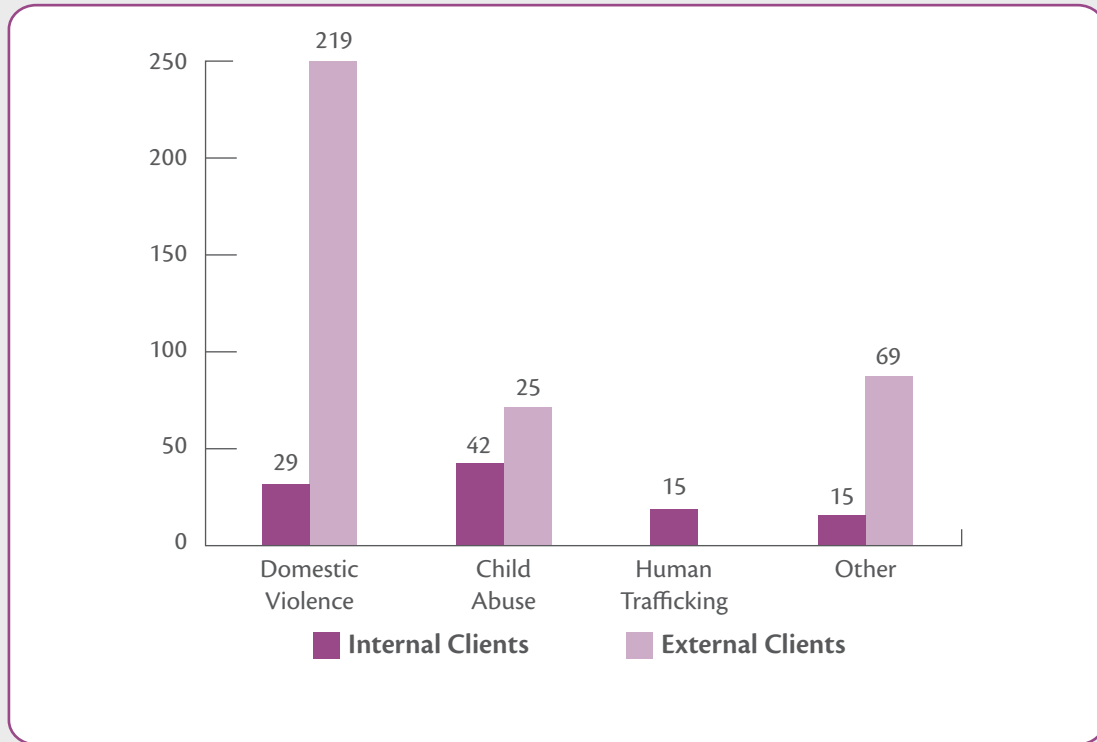
New clients were divided into three main categories: Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Human Trafficking.

Of the total **414** new internal and external clients, 60% were victims of “Domestic Violence”, 16% were victims of “Child Abuse” 4% were victims of “Human Trafficking” and 20% were “Other”, see table 3.1:

Table 3.1: New Clients (Internal & External)

Category of Violence	Number of Clients		Total
	Internal Clients	External Clients	
Domestic Violence	29 (29%)	219 (70%)	248 (60%)
Child Abuse	42 (41%)	25 (8%)	67 (16%)
Human Trafficking	15 (15%)	-	15 (4%)
Others	15 (15%)	69 (22%)	84 (20%)
Total	101 (100%)	313 (100%)	414 (100%)

Figure 3.2: New Clients (Internal & External)



3.1 New Internal Clients

DFWAC received a total of **101** new internal clients during 2013, 29 (29%) were victims of Domestic Violence, 42 (41%) were victims of Child Abuse and 15 (15%) were victims of Human Trafficking (see Fig 3.2). The remainders of cases, as shown in the same figure, were referred to as “Others” were (15) of all DFWAC clients admitted during that period. These “Other” cases were accepted by the Foundation for exceptional humanitarian reasons (11 cases), victims of “Sexual Assault” (2 cases) and “None” (2 cases).

Figure 3.3: Types of DFWAC New Internal Clients

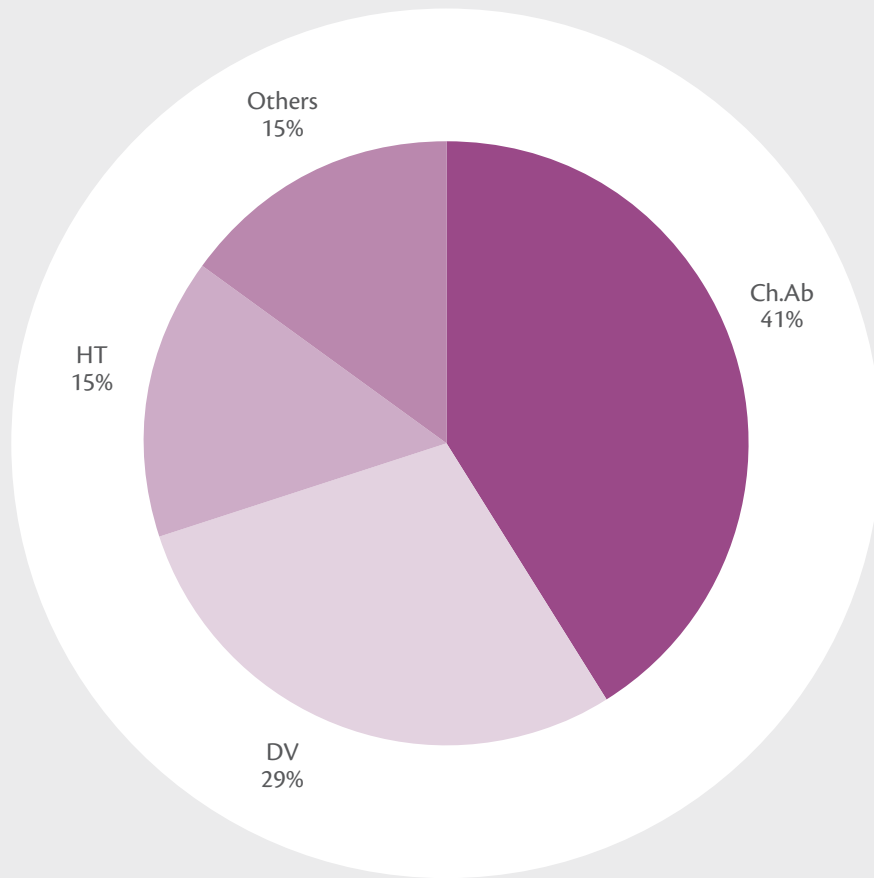
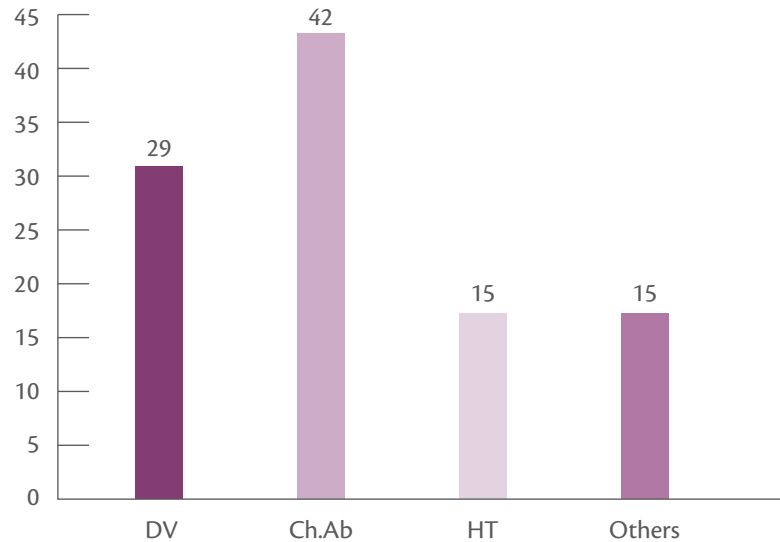


Figure 3.4: Types of DFWAC Internal Clients

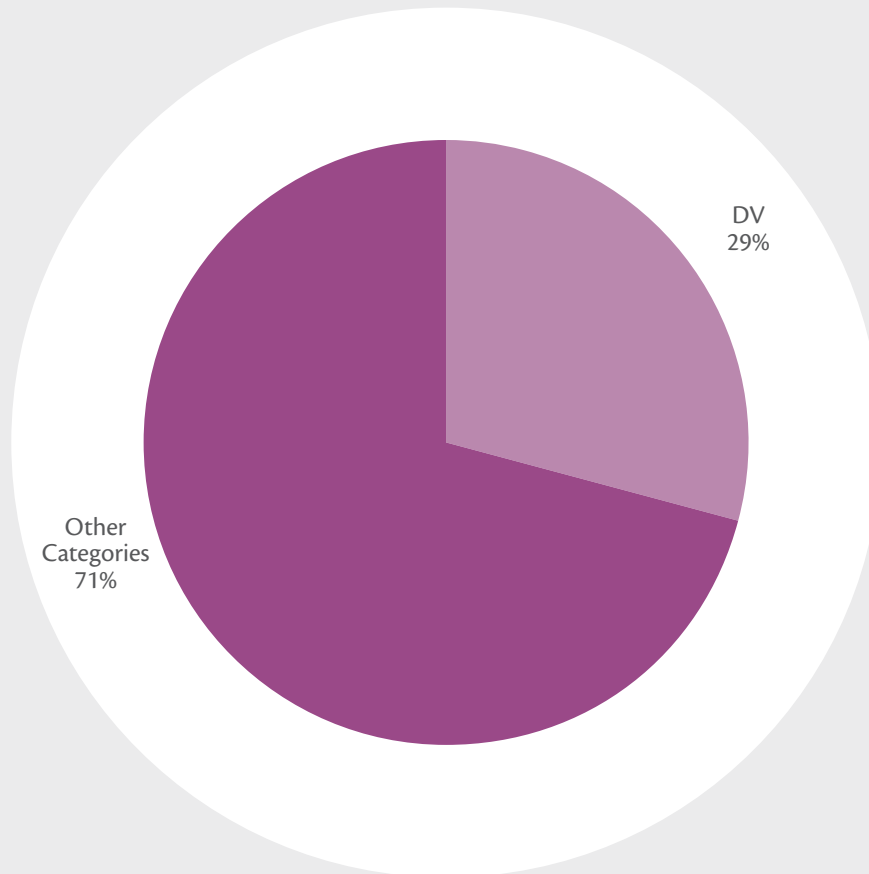


3.1.1 Victims of Domestic Violence

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 101 new internal clients received during 2013, **29** were female victims of domestic violence. This category of victims made up about 29% of all new internal clients (Child Abuse, Human Trafficking and Others).

Figure 3.5: Victims of Domestic Violence Vs Other Categories



3.1.1.1 Characteristics of Domestic Violence Victims

3.1.1.1.1 Age

All cases of domestic violence were women over the age of 18, with an average age of 28 years old with standard deviation +5.4 . Their ages ranged from 19 to 36 years old.

Table 3.2: Age of Domestic Violence Clients

Mean (average)	27.89 y
Standard Deviation	+5.4
Median	29 y
Minimum	19 y
Maximum	36 y

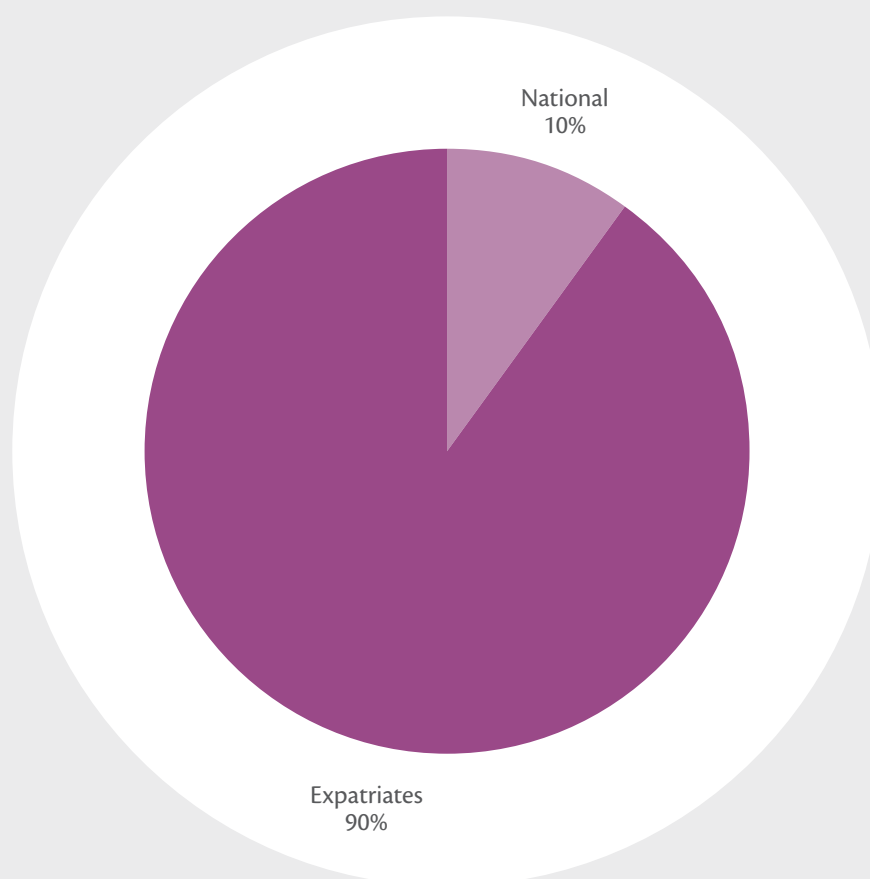
3.1.1.1.2 Nationality

Out of a total of 29 domestic violence cases, three cases were Nationals, and 90% of the cases were Expatriates.

Table 3.3: Nationality of Domestic Violence Clients

Nationality	# of Cases	(%)
Nationals	3	10%
Expatriates	26	90%
Total	29	100%

Figure 3.6: Nationality of Victims of Domestic Violence



Foundation served internal clients of domestic violence from 15 countries other than the United Arab Emirates. The top 5 countries constituted 10% of domestic violence cases were India, Jordan, Morocco, Syria and Philippine. Other nationalities constituted one client from each country.

Table 3.4: Country of Internal Clients of Domestic Violence

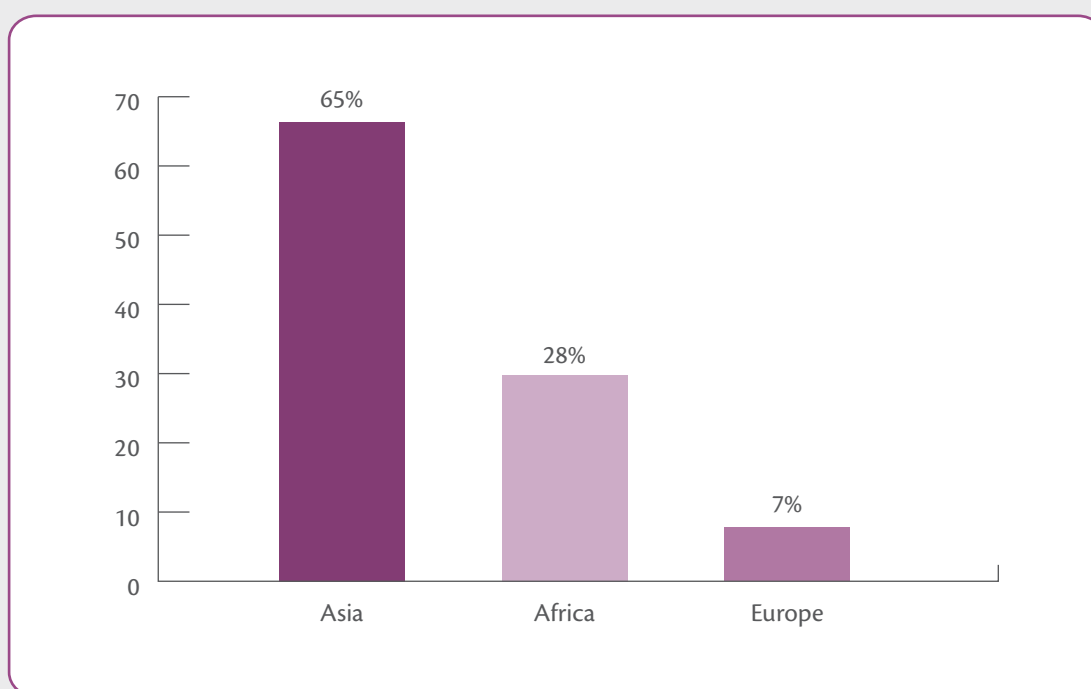
#	Country	# of Cases	(%)
1	UAE	3	10%
2	India	3	10%
3	Jordan	3	10%
4	Morocco	3	10%
5	Syria	3	10%
6	Philippine	3	10%
7	Egypt	1	3%
8	Ethiopia	1	3%
9	Germany	1	3%
10	Mauritania	1	3%
11	Pakistan	1	3%
12	Palestine	1	3%
13	Russia	1	3%
14	Sir Lanka	1	3%
15	Tunis	1	3%
16	Yemen	1	3%
Total		29	100%

The regional breakdown of domestic violence victims is illustrated below:

Table 3.5: Regional breakdown of Internal Victims of Domestic Violence

#	Region	# of Cases	(%)
1	Asia	19	65%
2	Africa	8	28%
3	Europe	2	7%
Total		29	100%

Figure 3.7: Regional breakdown of Internal Victims of Domestic Violence



3.1.1.1.3 Education

As can be seen in the table below, victims of domestic violence had some formal education, five cases had attended primary school, eight had attended secondary school, two had attended technical training institute, three had some college (uncompleted), four had Bachelor's degree, one victim had completed a master's degree while six cases had no education at all.

Table 3.6: Educational Level of Domestic Violence Victims

Education	# of Cases	(%)
No education	6	21%
Primary School	5	17%
Secondary/High School	8	28%
Technical Training/Institute	2	7%
Some College/uncompleted	3	10%
Bachelor/college completed	4	14%
Master and above	1	3%
Total	29	100%

3.1.1.1.4 Occupation

Victims of domestic violence were assessed for their occupations and work activities. This analysis showed that 76% of the cases were not working; five cases were housemaids and two cases were teachers.

Table 3.7: Occupation of Domestic Violence Victims

Occupation	# of Cases	(%)
Do not Work	22	76%
Housemaid	5	17%
Teacher	2	7%
Total	29	100%

3.1.1.1.5 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 48% were not receiving money from any source. Seven cases reported receiving less than 1000 (AED) per month; six cases from 1000-3000 (AED) per month; one case from 3000-6000 (AED) and one case was receiving 20,000 or more (AED) per month.

Table 3.8: Monthly Income of Domestic Violence Victims

Monthly Income	# of Cases	(%)
0	14	48%
<1000	7	24%
1000 – <3000	6	21%
3000- <6000	1	4%
20,000 or more	1	3%
Total	29	100%

3.1.1.1.6 Marital Status

About two thirds of victims of domestic violence (65%) were married; four cases were divorced and six of the victims were single (See Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Marital Status of Domestic Violence Victims

Marital Status	# of Cases	(%)
Single	6	21%
Married	19	65%
Divorced	4	14%
Total	29	100%

3.1.1.2 Sheltering Status

Of the domestic violence cases, 55% came to the Foundation with their children; four were mothers of living children but their children were not sheltered with them at DFWAC, and nine women did not have children at all (See Table 3.10):

Table 3.10: Sheltering Status of Domestic Violence Victims

Sheltering Status	# of Cases	(%)
Mother alone	4	14%
Mother with Child/children	16	55%
Lady alone	9	31%
Total	29	100%

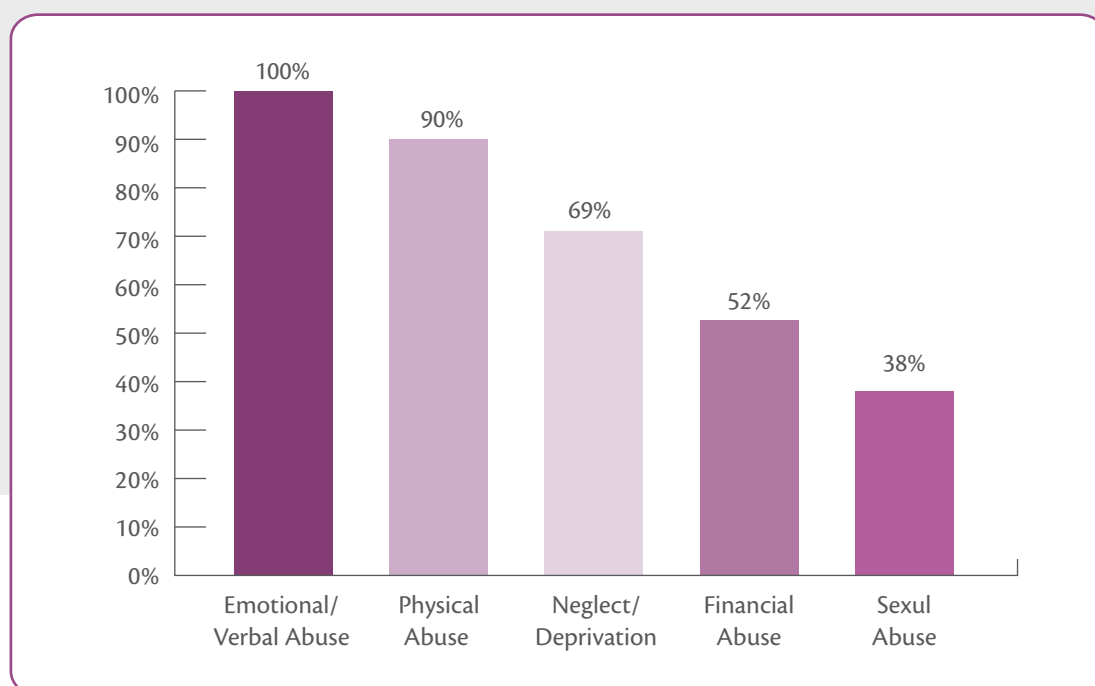
3.1.1.3 Types of Abuse

It is common that a domestic violence victim exposed to more than one type of abuse; hence the difference. Emotional/Verbal was the most common form with all cases (100%). The second major category was physical abuse comprised 90%. Neglect and financial abuses comprised 69% and 52% respectively. The least percentage was for cases experienced some kinds of sexual abuse comprised 38%.

Table 3.11: Types of Abuse experienced by Domestic Violence Victims

Type of Abuse	# of Cases	(%)
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	29	100%
Physical Abuse	26	90%
Neglect/Deprivation	20	69%
Financial Abuse	15	52%
Sexual Abuse	11	38%

Figure 3.8: Types of Abuse experienced by Domestic Violence Victims



3.1.1.4 Relationship to Perpetrator

Some of the domestic violence victims reported more than one perpetrator. As can be seen below, the largest percentage 66% the spouse was the perpetrator. In the remaining cases, the abuse/ violence was perpetrated by ex-husband, father, mother, brother and sister. Five cases were abused by employers.

Table 3.12: Perpetrator's Relationship to the Domestic Violence Victims

Perpetrator	# of Cases	(%)
Spouse	19	66%
Ex-husband	1	3%
Father	3	10%
Mother	2	7%
Brother	1	3%
Sister	1	3%
Employer	5	17%

3.1.1.5 Duration of Stay at DFWAC of Discharged Cases

Of the 29 victims of domestic violence, 20 cases discharged during the reporting period. Of the discharged cases, nine (45%) stayed at DFWAC for less than one month, within the recommended length of stay for emergency shelter services. Five cases stayed from 1-3 months; five victims stayed from 3-6 month and one case stayed for more than 6 months.

Table 3.13: Duration of Stay at DFWAC of Discharged Cases

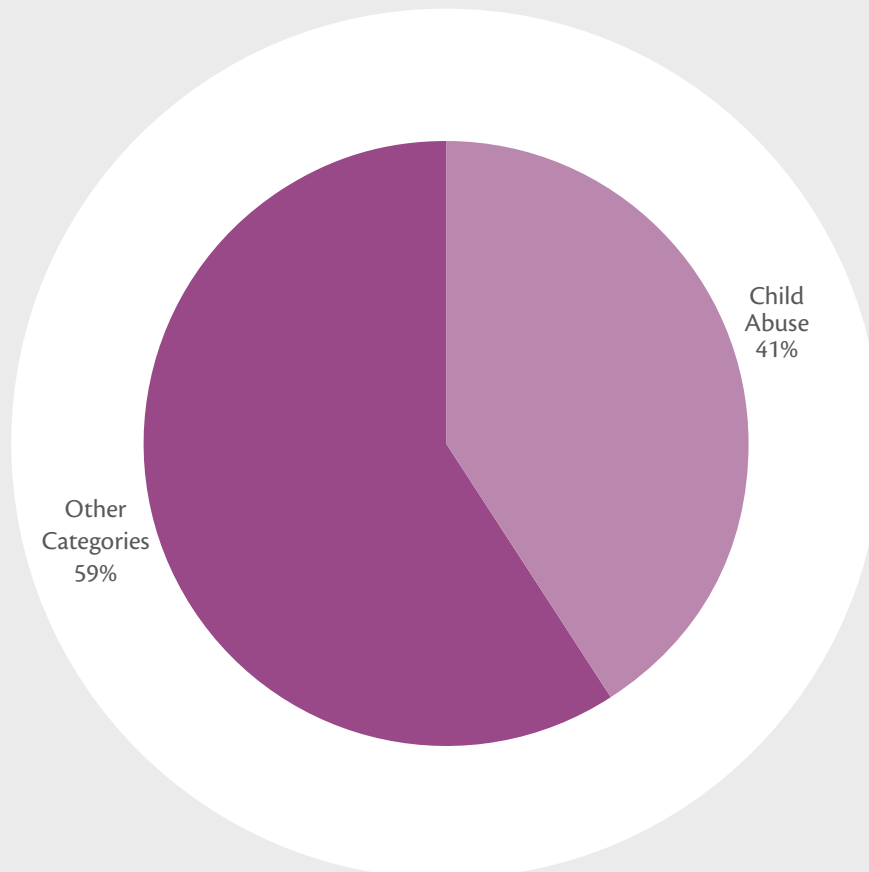
Duration Stay at DFWAC	# of Cases	(%)
<30 Days	9	45%
31– 90 Days	5	25%
91-180 Days	5	25%
>181 Days	1	5%
Total	20	100%

3.1.2 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 101 new internal clients admitted during 2013, 42 were children (41%) had been exposed to some forms of violence and abuse, including physical, sexual, emotional, and/or neglect, or had witnessed abuse by their fathers.

Figure 3.9: Child Abuse Vs Other Categories



3.1.2.1 Characteristics of Child Abuse victims

3.1.2.1.1 Age

The average age for victims of child abuse was 5.8 with standard deviation + 4.8 years old with and ranged from 1 month to 16 years old.

Table 3.14: Age of Child Abuse Victims

Mean (average) Age - in Years	5.89 y
Standard Deviation	+4.8
Median	4 y
Minimum	1 month
Maximum	16 y

3.1.2.1.2 Gender

Most of the child abuse victims (67%) were female. It should be noted that the sheltered male children are less than 12 years old and comprised 33%.

Table 3.15: Gender of Child Abuse Victims

Gender	# of Cases	(%)
Female	28	67%
Male	14	33%
Total	42	100%

3.1.2.1.3 Nationality

As shown in Table below, 11 cases (26%) of the children were UAE Nationals; 26 cases (62%) were expatriates and 5 children were categorized as "Unknown".

Table 3.16: Nationality of Child Abuse Victims

Nationality	# of Cases	(%)
Nationals	11	26%
Expatriates	26	62%
Unknown	5	12%
Total	42	100%

3.1.2.1.4 Education

The majority of the children (52%) were not of school age while the remaining children were in different level of education varied from KG to the Secondary/High School (36%), (See Table 3.17). Five cases were not attending school and they were in school age.

Table 3.17: Level of Education attended by Child Abuse Victims

Level Attended	# of Cases	(%)
Not Attending Schools Yet	22	52%
None	5	12%
KG	2	5%
Primary School	10	24%
Secondary/High School	3	7%
Total	42	100%

3.1.2.2 Sheltering Status

Most of the children (83%) came to the Foundation with their mothers while seven children were sheltered alone without mother or guardian (See Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Sheltering Status of Child Abuse Victims

Sheltering Status	# of Cases	(%)
Child with Mother	35	83%
Child Alone	7	17%
Total	42	100%

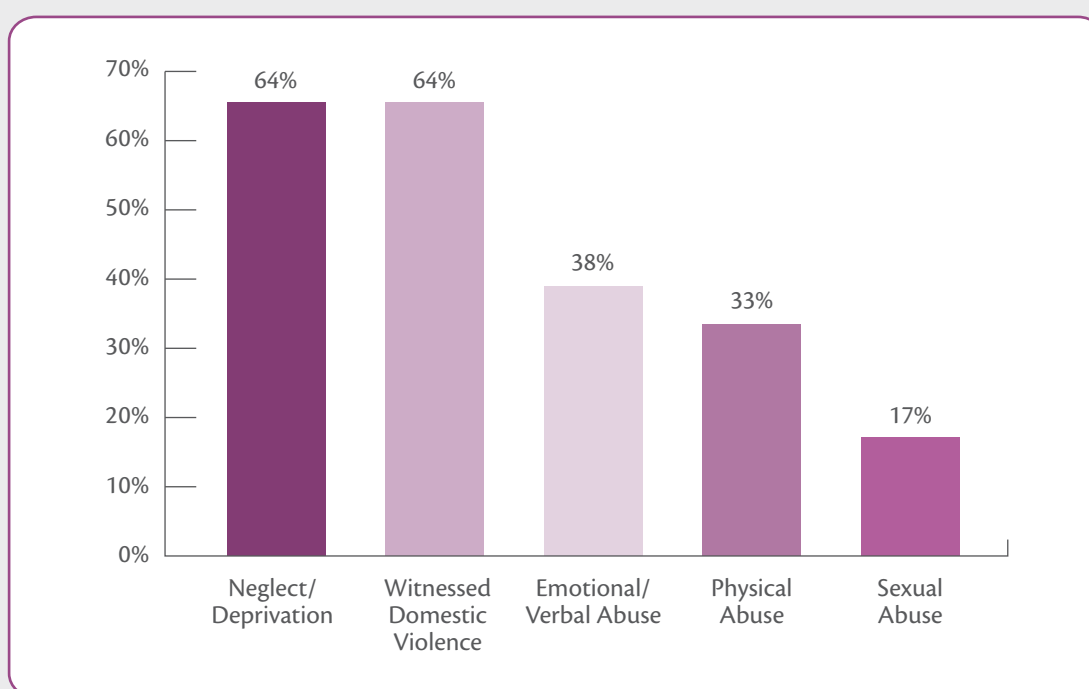
3.1.2.3 Types of Abuse

It is common that a child abuse victim exposed to more than one type of abuse; hence the difference. Neglect/Deprivation and witnessed domestic violence were the most common forms with all cases (64% of each). Emotional/Verbal and physical abuse comprised 38% and 33% respectively. The least percentage was for cases experienced some kinds of sexual abuse comprised 17% (7 cases).

Table 3.19: Types of Abuse experienced by Child Abuse Victims

Type of Abuse	# of Cases	(%)
Neglect/Deprivation	27	64%
Witnessed Domestic Violence	27	64%
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	16	38%
Physical Abuse	14	33%
Sexual Abuse	7	17%

Figure 3.10: Types of Abuse Experienced by Child Abuse Victims



3.1.2.4 Relationship to Perpetrator

In 76% of the cases, the father was the sole perpetrator of abuse. In 22% (9 cases), the mother was reported as the sole abuser. In one case, the abuser was unknown.

Table 3.20: Relationship to Perpetrator

Perpetrator	# of Cases	(%)
Father	32	76%
Mother	9	22%
Unknown	1	2%
Total	42	100%

3.1.2.5 Duration of Stay at DFWAC

As can be seen below, 21 children were discharged by the end of 2013; ten cases stayed for less than one month (the recommended length of stay for emergency shelter services); three stayed from 1-3 months; six stayed for more 3-6 months and two stayed for more than 6 months.

Table 3.21: Duration of Stay of Discharged Child Abuse Victims

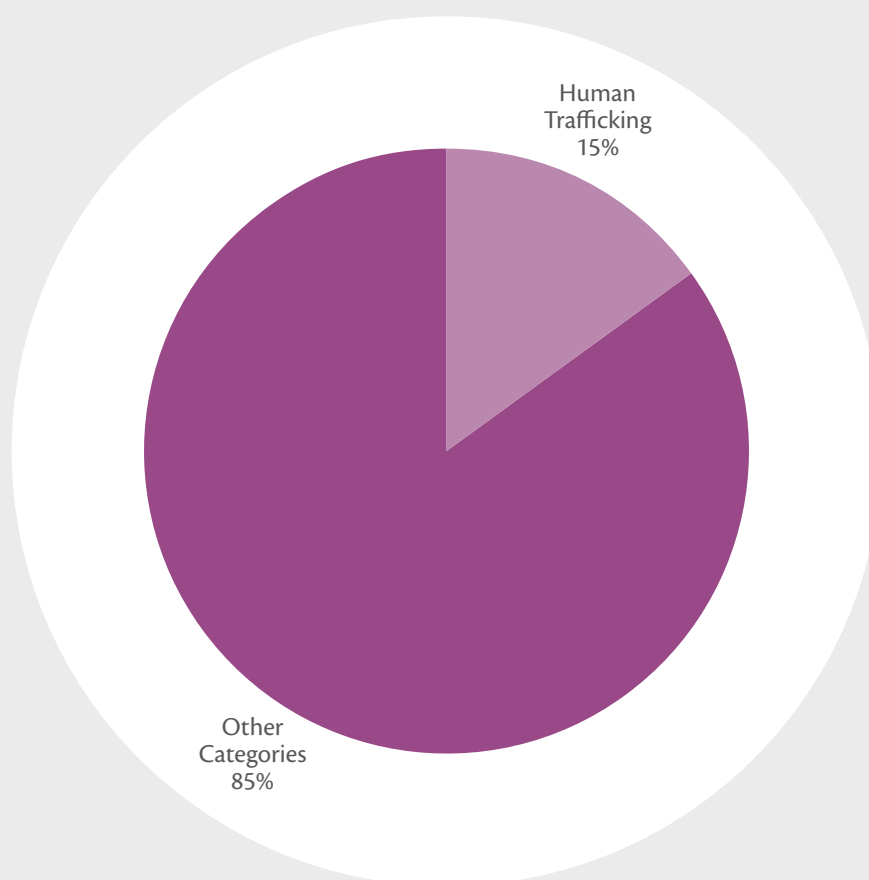
Duration Stayed at DFWAC	# of Cases	(%)
< 30 Days	10	48%
31-90 Days	3	14%
91-180 Days	6	29%
> 181 Days	2	9%
Total	21	100%

3.1.3 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 15 cases of human trafficking were received and sheltered at DFWAC from January 01-December 31, 2013. This category of victims made up (15%) of all new cases (Other than victims of Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Other Humanitarian Reasons).

Figure 3.11 Human Trafficking vs. Other Categories



3.1.3.1 Characteristics of Human Trafficking Victims

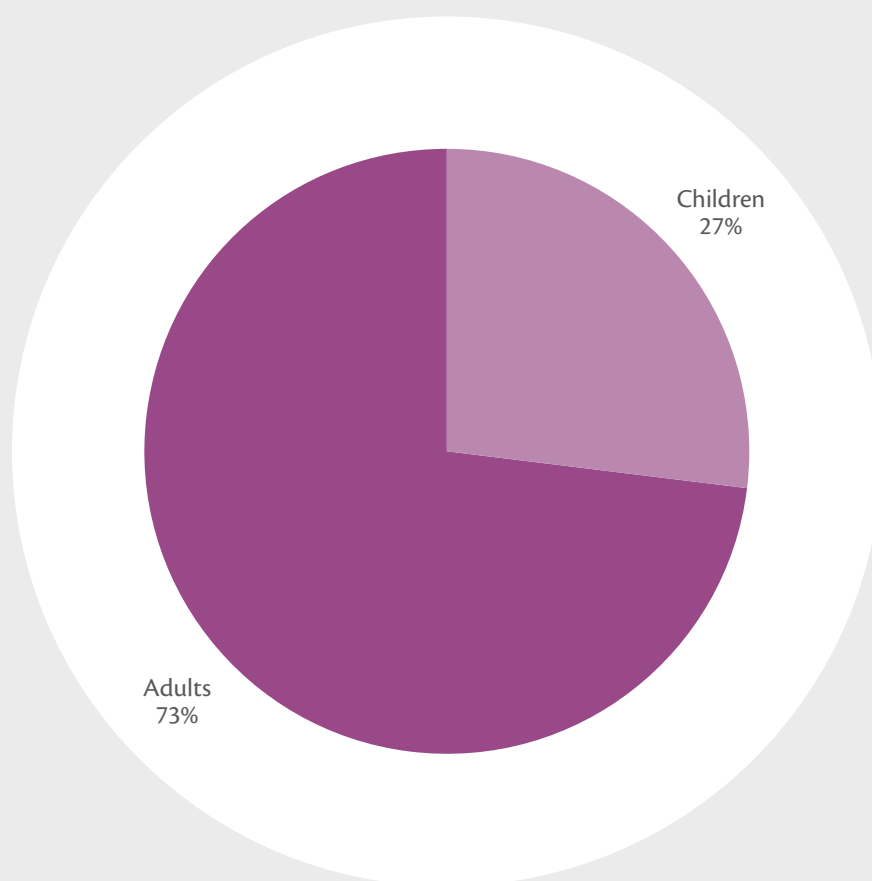
3.1.3.1.1 Age and Gender

Adults of human trafficking victims comprised 73% (11 cases), and the average age was 26.8 years old with standard deviation of +4.37. However, the ages of those victims ranged from 19 to 33 years old (See Table 3.22). Children comprised 27% (4 cases), two cases were 16 years old, one was 7 years old and one was 6 months. One of the children was a male. Figure 3.11 illustrates the ratio of adult to child victims of trafficking.

Table 3.22: Age of Adults

Mean	26.8 y
Standard Diviation	+4.37
Median	27 y
Mode	25 y
Minimum	19 y
Maximum	33 y

Figure 3.12 Children vs. Adults



3.1.3.1.2 Nationality

The table below shows nationalities of human trafficking victims. Pakistan and Bangladesh were the first two nationalities of human trafficking victims (4 & 3 respectively). Clients with other nationalities varied from one to two cases from each country (See Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Country

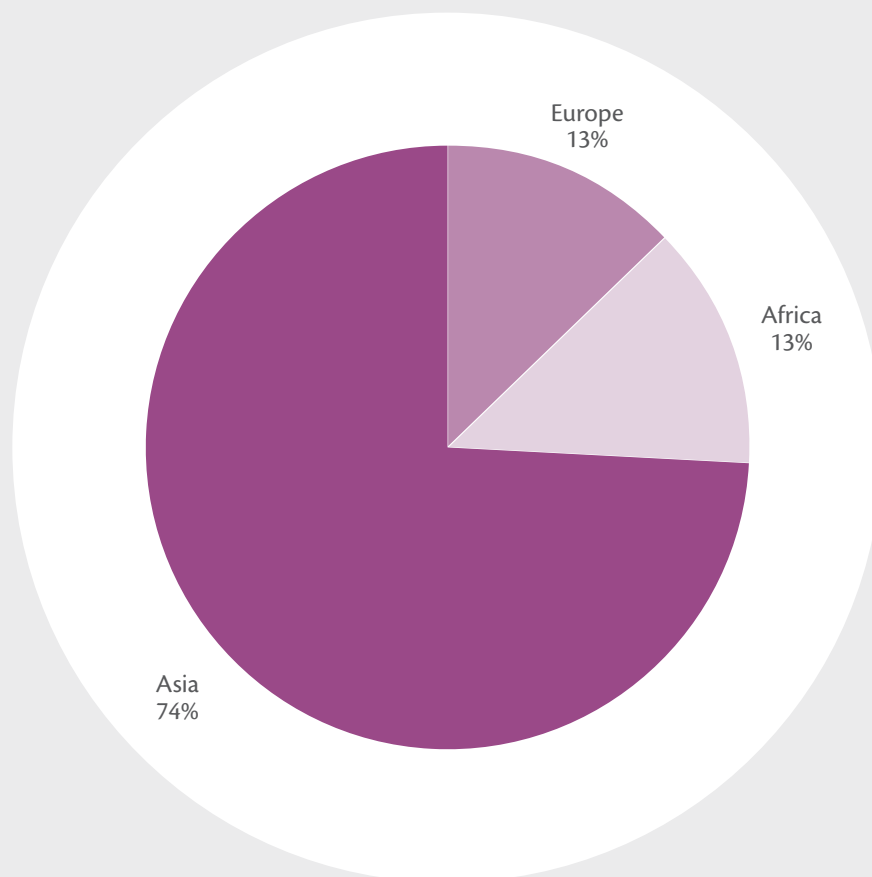
#	Country	# of Cases	(%)
1	Pakistan	4	26.6
2	Bangladesh	3	20
3	Morocco	2	13.3
4	Moldova	2	13.3
5	India	1	6.6
6	Indonesia	1	6.6
7	Philippine	1	6.6
8	Yemen	1	6.6
Total		15	100

The regional breakdown of human trafficking victims is illustrated below:

Table 3.24: Regional breakdown of Human Trafficking Victims

#	Region	# of Cases	(%)
1	Asia	11	74%
2	Africa	2	13%
3	Europe	2	13%
Total		15	100%

Figure 3.13: The Regional Breakdown of Human Trafficking Victims



3.1.3.1.3 Education

In looking at their educational levels, it was found that five of the trafficking victims had completed some primary and secondary/high education. Five victims had never attended school or received any kind of vocational training, and three cases had attended a college or completed their Bachelor degree.

Table 3.25: Education

Level Attended	# of Cases	(%)
No Education	5	33%
Primary School	2	13%
Secondary/High School	3	20%
Some College-uncompleted	1	7%
Bachelor/College completed	2	13%
Unknown	1	7%
Not Applicable	1	7%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.1.4 Marital Status

Table 3.26 shows the marital status of human trafficking victims and it distributes between three single cases, six married cases, four divorced cases and two were not at the age of marriage.

Table 3.26: Marital Status

Marital Status	# of Cases	(%)
Single	3	20%
Married	6	40%
Divorced	4	27%
Not Applicable	2	13%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.1.5 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 (73%) had not been paid at all by the traffickers, and two victims were receiving less than 1000 UAE dirham (AED) per month. One case reported that she received irregular income.

Table 3.27: Monthly Income

Monthly Income*	# of Cases	(%)
Not Applicable	1	7%
0	11	73%
< 1000	2	13%
Irregular Income	1	7%
Total	15	100%

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

3.1.3.2 Referral Sites

All human trafficking victims were referred to DFWAC by Dubai Police.

3.1.3.3 Visa

3.1.3.3.1 Visa Type

The types of visas held by victims of human trafficking included the following 'Work visa' that was sponsored by a 'claimed' relative were held by five cases. Four cases held 'Visit Visa', two cases held 'Dependent Residence Visa', one case held 'Tourist Visa' and three cases did not know the type of visa issued for them to get into the UAE.

Table 3.28: Visa Kind

Visa Kind	# of Cases	(%)
Work Visa	5	33%
Visit Visa	4	27%
Dependent Residence Visa	2	13%
Tourist Visa	1	7%
Unknown	3	20%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.3.2 Validity of Visa

With respect to validity of visas, seven cases had valid visas at the time they were entered by DFWAC and three cases had expired visas. Five cases, however, did not know if their visas were valid.

Table 3.29: Validity of Visa

Validity of Visa	# of Cases	(%)
Valid	7	47%
Expired	3	20%
Doesn't know	5	33%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.4 Human Trafficking Process

3.1.3.4.1 Place of Trafficking

The majority of trafficked cases (80%) were externally trafficked (it was planned to be trafficked outside UAE), mostly in their homelands, and brought to UAE for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Two cases were internally trafficked (it was planned to be trafficked inside UAE). One client was classified as "Unknown".

Table 3.30: Place of Trafficking

Place of Trafficking	# of Cases	(%)
Internal	2	13%
External	12	80%
Unknown	1	7%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.4.2 How they got trafficked

The majority of trafficking victims reported that they were promised a job or were assured some money earning activity (8 cases). Five victims reported that they were threatened (See Table 3.31):

Table 3.31: How they got trafficked?

How they got trafficked?	# of Cases	(%)
Promised to get a Job/Money Earning Activity	8	53%
Threatened	5	33%
Unknown	1	7%
Not Applicable	1	7%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.4.3 Work/Activity the Victims thought they would do

Victims were asked what they were told by their traffickers. Four victims were informed that they were going to work as housemaids. The other victims were promised jobs in private sectors (1 as a beautician, 1 as a waitress, 1 as a cleaner, 1 as a receptionist, and 1 as a nurse) while three cases were coming for truism. One case, however, was coming as a wife.

Table 3.32: Work/Activity thought they would do?

Work/Activity thought they would do	# of Cases	(%)
Not Applicable	2	13.3
Housemaid	4	26.6
Tourist	3	20
Receptionist	1	6.6
Waitress	1	6.6
Nurse	1	6.6
Beautician	1	6.6
As a wife	1	6.6
Cleaner	1	6.6
Total	15	100

3.1.3.4.4 When the Victims Knew

Victims of human trafficking knew what was expected from them on either the day of arrival (7 cases) or a few days later (5 cases). One victim reported that she knew what was needed from her after more than a month.

Table 3.33: When the victims knew about it?

When the victims knew about it?	# of Cases	(%)
On the day of arrival	7	47%
Few days later	5	33%
After more than a month	1	7%
Not Applicable	2	13%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.4.5 How They Knew

It is common that victims of human trafficking experiencing more than one way while telling her to trafficked. When victims were asked how they knew about what was needed from them, it was found that most of them were told about it (67%), four cases were beaten and one case was raped.

Table 3.34: How they knew?

How they knew?	# of Cases	(%)
Told about It	10	67%
Got Beaten	4	27%
Got Raped	1	7%
Not Applicable	2	13%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.4.6 Transit Countries

One victim who was trafficked externally, passed through Tunis for one hour as a transit country.

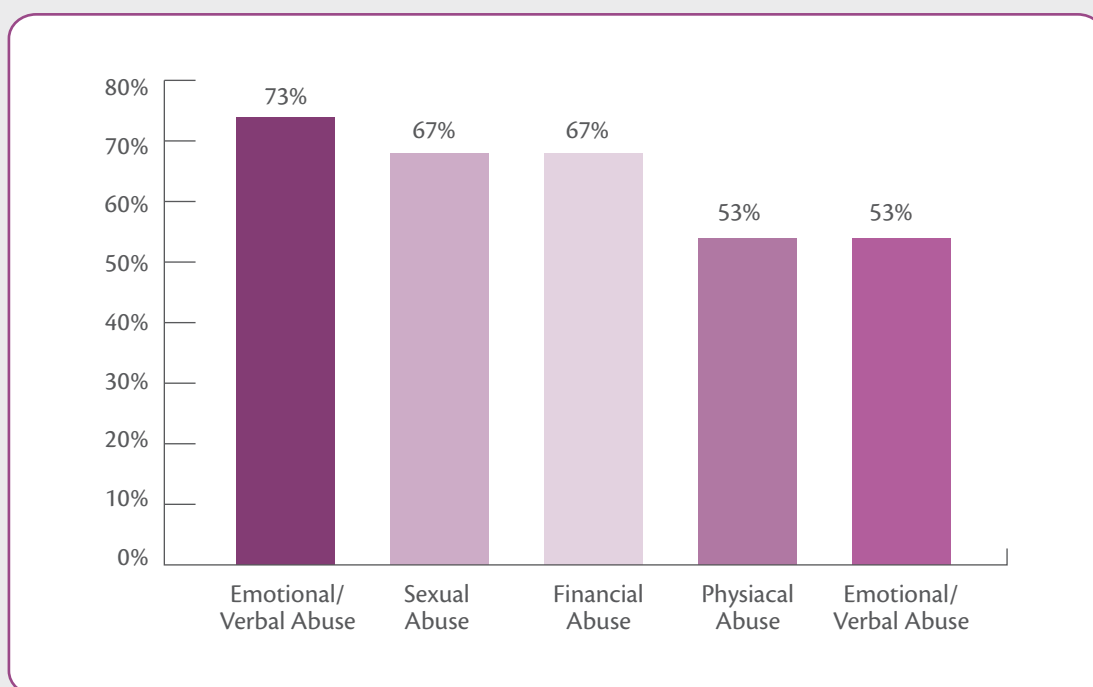
3.1.3.4.7 Types of Abuse

It is common that a human trafficking victim exposed to more than one type of abuse; hence the difference. Emotional/Verbal was the most common form with 11 cases (73%). Sexual and financial abused cases comprised 67%. Physical and neglected cases were eight cases (53%).

Table 3.35: Types of Abuse

Types of Abuse	# of Cases	(%)
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	11	73%
Sexual Abuse	10	67%
Financial Abuse	10	67%
Physical Abuse	8	53%
Neglect/Deprivation	8	53%

Figure 3.14: Types of Abuse experienced by Victims of Human Trafficking



3.1.3.4.8 Relationship to Perpetrator

Most of all human trafficking cases reported the perpetrators were identified or suspected. Yet, in one case the perpetrators remained unknown. Employers represented most of the perpetrators in human trafficking cases, then family friends in three cases, followed by mother and other friends in two case of each. Spouse and father were the least common perpetrators (1 case of each).

Table 3.36: Perpetrator's Relationship to Clients

Perpetrator	# of Cases	(%)
Employer	5	33%
Spouse	1	7%
Father	1	7%
Mother	2	13%
Family Friend	3	20%
Other Friend	2	13%
Unknown	1	7%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.5 Sheltering Status

As can be seen in the table below, most of the trafficking victims (6 cases) did not have children, therefore categorized as 'Lady Alone'. Four cases 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, and one was a mother brought her children in DFWAC. Four of the trafficking victims were children under the age of 18 and sheltered alone; therefore categorized as 'Child Alone'.

Table 3.37: Sheltering Status

Sheltering Status	# of Cases	(%)
Lady Alone	6	40%
Mother Alone	4	27%
Mother with Child/Children	1	6%
Child Alone	4	27%
Total	15	100%

3.1.3.6 Duration of Stay at DFWAC

Of the 15 (new internal) cases, 12 were discharged during the reporting period January 01-December 31, 2013. Of these discharged clients, two cases stayed for less than three months, and three cases stayed for 1-3 months. The rest of the discharged cases (7) stayed for 3-6 months.

Table 3.38: Duration of Stay at DFWAC (New cases)

Duration of Stay at DFWAC	# of Cases	(%)
<30 Days	2	17%
31- 90 Days	3	25%
91-180 Days	7	58%
Total	12	100%

3.1.3.7 How they left DFWAC

All of the discharged new cases were repatriated by Dubai Police and sent back to their home countries. It should be noted that, all repatriated victims were sent to their homes after giving them a list of resources to contact in their countries whenever is needed. The foundation has also made direct contact with the National and International Organization to follow up with the victims when they are back homes. DFWAC follows these procedures to ensure supportive organizations providing appropriate services to prevent the victims of being trafficked again.

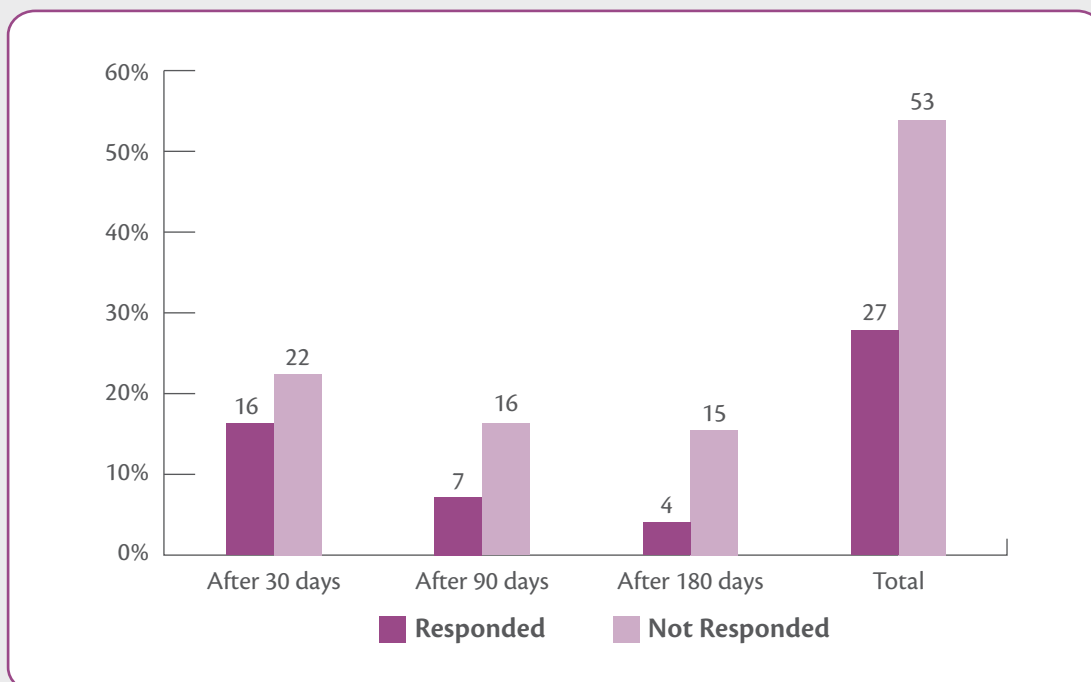
3.1.3.8 Follow up

The 30-90-180 days Follow-up is conducted by the foundation after client departure from DFWAC. This provides the client with aftercare services by inquiring about the status of her safety, housing/ basics, medical, children, work/education, address/phone and others.

Table 3.39: Number of Follow-up on 2013 Discharged Clients

Follow-up after discharge	Responded	Not Responded	Total
After 30 days	16	22	38
After 90 days	7	16	23
After 180 days	4	15	19
Total	27	53	80

Figure 3.15: Number of Follow-up Conducted in 2013



A total of 80 follow-up were conducted for victims of human trafficking in 2013 after discharge. From 80 follow-up, 27 of them were responded by the clients in their home country divided into three durations: 16 follow-up after 30 days, 7 follow-up after 90 days and 4 follow-up after 180 days. The remaining 53 follow-up, however, were not responded by the clients for several reasons, such as unused phone number, not answered, there were no contact services in the client's area, or travel the case to another country.

New External Clients

“ Give to every
human being
every right that you
claim for yourself ”

Robert G. Ingersoll



4 New External Clients

4.1 Types of Received Clients

DFWAC received a total of 313 new external clients during 2013, 219 (70%) were victims of Domestic Violence, 25 (8%) were victims of Child Abuse and 69 (22%) were categorized as "Others". These "Others" cases were accepted by the Foundation for exceptional humanitarian reasons (21 cases), for "None" (47 cases), and were victims of "Sexual Assault" (1 case), (See the definition).

Figure 4.1: Types of New External Clients

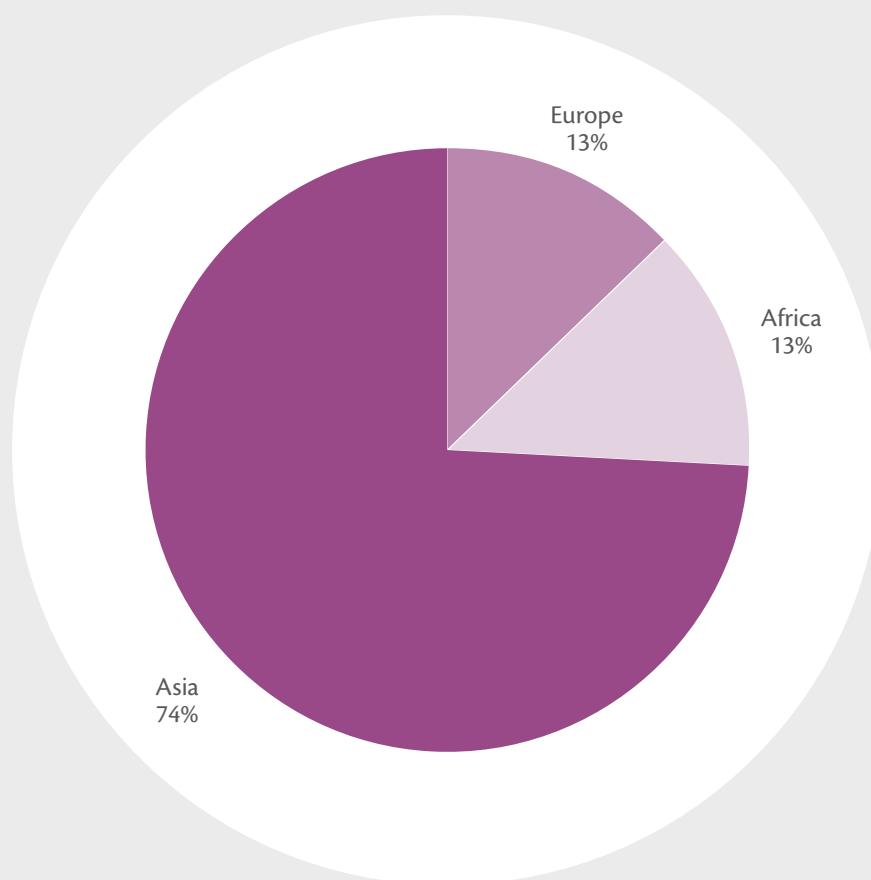
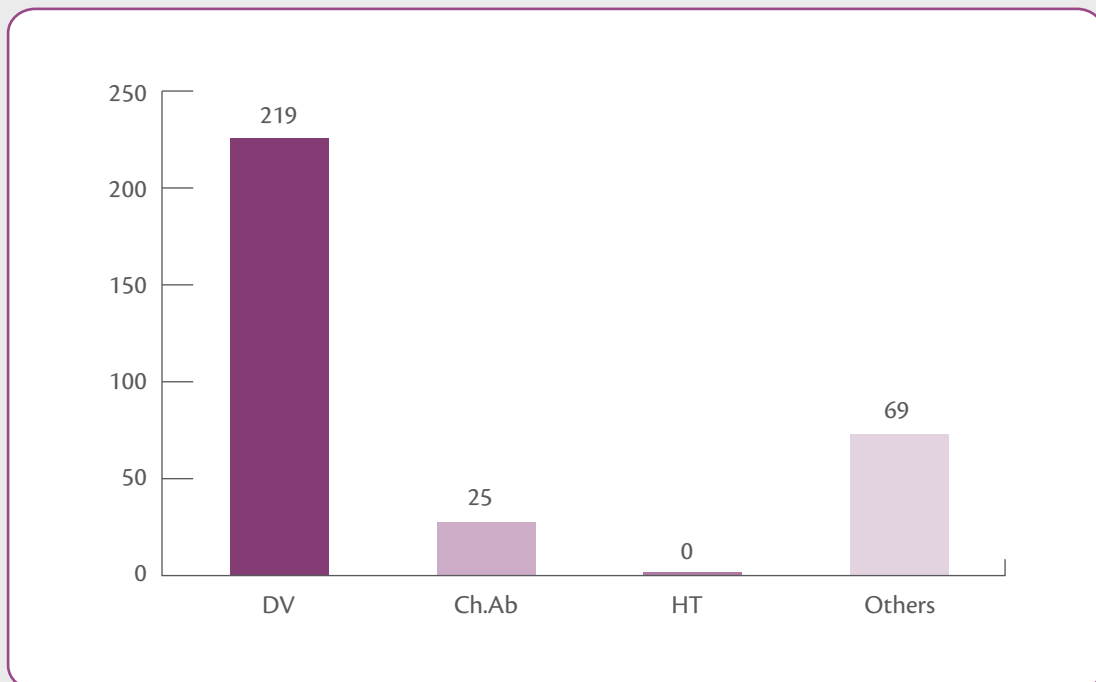


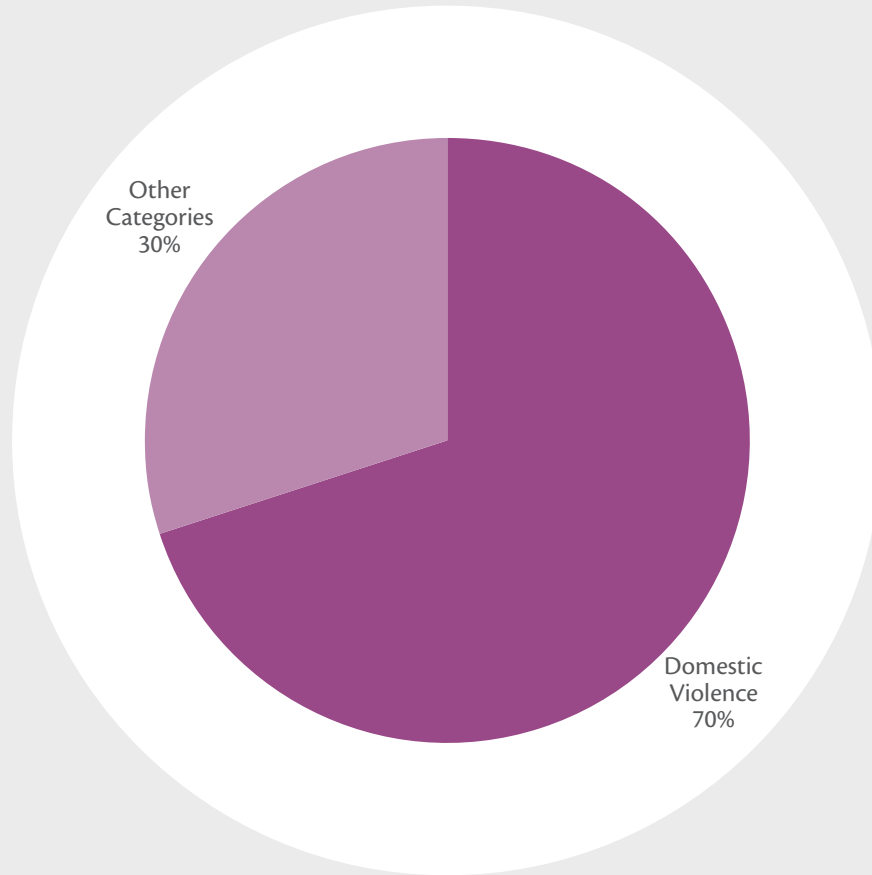
Figure 4.2: Types of New External Clients



4.1.1 Victims of Domestic Violence

Of the 313 new external clients received during 2013, 219 were victims of domestic violence. This category of victims made up about 70% of all new external clients (other than Child Abuse, and Others).

Figure 4.3: External Domestic Violence Victims Vs Other Categories



4.1.1.1 Characteristics of External Domestic Violence Victims

4.1.1.1.1 Age

The average age of domestic violence victims was 34.3 years old with standard deviation +8.58. However, the ages of those victims ranged from 17 to 70 years old. It should be noted that two cases were children of less than 18 years old.

For the purpose of accurate reporting and categorizing, domestic violence victims who were under 18 when they were abused by their spouses have been counted as 'child' victims of domestic violence.

Table 4.1: Age of External Victims of Domestic Violence

Mean (average)	34.3 y
Standard Deviation	+8.58
Median	34 y
Mode	30 y
Minimum	17 y
Maximum	70 y

4.1.1.1.2 Gender

The majority of domestic violence clients were female, making up 92% of the total while male clients consist 8%.

Table 4.2: Gender of External Victims of Domestic Violence

Gender	# of Cases	(%)
Females	202	92%
Males	17	8%
Total	219	100%

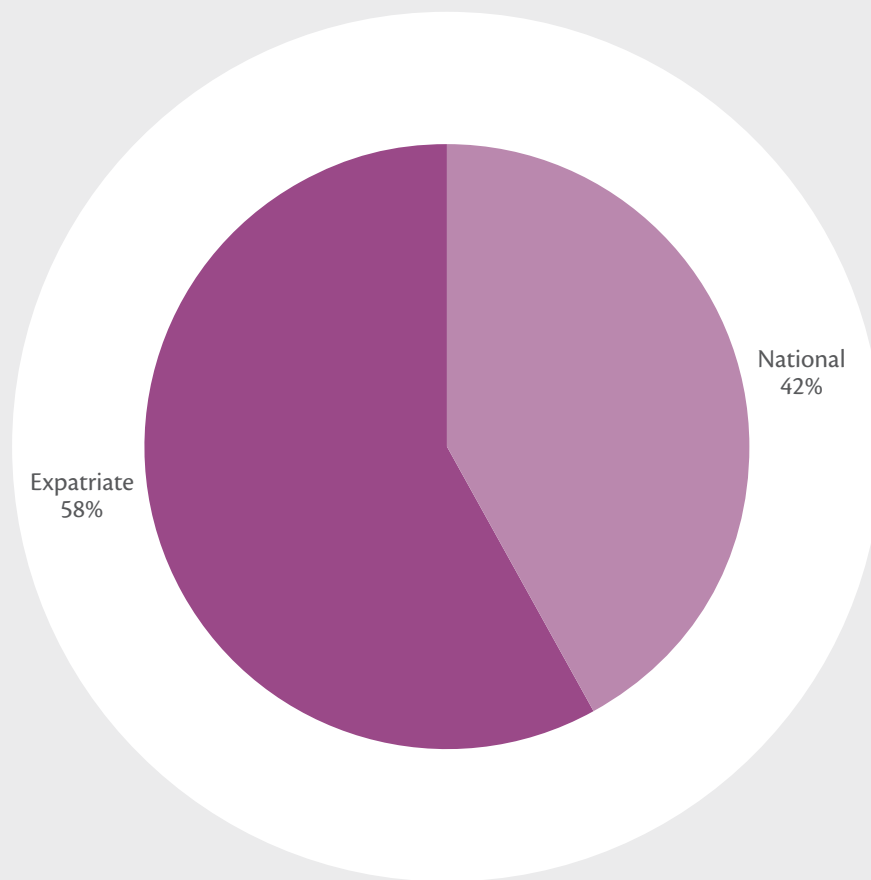
4.1.1.1.3 Nationality

Similar to the previous year, Expatriates comprised the majority of cases received by DFWAC (58%), with Nationals accounting 42% of all domestic violence victims during the reporting period. One case was admitted with unknown nationality.

Table 4.3: Nationality of External Victims of Domestic Violence

Nationality	# of Cases	(%)
Nationals	92	42
Expatriates	126	57.5
Unknown	1	0.5
Total	219	100

Figure 4.4: Nationalities of Domestic Violence Victims



During 2013, the Foundation served external clients from 38 countries other than the United Arab Emirates. Nationals constituted 42% of domestic violence cases. India was the second country of origin (10%). Egypt, Pakistan, Morocco, Syria, Jordan and Philippine consist 6 to 10 cases. Clients with other nationalities varied from one to four cases from each country (See Table 4.4). One case was categorized as “Unknown”.

Table 4.4: Countries of DFWAC External Victims of Domestic Violence

#	Country	# of Cases	(%)
1	UAE Nationals	92	42
2	India	21	9.6
3	Egypt	15	6.8
4	Pakistan	10	4.6
5	Morocco	8	3.7
6	Syria	7	3.2
7	Jordan	6	2.7
8	Philippine	6	2.7
9	German	4	1.8
10	Britain	4	1.8
11	Lebanon	4	1.8
12	Iraq	3	1.4
13	Saudi Arabia	3	1.4
14	Afghanistan	2	0.9
15	Algeria	2	0.9
16	Bahrain	2	0.9
17	Canada	2	0.9
18	China	2	0.9
19	Comoros	2	0.9
20	Russia	2	0.9
21	Indonesia	2	0.9
22	Ukraine	2	0.9
23	Azerbaijan	1	0.9
24	Bangladesh	1	0.5
25	Brazil	1	0.5
26	Denmark	1	0.5
27	Ethiopia	1	0.5

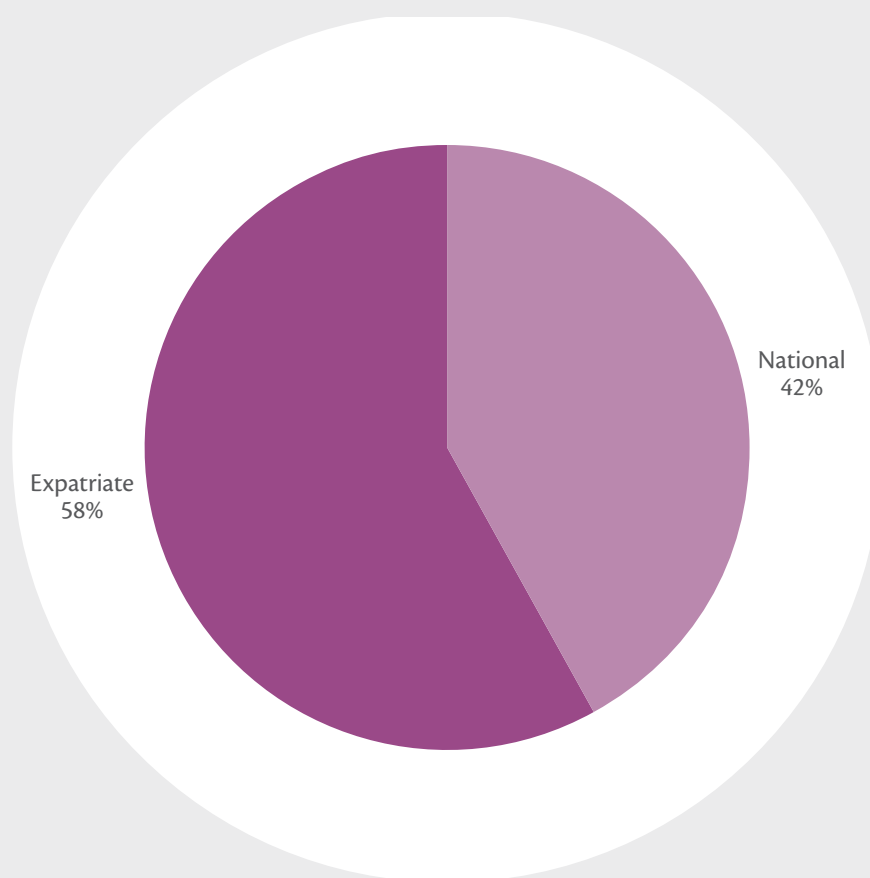
28	Italy	1	0.5
29	Iran	1	0.5
30	Kenya	1	0.5
31	Libya	1	0.5
32	Mexico	1	0.5
33	Oman	1	0.5
34	Palestine	1	0.5
35	Sudan	1	0.5
36	Somalia	1	0.5
37	Tunisia	1	0.5
38	Yemen	1	0.5
39	Zambia	1	0.5
40	Unknown	1	0.5
Total		219	100%

The regional breakdown of domestic violence victims is illustrated below:

Table 4.5: Regional breakdown of External Victims of Domestic Violence

#	Region	# of Cases	(%)
1	Asia	167	76.25
2	Africa	34	15.5
3	Europe	14	6.3
4	America	3	1.36
5	Unknown	1	0.45
6	Syria	7	3.2

Figure 4.5: Regional breakdown of External Victims of Domestic Violence



4.1.1.1.4 Marital Status

In looking at the marital status of domestic violence clients, 72% were married, 11% were single, 12% were divorced, 5% were separated and two cases were widowed.

Table 4.6: Marital Status of External Victims of Domestic Violence

Marital Status	# of Cases	(%)
Single	23	10.5
Married	157	71.7
Divorced	26	11.9
Separated	11	5
Widowed	2	0.9
Total	219	100%

4.1.1.2 Relationship to Perpetrator

From the table below, 81% of the cases, the spouse was the sole perpetrator of abuse while 5% of the cases reported that the ex-husband were the abuser. The father reported as the sole abuser in 6%. Other perpetrators such as mother, brother, and other relatives abused 7 to 4 cases. Employer and partner abused 1 and 2 cases respectively. The percentages shown in the table below reflect the percentage of victims who experienced abuse from a family member or more than one, as indicated below.

Table 4.7: Perpetrator Relationship to Clients

Perpetrator	# of Cases	(%)
Spouse	178	81.2
Ex-husband	11	5
Father	14	6.3
Mother	7	3.1
Brother	7	3.1
Other Relative	4	1.8
Partner	2	0.9
Employer	1	0.4

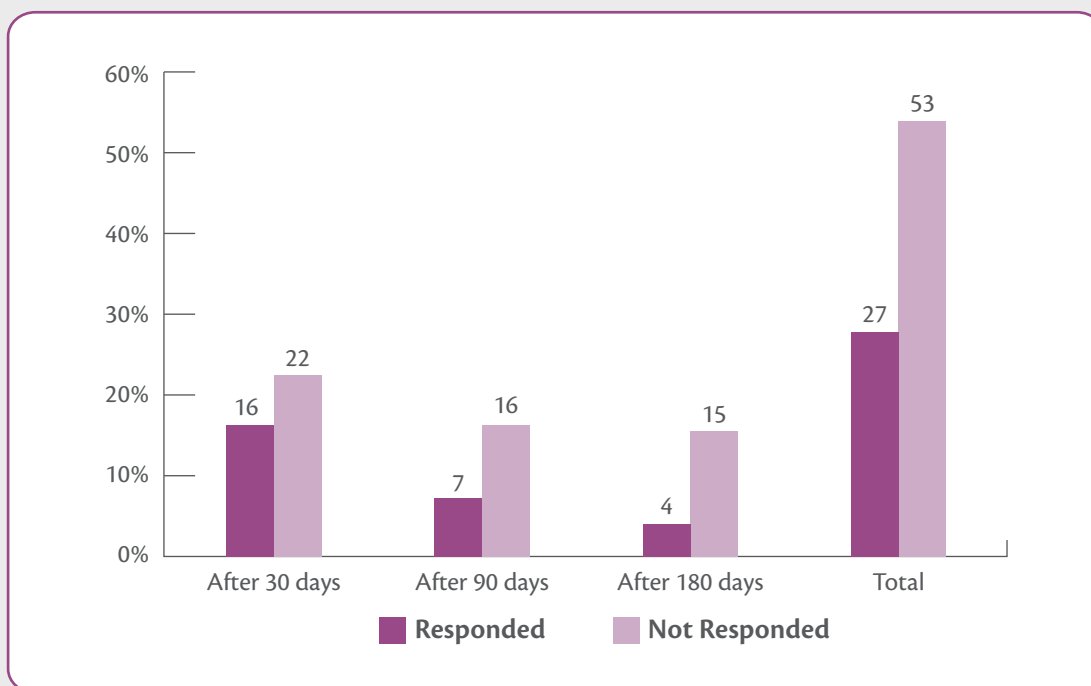
4.1.1.3 Types of Abuse

Assessment of external clients, for the kinds of abuse experienced, showed that most of the cases experienced emotional/verbal abuse (89%). The second largest category constituted some form of neglect and deprivation (62%). The third category of abuse reported by external clients was physical violence (54%) and victims who experienced sexual abuse made up 11% 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.

Table 4.8: Types of Abuse experienced by External Victims of Domestic Violence

Type of Abuse	# of Cases	(%)
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	195	89%
Neglect/Deprivation	135	62%
Physical Abuse	118	54%
Sexual Abuse	24	11%

Figure 4.6: Types of Abuse Experienced by Victims of Domestic Violence



4.1.1.4 Referral Sites

As shown in the table below, the majority of the domestic clients (91%) came to the Foundation as Self-Referrals. The “Dubai Police” referred six cases to DFWAC. Six cases were referred by their friends and four cases were referred by their relatives. The other referral sites referred one to two cases to the Foundation (See Table 4.9).

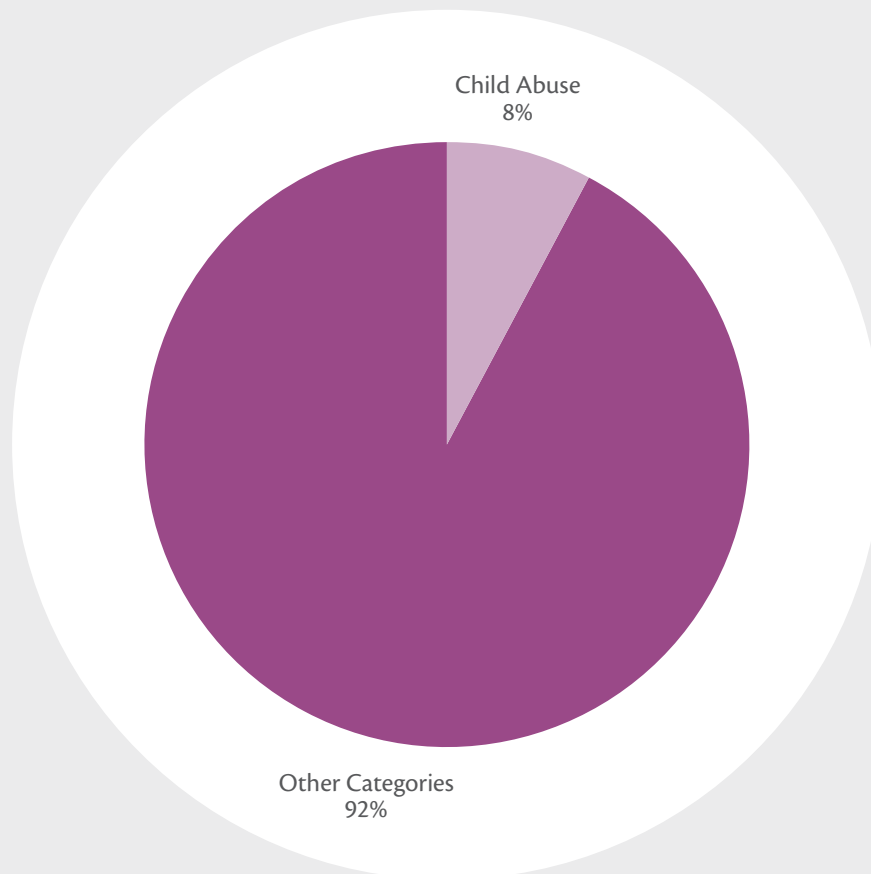
Table 4.9: Referral Sites

#	Referral Site	# of Cases	(%)
1	Self-Referral	200	91.3
2	Dubai Police	6	2.7
3	Friend	6	2.7
4	Relative	4	1.8
5	Courts	2	0.9
6	Emirates Human Rights Association	1	0.4
Total		219	100%

4.1.2 Victims of Child Abuse

Of the 313 new external clients received during 2013, 25 were victims of child abuse. This category of victims made up about 8% of all new external clients (other than Domestic Violence, and Others).

Figure 4.7: External Victims of Child Abuse Vs Other Categories



4.1.2.1.1 Age

The average age for victims of child abuse was 9.3 years old with standard deviation +4.97 and ranged from 2 to 17 years old.

Table 4.10: Age of External Victims of Child Abuse

Mean (average)	9.3 y
Standard Deviation	+4.97
Mode	4
Median	9 y
Minimum	2 y
Maximum	17 y

4.1.2.1.2 Gender

Most of the child abuse victims (72%) were female. Seven cases were male.

Table 4.11: Gender of External Victims of Child Abuse

Gender	# of Cases	(%)
Female	18	72%
Male	7	28%
Total	25	100%

4.1.2.1.3 Nationality

As shown in Table below, 14 of the children were UAE Nationals, and 9 cases were expatriates. Two cases were categorized as “Unknown”.

Table 4.12: Nationality of External Victims of Child Abuse

Nationality	# of Cases	(%)
Nationals	14	56%
Expatriates	9	36%
Unknown	2	8%
Total	25	100%

The Foundation served victims of child abuse from 7 countries other than the United Arab Emirates. Nationals constituted 56% of child abuse cases. Clients with other nationalities varied from one to three cases from each country (See Table 4.13). Two cases were categorized as “Unknown”.

Table 4.13: Countries of Child Abuse Victims

#	Country	# of Cases	(%)
1	UAE Nationals	14	56%
2	India	3	12%
3	Egypt	2	8%
4	Britain	1	4%
5	Pakistan	1	4%
6	Jordan	1	4%
7	Spain	1	4%
8	Unknown	2	8%
Total		25	100%

4.1.2.2 Relationship to Perpetrator

The percentages shown in the table below reflect the percentage of victims who experienced abuse from one family member or more. As indicated below, father was the main perpetrator of abuse in 40%; mother in nine cases and other relatives in two cases. Other cases reported that they were abused by a family friend, other friend, a neighbor, a bus driver, and a teacher. However, one case didn't specify the abuser and one didn't know the abuser.

Table 4.14: Perpetrator's Relationship to the Children

Perpetrator	# of Cases	(%)
Father	12	40%
Mother	9	30%
Other Relative	2	7%
Family Friend	1	4%
Other Friend	1	4%
Neighbor	1	3%
Bus Driver	1	3%
Teacher	1	3%
Not Specified	1	3%
Unknown	1	3%

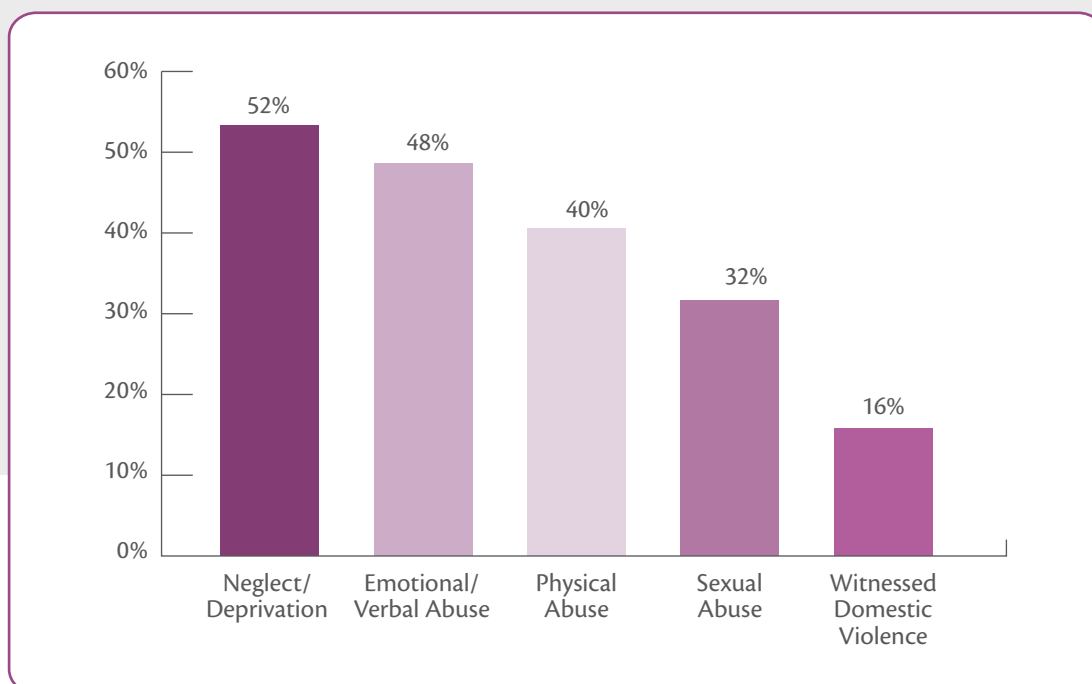
4.1.2.3 Types of Abuse

Assessment of external clients, for the kinds of abuse experienced, showed that most of the cases (52%) constituted some form of neglect and deprivation; 48% experienced emotional/verbal abuse; 40% experienced physical abuse; 32% (8 cases) experienced sexual abuse and 16% (4 cases) witnessed domestic violence. 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.

Table 4.15: Types of Abuse Experienced by External Victims of Child Abuse

Type of Abuse	# of Cases	(%)
Neglect/Deprivation	13	52%
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	12	48%
Physical Abuse	10	40%
Sexual Abuse	8	32%
Witnessed Domestic Violence	4	16%

Figure 4.8: Types of Abuse Experienced by External Victims of Child Abuse



4.1.2.4 Referral Sites

As shown in the table below, the majority of the children (44%) were referred by their relatives. Five children were by “Dubai Police”; three by schools; two by friends and one by a hospital. Three contacted the Foundation as Self-Referral.

Table 4.16: Referral Sites

Referral Site	# of Cases	(%)
Self-Referral	3	12%
Dubai Police	5	20%
Friend	2	8%
Relative	11	44%
Schools	3	12%
Hospitals	1	4%
Total	25	100%

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Hotline

“ *No cause can
justify the abuse of
human rights* ”

Irene Khan



5 Hotline

5.1 Hotline 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 2,203 calls during reporting period of January 01- December 31, 2013, of which 568 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 5.1: Hotline Calls Received during January 1- December 31, 2013

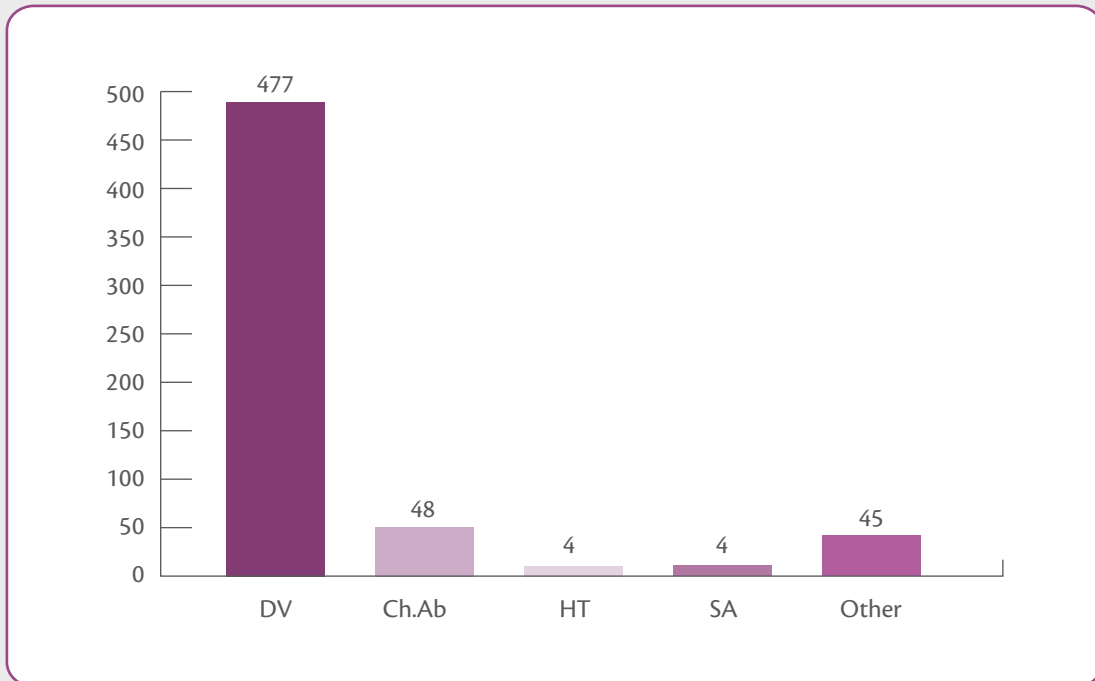
Hotline Calls	# of Cases	(%)
Category of Violence		
Domestic Violence	477	84%
Child Abuse	48	8%
Human Trafficking	4	1%
Sexual Assault	4	1%
Other	35	6%
Total	568	100%
Types of Abuse Reported *		
Physical Abuse	445	78%
Emotional/Verbal Abuse	493	87%
Neglect/Deprivation	69	12%
Financial Abuse	24	4%
Sexual Abuse	12	2%
*Many callers reported multiple types of abuse		
Caller Type		
Victims	515	23.3
Personal Referral (Friend/Family)	36	1.6

Professional Referral (Teacher/Counselor)/Police Station	11	0.4
General Public	1554	70.3
Chronic Call Back	82	3.7
Volunteer/ Donation	1	0.04
Other	4	0.18
Reason for Call		
Consultation (social or psychological)	560	99%
Shelter Services	8	1%
Level of Threat		
Immediate Danger	1	0.17
Urgent (but not in immediate danger)	366	64.4
Not in Immediate Danger (requesting services)	201	35.38
Marital Status of Victim		
Married	404	71%
Divorced	69	12%
Not Married	92	16%
Widowed	3	1%
Age Category		
Children < 18 years	52	9%
Adults	516	91%
Nationality		
UAE	275	48%
Expatriate	293	52%

5.1.1 Category of Violence

According to categorization by types of violence, callers were mostly seeking advice and consultation on problems related to domestic violence (84% of the calls). Asking or reporting about child abuse made up 8% of the call categories. Four callers reported that they were victims of sexual assault and four reported they were victims of human trafficking. There were 6% of the calls from the public related to other humanitarian reasons.

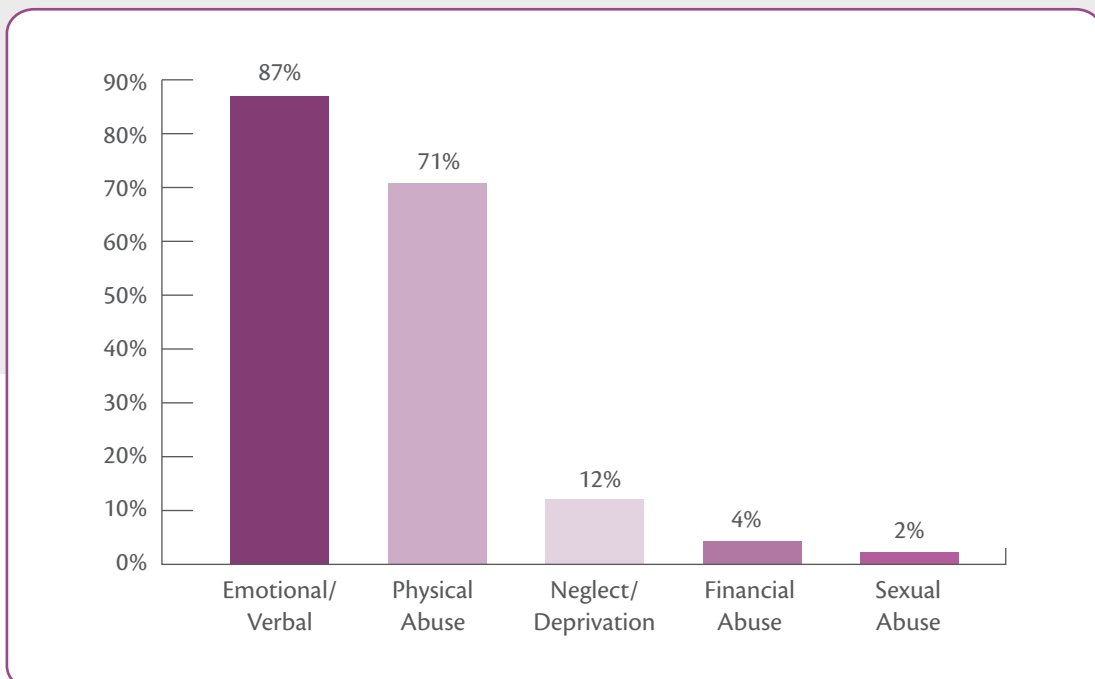
Figure 5.1: Category of Violence



5.1.2 Types of Abuse

As shown in the figure below, the majority of the callers reported experiencing emotional/verbal abuse and physical abuse (87% and 71% respectively), while 12% neglect/deprivation, 4% financial abuse and 2% sexual abuse.

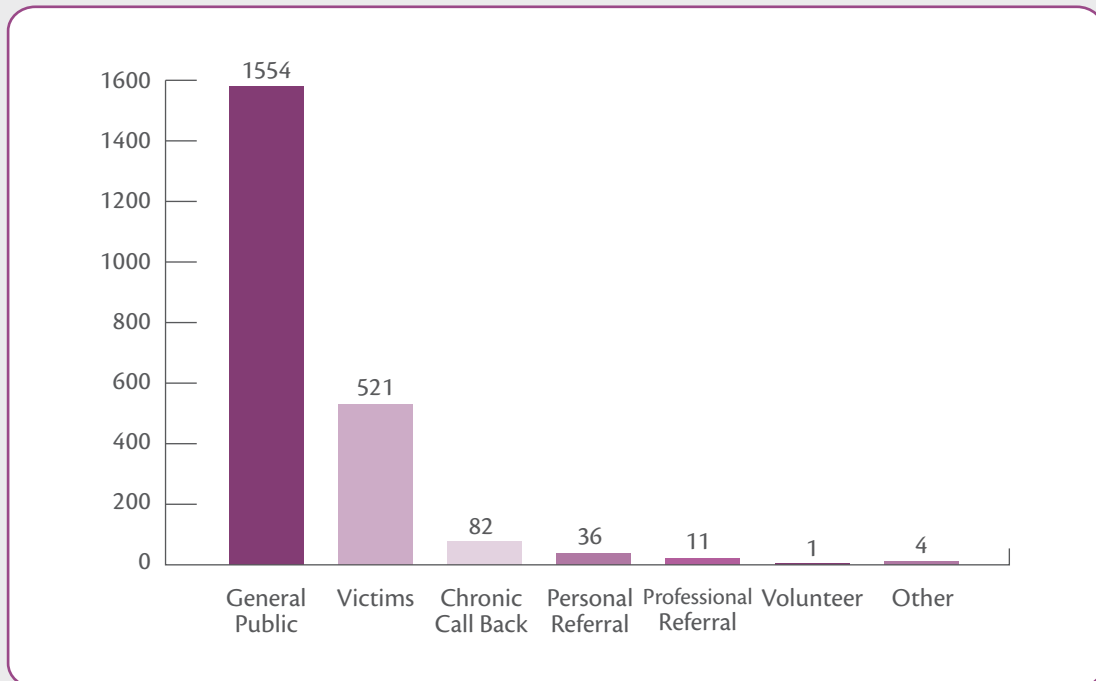
Figure 5.2: Types of Abuse Experienced by Callers



5.1.3 Caller Type

The majority of the callers (70%) came from the general public about the foundation and its services. Victims calls made up 23% of all callers and 2% were callers who called on behalf of victims (Personal & Professional referrals). Some victims called back multiple times to contact with case managers made up 4%.

Figure 5.3: Caller Types



5.1.4 Reason for Call

The majority of the victims were asking for consultations 99% while eight victims asked for a shelter at DFWAC.

5.1.5 Level of Threat

The majorities of the victims were in urgent level of threat but not in immediate danger and made up 64%. The remaining victims were asking for consultations. One victim was in immediate danger.

5.1.6 Marital Status of Victims

While looking in the marital status of the victims, 71% were married, 12% were divorced, 16% were not married and three victims were widowed.

5.1.7 Age Category

Most of the callers were adults 91% and 9% were children.

5.1.8 Nationality

The majority of the callers (52%) are expatriates, and 48% are UAE national.

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Clients & Community Services

“

*Never give
your power to
another person*

”



6 Clients & 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 2013:

6.1 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 table illustrates the basic services provided by DFWAC to discharged sheltered clients and closed external clients during 2013.

6.1.1 Basic Services

Table 6.1: Kind of Services Received by Discharged Clients

#	Kind of Services	# of Cases		Total
		Internal	External	
1	Case Management Services	64	177	241
2	Health Services	64	-	64
3	Psychological Services (Counseling, Psychotherapy, Groups, Play Therapy)	21	33	54
4	Legal Services	28	23	51
5	Vocational Services	26	-	26
6	Referral Services	4	63	67

6.1.2 Support Services

In addition to the basic services, DFWAC provides the needed support to its clients by providing them transportation, and allowing them to make local and international calls regularly. Trafficking clients receive 500 AED upon departure, air ticket and items (see the table below):

Table 6.2: Financial Support after Discharge

#	Kind of Services	# of Internal Cases
1	Received Air Ticket	15
2	Received Money Discharges	12
3	Received Items	21

Table 6.3: Other Support Services

Support Services	Total number of services
Transportation Services	990
International Calls by Client	577

6.1.3 Programs & Activities

As an important part of the healing process, DFWAC arrange a number of recreational activities and programs for all clients resided in its shelter regularly. The following tables show the different kinds of these activities:

Table 6.3: Other Support Services

Type of Services	The provider of the activity	Number of Sessions
Computer & Internet	DFWAC	177
Art Classes	DFWAC/Yamonate Center	50
Empowerment Group	DFWAC	40
Health Lectures	Health Authority	35
English Classes	ETEK Institute / Royal Institute of the English Language	18
Arabic Classes	DFWAC/Arabic Institute	14
Aerobics	Optimal Fitness	7
Sport Self-defense	Ko Boxing	3
Islamic Classes	Roaiaty Center	3
A touch on mud	Touch on Mud Center	4
Occasions, Parties& Trips	DFWAC	7
Total		358

6.2 Community Services

DFWAC is responsible for carrying out the Foundation's vision and strategy through the spirit of love and harmony, and by implementing methods of societal dialogue within the community. It also covers all aspects of public relations, advertising, media, and marketing. Training and awareness programs are considered an essential part of building knowledge, something the Foundation strives for in strengthening its standing in the community. It is the role of the Department to achieve continuous support, to establish local and international partnerships, and coordinate social responsibility programs.

6.2.1 Community Awareness

This section coordinates and implements community awareness programs that are related to domestic violence, child abuse and human trafficking. The Foundation is working towards the prevention of these issues for a community free of violence.

The most important programs organized in the field of community awareness are:

1. Awareness campaigns
2. Educational activities in schools and universities
3. Lectures and workshops
4. Forums
5. Media awareness through audio, visual, and print media
6. Panel Discussion
7. Other participations

The below lines shows the role of DFWAC in community awareness:

1. Awareness campaigns

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children celebrated the "International Child Abuse Prevention Month", an important annual campaign in recognition of the importance of raising awareness about sexual assault and child abuse. It aims to prevent the physical and emotional abuse of children by mobilizing adults, families and communities to take action to protect the children before they are harmed. DFWAC also participated in announcement of competition in public campaign in preventing women and children from violence.

2. Educational activities in schools and universities

Five formal presentations were conducted in schools attended by students, parents and employers. These presentations were about human trafficking, children's Rights from social and psychological perspective presentation, about DFWAC, and its role in protecting children. There was an important training made for Zayed University students for two days about social and psychological specialist's role in the detection and treatment of behavioral problems.

3. Lectures and Workshops

It is an educational seminar or series of meetings emphasizing interaction and exchange of information among small number of participants. DFWAC organized a total of 26 workshops that were attended by student girls above 9 years old. Lectures delivered by qualified members of DFWAC 26 times attended by students, employers, parents and general public.

4. Forums

A forum is a meeting where ideas and views in particular issue can be exchanged. DFWAC organized two forums, one about unknown parents (abandoned children) and one about child abuse.

5. Media awareness through audio, visual, and print media

DFWAC aims to develop marketing strategies in order to spread awareness of the Foundation and its role in providing social services, establishes relations with media representatives aiming to enhance media campaigns and to spread awareness of the foundation & its services, cooperate with specialists in the media field to prepare a media and advertising program showcasing the role of the Foundation in developing awareness programs along with inviting media professionals to attend events organized by the Foundation, coordinating the publishing of guidance and awareness publications used in awareness programs. It also uses various media platforms and social communication to promote the role of the foundation in implementing the UAE's strategy in reducing violence against women and children as illustrated below:

- Monitoring Reports

Table 6.5: Reports through audio, visual, and print media

Monitoring Reports	Number of Reports
Newspapers	501
Magazine	15
Radio	8
Television	6
Interviews	2
Total	532

- Monitoring Social Media Reports

Table 6.6: Social Media Reports

Social Report	Number of Reports
Twitters	1,483
Following	210
Followers	3,570
Mentions	324
Retweets	880
Total	6,467

- Radio Scripts

DFWAC ran 1,310 radio scripts about domestic violence which played five times daily for five days for one year. Such radio scripts targeted the whole public through one of the widely heard local radio station.

6. Panel Discussion

DFWAC conducted one panel discussion about social integration.

7. Other Participations

DFWAC participated in different exhibitions as a public display and in occasions, such as Domestic Violence Awareness Month to distribute brochures and booklets, sending messages...etc. Three worksheets were provided in Regional Child Helpline Conference, one in Mental Health in the UAE and the Role of Psychiatric Social Worker and one in Maternal, Neonatal & Child Health Nursing Conference. (Theme: Promoting and Celebrating Innovation for Positive Patient Outcome) One worksheet was about Child Abuse Study Result provided in the occasion of the World Social Work Day.

Table 6.7: Community Services

#	Kind of Services	Number of Sessions
1	Awareness campaigns	3
2	Educational activities in schools and universities	7
3	Lectures & Workshops	42
4	Forums	1
5	Media awareness (audio, visual, and print media)	8,309
6	Panel Discussion	1
7	Other Participations (exhibitions, worksheets...etc)	30

6.3 Public Relations and Partnerships

The public relations and partnerships aims to sustain partnerships with effective community members such as national and international entities that would help the foundation achieve its vision in working towards building a society free of violence. This can be achieved by creating a mechanism that would support the victims of violence by delivering high quality services and by following the best practice approach in applying national and international laws and standards

Here are the relations and partnerships agreements in 2013:

- HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein Islamic Cultural Centers
- Emirates Human Rights Associations
- Binsuwaidan advocates and legal consultants.
- Al Wadaq for used clothes
- Beit Al Khair Society
- Watani
- Dubai Islamic Bank

In addition, public relations and partnerships would provide opportunities for individuals and groups to participate in social responsibility initiatives that support the vision and mission of the Foundation. The social responsibility programs adopted by the Foundation include the following:

Volunteering Program:

The volunteering program provides the opportunity to volunteer on an individual as well as group basis. Through this program the Foundation seeks to build a strong social network of volunteers and will prepare and train them to contribute effectively to the community.

The Foundation is currently receiving skilled and experienced volunteers who are able to offer training in technical competence, linguistics, arts and crafts, computer, sewing & tailoring and fitness courses, in addition to professional, educational and recreational skills.

To volunteer please contact us on: volunteers@dfwac.ae

Donations and Sponsorships Program:

The Foundation welcomes all financial and brand new donations for women and children. Please refer to the list of needs to identify the materials that we are most in need of.

To make a donation please contact us on: donations@dfwac.ae

Table 6.8: Donations and Sponsorships

Donor/Sponsor	Type of Donation
Trahum Charitable Establishment	Financial
Khalid Al Gurair	Financial
Nstyle	Financial
Fairmont The Palm	Financial
ACE IT TENNIS	Financial
Dell Employees	Financial
Canadian University Students	Financial
Mirdif City Centre	Financial
MAF Ventures	Financial
Glam On You	Financial
Dubai Duty Free	Financial
Beit Al Khair	Financial
Undisclosed	Financial
Al Wadaq	Financial

Jessica	Financial
Nail Spa	Financial
SWIF	Financial
MAF Ventures	Vouchers/Gift Cards
AlJaber Optical	Vouchers/Gift cards
Dubai Health Authority	Vouchers/Gift cards
Marmoom Dairy	Daily Needs (Dairy Products)
KRICT	Daily Needs
Dina Bin Khadim	Daily Needs
Maitha Buhlaiba	Daily Needs
Anna/Claire	Daily Needs
SIBOS	In-kind donation
Volunteers in UAE	In-kind donation
Dr.George J.Kaliaden	Books

Fundraising Program:

The fundraising program aims at raising social awareness about the issues the foundation tackles in addition to raising funds to provide the best services to the women and children at the shelter and for the community.

6.4 Training and qualifying

The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children is working hard to train and develop its employees to improve the aspect of knowledge and gain experience and skills to develop services, programs and mechanisms of work. DFWAC also participates in several courses, seminars, conferences and workshops that have been organized by the competent authorities at the national and the international levels.

Table 6.9: Number of Trainings at National & International Levels

Levels	# of Training
National	47
International	8
Total	55

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Summary Statistics

“ *No cause can
justify the abuse of
human rights* ”

Irene Khan



7 Summary Statistics

7.1 Internal Clients

Table 7.1: Summary Statistics on Internal Clients 2013

Variable	Domestic Violence	Child Abuse	Trafficking
Number of Clients	29 (29%)	42 (41%)	15 (15%)
Nationality			
National	3 (10%)	11 (26%)	-
Expatriate	26 (90%)	26 (62%)	15 (100%)
Unknown	-	5 (12%)	-
Age			
Min	19 y	1 month	6 months
Max	36 y	16 y	33 y
Gender			
Female	29 (100%)	28 (67%)	14 (93%)
Male	-	14 (33%)	1 (7%)
Duration of stay*			
>30 days	9 (45%)	10 (48%)	2 (17%)
31-90 days	5 (25%)	3 (14%)	3 (25%)
91-180 days	5 (25%)	6 (29%)	7 (58%)
>181 days	1 (5%)	2 (9%)	-
Type of Abuse			
Physical abuse	26 (90%)	14 (33%)	8 (53%)
Emotional /Verbal	29 (100%)	16 (38%)	11 (73%)
Sexual abuse	11 (38%)	7 (17%)	10 (67%)
Neglect/deprivation	20 (69%)	27 (64%)	8 (53%)
Witnessed Domestic Violence	-	27 (64%)	-

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

* Clients categorized as «Other» and who equal to 15 cases in total are not shown here.

7.2 External Clients

Table 7.1: Summary Statistics on external Clients 2013

Variable	Domestic Violence	Child Abuse
Number of Clients	219 (70%)	25 (8%)
Nationality		
National	92 (42.0)	14 (56%)
Expatriate	126 (57.5)	9 (36%)
Unknown	1 (0.5)	2 (8%)
Age Category		
Children (<18 y)	17 y	2 y
Adults	70 y	9 y
Gender		
Female	202 (92%)	18 (72%)
Male	17 (8%)	7 (28%)
Type of Abuse		
Physical abuse	118 (54%)	10 (40%)
Emotional /Verbal	195 (89%)	12 (48%)
Sexual abuse	-	8 (32%)
Neglect/deprivation	135 (62%)	13 (52%)
Witnessed Domestic Violence	-	4 (16%)

* Clients categorized as "Other" and who equal to 69 cases in total are not shown here.

Annual Report 2013

BUILDING STRONG BONDS FOR LIFE

Operational Definitions

“ *No cause can
justify the abuse of
human rights* ”

Irene Khan



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, 2013).

Existing Internal Clients:

clients who received all the support services at the Foundation without shelter prior to the specified reporting but continue to receive support services during the reporting period (January 01- December 31, 2013).

New External Clients:

clients who received all the support services at the Foundation without shelter during specified reporting (January 01- December 31, 2013).

Reporting Period:

the time period the information in the report is covering (January 01- December 31, 2013).

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 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.
- A man exposed to any sort of violence from one or more members of the family members as in external clients.

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.

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.

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).A case will be categorized as a victim of sexual assault in the following circumstances:

- A child exposed to sexual assault within the household or outside the household, and was referred to the foundation as a victim of sexual assault.
- A woman exposed to sexual assault within the household or outside the household, and was referred to the foundation as a victim of sexual assault.

It should be noted that the referral may be by self- referral or by official institution or through hotline.

Victims of trafficking who experience sexual assault will 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 or any family member/s. 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.

Age

This refers to age category of the victim.

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

Others

This category “Other” is for clients received by DFWAC for different reasons while they were not in the main categories: (Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Human Trafficking and Sexual Assault), such as:

Other Humanitarian Reason

This category is given to any case sheltered by DFWAC that WAS NOT a victim of Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Human Trafficking or Sexual Assault,. Rather, the case was sheltered for an exceptional humanitarian reason. The client may not have abuser such as economic conditions, housing... etc.

None

This category is given to either:

- A dependent child who joined his violated mother and did not experience, witness, or was not aware of any sort of violence (e.g. an infant that was not violated in any how).
- An attendant adult who joined a violated woman or child to DFWAC, but was not a victim of violence.
- Callers who report about victims of violence and they want to get consultations

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.

Types of Abuse

- Physical Abuse: The inflicting of physical injury upon a person. This may include, burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating, or otherwise harming a person.
- Sexual Abuse: The inappropriate sexual behavior with a person. It includes fondling a person's genitals, making the person fondle the genitals of the other person, intercourse, incest, rape, sodomy, exhibitionism and sexual exploitation.
- Emotional Abuse: also known as: verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological maltreatment) Includes acts or the failures to act by someone caused or could cause, serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional, or mental disorders.
- Neglect: The failure to provide for the person's basic needs. Neglect can be physical, educational, or emotional.
- Financial Abuse: is to capture or deprivation of rights to achieve financial self-interests of an abusive and controlling the victim, such as: the denial of alimony, and control in the wife's money (salary, funds from other sources). This type of exploitation can be committed by someone you know or a complete stranger.

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

- Not applicable: for those who are not required for visas.
- Work Visa: gives the permission to stay and take up employment, for a specific job and only for a limited period.
- Residence Visa: allows an extended stay but does not grant permission to take up employment, for a specific job and only for limited period.
- Visit visa: a visa allows tourists to stay for a period of three months and non-renewable.
- Tourist Visa: a visa allows tourists to stay for a month and renewable.
- Transit Visa: Short term (usually 24 hours) visa that allows a passenger to travel across or through the issuing country on way to another country.
- Unclassified: Not included in any of the above categories.
- No Visa: the client doesn't hold any kind of visas.
- Unknown: the client doesn't know what kind of visas s/he holds.

Validity of Visa:

This refers to types of visa.

- 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.
- Dependent: 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.

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

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