



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY

**THE PUSH FACTORS, CHALLENGES FACED AND COPING
STRATEGIES OF CSW IN ADDIS ABABA CITY ARADA:
IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELING**

**THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY ADDIS ABABA
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTERS ART IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY**

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Feb.20, 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

CSE	Committal sexual exploitation
CSWS	Commercial sex workers
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAATW	Global Alliance Agents Traffic in Women
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
QRL	Qualitative research
NAEH	National Alliance to End Homelessness
PTSD	Post –Traumatic Stress Disorder
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to identify the pushing factors, challenges and coping strategies of commercial sex workers at Arada Sub city wereda 10) Addis Ababa Piazza area. Qualitative method research design was employed in the study. Interview and focus group discussions (FGD) were used to collect data from the 25 participants (18 FGD discussants and 7 individual interviews). Thematic analysis technique was employed to analyze the qualitative data of commercial sex workers. The study revealed several important findings. Commercial sex workers are forced by many different economic, such as low family income, low wage rate and small farm size, social factors such as early marriage, tricked by brokers and establishment owners, illiteracy, peer pressure girls in the business faced many challenges such as, isolation, discrimination, commercial sex workers face emotions effect such as, anger, fear, inferiority complex, and most of them are suffering of spiritual challenges. Most of them are suffering of the evil spirit, they cannot peacefully, most of them are suffering with night mare. Psychological effects such as, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, dis association disorder, insomnia, irritability, flashbacks, emotional numbing, and hyper alertness. Commercial sex workers tried to hide themselves by using different coping strategies such as, staying in the bed the whole day, drinking alcohol, begging, and experiencing religious activities like celebrating religious feasts, going to churches, mosques and other places which related to spirituality. The result implies that commercial sex workers face social, emotional and physical problems. Government and stockholders couldn't go beyond the temporary needs of commercial sex workers as a result of this, their life couldn't change. The following therapy approaches are recommended like, family system therapy (for community members), cognitive behavioral therapy, psychoanalytic theory focusing on their early childhood development and experiences, humanistic theory focusing on that they can change their life and feminist therapy should be applied..

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to May and Hough (2000), sex work is more commonly associated with the term 'prostitute', but not associated with sexist behavior. The term has been used to portray a wide range of sexual activities (service) practiced over the world as a return of money and other equivalent rewards for the service provided ; however they are categorized into two: these are direct (indoor services) and indirect outdoor services(Cheryl, 2002).

The sex industry becomes controversial issue making it legal in some countries and illegal in others. In the case of Thailand, India, Mexico and Dominican Republic it is accepted as legal business (Brock &Thistle, 1996; Sahni and Shankar, 2008; Kelly, 2007).Prostitution law varies widely from country to country and between jurisdiction within a country, sex work is legal in some parts of the world and regarded as a profession, while in other parts it is a crime punishable by death. Prostitution in Ethiopia is not criminalized; however , the instance under which it is an offence is stipulated .(Article 634 and 846 of the FDRE criminal code)

The beginning of Commercial sex business in Ethiopia is attached with the mobility of kings, warlords, as well as nobilities and the establishment of cities and development of trade (Andergachew, 1988).According to Bethlehem (2009), the business spread in Ethiopia is associated with the expansion of local drink houses like, tella, areke as the rural immigrant girls serve as waitress in those houses. The sector started flourishing during 1950s and 1960s in the country.

In Ethiopia Commercial sex work is legal above 18 years old person and it is commonly practiced around the country; however, the law prohibits pimping and benefiting from the prostitution of others (charts, 2010)

Generally, two main trends have been followed by various legal systems in the world regarding prostitution. One is the trend which can be termed as the prohibitionist approach espouses prohibition or repression as the way to deal with prostitution. The other trend is the permissive one which doesn't prohibit prostitution. Both trends prohibit prostitution related activities such as pimping, renting the house for the purpose of prostitution etc. despite their varying stands on the very practice of prostitution itself. In Ethiopia's case it has been the permissive approach launched towards sex work and the practitioners despite the consideration of immorality and shame annexed to it (wise up 2010)

For countries like, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia sex work and its related activities are illegal; whereas for countries like Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Cot d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Zimbabwe prostitution is legal but related activities such as pimping and house rent for the purpose of prostitution etc. are illegal (Ngugi& Steen, 2010; Shannon & Montaner, 2012)

Though, the exact time of beginning of commercial sex is not known, some sources indicate its start during ancient Greek time. According to Grant (2014), the term sex worker became popular in the 1970s in USA and was invented by Scarlet Harlot, prostitute and activist lived in San Francisco and it has a 100 year history in US.

In some situations traffickers are coerced by corrupt police officials for the exchange to be released that lead the women to actually involve in the business. Family breakdown is also one of factors lead women to be involved in prostitution. Family breakdown forced young girls to engage in commercial sex that results in vulnerability and social exclusion for participant women (Balfour& Allen, 2014).

Researchers (Mailloux, 2002; Mulumbet, 2000) argued that low economic status of women, poverty that includes un employment, poor education, few available jobs and inadequate salaries) are the main factors that drive women to sex business. Another contributing factor for women to be involved in the business is the countries' economic strategies. Some developing counters' land usage and tenure system doesn't allow women ownership of land.

Thailand policy can be taken as one of the Examples: Traditional systems of female inheritance were interrupted by the formal land ownership policies introduced through modernizing practices that required male legal registration of property. This made the "culturally recognized pattern of land inheritance through women's lineage unrecognizable" (Aoyama, 2009, P49).

The inability to regulate emotions is another effect for those who have been involved in the sex trade as workers. In much of Farley's research, she noted people's emotions have eroded away (Farley & Kelly, 2000). Women will begin to desensitize themselves to what is actually happening to them when they perform services for a john. Sexual dysfunctions can lead to feelings of disconnect from sexual acts. In other words it becomes nearly impossible to view partners as anything but johns. The physical and sexual violence that is inflicted upon a sex worker by a pimp or a john are "eventually internalized, resulting in virulent self-hatred" (Farley, 2003, p.24). Workers will also experience levels of "depression, [suicidal thoughts], flashbacks

of childhood abuse, anxiety and extreme tension, terror regarding a relationship with a pimp, lack of or no self-esteem, and mood swings” (Farley, 2003, p. 23).

There is however, much to be reported on the psychological effects which include post traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, disassociation disorder, insomnia, irritability, flashbacks, emotional numbing, and hyper alertness (Parker, 1998 and Farley & Kelly, 2000, p. 18). Farley and Kelly (2000) have done extensive research on the psychological effects of women in the sex trade as noted:

Complex posttraumatic stress disorder (CPTSD), which includes changes in consciousness and self-concept, changes in the ability to regulate emotions, changes in systems of meaning, includes changes in perception of the perpetrator of abuse (as noted above)...can lead to Stockholm Syndrome. Some attitudes and behaviors of this syndrome are: denial of the extent of violence and harm which the captor has inflicted or is obviously capable of inflicting, hyper vigilance with the respect to the pimps needs and identification with the pimp’s perspective on the world, perception of those trying to assist in escape as enemies and perception of captors as friends, extreme difficulty leaving one’s captor/pimp, even after physical release has occurred (p.19).

Even after women leave prostitution, there is still a continuation of psychological disorders which haunts them when looking back on their experience in prostitution. “In prostitution, a necessary part of the role is to look happy: to ask for the rape. Women who have escaped prostitution have reported that saying these words of pleasure to those who are torturing them was a nightmare” (Farley & Kelly, 2000, p.27).

As other human beings, commercial sex workers face challenges such, stigma, isolation, using substances, moving from place to place and etc. Stigma can be defined as a brand, a mark of shame or a stain on one's character. Social stigmatization of an act entails severe disapproval from society for behavior that is considered to be outside the bounds of social norms.

The normative message that society has traditionally given to women is that sex is only acceptable within marriage or at least within a significant relationship (Goffman, 1968; Pheters on, 1998). This message can be understood as part of society's attempt to keep women's sexuality controlled within the bounds of marriage. Sexual relationships that do not occur within marriage or at least within a committed relationship are seen as deviating from this social norm. The further a relationship is from the norm-setting nuclear family the more likely it is to be categorized as "abnormal" (Nicole' F.2005).

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perspective on the world, perception of those trying to assist in escape as enemies and perception of captors as friends, extreme difficulty leaving one's captor/pimp, even after physical release has occurred (p.19).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Commercial sex work is a major problem in Addis Ababa involving a number of interacted harmful effects on the individuals, who involved in it particularly and for the general society. It exposes them for stigma, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), sexual and physical abuse, breakdown of family ties and many other social crises (Andargachew, 2004; Mulumebet, 2000; Bekele, 2003).

It is one of informal sectors that harm health, dignity, social structure, and it adversely affects a nation's socio economic development as well as hinders people's productivity. It is perceived as a serious threat for women and children. Commercial sex workers are exposed to numerous adverse conditions such as, poor housing social stigma and sexuality transmitted infections including HIV (Andargachew, 1998)

According to Arshad,(2012), millions of women and children in developing countries enter in to prostitution each year because of economic reasons that their lives is wandering and they are leading lowest social status.

The reasons for the expansion of the business are low productivity, civil conflicts, poor farming conditions and recurrent draught, increase people's mobility from their home villages and towns. Those women involved in the sector are highly vulnerable to psychological, social and sexual abuses. Prostitution brought in the following draw backs: it destroys moral and

attitude of communities breaks family units, endangers health, etc. This is common to Addis Ababa City Administration, Piazza area (Ruhama, 2011).

The number of female sex workers is increasing in towns and cities, especially, in Addis Ababa (Mulumbet, 2000). For the reason, Commercial sex work is a serious problem in Addis Ababa; there is high prevalence of young commercial sex workers during midnights. Many girls and women are involved in sex business, exchanging sex for food and other gifts. As the researcher's night visits and non-participatory observation show, there are high number of commercial sex workers around piazza area, because there are a lot of alcohol groceries, and open market and brokers are available in a great number.

Further studies should be made by GO, NGOs, scholars, religious institutions and stockholders to prevent the leading factors, to change communities perception toward commercial sex works and on the permanent life changing programs of the commercial sex workers. Many researches are conducted on women in the sex trade. Despite the majority of the study focuses on the HIV prevention, sexually transmitted diseases and temporary trainings. Lack of accurate research based on empirical data on the prevention of pushing of pushing factors.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The main objective of this study is to identify the pushing factors, challenges and coping strategies of commercial sex workers at Arada Sub city wereda 10.

1.3.2. Specific objective

- ✚ To explore the factors that drive women in to commercial sex business.

- ✚ To assess major challenges commercial sex workers face.
- ✚ To explore what coping strategies that commercial sex workers predominantly use.
- ✚ To suggest inputs to alleviate the problems for further research.

1.5 Research question

- ✚ What economic and social factors that drive women to involve in sex business?
- ✚ What economic, social, emotional and psychological challenges do women in sex business face?
- ✚ What coping strategies do commercial sex workers use?

✚ 1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study would help to:

- It helps the counseling therapists to use the proper theories for interventions.
- Policy makers to formulate sound policy on social affairs.
- Helps people who are working on gender and human right issues, in giving information, how commercial sex workers are facing different challenges.
- It also contributes for the religion sects that by showing how huge are the problem of sex workers and work on more ethics and morals of the believers.
- It will recommend approaches to identify the psychosocial problems of female commercial sex workers as a development change because women can be the engine for the development of the society.
- The findings of the study may paves ways for other researchers to undertake further study by providing recorded information for their further studies in the field.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study is limited to twenty five young female commercial sex workers in wereda 10 of Arada Sub-city around Piazza area. Even though, there are many commercial sex workers in the Woreda and the city, due time and the nature of participants the is limited to the mentioned number of sex workers.

1.8 Limitation of the study

There were several limitations for this research. The first one was time stress both for sex workers and the researcher for participants screening for sex workers take rest in a day time and work during nights. The second one is insult from participants' 'client; some girls are forbidden and warned by the so called 'husband' not to provide their personal information to the researcher. Some girls even after they came to WSG office (the place where researcher took participants consent) they refuse to provide their consent Difficulty to get proper documented data in the concerned government offices, on the number of commercial sex workers. Some of the girls were ashamed of their job while interview was being conducted. The quantity and quality of the research are affected by the above factors. After the researcher screened out the right participants, they are appointed to WSG office around Giorgis area.

Operational Definitions

Commercial sex workers: -The term 'sex worker' refers to those who are involved in prostitution and is the chosen expression for the term over the world and used in different writers. Children who have not reached the age of puberty may also engage in sex work but they are not the focus of my research.

Challenges:-Violent, hurts, bad words, and discriminations, forcing not to use condoms which Commercial sex workers faced.

Human trafficking: - the mobility of commercial sex workers from rural to urban

Tej: -homemade alcohol drink made of ingredients like- honey, water “gesho” and “bikil” which is prepared through fermentation process

Tella: homemade alcohol drink made of ingredients like: barley,wheat,teff “gesho” bikil” and other ingredients which is prepared though fermentation process.

Areke; homemade high percentage alcohol drink made of barley, teff,”bikil” and “gesho”which is prepared though fermentation process and distillation process.

CHAPTER TWO

RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

This section composes the research reviewed the related theoretical and empirical works in connection with the study conducted .The first section introduces commercial sex work, the second deals with pushing factors to commercial sex work, the third section describes challenges that commercial sex workers face and the last section elaborates the coping strategies.

Commercial sex work

According to (Gangoli&Westmarland,2006),Prostitution has been regarded as the oldest profession, as it meets the natural urges of human in return of money and it is claimed to be as old as civilization itself..According to (William, 2008) commercial sex work is well documented in antiquity and is alleged to have financed the production of some Egyptian pyramids. The other scholar (Dimore,2008) commented that history documents changes in attitudes towards commercial sex work including the tolerant acceptance of ‘prostitution’ during the middle ages and the condemnation of ‘prostitute’ at the beginning from the 16th century.

Commercial sex work has been argued to be one of the oldest professions, not only in the world but also in Ethiopia, it has a long history in Ethiopia, although there is no data as to where and when the first appeared in the country (Pankhurst, 1971)

In Ethiopia, travelers in 16th century .have written that it was common practice for traders to keep chengered or dengetur (literally means mistresses) along the various caravan routes and that the chengered or dengetur that follow noble men from one camp to another were paid in cash or in kind on special occasions (SCD 2004) Apart from the occasional payments ,they were given lands by some of the rich nobility; so they deserved to be called prostitute .With

the growth of urbanization especially Addis Ababa historian say, came to commercialization of tej, and the expansion of prostitute ,during the reign of Menilik 2nd The Italian Invasion of 1935-1936 a great push to prostitution .In Italian occupied Ethiopia (SCD 2004)

According to Pankhurst (1974) there were few commercial sex workers in Ethiopia during 17th cent. He stated that there was an institution related with commercial sex work that existed at the royal camps of middle age in the city of Gondar late at commercial centers periphery of the empire, while the subsequent development of Addis Ababa and the later 19th cent. Or early 20th cent. Towns witnessed the emergence as might be expected modern types of commercial sex workers and then it increased the number in Addis Ababa and different towns.

Commercial sex long existing in Addis Ababa is now is becoming an occupation to generate income .According to Bethlehem Tekola more than 50% of the women who are engaged in this life style reside and born in the city. The reason behind is socio-economic problems in the city. In addition studies conducted on a sample of 100 female sex workers in the city's major place where such as Merkato, Piazza ,Aratkilo, Kasanchis ,Cherkos, Meshualkia and Kolfe. The result showed that 73% of the women started commercial sex work as teenagers. Here the result. Shows that 63% of the women engaged in the work because of their low economic status as a leading factor to engage to the work. All the women in this study are supporter of their families as heads and as well carrying a lot of burden. (Bittle 2011)

Sex work is still generally regarded as a 'deviant' occupation and there has been much research on why people choose to enter in it. Most writers accept a combination of 'push' and 'pull' factors in entering sex work. Push factors particularly for young street sex workers can include abuse and neglect, a breakdown in care giving, school exclusion homelessness, and lack

of money. Pull factors can include excitement, encouragement from others involved in sex work, and a way of seeking affection.

Age does not determine if an individual will become a prostitute, it is only a factor related to entry in to prostitution. Various Canadian studies have established that most adult prostitutes started their careers in their early to mid-teens (Albert, 2001& Lloyd, 2005).In her study found that the average age of entry in to prostitution for females was 13-16.Female prostitutes in Vancouver entered the sex trade at an average age of 16.3 years while male prostitutes entered prostitution at an average age of 15.5 years. The average age of entry in to prostitution is 13 years old. According to (Etu, 2006) the average estimated age of entry in to prostitution is 18 years old.

2.1 Major Factors that push women to prostitution

2.1.1 Economic factors

According to Mu Sochua Cambodia's Minister of Women's and Veteran's Affairs(2004) adds that economic factors also contribute to the causes of women and children entering into the sex trade. Not only is this factor common in the United States, but it is a high factor associated with prostitutes in developing countries, where economic conditions are not favorable. Cambodia is one of the highest rated countries known for its activities in the sex trade, using mostly children as young as five. "The country, [Cambodia], with a population of 13 million, has as many as 80,000 sex workers, a huge number of whom are under sixteen"

Some women have been abducted; others tricked with the promise of a job or told they've been sold and have to work off the 'debt'. Children are often sold by parents desperate enough to sacrifice one daughter to feed the rest of the family. Many of these girls are

imprisoned, beaten, and forced to service dozens of men daily (p. 34-35). Mu Sochua, Cambodia's minister of women's and veteran's affairs (2004): Right now about five million men, women, and children make less than 50 cents a day-so 85 percent of our young women and girls volunteer to go out of their villages to look for work. Maybe 15 percent find jobs-where do the rest go.

According to Parker (1998) it is very common for families to feel there is no alternative for financial resources other than, to sell their daughters into the sex trade. Team, (2010) adds that when poverty and homelessness is high, people are willing to take higher risks in order to survive. Due to age, educational level and lack of experience there are few opportunities for legitimate employment available for commercial sex workers. This lack of opportunity leads many young women to run away into the prostitution trade in order to survive. Prostitution in Addis Ababa appears to increase substantially in the decade or so prior to the Italian invasion of 1935-36 gave a great push to prostitution in the Italian occupied Ethiopia. The number of prostitutes in the city soon reached considerable proportion. The coming of the Italians who included hundreds of thousands of soldiers and workers thus initiated an extensive and highly developed prostitution, which continues in Ethiopia today (FHI 2002). This illicit trade got a strong push with Italian invasion of the country. At the time, many young men left their wives and children for the war front. This absence of a "bread winner" deprived the women and the children left behind a source of income.

The easiest option for the women was to migrate to towns in hopes of getting an employment. Unfortunately, most did not have employable skills save selling local drinks and

food. While in this business, they were pushed into sex, as vending their wares did not fully meet their needs. (City Adm.2006)

The majority of sex workers in red-light houses (rented house for sex work or brothel) had moved to Addis Ababa from rural areas because of divorce or family problems, or to search for jobs (e.g. as housemaids). Subsequently, they became sex workers. Many of these sex workers used their earning to support their families in the countryside. Most sex workers reported that initially they appreciated the sex work since it provided a good income; however, gradually over time, most began to dislike the work because it exposed them to different health problems and unfavorable social conditions, including the violent actions of clients and house owners (FHI, 2002) According to Johan (2001) other leading factors to commercial sex work are mentioned such as; early home leaving, parental violence and substance abuse

2.1.2 Social Factors

2.1.2.1 Early Home leaving

Leaving home to early and negative family circumstances are considered as a strong indicator of adolescent prostitution. There is a body of research that suggests histories family dysfunction, substance abuse, violence and sexual abuse lead to youth leaving home, often at a very young age. Running away is a possible adaptive response to an abusive or neglectful leaving situation. The committee on sexual offences against Children and Youth (1984) found that 93% of female and 97% of male prostitute had run away from home at least once .This means youth are leaving or spending a great deal of time on the street.

2.1.2.2 LOW EDUCATION

Many researches suggests that poor education, as well as a lack of training and qualifications, impacts on vulnerability; driving entrance into sex work and reducing the chances of finding alternative forms of employment. In Jeal and Salisbury's (2004) study, they found one-third of interviewees had left education at the age of 14 years or younger. Similarly, Bindel et al. (2012) found 39 per cent of respondents had no training or formal qualifications. Poor education could affect the ability to find mainstream work meaning opportunities to earn an income are limited.

2.1.2.3 Physical/Sexual Child Abuse

Traditionally commercial sex workers are considered as extra sex-desired women and that is why they are involved to satisfy their desire, but the reality is not in fact it may be true for a few, when we see educational as a general it is too difficult to generalize and to come to such conclusions. Different literature indicted that commercial sex workers involved in the issue due to various reasons, for-example; many young girls involve in it because of they run away or "thrown away" at an early age from home environments they described as intolerable, including frequent cases of physical, sexual and emotional abuse (Bittle,2002).

Hence, different authorities revel that commercial sex workers involved in this work because of various reasons and yet the traditional conclusions has no evidence and which misleading concept to understand the real problem way women involved in commercial sex work. As Bethlehem believed, and the researcher believe working in the social dimensions in order to eliminate or reduce the practice of commercial sex. One way of doing so is to shift the focus of research even more towards the women themselves and to bring to the foreground their epic descriptions of the social life behind commercial sex (Bethlehem, 2005)

Commercial sex research conducted by, Berg, (2005), Farley, (2000-2004), Kramer and Berg, (2003), & Lydersen (2003), shows that there are interrelations between the prostitute, sexual/physical abuse, substance abuse, and violence. In some cases it is the violence and substance abuse that is experienced during childhood which embeds itself inside the child, increases their likelihood to enter the sex trade industry.

Research conducted by Weitzer, 2005 adds that abuse can alter a child's orientation of the world and can distort their self-concept and emotional capacities. Children who experience sexual and physical abuse usually do so from a family member, friends, or friends of the family. If a child never receives counseling or proper treatment due to the events encountered, the result can be detrimental. In most cases children grow in to adult who become chemically dependent, hoping that the drugs will alleviate the pain, fear and rejection caused by their traumatic experience. Sexual abuse in most cases is the person's first encounter with prostitution (although there is no monetary exchange), there is however a person satisfying a sexual desire and a person submitting to that desire. Lyndersen (2003) adds some sexually abused people view their experiences as, "they are already taking my pants off so I will make them pay for it", and this has created a gateway for them to enter the sex trade as a worker(P.47).

2.1.2.4 Human trafficking

According to "Global Alliance Agents Traffic in Women (GAATW) all acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across borders, purchase, sale, transfer, receipt or harboring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion (including the use of threat or force or the abuse of authority) or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or

reproductive) in forced or bonded labor, or in slavery-like conditions, in a community other than the one in which such persons lived at the time of the original deception, coercion or debt bondage Steven, 2002.

Human trafficking is one of the leading factors contributes to commercial sex business. Human trafficking is a crime against humanity. It involves an act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving a person through a use of force, coercion or other means, for the purpose of exploiting people. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims (Selam, 2012).

Trafficking results in Sexual assault, which is traumatic event with physical and emotional effects on the victim and it is any sexual activity between two or more people in which one of the people is involved against his or her will (Minnesota, 2003).

The sexual activity involved in an assault can include many different experiences. Women can be the victims of unwanted touching, grabbing, oral sex, anal sex, sexual penetration with an object, and/or sexual intercourse. Trafficking victims are often made to participate in sexual activities through physical or non-physical force, which can consist of pressure from someone with authority over them, bribery or manipulation or impairment from alcohol or drugs.

According the report of Amnesty international,(2004) 700,000 people were traveled each year for sexual explotation;2 million girls aged between five and fifteen are introduced the commercial sex market each year and at least 50,000 women and children were trafficked out of Africa each year 2001-2002.(Yoseph,Endeshaw,Mebratu and Belte 2014).And in some studies it is suggested that to trend of migration in recent years is seen by increasing rural-urban migration and seasonal movement of labor migrants. These migrations highly force women and children to

be trafficked in to prostitution. In 1990 an estimated that around seven percent of adult women living in the city are engaged in prostitution. From an estimated population under eighteen, the number of adult women living in prostitution would be more than forty three thousands. (Endeshaw 2014)

2.2 Major Challenges of Commercial Sex Workers

According to Farley (2003), “the harm of prostitution is socially invisible, and it is also invisible in the law, in public health, and in psychology” (p.1). Many people in society do not recognize the harm that is done to sex workers who have been involved in the sex trade. And although there are agencies and organizations that wish to legalize or decriminalize, that is allow sex workers to obtain human rights in the sex trade, this does not decrease the harm that is inflicted upon sex workers. Sexual violence and physical assault are the normative experience for sex workers in prostitution (Farley, 2003), but there is more than just physical harm done to a person in the sex trade. There are also emotional, social, spiritual, and psychological effects bestowed upon sex workers.

2.2.1 Emotional effects

The inability to regulate emotions is another effect for those who have been involved in the sex trade as workers. In much of Farley’s research, she has noted people’s emotions have eroded away (Farley & Kelly, 2000). Women will begin to desensitize themselves to what is actually happening to them when they perform services for a john. Sexual dysfunctions can lead to feelings of disconnect from sexual acts. In other words it becomes nearly impossible to view partners as anything but johns. The physical and sexual violence that is inflicted upon a sex worker by a pimp or a john are “eventually internalized, resulting in virulent self-hatred” (Farley, 2003, p.24). Sex Workers will also experience levels of “depression, [suicidal thoughts],

flashbacks of childhood abuse, anxiety and extreme tension, terror regarding a relationship with a pimp, lack of self-esteem or no self-esteem, and mood swings” (Farley, 2003, p. 23).

2.2.2 Physical effects

A physical effect common in prostituted women is the spread of HIV and other STD's (Farley & Kelly, 2000, p. 20). In most cases the prostitute is judged to be the one who carries and spreads HIV; however, extensive medical research on the spread of HIV has been clearly noted that men are the carriers of HIV and women are the recipients of the disease (Farley, 2004, p. 1109). Some other physical effects are “increased risk of cervical cancer, chronic hepatitis, joint pain, cardiovascular symptoms, respiratory symptoms, neurological problems, poverty & homelessness, sexual assault, suicide, and death, which is 40 times higher in prostitution than the general population” (Farley & Kelly, 2000, p.20-21). Farley and Kelly (2000) also concluded that “many of the chronic physical symptoms of women in prostitution were similar to the physical squeal of torture” (p.20-21). They are at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS because, the girls and women most of the time cannot convince the men to use condoms is a challenging for them. More worse is that the men might not even be willing to pay and in such instances it will be their own burden to cover their daily needs what they risked their life ends for nothing (Billene, 2014).

Violence is another cause of physical effects that takes place in prostitution. Eighty Five percent of prostituted women interviewed by Miller were physically assaulted in prostitution, with 31% having been stabbed, and 25% being hit with an object. Thirty seven percent of her sample had been held captive (Miller, 1995, as cited in Farley & Kelly, 2000).

2.2.3. Social effects

Social changes can cause a warped perception in the minds of sex workers. Such as, difficulties with intimate relationships involving the sex workers: because they may begin to see their intimate sex partner as a john who is only using them to satisfy his own sexual desires. Farley (2003) reported on one woman's experience: 'I felt like a prostitute every time I got in bed with him [her lover]. I had lost myself in prostitution and had become so well established in my identity and role as a prostitute that once I had stopped I couldn't then relate to my lover as myself' (p. 20).

There are changes in the perception of other relationships that take place in the mind of the sex worker, for instance, "perception of those trying to assist in escaping as enemies and perception of captors as friends" (Farley, 2003, p.24).

2.2.4 Spiritual effects

Not much is reported on the spiritual effects of the sex worker except that there is a loss of faith and hope that things will ever get better. There lies an "unremitting sense of despair (Farley & Kelly, 2000, p.24).

2.2.5 Psychological effects

There is however, much to be reported on the psychological effects which include post traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, disassociation disorder, insomnia, irritability, flashbacks, emotional numbing, and hyper alertness (Parker, 1998 and Farley & Kelly, 2000, p. 18). Farley and Kelly (2000) have done extensive research on the psychological effects of women in the sex trade as noted: Complex posttraumatic stress disorder (CPTSD), which includes changes in consciousness and self-concept, changes in the ability to regulate emotions, changes in systems of meaning, includes changes in perception of the perpetrator of abuse (as

noted above)...can lead to Stockholm Syndrome. Some attitudes and behaviors of this syndrome are: denial of the extent of violence and harm which the captor has inflicted or is obviously capable of inflicting, hyper vigilance with the respect to the pimps needs and identification with the pimp's perspective on the world, perception of those trying to assist in escape as enemies and perception of captors as friends, extreme difficulty leaving one's captor/pimp, even after physical release has occurred (p.19).

Even after women leave prostitution, there is still a continuation of psychological disorders which haunts them when looking back on their experience in prostitution. "In prostitution, a necessary part of the role is to look happy: to ask for the rape. Women who have escaped prostitution have reported that saying these words of pleasure to those who are torturing them was a nightmare" (Farley & Kelly, 2000, p.27).

As other human being commercial sex workers have challenges are, such that stigma, isolation, using substances, moving from place to place and etc... Stigma can be defined as a brand, a mark of shame or a stain on one's character. Social stigmatization of an act entails severe disapproval from society for behavior that is considered to be outside the bounds of social norms.

The normative message that society has traditionally given to women is that sex is only acceptable within marriage or at least within a significant relationship (Goffman,1968; Pheterson, 1998). This message can be understood as part of society's attempt to keep women's sexuality controlled within the bounds of marriage. Sexual relationships that do not occur within marriage or at least within a committed relationship are seen as deviating from this social norm. The further a relationship is from the norm-setting nuclear family the more likely it is to be

categorized as “abnormal” (Nicole’ F.2005).After experiencing sexual assault, a woman may experience a range of physical consequences and emotional reactions, including severe stress and depression.

Women who work in the commercial sex trade are vulnerable to sexual and reproductive health complications, including sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and other gynecological problems. Women who have been trafficked into the sex trade may often not have access to, or are not allowed to use, condoms or other methods of birth control, and may only have irregular gynecological examinations. Such women face the risk of unwanted pregnancies and miscarriages. Women who work as prostitutes experience high rates of abortion, sterilization and infertility. Furthermore, these women face severe mental or emotional health consequences, including feelings of severe guilt, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, substance abuse (alcohol or narcotics) and eating disorders. In extreme cases, the mental anguish can lead to self-mutilation and/or suicide (Minnesota, 2003).

2.2.6 Health Related Problems

Aside from the high rate of HIV/AIDS and other STD’s encountered by sex workers, there are other forms of physical implications which need to be remedied through medical attention. Some of these implications include but are not limited to, “tuberculosis,... diabetes, cancer, arthritis, syphilis, asthma, anemia, hepatitis B and C, STD’s, urinary infections, menstrual problems, ovarian pain, abortion complications, pregnancy, and infertility” (Farley, 2003, p.17). In another study, Farley (2003) reported on the physical injuries inflicted upon sex workers due to the violence associated with their work. Such injuries include but are not limited to memory problems, headaches, dizziness, joint pain, and jaw pain...pain/numbness in hands and feet, irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath, vaginal pain, and breast pain.

2.3 Coping strategies of women in the sex business

Using drugs and alcohol is the other way of commercial sex workers are use to cope up with their life difficulties. Support aimed at overcoming alcohol and drug abuse should recognize the complexities of these issues in relation to people involved in prostitution. They may be the cause of involvement in prostitution, or used as a coping strategy, but supporting someone to deal with drugs and alcohol issues will need to be part of a broad response to a range of issues. Drugs and alcohol can also be used as a way of influencing and controlling children in order to sexually exploit them. Similarly with adults: some pimps and/or „boyfriends“ may encourage their partners to take drugs which can lead to them becoming dependent on both drugs and the individual supplying the drugs.(The Home Office, UK).

2.3.1 Spiritual Support

Commercial sex workers due to their day to day hardship life they have tendency, experiencing religious activities like celebrating religious feasts, going to churches, mosques and other places which related to spirituality.

Valandra (2007) reported that “kin support, through encouragement from adult children, grandchildren, other family members, and friends, helped...women to leave prostitution...The spirituality theme was reflected as a source of support and strength, a factor in healing and recovery, and a factor in the decision to leave prostitution...Spirituality was experienced as an integral part of the physical world, interwoven with other sources of support” (p.200).

2.3.2 Psychological support

Mental health treatment also needs to be sought by those who have been affected by the sex trade. Severe emotional problems often associated with the sex trade are “depression, sociality, flashbacks of childhood abuse, anxiety, and extreme tension, terror regarding a relationship with a pimp [or johns], lack of self esteem, and mood swings” (Farley, 2003, p.17). Farley and Kelly (2000) reported that most outreach programs rarely if ever address the sexual trauma of sex workers which should be included with mental health treatment. The same psychological treatment used with battered women is applicable to prostitutes as well (Farley, 2003).

2.3.4 Talking with others, (Interaction).

They want to talk with a person who is confident and knew the challenges of their work. Somebody in order to get help and understood within the community since they need recognition and social acceptance. In most case they are under fear of sham and stragglng for survival, in fact survival is not only their own but also their relatives including to their partner. Due to this challenge and responsibilities up on their shoulder, in one hand they are suffering with sexual exploitations on the other hand sacrifice for the survival of others felt them to emotional disorder and to skip from this they prefer isolation (Steven D & Sudhir A. 2007).

2.4 Theoretical framework.

Many scholars put the reason for prostitution is the low status of women pushed by the economic and social burdens due to their status. This makes some scholars argue against standard of sexual behavior, against patriarchal interests which defined morality from male point of view, against economic abuse and deprivation which forced many women in to prostitution. Though there are different perspectives on prostitutions and discourses going on between the

liberal and radical feminist, the liberals believe that prostitution by choice should be encouraged and should be a legal life style to generate income .On the other hand the radicals believe that prostitution consequence of patriarchy and oppress and degrade women and to bring that prostitution is considered as radical view it. (Billen,2011). According to some findings there categories that why women end up in prostitution. One is poverty, the second which is a rare case generational continuity within a home and the third category is the result of capitalism or globalization.(Billene,2011)Out of the prostitutes there are few who want to change their life money or invest in an education. Most, however, seem to lack the direction or determination to change their lives by themselves. All, even the ones pursuing a better future, seem to be embittered and resentful. They feel that society has them pegged as outcasts, ignorant and deserving of their fate. They see no hands stretched in help and skeptical of the possibility of genuine philanthropy. (Meron, 2013)

Socialist feminist describe commercial sex work as an effort to survive by commercialization aspect of the domestic reproductive work for which capital, the state and society has refused to pay or pay very little. The theory justifies that commercial sex workers are highly exposed to different social and economical problems. (Merry,2003).Functionalism emphasized the contribution of commercial sex work to social cohesion and stability. Heterosexual marriage is perceived as the gold standard for sexual relationships and commercial sex work provides a sexual strategy value for male sexual desires. Commercial sex workers are invariably typified as morally, emotionally and intellectually dysfunctional, (Waterman, 2009). Other functionalist have different theories, year round sex permanent part of human life because females are sexually receptive, they argued that human sexual behavior has social significance beyond more reproduction.

Commercial sex work is one way to fill male sexual demands in the society where rules inhibit the supply of available females. However; it allows relatively few females to satisfy many men and does so without requiring any commitment beyond the man ability to pay. (Endlund 2002)

2.5 Conceptual frame work

Concepts are mental images or perceptions and therefore their meanings vary markedly from individual to individual (Kumar, 2005). According to David and Stocker, 1995 conceptual framework or perspectives provide a broad language and a form of references in which reality can be examined.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study employed qualitative method research design based on the appropriateness to the studies research individual interview questions and FGD questions. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select 18 discussant of commercial sex workers for the FGD questions and seven commercial sex work participants were selected for the interview questions out of the total population of 1905 Arada Sub City Wereda 10 commercial sex workers according to Arada Sub City women and children affair office report 2009EC.

Addis Ababa city covers an area of about 540 km²;According to the 2007 Census the Addis Ababa City has a total population of 2,738,248 with a growth rate of 2.1 percent per annum (additional 57,503 people per year). From the total population, 48 percent are males and 52 percent are females CSA: (2008).

The City is divided into 10 Sub-cities, again the sub cities are divided in to 100woredas. There is a disparity in Sub city population distribution which shows uneven distribution. As the researcher's practical experience and pre -assessment indicates, Arada Sub-city is the next prone area, for sex business, after Addis Ketema Sub city. The research has been conducted in woreda ten Piazza area of in the Arada Sub city, which is the common boundary of both severe places for the business and the oldest city center of the capital where the sex business is widely practiced. Currently, there are a number of Bars, Restaurants, Hotels and night clubs in this particular place, caught the attention of the researcher to undertake the study in the locality to explore and interpret the results.

3.1 Study Area

The research has been conducted in woreda ten Piazza area of in the AradaSub city, which is the common boundary of both severe places for the business and the oldest city center of the capital where the sex business is widely practiced. Currently, there are a number of Bars, Restaurants, Hotels and night clubs in this particular place, caught the attention of the researcher to undertake the study in the locality to explore and interpret the results.

The researcher believes that conducting research on commercial sex workers Arada sub city specifically Piazza area, which is located in the center of Addis Ababa adds, to an existing knowledge at large. Second, there are a lot of young females engaged in these activities and because of different reasons. Because of this, the researcher believed that the place is natural environment to get relevant information for the success of the study.

3.2 Study population

In order to get the population, real figure the researcher went to Arada kifle ketema woreda ten social affairs office. According to this office report of 2009, there are 1905 women sex workers in wereda 10. Participants of the study were youth female sex workers whose age is seventeen years and above.

3.3 Sampling and sample size determination

The total of 25 commercial sex workers were participating in this study. There were seven participants in the interview section and eighteen participants in the FGD. Even if, there are various techniques to explore the required sample size, the researcher preferred convenience sampling.

The participants were selected using purposive sampling. Hence, on the basis of their experience and willingness, twenty five young female sex workers were selected from Arada sub city wereda ten using purposive sampling.

3.4 Data collection instruments

The study employed focus group discussion (what informants perceive about themes and the community towards them), factors that pushed them to sex business, what they do, what they face, feel and think.

A focus group discussion guide consisting of five (5) unstructured items was developed by the researcher to capture information about the factors that pushes women to commercial sex work, challenges they face and coping strategies commercial sex works use.

Similarly interview questionnaire consisting of five (5) unstructured items was developed by the researcher about factors that push girls to sex trade, challenges and coping strategies they use.

3.5 Data collection procedure

Interview with participants was conducted in person with an interview guide to facilitate the discussion. At the beginning of the interview, each study participant was asked verbally. Consent form was signed regarding their voluntary participation in this study. The interview took place in settings that allowed the participants to feel comfortable and safe in expressing themselves. Interview and FGD was conducted in WSG office around Piazza with one moderator and assistance moderator including Deborah project manager Eled Admassu.

3.6. Source of Data

In order to obtain the desired data for the study the researcher used primary data

Opinions explored from the participants through interview and focus group discussion.

3.6.1 Construction and validation

The customized interview questions and FGD questions were judged by two experts in counseling psychology and one social work expert. In order to check the content validity, different comments and suggestions were given by the experts such as: modification of some items that lacked clarity, avoidance of irrelevant items, and items which contradict to each other and observance of consistency in the items.

3.7 Method of data analysis

In analyzing qualitative data (both FGDs and individual interview) thematic analysis method was employed. So as to secure confidentiality in the analysis of qualitative data code were used to represent the participants rather than their actual names.

3.8 Ethical consideration.

An attempt was made to translate an interview question items in to the local language of the participants, Amharic for ease and convenience. An attempt was also made to orient the data enumerators on how to administrate the individual interview questions and FGD questions and record the responses. A support letter explaining the objectives of the research was taken from Addis Ababa University School of Psychology and showed to the participants of the study.

Prior to the actual data collection an attempt was made to contact the study participants to get their oral consent to participate in the study and to explain the purpose of the study. Accordingly, the participants of the research explained the confidentiality of the interview in

which their story will not be used other than this study. It also agreed that the fact that the research subjects are free to discontinue their participation at any time they wish to do so.

Both the individual interview and FGD conducted at WSG (win souls for God evangelical ministry) office around Giorgis. Two FGDs were conducted .An attempt was made to record the FGD responses using note books. The FGDs and individual interview took two days.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The main purpose of the present study was to assess the push factors, challenges and coping strategies of commercial sex workers in Addis Ababa Arada Sub City Wereda 10.

Data for addressing this research questions were mainly generated through FGDs and individual interview. The FGD discussant and personal interviewees were asked to describe what are the push factors of girls to commercial sex work, what social, emotional, and physical challenges do commercial sex workers face and what coping strategies they use.

The chapter is classified in to four major sections. The first section describes about the demographic characteristics of the participants, the second section disclosed factors leading to being sex workers, the third section deals with the psychosocial challenges of the participants, and the forth section deals with their coping strategies.

4.1 Research Findings

Table 1 Demographic characteristic of Commercial sex women

S/N	Age	Marital Status	Education Level	Length of time in the business	Place of birth	Religion
1	18	D	8	2 years	LastaBati	Orthodox
2	20	U/M	7	2years	Jima	Muslim
3	23	M	10	3 years	Addis	Orthodox
4	23	U/M	4	3 years	Addis	Orthodox

5	25	U/M	5	1 year	Addis	Orthodox
6	20	U/M	Illiterate	2years	Mekele	Orthodox
7	22	U/M	4	1.7 months	Metu	Muslim
8	18	D	7	1.3 months	Bahir Dar	Orthodox
9	18	D	5	1year	Lasta	Orthodox
10	17	U/ M	Diploma	1.8 months	DebreBirhan	Orthodox
11	27	D	Illiterate	2 years	Assela	Orthodox
12	22	UM	B.A	3years	N/Wollo	Orthodox
13	22	U/M	8	1.9 months	Bale Dodola	Muslim
14	19	U/ M	6	1.6 months	Gonder	Orthodox
15	25	D	6	3 years	Tulu bolo	Orthodox
16	23	U/M	3	3 years	Bale Goba	Orthodox
17	20	U/M	2	2 years	Walyita	Protestant
18	18	U/M	Illiterate	1 year	Hadiya	Protestant
19	22	U/M	Illiterate	1.5 year	Chencha	Orthodox
20	25	U/M	Illiterate	2.5 years	Arba Minch	Orthodox
21	17	U/M	10	3 years	WolytaSodo	Orthodox
22	19	U/M	5	2 years	Wolkiet	Orthodox
23	27	U/M	7	2 years	Adigrat	Orthodox
24	21	U/M	4	1 year	DebreMarkos	Orthodox
25	24	U/M	6	2 years	Fiche	Orthodox

The finding of this study disclosed that, twenty of the interviewed participants were literate that ranging from grade one to B.A education level, and the remaining five participants were illiterate. From the total of twenty five participants, sixteen girls have primary education, one woman has secondary education level; two of girls have postsecondary education level. The age range for all the interviewed participants were between 17-27 years. Two participants are under are below teenage. Out of twenty five participants, eight girls were from Amhara region, three girls were from Addis Ababa, seven girls were from Oromia region, two of the participants were from. Tigray region and five girls were from south people. Regarding the religious background of the participants, twenty of them were Orthodox, three were Muslim and two of them were protestant. Twenty of the participants were unmarried and five of them were divorced. Among, the divorced respondents, all the divorced girls forcedly married to rich men whose ages were too old compared to the girls'. In most cases, the marriage disregards the girls' consent; as a result the girls 'marriage couldn't work. Though marriage needs both the physically as well as the psychologically competence for the couples. Therefore, they escape from their husbands and came to Addis Ababa to lead such a harsh prostitution life.

All identified information has been removed to protect the anonymity of participants and the 'P' has been used for 'participants' followed by participants number. Also the 'M' has been used for married women and the 'U/M' has been used for unmarried women and the has been used for Divorced women.

4.2 Major driving forces of commercial sex workers

4.2.1 Economic Factor

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview and FGD. The individual interviewees and FGD participants were asked to describe what economic factors drove women to become commercial sex workers. According to the majority of the Participants, the income level/low income, lack of diversification of income source and low wage rate forced women to be involved in sex business. In support of the point the following participants forward their responses

(P1) said the following:

--- I came from Mekele; my families were very poor, who couldn't win their daily bread. In order to supplement the family's income, I was washing clothes for people with very little payment. This job over exploited my energy, but I continued to work for I lacked choice. In the meantime I heard of commercial sex business from my friends, which I consider it as a higher rewarding job. But, in the later times, I got it is worse than cloth washing.

Participant (P2) also elicited a similar response as follows:

P2 I came from Assella, I am 22 years old, and I completed grade 6 education. I was born from poor and illiterate mother who brought up me earning an income from sex business. She had been in business since my lower ages, but she hid the situation. When she was getting older and her income started to decline, she forced me

to be involved in sex for money to supplement the family's income.

Participants (P3) reacted as follows:

---I was originally from Wollo/Bati/ I am 18 years old, and my education level is grade 6.I inherited this job from my mother. My mother had been in this business till I grow up.When I was 12 years she became sick, she faced spinal cord problem. We had no other income source therefore, I involved in sex business and I became poor women who got profession from poorest mother.

Commonly sex workers reported that it is poverty that drove them to be engaged in the sex business

The FGD Discussants also reported their own and their friends' cases as follows.

FGD1: Majority of our friends, who are in sex business, came from poor families rural areas where there is one cropping time. Our parent produce a single crop once a year a small plot of land so, our father couldn't feed all of us. Our fathers are working in some ones farm as laborers. Our mothers' job is taking care of the house. As a young majority, of us come to towns to have money for ourselves and our families.

In high lands of Ethiopian, the number of farming community and the size of agricultural land doesn't match both in terms of quantity and quality that hinders agricultural productivity which intern contributed girls to come cities and small towns to be involved in a sex business.

4.2.2 Social Factors Women in sex business

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview and FGD. The interviewees and FGD discussants were asked to describe what social factors drove women to become commercial sex workers. According to the interview results of the Participants, **early marriage, local alcohol houses, brokers, problems alienated with employers, the government's city reestablishment programs (demolishing of people's houses)** school related and drop out rural urban migration are the major social problems force girls to be involved in sex business, physical and sexual abuses, looking job opportunities, being thrown away and peer pressure. To support this, the following clients responded as below.

Participant (P4) forwards her response as follows:

I am from Wollo, Lasta, I am 18 years old and I had attended my education until grade five. My father forced me to get married to a rich man when I was thirteen years old. I had elder brother, and he was not agreed with my father about my early marriage. He forcedly took me from my husband's house, and send me to Addis Ababa to live with my Aunt, but I couldn't carry job burden in my Aunt's house. I left her home and went to the broker looking for job, he told me that there are best job alternatives, especially working in the local Areke houses are the best income sources, and he took me to the business owner woman.

Participant (P4) after a week angrily reported that:

-----, my employer told me that I caused her bankrupted, and she warned me to commit sexual intercourse with a man and pay her back. At that time I had no chance and I did sex with unknown man paid/replaced the amount of money lost while I was serving, further my x-employer me to continue the sex business and pay her fifty birr per person. This is show I get involved in the sex business.

Participant (P5) added similar response as follows:

I am 17 years old, and I was working as a house maid around Gurara, and also I was attending night school but, the lady house owner refused to send me to school. Finally the lady chased me out of her home. I went to 'Delala'(broker) to find another job, but he took me to the Arake House. After three days, the business owner woman told me that I caused her to experience loss of seventy birr and she annoyingly cursed me as a bad fortune to hair business by saying the following Amharic word

“Anchi Egire Derek Nesh” means “you are a bad lack girl”. She warned me to commit sexual intercourse in order to re pay my debt. I paid her back the lost money as she told after having sex with someone,after that event I

started sex business as a regular job ,and it became difficult for men to get out of it.

Participants (P6) narrated her situation including the reason for involving in the sex business as follows.

---- I am from Addis around Total, I am 23 years old, and completed grade 10 education. I had a reason that forced me to involve in the sex business. My family including me became homeless due to Government re-establishment program. We started to live on the street. In order to feed myself and my family I have to generate income but at a time I have no option except sex business if you are hungry you are forced to eat whichever the food is available, similarly if you are the poor of poor you have no chance to weight for good job. Street life by itself leads girls easily to commercial sex business.“This evil people made us homeless”.

Similarly, the FGD participants also forward their ideas as follows:

FGD2:

The brokers sell us several times when we change from one place to the other plaser. We are also the bulk profit source for local ‘areke’ and ‘tela’ houses. We serve as a waiter, calling people by our songs and agreed or mock dances, they make us to pay bed rents after we have sex with our clients etc, and these two bodies highly exploited our lives.

4.2.2.1 School related Drop outs from school

According to the clients, School related unrelated curriculum and being drop out is among reasons contribute for girls to take part in sex business. In connection to this point, the following was responded by the clients.

Participant (P7) explained as follows:

I came from Jima, I am 18 years old, and my education status is grade 5. Some of our friends became commercial sex girls for they couldn't pass grade 8 examinations. One of my best friends from Wellega told me that, even she couldn't read Amharic and properly counts English Alphabet, though she is grade 8. That demoralizes her not to continue in the school and to migrate to cities.

Participant (P8) raised similar response as follows:

Some of the teachers in the school want to lie with their students. They cheat with minor gifts. Also instructors in colleges and universities have other problems. I have B.A, but I couldn't employ for I have distinction level mark GPA when I was a fresh man student. In the coming semester, one of but my instructors want me to commit sex with him, I refused and got he gave me "F" in his subject, not only his subject he has a friend who teaches me another subject, also he gave me "D". The injustice happened

in these subjects affected my previous **As** and **Bs** and it affected the coming semesters' interest on learning. I started to hate the institutions which I had been learning. Having only a pass mark and an incompetent graduate, I became hopeless and end as a degree holder prostitute.

4.2.2.2 Migration from rural to urban

As, the interview and FGD results revealed, rural urban migration is one of driving forces for girls to become a sex business woman. The participants own words confirms as follows.

Participants (P9) expounded her response as follows:

I am 18 years old, I was originally from Gonder and I completed grade 5 education. The problems started from the lack of family follow up as to me. When we were coming from Gonder, two of my friends were from rich family and the other girl's father was a priest. One day we simply discussed to come to Addis and we did it practically in the coming days. As a result of this, we became street girls and end in a prostitution and diseased. Government also has to encourage people who are working. If those people don't take our selling items we wouldn't be commercial sex girls. Instead it had to show us a direction to get or create another job alternative.

Participants (R10) added similar response as follows:

--- I am from (west Shoa), I am 25 years old, I attended my education until grade six. I also simply dropped the school and came to Addis because, I was influenced by friends. I came here to lead a luxurious life because; I heard that life in Addis is simple and luxuries.

4.2.2.3 Physical/Sexual Abuse

As clients expressed, sexual and physical abuse is one of the pushing factors that leads respondents to commercial sex. In connection to this point,

Participants (P11) gave her response as follows:

--- I am from Addis, my education level is grade 5. It is very disgusting for me for I am doing this because; very bad thing is happened in my life. My mom went to South Africa to work as a house maid for the wellbeing of her family. We were not in financial crises as such but she did it to improve our life style. She left me alone with my father and, all the responsibility of the house management was left on my shoulder I even couldn't attend my class properly because I lost my concentration. One night something stranger is also happened to me by my own father he laid up on me and he raped me, at this time I was 13 years old I hate myself. I didn't know what to do. I was

confused. I was trying to tell to my mother but, I lost energy to tell her. In fact he used to worship some kind of spirits and took orders from the witchcraft to do the same thing on me and he did it for the second time. At this moment I convinced myself to deny my father since then, and I dislike to live with him for he can do the same thing on me because nobody can stop him . I told my brother to whose house was in the vicinity of our father's house to left home and live with him; he allowed me and I left home early in the morning and started to live with him. He was very nice to me and was very sad and crazy about the situation. My brother sued my father for the crime he did and my father and my father became sentenced and jailed, but later on un fairly released from Jell. In course of time , he gave money to murderers and he committed murder to his own Son. After this I had nothing to depend up on, as a result I became a sex worker after escaping from that community and in another place. Fortunately, one of my clients married me after asking my life history and we have one child. Because of my past events my behavior became difficult to him, I lost my confidence; especially after my brother's death I became aggressive and depressed. I couldn't forgive my father; I have very deep hated red

towards him because of all these my marriage couldn't work

4.2.2.4 Looking as a job opportunity

Looking for Job opportunities is one of the reasons influence women to involve in sex business as the FGD participants highlighted.

FGD 2 responded as follows:

Majority of our group members is jobless; we are still working in this illegal job. Some of us inherited the job from our mothers. If our mothers had enough money, they could send us to schools and we wouldn't be an illiterate unemployed poor who inherited the profession from poorest mother jobs. The majority of the participants became a prostitute because of we lacked our success in our previous.

4.2.2.5 Run away, thrown away and homeless woman

Thrown away and home-lessness are among one of the reasons for women to engage in sex business. The participants' interview results showed that.

As participant (R13) explained her response as follows:

I am from Addis, I am 23 years old. My mother died when I was a little girl and, my father was a driver his spinal cord was damaged by car accident because of this, he couldn't feed me and my brothers..At this time we all were less than ten years old attending school but, we couldn't continue because of our father's health problem. We were hungry on top of these, the government official took our home claiming that it was

his own----- but, it --was kebele;s house (governments) property in which we were living in it for a long time. My father was suffering in the Hospital and we were powerless kids so that, the officials chased us out of home. They rebuild the house and gave it to one the parents of officials who are working in Wereda. Our father become depressed, the disease reached chronic level and as a result he died. I and my siblings became street children unwillingly. Consequently I started sex business to cover the family's cost.

Participant (P14) similarly added as follows:

We are the poorest of poor. Most of us don't know about economic institutions, saving they are ex communicated from the business community most of them are homeless, living in a streets. They work the whole night, some twenty four hours but they don't have wealth at all. What cased this is being homeless due to the Government reestablishment program and bitterly can say "this evil people made us homeless".

4.2.2.6 Peer pressure

The study revealed that Peers influence their friends to be engaged in sex business. The interviewees own words confirmed this as follows.

Participant (p15) enlightened her response as follows:

Some of my friends whose friends are chewing chat and alcohol addicted, influenced them to be a commercial sex women.

4.3 Major Challenges of Commercial sex workers

4.3.1 Social challenges

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview and FGD. The interviewees FGDs were asked to describe what social challenges women face while they are in sex business. According to the majority the Participants, the commercial sex women experienced Isolation and they are being stigmatized, judgmental words from the community and people are blaspheming them, and they are vulnerable to drug abuse beaten by some police officers, face marital problems/lack spouse, difficult to get house for rent are among the social challenges commercial sex girls face. In support of the point, the following participants forward their responses:

“Sira teltew gelachewn yishetalu
Benatachew yeseletenu balemuyawoch
Le ager le wegen shekmoch “

Similarly another discussant from FGD1 added as follows:

--- When I was in original place of mine, people spoke judgmental word on those women .They took them as enemies of the culture, religion and they are instruments to brought God’s judgment on us. But very few people are logical, who reason out and are restricted to judge. Some

highly educated men show empathy for us, the religious people shows prostitution is the cause by the satanic deceptive strategies. Sometimes they pray for us. Youngster's attitude is better than elderly people they consider that the girls involve in sex business is due to lack of Opportunities. Majority of the women are judgmental. Most of men are kind .Some asked the reasons that forced me to be involved in sex business and they give me money without sex. One of our friends, her client married her after asking her life history. Currently, they are living in good manner with having children. We are struggling with everyone with gleaming sun, sometimes with torrential rain, dark night with the drunker and old age people. During the arrival of special gusts and events, police officers are chasing us in nights. No one wants to marry a prostitute girl except the drunker, old man and the one who is blinded by her love. Changing our names, losing our identities and swing from one place to another.

Participant (p2) added her response as follows:

Majority of the community members do not understand us, for sex business is contrary to the widest community members. Some people who got late night walks to Piazza and Sebategna area can forward their ideas like this: 'Here are girls who hate

works on day times stand to sell their precious bodies' The others say the nation's situation forced them. The others say, 'look here; these children came from pimp mothers become prostitutes'.

FGD 1 discussants expressed their words as follows:

-----Different people perceive commercial sex women in different ways. Some considers and think that commercial sex business or prostitution is attached to drug abuse therefore; they consider us as drunkard and intoxicated women. There are rational people but they are very small in number. Majority of the people are judgmental especially old women are judgmental sometimes, they are cursing us. Some house owners don't want rent their houses to us, they took double or triple price from us. Most of the time the community aggravate us to act delinquently towards them such as; theft (it could be money, Jewelries and other precious matters),provoking their male and female teenagers for sex, we commit sex with their teenage boys, life partners if possible and we commit sexual intercourse without condom with the intention of HIV transmission. We did all these because we want to take revenge on the community.

4.3.2 Psychological Challenges

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview and FGD. The interviewees FGD discussants were asked to describe what psychological challenges women face while they are in sex business. Depression, fear, anger, anxiety, segregation from community and tension, madness or mental illness are the psychological challenges face the sex business girls face .This is supported by the participants interview, with regard to this point,

(R6) portrayed her response as follows:

Most of the time, we have emotional problems like depression, fear, anger, anxiety and tension. Sometimes I have bruised face. I used to drink much. Most of the community members talk about the evilness of this business. They discriminate and mock at the family members of sex workers, if they know when one of the girls is in sex business. Our families are excluded from any social activity. 'Come on' it is part of them who is looking for us and sleeping with us at night'.

The FGD participants also reported that the psychological challenge is up to madness and mental illness

FGD 2: you can get one crazy girl from 20 sex girls who got the result after drugs, chat, different types of alcohol, night clubs, cruel clients, etc. Sometimes those crazy girls end up even to series mental illness or madness. Though some of these

individuals hide their characters in early ages which can't be hidden in the later times. When you met a mad girl or woman who is dancing a modern DJ (Disk Jockey) dance, you can guess she might be an x sex girl.

4.3.3 Physical and health related challenges

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview, the interviewees were asked to describe what physical and health related challenges women face while they are in sex business. Depression, Injury, loosing body parts, death, unplanned pregnancy, unusual sex practice, sterility and womb cancer, vulnerable to STDs are the mentioned challenges face the sex business girls while they are in the job or after it .This is supported by the participants' interview, with regard to this point

Participant (R7) expressed her response as follows:

--- One of my friends who came from Jima, after she negotiate the price with her client, and while they together were going to the clients house in 'lada' taxi, later on, he tried to negotiate to decline the price, she refused to go with him, and she asked him to tell the taxi driver to stop but, he didn't allow her. While he drove in hurry, she opened the car door and jumped. Lately she lied under the fast moving taxi and left her injured in that mid night. She still is suffering of her injured leg. We experience many challenges being beaten, robbed, and being stolen, by some of our client and physically damaged. One of my friends had sex with drunkard who

didn't use condoms. After that she took HIV test and she knew that she is HIV positive. She got shocked start to be depressed and after sometimes she died. 'I lost my dear friend'. As a result of unsafe sex we conceive unintended pregnancy and some of us have children and also we usually attempt unsafe abortion.

Participant (P7) similarly complemented as follows:

We face so many challenges. Sometimes drunkard men wants the sexual inter course not in a normal organ. They forced us to have anal sex with them. One of my friends who came from Bahir Dar forced by the client and repeatedly committed anal sex but she is sick now she couldn't control her anal function. She gets operated but she couldn't show any improvement. One of my friends is suffering of womb cancer. Another friend of mine faced a scary thing. After the client took her to his home he changed himself to unexplained animal, as a result of it she developed fear, and she became unsecured. One of my friends forced by the client to have anal sex with him. She forcedly engaged anal sex, at time due to sever friction physically her anus was torn because of the tightness there was blood contact from both partners. After a while she acquired HIV infection as a result of this she is suffering of HIV diseases now.

Participant (P8) explained her case as follows:

One of my friends who came from Debre Brihan, after she negotiate the price with her client, he took her to his home. After he had sex with her, he refused to pay her. He forcefully, chased her out of his house at mid night. It was very dark and his house was far from the main road, as a result the robbers got her and took all her money.

One of the FGD discussants reported in the same manner as follows

FGD1: A few of our sex partners have an odd attitude. Sometimes, these abnormal individuals left you bare the whole/half night without any clothes without practicing sex. So, a woman left bare can be caught by pneumonia, others beat you instead of coitus that can injure your face or any body part of you...for the reason these individuals pay much amount of money than the regular

4.3.4 Spiritual Challenges

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview and FGD, the interviewees and FGD discussants were asked to describe what physical and health related challenges women face while they are in sex business. Mental disturbance, night mare, isolation, and restlessness are the mentioned spiritual problems those commercial sex girls experience as the study revealed. In regard to this point,

Participants (R8) explained her response as follows:

Most of us are suffering of the evil spirit, we cannot sleep properly or peacefully, most of us are suffering with night mare. Most of us are screaming when we get slip.

With regard to this point The FGD discussants also reported the condition as the following:

FGD2:

Everyone has inner drive to search for creator and satisfaction; people have the right to do that. We don't have the right to that we have always mental clashes for the reason we don't practice religious activities in the presence of people who know us. Not only the sex girls, the well-known individuals go to witchcrafts, but ours is very odd. We do it in hidden situations. We always live in mental clash and restlessness through considering the community judgments and religious words spoken by different people and we have created our strange community which is always in secret war with the wider community and life order.

4.4 Adopted coping Strategies

Data for addressing the research question were gathered through unstructured interview and FGD. The interviewees and FGD discussants were asked to describe what coping strategies commercial sex workers use to survive themselves. The study findings demonstrates that the commercial sex women borrow money from friends, drink alcohol, eating leftover food from

garbage cans, begging, practicing religious activities, eating bread with pepper, omitting one or two meals until and witch crafting, steal and rob property money from drunkard and older people, a house, omit house rent to search for institutions, selling their dress and jewelries are among the coping mechanisms they use to solve problems they face .

Participant (R9) depicted her response as follows:

We borrow money from friends to compensate my financial crises, we used to drink much alcohol Sometimes we beg the so called ‘kifela’ or ‘bule’ in Amharic, ‘the left-over food’ or (bule), we also force children to beg food and money on behalf of us.

Participant (p10) enlarges here response as follows:

I stay many days in the bed when I get sick. Sometimes we go to the witchcrafts {the so called ‘Tenkuay’ }in Amharic to hear about our future opportunities sometimes we swear according to our religion by considering that this can pull out from our worst situations. We are changing our address from time to time and changing our names. We have different names for day and night. Different names from village to village.

Similarly, the FGD discussants expressed their practical life experiences of the coping strategies of the Commercial sex workers as bellow:

FGD1: If it is harsh in one town, we change to another town, city or village based on fasting season and, after having information on

4.5 Discussion

The findings of this study shows that most of the respondents responses emphasized on the leading factors of women to be a commercial sex worker, the psychosocial challenges and their coping strategies.

The study revealed that low wage rate, families 'poor access of resources, and income sources are among the mentioned economic reasons which drove out girls to be involved in the sex business.

According to Park (1998) P32 "It is very common for families to feel there is no alternative for financial resources other than, to sell their daughters into the sex trade" adds that when poverty and homelessness is high, people are willing to take higher risks in order to survive.

Bindel et al. (2012) found 39 per cent of respondents had no training or formal qualifications. Poor education could affect the ability to find mainstream work meaning opportunities to earn an income are limited.

Social and cultural standards and expectations regarding minors, gender stereotypes, sexual orientation and power mismatches also contribute to commercial sexual exploitation. Poverty. Unemployment problems, early marriage and dropouts are the major factors that lead woman to a commercial sex business.

The consequences of family breakdown have been documented by studies which consider the links between institutionalized care services, vulnerability and chronic exclusion, in relation to sex work and wider social exclusion (Berelowitz et al., 2012). For example, Jeal and Salisbury (2004) in their study looking at on-street sex workers in Bristol, found that one third of

the women they interviewed had been a ‘looked-after’ child and/or young person as a result of family breakdown. Additionally, nearly two-thirds of women reported they had experienced physical, sexual or emotional abuse during childhood, other research has found that leaving care, prison, hospital, education and mental healthcare systems can lead to or exacerbate social exclusion (Tony bee hall, 2007; Fitzpatrick, Bramley and Johnsen, 2012).

Commercial sex workers involved in the issue due to various reasons, for-example; many young girls involve in it because of they run away or “thrown away” at an early age from home environments they described as intolerable, including frequent cases of physical, sexual and emotional abuse (John & Sons 2010; Steven, 2002)

Education and curricular problems are also among the driving factors for women to engage in the sex business.

Any individual with access to students in schools should receive training in commercial sexual exploitation of minors. Schools also should regularly assess their physical structures and surroundings to insure that they are safe for students, with proper supervision and security in classrooms and throughout the campus and school grounds. Procedures should be in place as well for screening visitors to the school. These efforts should include parents’ guardians’ role in insuring that their children are safe while traveling to and from school. {NCMEC, 2013

Homeless young women are at significant risk at commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking for reasons ranging from a lack of resources for basic needs, such as food and shelter to the need for social connection when separated from the family unit and other social supports.

According to McNaughton and Sanders (2007), the issue of housing is very important. Whilst housing can provide an opportunity for transitions out of sex work through safety and security, it can also trap people in situations of vulnerability. Basic needs, such as housing, frequently go unmet by Government and local authorities which has a serious impact on the lives of sex workers, particularly those involved in on-street sex work. In the Bindel et al. study, 77 per cent stated they had problems with homelessness and housing. Warm, safe and secure accommodation is a basic need for any human being.

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. Migration from rural to urban is also the leading factor that drove women to involve in a sex business. For various reason people move from one place to another mainly from rural to urban. It might be because of unbalanced economic growth between rural and urban communities.

According to Mai's (2009), migrants were found to engage in sex work to fund aspirations of social mobility, better living standards, educational aspirations and greater and more rewarding working conditions. In many instances, migrants engage in sex work to earn money which they then send back to their home countries to support families, including their own children and other dependents.

Sexual abuse is one of the leading factors that forces women to a sex business. Girls can be sexually abused by the siblings, strangers, work colleagues and spouse. Brown and colleagues

found that adolescents and young adults with a history of childhood sexual abuse were three times more likely to become depressed or suicidal than individuals without such a history (Brown et al., 1999). Similarly, Schilling and colleagues (2007) found increased rates of depression in young women who had experienced childhood sexual abuse.

Studies of adult women who were victims of childhood sexual abuse have shown higher levels of a range of mental health problems and problems in social functioning, including increased rates of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and substance abuse (James and Meyerling, 1977). Peer pressure is another factor that push girls towards sex business. According to (Palmer, 2001; Taylor-Browne et al., 2002) the longer young people are commercially sexually exploited, the more intractable the patterns of behavior that contributed to their vulnerability to exploitation become, making it difficult for them to find a way out. This phenomenon is particularly evident among women and girls who have lost contact with family and friends, whose most direct peer groups also are involved in commercial sexual exploitation

To sum up, most of the interviewees confirmed that engaging with different destructive behaviors was considered as one type of catharsizes means of their internal feelings at least for temporal period. The behaviors are accidental and can cause different medical problems, emotional and psychological problems for them and others since some of the acts are treated as risk factors for others and the society at large. The other social and emotional problems were the results of behavior difficulties and discussed under this major topic as sub topics.

To sum up, the psychosocial problems of commercial sex workers are interrelated to each other. Accordingly, most of the emotional problems of the woman are highly associated with the behavioral and social difficulties they experienced. Based on the reported case interview and discussion all of the interviewees and discussants have been left with different emotional

problems like fear, anger, anxiety, and tension. They felt as confused and developed a sense of unfaithfulness when they had been raped by their faithful elders.

According to (WHO2012) psychological impact of victimization may be more severe than the physical violence .Victims, who have been rescued from sexual slavery, typically present with various psychological symptoms and mental illnesses, including Post-Traumatic Stress, Disorder (PTSD), Depression, Anxiety, Panic disorder, Suicidal ideation and Substance abuse.

On the other hand, they develop a sense of powerlessness and unproductive. It is reflected through anxiety, phobias, sleep and eating problems, poor confidence and fear. The findings also portray that, sexually abused women lack trust on others.

Overall, in the interview sessions, the researcher identified different emotional feelings experienced by the commercial sex women. Most of them have developed shame, depression, anger, confusion and sadness.

The case interviewees' accounts show, all of the commercial sex workers who participated in this study were vulnerable to physical and related medical problems on one way or the other. These include unable to walk properly and a problem in one or two legs properly. Severe gastric problem, headaches and back aches.

Victims of prostitution often suffered severe health consequences, including from injuries inflicted by beatings, rapes and unwanted sex; psychological devastation; HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; and alcohol and drug abuse induced by pimps, or by the women's attempts to self-medicate.

All of the cases have difficulties of legs, and most of them have vaginal fluid. They have also a burning sensation when peeing (later on developed in to vaginal cancer). Similarly, some of the cases were suffering from the difficulties which they encountered at the loss of virginity with forceful acts of the rape.

As the findings show, most of the cases were also forced to have unsafe sex which in turn leads them to HIV infection and other STDs. Besides, most of them they were also hesitating to have, hepatitis B, C. Experiencing multiple sexes which resulted with different physical pains (Fistula) and problems was found to be the common features of the participants. The result of this unsafe sex also leads them to conceive unintended pregnancy which they usually attempt to made unsafe abortion. Some of them are also suffering from different difficulties resulted from the forceful acts and the sexual position of their customers in their business life. The serious medical problems and other related physical problems of the commercial sex workers make their life complicated and tragedy. To illustrate, as the finding evidenced, all of the sex workers were vulnerable to physical and other related medical problems due to their job difficulty and other factors, even if the severity differs from woman to woman.

According to (Rossler et al., 2010) Sex workers suffer from a wide range of health and wellbeing issues. In the Bindel et al. study, 79 per cent of the women complained of physical and/or mental health problems, it is possible that others may suffer from physical and/or mental health problems that have yet to be diagnosed or reported. Sex workers represent a high-risk group where communicable yet preventable diseases, including TB, HIV, other Blood borne Viruses and STIs, are common. Furthermore, research into the mental health of sex workers in Switzerland found sex workers often suffered from mental health problems, including

depression, anxiety and Post-Traumatic Stress which can also negatively impact on physical health.

The community treated as risk factors for others and the society at large. Social challenges such as discrimination, isolation, Insult, Judgmental words, the finding show that the community sees them like an enemy, sometimes they don't see them as a human being but, they see them like a special creature Social changes can cause a warped perception in the minds of sex workers. Such as, difficulties with intimate relationships involving the sex workers: because they may begin to see their intimate sex partner as a john who is only using them to satisfy his own sexual desires.

The societal stigmatization and negative attitude towards commercial sex workers made them to underestimate them or to develop low self -esteem and to be alienated from others. Besides the living condition, their exposure to multiple sexes, to the attacks and other social factors lead them to be emotionally disturbed

Physical, sexual and verbal violence are common experiences for many sex workers. The large majority of studies looked at in this report indicate that violence is a prominent feature in the lives of sex workers in almost all sex work settings. Some, such as Spice (2007), argue that physical violence is the single greatest threat facing sex workers. A study by Harding (2005), which examined the experiences of female sex workers in Nottingham, found that all of the women interviewed had experienced some form of violence, whether physical, emotional or sexual.

Similarly, it is found that, commercial sex workers are stigmatized, neglected and discriminated by the community and the women also felt as the community treats them unfairly.

As the collected interview document show that almost, all of the case interviewees have been dishonored, scolded and insulted by the community members. It has also a long lasting effect on the lives of sex workers. The participants were complained as the society has nothing in them they said it, “some of them never considered us as human beings” which runs only for the sake of its benefits.

According to (Scambler, 2007), sex work is associated with high levels of social stigma which is said to arise from an attribution of shame – particularly applying to women. From this view point, sex work is problematic, indecent and a violation of women’s rights which undermines the formal economy (Ward and Day, 2006). Stigmatization occurs in all aspects of their life: from clients, general public, healthcare and other service providers, and police (Sanders, 2007b). This can result in reduced contact with health services and other providers of support, increased stress leading to mental health problems, and feelings of isolation; contributing to social exclusion (Cusick and Berney, 2005; UK NSWP, 2009).

As reported “the society members do not have any concern to for us except some youngsters and scholars but others never imagine even as we are part of the productive society”.

According to them the society members look them as valueless being. This makes them to be alienated from the society. Besides the findings show that, most of the interviewees were socially isolated. This was because they fear that, others are against them.

They are undermined by others and even by themselves. They assumed that the society and community stigmatized and marginalized them.

According to Farley (2003), “the harm of prostitution is socially invisible, and it is also invisible in the law, in public health, and in psychology” (p.1). Many people in society do not recognize the harm that is done to sex workers who have been involved in the sex trade. Sexual

violence and physical assault are the normative experience for sex workers in prostitution. There are also emotional, social, spiritual, and psychological effects bestowed upon sex workers.

On the other hand, as the finding shows except some cases all of the interviewees have negative attitude towards police members. As they disclose “some police members are not responsible, they disturbed us even for sexual intercourse”. Most of them said that they are unfairly treated by police, who makes them to have negative attitude towards the police and in turn it has a negative influence to their social interaction

Of course as the findings asserted, they are actually stigmatized and marginalized. In order to forget their past experiences and to be far from the tightened societal norms, these women choose loneliness or living with their own world. As the researcher observed all of the sex workers, who have got support from centers, spend their time hiding themselves by engaging in different activities.

There are changes in the perception of other relationships that take place in the mind of the sex worker, for instance, “perception of those trying to assist in escaping as enemies and perception of captors as friends” (Farley, 2003, p.24).

Their behavioral patterns, which are destructive for themselves and for others/society, also discriminated them from societal norms. Most of the interviewees were engaged with smoking, drug abusing, drinking and other unacceptable behaviors to the societal norms. These behavioral patterns, in most cases, made the people to perceive the commercial sex women as “norm less”. Generally, most of the survivors were encountered with different behavioral difficulties which in turn can affect their social interactions directly or indirectly

As the finding shows, most of the participants were engaged with different destructive and unexpected behaviors. Some of them were experiencing the use of substance, smoking,

delinquency, begging, theft damaging the property of others and engaging in antisocial behaviors were major identified behavioral difficulties of the respondents. As the finding shows, most of the participants depend on prostitution, theft and begging. Others are “prostitute” for their existence.

Drug addiction amongst sex workers is typified by a ‘work-score-use’ cycle (Jeal, Salisbury and Turner, 2008). In a study by Jeal and Salisbury (2004) which explored the health of on-street sex workers in Bristol, all interviewees admitted to having a history of alcohol and/or drug use. Over half of respondents stated they entered sex work specifically to fund drug addictions and many continued to use drugs whilst pregnant. It is claimed that alcohol use amongst sex workers is used for self-medication; to help mask some of the negative feelings associated with sex work, including distress, anxiety and experiences of selling sex.

Most of the women were hopeless, there was a loss of faith that things will ever get better, and most of them were go to the witchcraft to know what happen next to their life

All of the cases, though the time varies, disclosed their abusive incident for their family members, counselors and medical workers, social workers and the police. According to the interviewees, disclosing the issue for such individuals was helpful for them to get relief and is considered as a coping mechanism

They departed from different social interactions, and it is used as a strategy to get relief from different problems. Most of the case interviewees were engaged with different behavioral patterns like smoking, drinking, chewing and drug abusing to forget the stressful feelings.

Thoughts of the abusive acts and its related problems they encountered in their life. Some of them they prefer to hide their stressful personal experiencing from others give them a relief and considered as a one way of coping with their problem, which this strategy never works for other cases. For others, regularly attending Church and mosque programs and even they have passed their time in a 'Holy Water' and Monasteries to come out form their grief.

Psychosexual dysfunction and reproductive health problems also have been reported among women with a history of sexual abuse, including gynecological disorders, chronic pelvic pain and sexual dysfunction, and sexually transmitted infections (Browne and Finkelhor, 1986

Some interviewees also reported that quarreling and disturbing others and even kicking and damaging other individuals, using drugs and alcohols were also adopted as their coping mechanism. As one case reported, "I feel so happy when I attack male to protect myself from worried feelings by fighting with others".

Bagging by themselves and sending children to beg on behalf of them and to buy some leftover food from the Hotels is to cope with financial problem was identified as one major coping strategy.

It should be noted that for some of the studies included in the discussion, the samples were small and that, overall, there is no discussion of the statistical strength of the individual study findings. While this analysis offers insights into the experiences and needs of prostituted adolescents and can help inform future research.

Commonly, it was reported that, sex workers wanted to retire from commercial sex work and would do so if they had alternative means for income generation. However, they expected little input from NGOs, government organizations or society in terms of efforts to change their way of

life. They commented that, in the past, NGOs and government organizations had made numerous false promises and that no practical interventions had been initiated

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND FURTHER RESEARCH, RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Preventive interventions includes: targeting alcoholism, drug consumption, reducing risk factors, stimulating healthier environments involving all social factors which can significantly modify their drug dependence and to help women save money to become economically independent

The study indicates the major push factors of commercial sex workers, major challenges and the adopted coping mechanisms to deal with such problems. The problems are interrelated to each other in which one may be associated in relation with the other. The severity of the problem also differs from participants to participants and even from one problem to the other depending up on different factors. Nevertheless, all of the commercial sex workers who participated in this study were vulnerable to the whole ranges of physical, social, emotional, behavioral and other related difficulties. Hence, the participants adopted different strategies to cope with such problems. The strategies were also different from participant to participant accordingly.

Team 2010 adds that when poverty and homelessness people are willing to take higher risks in order to survive. Due to age, educational level and lack of experience there are few opportunities for legitimate employment available for commercial sex workers. This lack of opportunity leads many young ran away in to the prostitution trade in order to survive

The results of this study have indicated that sex workers faced different problems which need to be tackled accordingly. The psychological problems of these women can be addressed

through series counseling. Therefore, the counselors should apply different counseling techniques in order to help sex workers cope up with their problem which in turn calls for providing refresher training to the counselors.

Currently, some NGOs are providing temporarily services for women involved in the sex business. However, this temporal support in most cases leads women back to sex work. As a result, the effort of the institutions working to improve the life condition of victims couldn't bring about major changes as they expect. Therefore, there need redesigned revision of programs have to be given priorities at each launch of the projects.

In addition to the service there should also focus on reunifying/reintegrating (rejoining) the women to their family. Solving the problems of commercial sex workers mainly requires building their capacity. Hence, proper emphasis should be given by the government, NGOs and stakeholders to skill training so as to empower the women.

Although commercial sex workers have adopted different strategies, some of the mechanisms have negative impacts on their wellbeing. The coping mechanism like smoking drinking chewing chat and using with different substances should be modified accordingly by the help the counselors and other social workers.

Cooperation of different initiatives is imperative to solve the problem of commercial sex workers in a sustainable manner. Therefore, the researcher believes that the GOs, NGOs, the community and other actors should integrate and coordinate different activities undertaken in relation to the problem of commercial sex workers in particular, and to all women and girls in general.

The researcher believes that if counseling is meant to assist clients in healing from their difficult life experiences, then all possible healing resources need to be explored, including the spiritual and religious dimension

Spirituality is also defined as a capacity and tendency that is innate and unique to all persons. This spiritual tendency moves the individual toward knowledge, love, meaning, peace, hope, transcendence, connectedness, compassion, wellness, and wholeness. Spirituality includes one's capacity for creativity, growth, and the development of a value system. Spirituality encompasses a variety of phenomena, including experiences, beliefs, and practices. Spirituality is approached from a variety of perspectives, including psycho spiritual, religious, and transpersonal. While spirituality is usually expressed through culture, it both precedes and transcends culture.(Geri Miller, 2001.

The researcher also believes that strategies like awareness training through different means should be designed by concerned bodies in order to prevent sex business and its related problems.

As part of the empowerment strategies, exposing women to practical education on sex business prevention strategy should be taken in to consideration.

5.2 Counseling Implications

Sex business is a social problems which emanated from the society itself. This is because economic and social factors are the main factors that drove girls to sex trade. The major challenges of girls in the sex trade are social challenges, emotional and psychological challenges. The following therapy approaches, family system therapy (for community members), cognitive

behavioral therapy, psychoanalytic theory focusing on their early childhood development and experiences, humanistic theory focusing on that they can change their life and feminist therapy (for the sex workers) methods have to be applied. These counseling interventions can improve productivity of the communities, modify behaviors and enhance the well-being of communities and can positively impact to reduce vulnerability for the sex work.

5.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations were forwarded by the researcher after the interviews, discussions and personal involvement in the study area:

Medium- and long-term strategies to prevent sex business help sex workers need to reduce the risk and vulnerability of sex workers through behavior change empowerment programs. These should include community mobilization and diversification of the sources of income for sex workers, so that they become less dependent on sex work.

Most sex workers live and work under poor environmental conditions. Establishment owners exploit sex workers; the sex workers receive low salaries or are unpaid and in some cases share their income with establishment owners. A study of the magnitude of this exploitation and the economic needs of sex workers is required urgently

5.4 Further research

In general, this study provides some basic information with regard to the psychosocial and emotional problems of CSWs and their coping strategies. However, this study is not without limitations. Therefore, researcher should make further study specially on the prevention of those leading factors, through behavior change and empowerment programs, with regard to this topic especially on the basic empowerment strategies of CSWs, how community based sex business can be prevented and treatments of sex workers. Careful planning is needed to decide how best to approach these girls.

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Addis Ababa University

School of Psychology

Department of Counseling psychology MA Program

Interview questions prepared for Young female Commercial Sex Workers

Dear interviewee: this interview is designed to undertake research on psycho-social problems face to commercial workers. The information you provide will be kept confidential. Your integrity and kind cooperation determines the research success so you are kindly asked to do your best.

Thank you for you

Name_____age_____birth place_____educational status_____
_____ethnicity_____job____how long been_____future plan

1. What is your understanding of commercial sex work?

- How do people, your relatives /you feel/understand this business? (Negative and positive feelings based on your background
- Community
- People at different ages
- Educated.
- Religious people and leaders
- Do your families/friends in your original area know about the business? If yes how did they know it?If no why don't they are not aware of it?

2. What economic, social and psychological factors drive women to involve in commercial sex business?

- What/who forced you/your friends other people to be involved in the business?
- Can you name people friends (it is confidential)...? Which are the major contributing factors?

- Low income, family divorce, low education, family death, early marriage, friends, school related (teacher, low achievement in school, curriculum, bitten by some body, the grown up community....

3. What physical, social and psychological challenges do commercial sex workers face in Piazza?

- What challenges have you/your friends/majority of the girls involved in the business faced while you/they are in this job?
- Being harassed, stricken by police, despised, unwanted pregnancy, isolated from community, lacked confidence, not having legal husband....joblessness...disease

4. What positive coping strategies do commercial sex workers use when they face challenges?

- What coping strategies do you use to satisfy your psychosocial needs?
- Having friendships and fellowship with people in the business?
- Working extra hours as attendant in cafeterias...Using drugs, alcohols, participate in different clubs, attend religious meetings....searching alternative jobs, and participate in skilltrainings.....

5. What measures should government and stockholders employ to reduce commercial sex work?

Addis Ababa University
School of Psychology
Department of Counseling psychology
MA Program
FGD with Young female Commercial Sex Workers

Date

Place

Number of participants

Name of moderator

Name of each participant

1. How do you feel about commercial sex work/how does the community understand it?
2. What economic, social and psychological factors drive women to involve in commercial sex business in your area (can you rate /how many of you are forced to be involved due to mentioned causes?
3. What challenges have you/your friends /majority of the girls involved in the business faced while you/they are in this job?
4. What coping strategies do you use to satisfy your psychosocial needs? /What positive coping strategies do commercial sex workers use to satisfy their psychosocial and economic needs?
5. What is expected from government and stakeholders to reduce commercial sex work?
6. What further recommendations you can share

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የስነ ችምርት እና በሀርይ ጥናት ክፍል
ካውንስሊንግ ችምርት ክፍል
ማስተርስ ዲግሪ

ለወጣት ሴት ሴተኛ አዳሪዎች የተዘጋጀ ቃለ ማጠይቅ

የተከበሩ ምላሽ

ይህ ቃለ ማጠይቅ በአ/አ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በስነ -ይህ አእምሮ ዘርፍ በሰተኛ አዳሪዎች ላይ የሚደረሰውን ማህበራዊ እና ስነ ልቦናዊ ጭንቀትን ለማጥናት የታሰበ ሲሆን ማረጃው ከታላላቅ አላማውጪ ሌላ ተግባር አይወልም፤ ስለዚህ የእርስዎ ቅንነት እና ግልጽኝነት ለጥናቱ ስኬት ከፍተኛ ሚና ይኖረዋል፡፡

በቅድሚያ ስለ ትብብርዎ አማኝ ግና ለሁኝ፡፡

ስም----- የ ችምርት ደረጃ ----- እድሜ-----
- የ ትውልድ ቦታ ----- የ ጋብቻ ሁኔታ ----- የ ወደፊት እቅድ -----

1. ከህይወት ተግባሮች በማሳት ካንቺጀምሮ የተለያዩ አካላት የተለያዩ አካላት ስለሰጡት አዳሪነት ችግር ግንዛቤ እንዳላቸውልት ልጩኝ ትችላለሽ;

ወላጆችሽ

ሌሎች ዳደሮችሽ

- ማህረሰቡ
- የሀይማኖት መረጃዎች
- የተማሩ ሰዎች
- የመንግስት ባለስልጣናት
- የቀድሞ ዳደሮችሽ
- በዝህ ሁኔታ ውስጥ ከሚኖሩት በፊት ስለሰጡት አዳሪነት ችግር ግንዛቤ በረሽ; /በተሰበሩት ግንዛቤ በራቸው;

2. አንቺን ወደዚህ ስራ እንድትገቡ የገፋፋሽ ነገር ምን ድነ ወደ; /ማንነ ወደ; አብዛኛዎቹ የሚታወቁዎቸው ዳደሮችሽ ምክንያታቸውም ይመስልሻል;

- የበተሰብድህነት/የገቢ ስ/ፍቺ
- ዝቅተኛ የ ችምርት ደረጃ/ግንዛቤ ማስ

- የበተሰብሞት
- በልጅነት እድሜማግባት/ዳደሮች የአቻግፍት
- ከትምህርት ቤት ጋር ተያያዙ ጉዳዮች (መምህር፣ ዝቅተኛ ዉጤት፣ የሚከተሉት ስድስት ዳደሮች/ሌላ ሰው፣ የስረአተትምህርት ሁኔታ፣ የሚረሰቡ ጭናቅ)

3. አንቺ በዘህ ስራ ላይ ተሰማርተሽ ምን አይነት ጭናቅ ደርሶብሻል; /ሴተኛ አዳሪ እህቶቻችን ምን ምን አይነት አካላዊ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ ስነ ልቦናዊ እና ሚዛን ጭናቅ ይደርሱባቸዋል;

- ድብደባ፣ ዛቻ፣
- በፖሊሲ መደብደብ
- ማቅናት እና በሚረሰቡ ማለል
- ያልተፈለገ እርግዝና
- የዝቅተኝነት ስሜት
- ህጋዊ ባል ማጣት
- የተለያዩ ተላላፊ በሽታዎች
- ስራ ማጣት

4. አንቺ ማስረታዊ ፍላጎቶችሽን ለማሟላት ምን ምን አይነት የህይወት ችግሮችሽን ማስወገድ ስልቶችን ትጠቀሙለሽ; ሰቴኛ አዳሪ ወገኖቻችን ህወታቸውን ለማቆየት ምን ምን ስልቶችን ይጠቀሙሉ;

- በዘርፉ ተሰማሩ የእርስበርስ ህብረቶች ማፍጠር
- ተጨማሪ ሰአታትን ማስራት /በሆተሎች የሚተገብሩ እና የሚሰሉትን ስራዎች
- ማድሃንቶች እና አደንዛዥ እጽዳታ ማጠቀም
- የአልኮል ማጠገን ማጠቀም
- ሌላ አሜሪካን ማድረግ
- በተለያዩ ክባባት ማስተካከል
- የሚያስፈልገውን ላይ ማስተካከል

5. ማግስትንና ባለድርሻ አካላት ሴተኛ አዳሪነትን ስራ ለመቀነስ ምን ምን ማድረግ አለባቸው ብለሽ ታስብዋለሽ?

6. ይህ ችግር ስለሚቀርብህ ማን ደተጨማሪ አስተያየቶች ካሉሽ

አማካኝ ለሁሉ!

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የ ስነ ትምህርት እና በህርይ ጥናት ክፍል

ካውንስሊንግ ትምህርት ክፍል

ማስተርስ ዲግሪ

ለወጣት ሴትሴተኛ አዳሪዎች የተዘጋጀ ቃለ መጠይቅ

የተከበሩላሽ

ይህ ቃለ መጠይቅ በአ/አ ዩንቨርሲቲ በስነ-አእምሮ ዘርፍ በሰተኛ አዳሪዎች ላይ የሚደረሰውን ማህበራዊ እና ስነ ልቦናዊ ጭንቀቶችን ለማጥናት የታሰበ ሲሆን ሚጃዊ ከታለ ማለት አላማወጫ ለሌላ ተግባር አይወልም። ስለዚህ የእርስዎ ቅንነት እና ግልጽኝነት ለጥናቱ ስኬት ከፍተኛ ማድረግ ይኖረዎታል።

በቅድሚያ ስለ ትብብርዎ አማካኝ ለሁኝ፡፡

የፎክ ስቡድን ወይይት ማህረያ

ቀን -----

ቦታው -----

- 1. የቡድኑ አባላት ስምዝር ዝር
- 2. አባላቱ አድራሻ
- 3. ቁጥራቸው/ብዛት
- 4. የቡድኑ አወያይ/አመቻቸ

- 1. ስለሰተኛ አዳሪነት ምን ዓይነት ግንዛቤ ነበራችሁ?/አዎንታዊ አሉታዊ? ማህረሰቡ ምን ይላል;
- 2. ሰዎችን ወደ ሰቴኛ አዳሪነት የምንፋፋቸው ምን ድንገት? ተወያይተዋል?
- 3. ሰተኛ አዳሪ እሴቶቻችን ምን ምን ዓይነት አካላዊ? ኢኮኖሚያዊ? ስነ ልቦናዊ እና ማህበራዊ ጭንቀቶች ይደርሱባቸዋል;
- 4. ሰቴኛ አዳሪ ወገኖቻችን ህወታቸውን ለማቆየት ምን ምን ስልቶችን ይጠቀማሉ;
- 5. ማን ግስትና ባለድርሻ አካላት የሰቴኛ አዳሪነትን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን ምን ማድረግ አለባቸውብላችሁ ታስባለችሁ;
- 6. ይህ ችግር ስለመቅረፍ በትምህርት ድምጽ ምን ዓይነት ስተያየቶች ታቀርባለችሁ;

አማካኝ ማህረያ!

