

**MAPPING AND CENSUS OF  
FEMALE SEX WORKERS  
IN  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

A study undertaken by

Family Health International (FHI) - Ethiopia

in collaboration with the

Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau (AACAHB)

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# PREFACE

Although the HIV epidemic in Ethiopia is a generalized epidemic with more than 6 percent of the adult population infected with HIV, it remains important to enable sub-populations at high-risk for HIV infection to prevent HIV transmission, as these sub-populations continue to be core groups for transmission. In Ethiopia sub-populations that run a higher risk to be infected with HIV are generally recognized to include sex workers, truck drivers and military men.

It is extremely difficult to plan to provide adequate services for a particular sub-population if you don't know how many members of that sub-population there are. How many STI care services are needed in order to provide regular screening, and where should they be located? How many outreach workers do we need to train if we want to contact 80% of sex workers at least twice per month, and each outreach worker can contact 30 sex workers a week? The answer to all these questions, and many others which stand at the core of planning, budgeting and evaluation of HIV prevention and care interventions, depends on knowing how many individuals there are in a given sub-population.

In Addis Ababa estimates of the size of the sex worker sub-population varied between about two thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand, which was a too wide range to be of any help for program planning and evaluation. No attempt had ever been made to estimate the total size of the sex worker population in the city. After considering several population size estimation methods, it was decided that a census of sex workers would provide the best information for program planning and evaluation.

This sex worker census was conducted by Family Health International and the Addis Ababa Health Bureau in collaboration with Médecins Sans Frontières-Belgium, ISAPSO and several other partners in the response to AIDS in Addis Ababa including sex workers engaged in partner projects themselves. This sex worker census is one of five assessments conducted in Addis Ababa to inform efforts for an expanded and comprehensive response to AIDS in the region. Funding for these assessments was received from USAID and CDC.

The findings of the sex worker census as well as those of the other baseline assessments have already led to concerted efforts for the design of comprehensive programming, ensuring that individual activities function within referral networks and that program beneficiaries participate in the design, implementation and monitoring & evaluation of projects.

We look forward to see this continue and to work with you – partners in the response to AIDS – to strengthen program efforts towards a continuum of HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support.

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## **ACRONYMS**

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BCC	Behavioral change communication
BSS	Behavioral surveillance survey
CSW	Commercial sex worker
ETB	Ethiopian birr
FHI	Family Health International
FSW	Female sex worker
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STI	Sexually transmitted infection

# DEFINITIONS

## ***Araki bet/house* —**

A house where local alcohol (*araki*) is sold. Many *araki* sellers also sell sex.

## **Bar/restaurant —**

An establishment where drinks and/or food are served. This definition limits bar/restaurants to those establishments that do not provide accommodation. Nightclubs, pubs, *kebele* recreation centers and groceries that primarily serve drinks are included in this category.

## **Bar/restaurant-based sex workers —**

Women, sometimes employed as barmaids by the bar/restaurant, who use the establishment to make contact with sex clients.

## ***Bet (house)* —**

A house or other place of residence.

## ***Borde bet/house* —**

A residential house where the local drink *borde* is served. *Borde* is a very alcoholic drink prepared from maize, it is served hot. Usually, a few, very specific people drink it.

## **Brothel —**

An establishment with a number of rooms that acts as a base for sex workers. Sex clients visit the brothel to make contact with the sex workers. The sex client may use a room at the brothel or may take the sex worker to another place. The brothel owner takes a good share of the money paid to each sex worker in the house.

## **Café house —**

An establishment where coffee, cakes and cold drinks are served. It is similar to a pastry house.

## **Census of sex workers —**

A complete enumeration of the different types of sex workers by establishment and/or by specific working location. The enumeration includes the exact number and other associated characteristics of the sex workers.

## ***Corefe bet/house* —**

Similar to a *tella bet/house*. *Corefe* is un-distilled *tella* (local beer). It is cheap and is normally consumed by the very low-income population. *Corefe* sellers are women who also sell sex.

## **Establishment —**

A house, building (big or small), recreation center or other place where food and drinks are served for clients or customers. Rooms for accommodation may also be available.

## **Grocery —**

A kind of liquor store that also serves drinks to its customers. Usually, it has long bench seats and employs male waiting staff to serve drinks to customers.

**Home-based sex workers —**

Women who sell sex from the building or house where they live. This includes sex workers in brothels, red-light houses, *tella*, *araki* and *tej bets*, *zig chilots*, *shiro bets* and others. This category excludes sex workers based in hotels, bars and restaurants.

**Hotel —**

An establishment where food and drinks are served for clients; rooms for accommodation are also available. To meet the needs of differing clientele, hotels range from small low-cost establishments to large five-star buildings.

**Hotel-based sex workers —**

Sex workers, sometimes also employed by the hotel to serve food and drinks, who sell sex to the hotel clients, with or without the hotel's permission.

**Kebeb —**

A kind of restaurant where drinks and food are served at a relatively low price. A *kebeb* is normally owned by the *wereda* or *kebele* administration. It is set up to serve the low-income population of the *wereda* or *kebele* and provides income to the *wereda* or *kebele*.

**Kebele —**

The smallest administrative unit of the government structure.

**Mapping of sex workers —**

The process of identifying the areas, establishments and specific locations where sex workers are found.

**Pastry shop —**

An establishment where cold drinks, coffee, tea and cakes are served to clients.

**Red-light house —**

Usually, a single room for residence and for commercial sex. Sometimes two sex workers share a room.

**Sex worker —**

A commercial sex worker; an individual who is paid money in exchange for sex.

**Shiro bet/house —**

A residential house that also serves food, mainly for low-income groups.

**Snack house —**

A small pastry or a café house that often serves fast food.

**Street-based sex workers —**

Women who sell sex directly on the streets. They actively solicit clients and are picked up from the street. They tend to work in the evenings from selected streets. They are not based at their residences.

**Tella bet/house —**

A house where local beer (*tella*) is served. Some but not all *tella* sellers are sex workers.

**Wereda —**

The second level administrative unit of the government structure. A *wereda* is composed of two or more *kebeles*.

**Zig chilot —**

The living quarters of sex workers who retain some anonymity within the community. Since these are hidden houses, they are usually identified through pimps or friends.

**Zone —**

The third level administrative unit of the government structure. A zone is composed of two or more *weredas*.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When designing targeted interventions, e.g. as part of an expanded and comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency syndrome/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), reliable information is required on the size of high-risk population groups. To provide such data for female sex workers (FSWs) in Addis Ababa, this mapping and census survey was carried out by Family Health International (FHI) – Ethiopia in collaboration with the Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau. Characteristics of female sex workers and their working environments were examined.

The protocol was designed between January and February 2002. The study objectives were: to identify establishments and specific locations where sex workers were found; to examine the number, types and working environments of sex workers; to identify the institutions involved in interventions relating to sex workers; and to provide a basis for a subsequent in-depth assessment of the socioeconomic status and needs of sex workers.

Field survey coordinators, field supervisors and data collectors were recruited and trained. The necessary administrative, logistic and financial arrangements were made. The survey was conducted in Addis Ababa between 7 February 2002 and 18 March 2002. Data entry, analysis and report writing were completed between April and July 2002.

Results of the mapping and census are presented and discussed in this report. The various characteristics of FSWs, their working environments and problems faced by FSWs in Addis Ababa are examined. Conclusions and recommendations are made for targeted interventions and further studies.

In brief, the study findings were as follows:

- A total of 15,436 recreations, eating and drinking establishments was identified in Addis Ababa. Nearly 35% of the establishments were *tella bets*; number of bars/restaurants was also high. The primary role of most establishments was to serve food and drinks, with the exception of red-light houses and some *araki bets* that were intended to sell sex.
- *Tella* and *shiro bets* were primarily residential houses for low-income socioeconomic communities but they were also used to prepare and sell *tella/shiro* as a source of income for family support. The owners of these establishments and/or their daughters served as waitresses.
- Hotels, bars/restaurants, groceries, pastry shops and nightclubs usually operated

legally with working licenses from the Ministry of Trade and Tourism. In contrast, smaller establishments such as *tella bets*, *araki bets*, red-light houses, *shay* and *shiro bets* were residential houses that had no working licenses.

- Two groups of women were identified in the various establishments – the sex workers and the waitresses. Most of sex workers were on duty in the evenings while the waitresses worked during the day. Proportions of the two groups of women varied with type of establishment. For example, most hotels and bars had approximately equal proportions of both groups while only sex workers occupied red-light houses and most pastry houses employed only waitresses.
- A total of 8134 establishment-based sex workers were identified in Addis Ababa. Nearly 87% were found in hotels, bars and red-light houses.
- The actual number of sex workers identified was lower than expected from previous estimates. It was suggested that previous estimates were overestimates, based on various assumptions rather than on actual counts.
- Nearly 60% of the sex workers identified were between 15 and 24 years old. Most sex worker respondents stated that they started commercial sex for economic reasons. Poverty and sex work were linked.
- Clients of sex workers included students, businessmen, government employees and men working in the informal sector (those in poorly paid, unskilled jobs e.g. shoe-shine boys and daily laborers).
- Establishment owners exploited the establishment-based sex workers. Most of these sex workers received low salaries or were unpaid for the services they provided as waitresses during working hours; others were required to share their incomes with the establishment owners.
- Within the various establishments, 9556 waitresses were identified. This number was high compared with the number of sex workers. Respondents reported that waitresses often also provided sexual services for money. Nevertheless, most waitresses did not admit publicly that they were involved in commercial sex. This denial of involvement makes waitresses more difficult than sex workers to reach with STI and HIV prevention programs. As sex work was not their primary source of income they were considered to be indirect sex workers.
- Sex worker informants reported that commercial sex was not limited to establishment- and street-based sex workers. Sex client were targeting an increasing number of high school and

night school students, *zig chilot* workers, home girls and office girls. The male population seemed to assume that HIV infections were fewer in these groups than in street- or establishment-based sex workers.

- Most respondents said that there were no specific peak days for sex work.
- Establishment-based sex workers were busy around the clock. Most sexual activity (>70%) occurred between 1800 and 0000 hours; however, over 10% of establishments (mostly red-light houses) reported that peak hours were between 0600 and 1800 hours.
- Over 88% of establishments with sex workers reported that the sex workers had between one and five non-regular sexual partners per day. Some establishments reported that sex workers had more than five sex clients per day.
- Over 68% of establishment-based sex workers interviewed claimed to be the sole beneficiaries of the monies they earned by selling sex, whilst 31% of sex worker respondents reported that they shared their incomes with the establishment owners. Pimps had a very limited role with street- and establishment-based sex workers; however, they may have had a significant role with the ‘hard-to-reach’ or ‘difficult-to-identify’ groups of sex workers (e.g. office girls, night school students, home girls and high school drop outs).
- A total of 258 street-based sex workers were identified in Addis Ababa. Among this group, most respondents stated that the number of street-based sex workers had decreased in comparison with previous years for the following reasons: sex clients had transferred their attentions to other population groups, such as high school or night school students, home girls and office girls; some sex workers had left Ethiopia and moved to jobs in Middle Eastern countries; and some had left Addis Ababa to work as sex workers in other regional towns.
- Condom use by sex workers was reported to be very high. Nevertheless, resistance of sex clients (particularly regular partners) to condom use, made it difficult for the sex workers to use condoms regularly. There was an urgent need for the provision of condoms to low socioeconomic groups i.e. in the red-light houses.

- In spite of the high-risk behavior among sex workers, targeted interventions were very limited. Most sex worker respondents stated that they obtained information about HIV/AIDS with other members of the general population through the mass media. Some sex workers acknowledged the participation of MSF-Belgium in educating them about HIV/AIDS/STI; unfortunately, the MSF program was limited to a few *kebeles*.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Commercial sex workers have been known in Ethiopia since olden times, although there are no data as to when and where commercial sex first appeared in the country. Some sources associate the beginnings of commercial sex with the movement of kings, nobles and warlords, the establishment of cities and the development of trading (Andargachew 1988).

Subsequently, towns and government offices became centers for the migration of people, particularly females from rural areas. Initially, the migrant females lived in *tella* or *araki* houses where they helped the owners to prepare local beverages (*tella* or *araki*), worked as waitresses and/or entertained the customers; eventually, many of them became commercial sex workers. Over time, with the growth of Addis Ababa, the number of *tella*, *araki* and teahouses increased.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the number of hotels, bars/restaurants, *tella*, *araki*, *tej*, and other eating and drinking establishments, and the number of sex workers increased markedly. These establishments were the primary sites where clients met sex workers.

During the 1960s and 1970s, sex workers and waitresses working in hotels, bars, restaurants etc. were examined monthly for sexually transmitted infections (STI) and other communicable diseases at government health centers and clinics, as part of the ‘weekly Venereal Diseases (VD) Control Program’. Nevertheless, this service was discontinued in the 1980s when the program was integrated into the general health services.

Commercial sex work is not a legally recognized ‘profession’ in Ethiopia. However, most of the establishments where the sex workers are based (hotels, bars/restaurants, night clubs etc.) operate legally with working licenses.

Commercial sex workers are exposed to numerous adverse conditions such as poor living conditions/housing, social stigma and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Studies conducted between 1988 and 1991 by the Ministry of Health in 23 Ethiopian towns indicated the seriousness of both HIV and STI among female sex workers (Mehret 1990; Workineh 1990). In most urban areas, HIV prevalence among sex workers was over 20% and in some towns prevalence was as high as 50%.

Nevertheless, efforts to address the problem amongst this target population have been limited. Moreover, the problem has been compounded by Ethiopia's poor socioeconomic conditions.

Only a few interventions have targeted commercial sex workers. In the 1980s, the Ethiopian Government started a rehabilitation program for sex workers; this included vocational skills training and provision of work in various factories. The initiative lacked motivation and eventually failed, partially because the felt needs of the sex workers were not considered in planning the project. Moreover, there was no sustainable budget to support the initiative. Some non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Integrated Community Development Project in *Wereda 3, Kebele 34*, have initiated very encouraging income generating activities for people in low socioeconomic groups. However, the scale of such initiatives has remained small.

This report presents the findings of a baseline study on the mapping and census of sex workers and their working environment in Addis Ababa. Family Health International (FHI) – Ethiopia in collaboration with the Addis Ababa City Health Bureau carried out the survey. The results should be particularly useful to all stakeholders and partners involved in targeting intervention programming for female sex workers in Addis Ababa.

## **1.2 Objectives of the mapping and census of sex workers**

- To identify establishments and specific locations where sex workers are found;
- To examine the number and different types of sex workers, and their working and living environments in the city;
- To identify the different institutions involved in interventions related to sex workers; and
- To provide the basis for a subsequent in-depth study on the socioeconomic status and needs of sex workers.

## 2. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 The study area

Addis Ababa city covers an area of about 540 km<sup>2</sup>; its population was projected to be 2,623,972 by the year 2000 (1,271,104 females and 1,352,868 males) (CSA 1995). The Addis Ababa City administration is divided into six zonal administrations under which there are 28 administrative *weredas*; these *weredas* include a total of 304 urban and 19 rural *kebeles* (see Table 1). This study excluded the rural *kebeles* as the number of sex workers in these *kebeles* was assumed to be negligible.

### 2.2 Source of data

This study was conducted to determine the numbers and different types of female sex workers and also to identify the establishments and specific locations where these sex workers were found. Therefore, data were collected from drinking and/or eating establishments (including hotels, bars, restaurants, night clubs, pubs, *tella*, *araki* and *tej bets*, and others). Each of these establishments was approached whether or not sex workers were present.

Primary data were collected to expanding knowledge of the numbers and types of sex workers, other associated characteristics of the sex workers and the characteristics of the places of work or locations used by the sex workers. A quantitative method was used to collect the data required.

In addition, qualitative methods of data collection were employed to strengthen and substantiate the findings of the quantitative approach. Qualitative data were generated through interviews with key informants (including *kebele* guides and sex worker informants) and through personal observation of the establishments, types of sex workers and lifestyle of the sex workers.

**Table 1.** List of zones, *weredas* and *kebeles* under the Addis Ababa City Administration, February 2002.

<b>Zone number</b>	<b>Weredas within the zone (wereda #)</b>	<b>List of urban kebeles within the wereda (kebele #)</b>	<b>Total number of urban kebeles in each wereda</b>
1	3----	30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 53	14
	4----	26, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 49, 50	12
	5----	05, 06, 07, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	13
	6----	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25	12
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>51</b>
2	20----	28, 29, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53	13
	21----	01, 04, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32	18
	22----	01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 07	6
	23----	08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	9
	24----	09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	10
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>56</b>
3	17----	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25	12
	18----	06, 07, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41	13
	19----	48, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60	10
	28----	01, 02, 03, 04	4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>39</b>
4	1----	01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08	7
	9----	06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21	9
	11----	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 09, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23	15
	12----	06, 07, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	9
	13----	01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11, 15, 16	11
	15----	19, 20, 23, 26, 2, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36,32, 34, 35	14
	1----	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 22	13
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>78</b>
5	2----	09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	9
	7----	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34	14
	8----	01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25,32	15
	10----	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22	12
	14----	07, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25	10
	25----	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 16	9
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>69</b>
6	26----	01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07	6
	27----	03, 08, 09, 10, 11	5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>11</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>28 weredas</b>		<b>304 urban kebeles</b>

## 2.3 Mapping and census design and procedures

In January 2002, a protocol was designed for the mapping and census of sex workers located in the different eating, drinking and recreation establishments within Addis Ababa. Because of their accessibility, the study focused on establishment- and street-based sex workers. Other groups of sex workers, sometimes known as the ‘hard-to-reach’ or the ‘difficult to identify’ groups, which include office girls, night school students, home girls and high school drop outs were not included in this survey.

A map of Addis Ababa and the geographical locations of the 304 urban *kebeles* were studied. A detailed mapping of the sex workers was conducted at the *kebele* level. Each *kebele* was subdivided into localities (*sefer*) and sub-*kebeles* (*ketenas*) so that enumeration and listing would be simplified and systematic; this approach avoided duplication and/or omission of areas and establishments.

The systematic approach employed for the design and implementation procedures of the mapping and census of sex workers incorporated the following points:

- Each *kebele* within a *wereda* was divided into sub-*kebeles* (*ketenas*) to provide enumeration areas;
- A specially developed format was used for the mapping and complete enumeration of all eating and drinking establishments within the enumeration areas;
- The number of sex workers, their characteristics and associated working situations/conditions were recorded carefully;
- In each *kebele*, all organizations engaged in programs/projects for sex workers were registered;
- Streets or sites where sex workers were found were identified; and
- The number of sex workers was estimated.

For the purpose of this mapping and census, sex workers were generally divided into the following two broad categories:

**i) Establishment-based sex workers** — Those associated with, or located at working establishments (e.g. hotels, bars, restaurants, brothels, red-light houses, and *tella* and *araki bets*).

**ii) Street-based sex workers** — Those who could be located along main streets in the city.

Different procedures were used for the mapping and census of these two categories of sex workers.

### **For establishment-based sex workers**

The procedure included: complete enumeration of all existing establishments (hotels, bars, motels, red-light houses, *tella bets*, *shiro bets*, *tej bets* etc.); collection of relevant information using a standardized format and questionnaire; observation of establishments and sex workers; and collection of relevant qualitative data in each *kebele* with the help of key informants such as *kebele* guides and sex worker informants.

### **For street-based sex workers**

A time-location approach was adopted for the complete enumeration of this subgroup. The procedure was as follows:

- An initial listing was made of the places and/or sites and/or streets where this category of sex workers was located;
- Subsequently, a complete enumeration/count of this subgroup was made by structured observation on four consecutive visits to the identified places/sites or streets. The information collected was reconfirmed by repeated checks since it was difficult to obtain accurate data on street-based sex workers; and
- The day and time of data collection were selected according to the observed and perceived peak days and hours.

## **2.4 Data collection and management**

Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to collect information. The quantitative method of data collection used structured questionnaires, which were designed to achieve the study objectives. The questionnaires were pre-tested and feedback was used to make modifications to the questionnaires.

Members of field staff (data collectors and supervisors) were selected according to their qualifications, work experience in the field of data collection and experience in carrying out surveys or studies targeting sex workers. They were given extensive training for three days before the data collection started. During the training period, the objectives of the study, methods of data collection and field supervision were discussed. Furthermore, each question included in the questionnaire was discussed in detail. Field practice (pre-test) was undertaken to check the practicality and applicability of the questionnaire on a large scale.

Finally, problems faced by the field staff during the pre-test were raised and discussed.

A team of two enumerators was assigned to each *kebele* so that the mapping and census could be completed within two to three days. When data collection was completed in one *kebele*, the enumeration team was moved immediately to the next *kebele*. A *kebele* guide and a motivated sex worker assisted each team. These key informants were identified with the help of the *kebele* administration specific to each *kebele*. The entire survey team included one consultant, the FHI monitoring and evaluation officer, 2 field coordinators, 17 field supervisors and 60 enumerators. Data were collected between February 2002 and mid-March 2002, over a 35-day period.

In preparation for the fieldwork, government offices at regional, zonal, *wereda* and *kebele* levels were contacted for the following reasons:

- To explain the purpose of the mapping and census of sex workers and to obtain their cooperation;
- To make the necessary legal arrangements;
- To identify female sex workers/*kebele* workers who could assist as guides; and
- To identify local NGOs who could participate in the mapping and census.

The potential stakeholders contacted for assistance were: the Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau, the Addis Ababa HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Secretariat, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, zonal, *wereda* and *kebele* administrations, MSF Belgium and other local and international NGOs in the respective *weredas* and/or *kebeles*.

Finally, to supplement and strength the quantitative data, a qualitative method of data collection was also used. Qualitative data were generated through personal interviews and discussions with key informants, including *kebele* guides and sex workers informants. Furthermore, personal observations of the number and types of sex workers and other relevant issues were made during the peak working hours of the various establishments.

## **2.5 Data entry and data analysis**

Data were entered and processed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 10. Despite thorough clarification and editing of the responses, it was necessary to combine some categories of responses that appeared infrequently. Quantitative data are presented primarily in bivariate, and frequency and percentage distribution tables.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1 The study respondents

The majority of the interview respondents (64.9%) were establishment owners (see Table 2); smaller numbers of cashiers/receptionists/head waiters (20.5%) and sex workers (14.6%) were also interviewed. Whenever possible, sex workers were encouraged to be respondents so that information could be collected directly from the target population.

**Table 2.** Type of respondents for the mapping and census of sex workers, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of respondent	Number of respondents	
	Count	Percentage (%)
Sex worker	2256	14.6
Establishment owner	10,010	64.9
Cashier/receptionist/head waiter	3170	20.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 3.2 Distribution, type and characteristics of establishments surveyed

The total numbers of eating, drinking and recreation establishments that were identified within each *wereda* of Addis Ababa are presented in Table 3. These establishments varied from big hotels to simple, low-level *tella* and *araki* houses. Zone 5, consisting of *weredas* 2, 7, 8, 10, 14 and 25, included the highest number of establishments; a large number of these were red-light houses. *Weredas* 5, 7, 19, 21 and 24 also included large numbers of establishments. About 80% of the houses in *Wereda* 5, *Kebele* 12 were red-light houses. The establishments in *Weredas* 7, 19, 21 and 24 were mainly *tella* houses.

**Table 3.** Distribution of establishments within the *wereda* administrations of Addis Ababa, February 2002.

<i>Wereda</i> administration	Number of establishments within <i>wereda</i>	
	Count	Percentage (%)
<i>Wereda</i> 1	376	2.44
<i>Wereda</i> 2	365	2.36
<i>Wereda</i> 3	499	3.23
<i>Wereda</i> 4	462	2.99
<i>Wereda</i> 5	1344	8.71
<i>Wereda</i> 6	490	3.17
<i>Wereda</i> 7	851	5.51
<i>Wereda</i> 8	474	3.07
<i>Wereda</i> 9	306	1.98
<i>Wereda</i> 10	550	3.56
<i>Wereda</i> 11	565	3.66
<i>Wereda</i> 12	225	1.46
<i>Wereda</i> 13	354	2.29
<i>Wereda</i> 14	560	3.63
<i>Wereda</i> 15	546	3.54
<i>Wereda</i> 16	637	4.13
<i>Wereda</i> 17	616	3.99
<i>Wereda</i> 18	574	3.72
<i>Wereda</i> 19	940	6.09
<i>Wereda</i> 20	723	4.68
<i>Wereda</i> 21	832	5.39
<i>Wereda</i> 22	223	1.44
<i>Wereda</i> 23	581	3.76
<i>Wereda</i> 24	777	5.03
<i>Wereda</i> 25	628	4.07
<i>Wereda</i> 26	246	1.59
<i>Wereda</i> 27	372	2.41
<i>Wereda</i> 28	320	2.07
<b>Total (all <i>weredas</i>)</b>	<b>15,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4 shows the different types of establishments identified in the 28 *weredas* of Addis Ababa. *Tella* houses (34.5%) were the most commonly found establishments, followed by bars/restaurants (19.3%), *araki* houses (12.2%), red-light houses (9.5%) and hotels (5.2%).

**Table 4.** Types of establishments identified in Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishment	Number of establishment	
	Count	Percentage (%)
Hotels	802	5.2
Bars/restaurants *	2975	19.3
Red-light houses	1468	9.5
<i>Tella bets</i> /houses	5321	34.5
<i>Araki bets</i> /houses	1889	12.2
<i>Shay bets</i> (tea rooms)	423	2.7
<i>Shiro bets</i> /houses	844	5.5
<i>Tej bets</i> /houses	505	3.3
Café houses	195	1.3
Pastry shops	422	2.7
Others **	592	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilots*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe bets*/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

Table 5 shows the distribution of the different types of establishment within each administrative zone of Addis Ababa. *Tella bets* were found in all zones and constituted the greatest proportion of establishments. Many hotels, bars and restaurants were found in each of the zones, except Zone 6. The lowest number of establishments was found in Zone 6, which included only two *weredas*. The number of red-light houses was very high in Zones 1 and 5. In contrast, Zone 3 had comparatively few red-light houses but included the highest number of pastry shops.

Most of the establishments had strong links with commercial sex activities. The majority of establishments were concentrated near to main roads, so that they were accessible to clients. There were differences between establishments in the type of food and drinks served, quality of room service, type of sex workers operating and the type of clients.

### **3.2.1 Hotels**

Hotels provided their clients with food, drinks and rooms for accommodation. The size and the quality of services they provided were variable. Hotels ranged from five-star establishments with large numbers of staff and wide varieties of services and types of accommodation, to small hotels where space and services were very limited. The socioeconomic status of the clients also varied.

### **3.2.2 Bars and restaurants**

Bars differed in size, type of service provided, and number and economic level of clients.

Restaurants had a reputation for serving food to their clients rather than being engaged in the sale of alcoholic drinks. However, during the field assessment many restaurants were found to sell alcoholic drinks and some restaurants had a few rooms available for accommodation.

### **3.2.3 Red-light houses**

- Red-light houses were generally very small, non-ventilated, unhygienic rooms occupied by low-income commercial sex workers. Usually, one sex worker used a room but sometimes two sex workers shared. The rooms were very small and often only contained a small bed. Some commercial sex workers rented their rooms from the *kebele* administration for a small, affordable sum of money while others rented from individual owners. Many people shared toilets and there was no proper sewage system. In general, the environment was not conducive to the health of the sex workers.
- Of the total number of red-light houses identified during the mapping and census, 99% had sex workers.
- High concentrations of red-light houses were found in the following areas of Addis Ababa: Merkato/Sebategna, American Gibi, China Sefer, Gojjam Berenda, Awtobus Terra, Talian Sefer, Gedam Sefer, Arat Kilo, Piassa/Doromanekia, Shola Gebeya and Atana Tera. High population

densities, and the presence of informal and small-scale business activities characterized these areas. There were more red-light houses than residential houses in these areas.

- Sex workers in red-light areas waited for their clients by standing at the door of their small room or on the main road near their residence.

#### **3.2.4 *Tella bets/houses***

- *Tella* houses comprised 34.5% of the establishments identified in Addis Ababa during the census. Low-income women tended to rent these houses from the *kebele* administration. The establishments were small in size but bigger than the red-light houses. The owners were responsible for production of *tella* and management of the establishments. Preparation of *tella* did not require big capital. Women working in *tella bets* were generally older than those working in other establishments; they tended to be married, widowed or divorced. The women ran the *tella* houses as a source of income to support themselves and their families. Communities did not stigmatize *tella* sellers. In general, the *tella* houses were considered to be a source of income and were not associated with commercial sex. However, a small proportion of *tella* sellers (4.9%) also practiced commercial sex (see Table 6). These sex workers were mostly unmarried, younger and better dressed than other *tella* sellers.
- The daughters of *tella* sellers were extremely vulnerable to becoming involved in sex work, particularly as they served as waitresses to the clients. Clients of *tella* houses were unemployed or working in the informal sector (i.e. very low paid, unskilled males such as shoe-shine boys and daily laborers). Around the periphery of the city, farmers from the countryside were also *tella* house customers. A very small number of *tella* sellers also served *araki* to their customers.

#### **3.2.5 *Araki bets/houses***

- *Araki* houses tended to be occupied by single women (most of whom were younger than the *tella* sellers). The houses were usually rented from the *kebele* administrations and served as residences. The *araki* they served to clients was either prepared at home or bought from the local market. The *araki* houses were open every day throughout the week. There were less *araki* houses than *tella* bets. A comparatively high proportion of *araki* sellers (16.8%) reportedly also sold sex (see Table 6). Clients of *araki* sellers were usually young males and middle-aged low-income men. These clients were mostly urban dwellers; however, *Wereda* 28 (Kotebe area) reported that some sex

clients came from the surrounding rural *kebeles* on market days. Profits of these establishments were low and standards of living for *araki* sellers were similar to those of *tella* sellers.

### **3.2.6 *Tej bets* (local wine houses)**

- *Tej bets* were primarily involved in the sale of local wine to male clients. *Tej bets* had a large room/rooms to accommodate clients. The cost of running a *tej bet* was higher than that required to run an *araki* or *tella* bet. The number of *tej bets* in Addis Ababa was very low compared with the number of *tella* and *araki* houses (see Table 6). Almost all the waiting staff was male; consequently, only insignificant numbers of female sex workers were identified in *tej bets*.

### **3.2.7 Pastry shops**

- Most pastry shops were located along the main roads. The number of these establishments was increasing. They were usually open during the day but closed in the evening before 2000 hours. Pastry shops were used as meeting places by friends and were often used for dating.
- Soda drinks, coffee, tea, various juices, milk and cakes were served in pastry shops. Usually, alcoholic beverages were not served.
- The majority of pastry shops employed young girls as waitresses. In general, there were 4-6 waitresses per establishment. Most of the young women had completed 12<sup>th</sup> grade education. Their salaries as waitresses were less than 100 Ethiopian birr (ETB)/month (US\$ 1 = ETB 8.5 in July 2002). Nevertheless, it was noted that the young women often dressed in expensive clothes, which could not have been purchased from their monthly income. Some establishment owners suspected that the waitresses had other sources of income, possibly including payments from regular or non-regular sex partners.

**Table 5.** Distribution of the various types of establishment within each administrative zone of Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Zone	Type of establishments											Total	
	Hotels	Bars and restaurants *	Red-light houses	Tella bets	Araki bets	Shay bets	Shiro bets	Tej bets	Café houses	Pastry houses	Others**		
<b>Zone 1</b>	Count	193	416	597	709	301	72	213	84	26	58	126	<b>2795</b>
	Percentage	6.9	14.9	21.4	25.4	10.8	2.6	7.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	4.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Zone 2</b>	Count	149	654	201	1062	379	48	319	109	51	85	78	<b>3135</b>
	Percentage	4.8	20.9	6.4	33.9	12.1	1.5	10.2	3.5	1.6	2.7	2.5	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Zone 3</b>	Count	132	618	47	707	351	122	147	69	28	142	87	<b>2450</b>
	Percentage	5.4	25.2	1.9	28.9	14.3	5.0	6.0	2.8	1.1	5.8	3.6	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Zone 4</b>	Count	138	620	172	1225	392	26	104	107	44	53	133	<b>3014</b>
	Percentage	4.6	20.6	5.7	40.6	13.0	0.9	3.5	3.6	1.5	1.8	4.4	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Zone 5</b>	Count	171	618	449	1168	416	155	61	112	44	80	147	<b>3421</b>
	Percentage	5.0	18.1	13.1	34.1	12.2	4.5	1.8	3.3	1.3	2.3	4.3	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Zone 6</b>	Count	19	49	2	450	50	-	-	24	2	4	21	<b>621</b>
	Percentage	3.1	7.9	0.3	72.5	8.1	-	-	3.9	0.3	0.6	3.4	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	Count	<b>802</b>	<b>2975</b>	<b>1468</b>	<b>5321</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>15,436</b>
	Percentage	<b>5.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilotis*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe* bets/houses, juice houses, pensions and others

### 3.3 Distribution, type and characteristics of establishment based sex workers and waitresses

#### 3.3.1 The distribution of establishments with sex workers and/or waitresses

The presence of sex workers by type of establishment is shown in Table 6. Nearly all red-light houses (99%) and the majority of hotels (56.4%) were bases for sex workers; in contrast, only small numbers of sex workers were based in *tella* and *tej bets*. Number of sex workers based in pastry shops and *shay bets* was negligible. A total of 8134 sex workers were mapped during the survey (see Table 8).

**Table 6.** Numbers of establishments with and without sex workers, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishment	Establishments with sex workers		Establishments with no sex workers		Total number
	Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)	
Hotels	452	56.4	350	43.6	802
Bars and restaurants *	462	15.5	2513	84.5	2975
Red-light houses	1453	99.0	15	1.0	1468
<i>Tella bets</i> /houses	259	4.9	5062	95.1	5321
<i>Araki bets</i> /houses	318	16.8	1571	83.2	1889
<i>Shay bets</i> (tea rooms)	1	0.2	422	99.8	423
<i>Shiro bets</i> /houses	4	0.5	840	99.5	844
<i>Tej bets</i> /houses	7	1.4	498	98.6	505
Café houses	3	1.5	192	98.5	195
Pastry shops	2	0.5	420	99.5	422
Others **	33	5.6	559	94.4	592
<b>Total</b>	<b>2994</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>12,442</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>15,436</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, kebabs, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilots*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe* bets/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

The numbers of establishments with and without waitresses are presented in Table 7. Waitresses were employed by about 23% of the 15,436 establishments surveyed. They were employed by 84.6% of pastry shops and over 50% of café houses, hotels, and bars and restaurants. Usually, the waitresses worked during the daytime and finished work in the late afternoon.

A total of 9556 waitresses were mapped during the survey (see Table 8). Some establishment owners referred to waitresses as ‘home girls’ to indicate that they were not engaged in commercial sex. It was widely denied that waitresses might offer sexual services. However, *kebele* guides, sex worker informants and a few establishment owners believed that waitresses did practice sex work at locations remote from their work place. A few waitress informants admitted that they were engaged in sex work, although not as frequently as the ‘direct’ sex workers (i.e. sex workers whose primary source of income was sex work).

**Table 7.** Number of establishments with and without waitresses, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishments	Establishments with waitresses		Establishments without waitresses		Total number
	Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)	
Hotels	513	64.0	289	36.0	802
Bars and restaurants *	1493	50.2	1482	49.8	2975
Red-light houses	10	0.7	1458	99.3	1468
<i>Tella bets</i> /houses	313	5.9	5008	94.1	5321
<i>Araki bets</i> /houses	174	9.2	1715	90.8	1889
<i>Shay bets</i> (tea rooms)	163	38.5	260	61.5	423
<i>Shiro bets</i> /houses	102	12.1	742	87.9	844
<i>Tej bets</i> /houses	45	8.9	460	91.1	505
Café houses	118	60.5	77	39.5	195
Pastry shops	357	84.6	65	15.4	422
Others **	172	29.1	420	70.9	592
<b>Total</b>	<b>3460</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>11,976</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>15,436</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilots*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe* bets/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

### 3.3.2 The distribution of establishment-based sex workers and waitresses

Of the 8134 establishment-based sex workers identified, the highest numbers were found in hotels (41.4%), bars/restaurants (23.9%) and red-light houses (21.8%). In contrast, of the 9556 waitresses

identified working in the different establishments, the highest numbers worked in bars/restaurants (39.7%), hotels (25.6%) and pastry shops (14.7%).

The numbers of sex workers and waitresses in the different *weredas* of Addis Ababa are presented in Table 9. *Weredas* 2, 5, 7, 18 and 21 had high numbers of both sex workers and waitresses. *Weredas* 15, 17 and 18 had more waitresses than sex workers. The majority of both groups of women worked in the center of the city, particularly in the Merkato, Piazza, Megenagia and Cherkos areas. The numbers of sex workers and waitresses decreased with increasing distance from the city center (see Appendix D).

**Table 8.** Distribution of sex workers and waitresses by type of establishment, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishment	Sex workers		Waitresses	
	Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)
Hotels	3365	41.4	2443	25.6
Bars and restaurants *	1942	23.9	3794	39.7
Red-light houses	1773	21.8	18	0.2
<i>Tella bets</i> /houses	421	5.2	458	4.8
<i>Araki bets</i> /houses	526	6.5	210	2.2
<i>Shay bets</i> (tea rooms)	1	0.01	234	2.5
<i>Shiro bets</i> /houses	7	0.1	159	1.7
<i>Tej bets</i> /houses	25	0.3	70	0.7
Café houses	21	0.3	417	4.4
Pastry shop	2	0.02	1403	14.7
Others **	51	0.6	350	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9556</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilots*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe bets*/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

**Table 9.** Distribution of sex workers and waitresses by *wereda*, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

<i>Wereda</i> number	Sex workers		Waitresses	
	Count	Percentage (%)	Count	Percentage (%)
<i>Wereda</i> 1	324	4.0	187	2.0
<i>Wereda</i> 2	539	6.6	539	5.6
<i>Wereda</i> 3	211	2.6	201	2.1
<i>Wereda</i> 4	272	3.3	277	2.9
<i>Wereda</i> 5	900	11.1	876	9.2
<i>Wereda</i> 6	237	2.9	225	2.4
<i>Wereda</i> 7	655	8.1	342	3.6
<i>Wereda</i> 8	46	0.6	419	4.4
<i>Wereda</i> 9	143	1.8	89	0.9
<i>Wereda</i> 10	87	1.1	92	1.0
<i>Wereda</i> 11	70	0.9	111	1.2
<i>Wereda</i> 12	19	0.2	96	1.0
<i>Wereda</i> 13	156	1.9	131	1.4
<i>Wereda</i> 14	427	5.2	302	3.2
<i>Wereda</i> 15	338	4.2	705	7.4
<i>Wereda</i> 16	487	6.0	303	3.2
<i>Wereda</i> 17	345	4.2	938	9.8
<i>Wereda</i> 18	589	7.2	666	7.0
<i>Wereda</i> 19	464	5.7	439	4.6
<i>Wereda</i> 20	320	3.9	314	3.3
<i>Wereda</i> 21	478	5.9	639	6.7
<i>Wereda</i> 22	116	1.4	198	2.1
<i>Wereda</i> 23	171	2.1	298	3.1
<i>Wereda</i> 24	178	2.2	230	2.4
<i>Wereda</i> 25	242	3.0	547	5.7
<i>Wereda</i> 26	36	0.4	29	0.3
<i>Wereda</i> 27	228	2.8	106	1.1
<i>Wereda</i> 28	56	0.7	257	2.7
<b>All <i>weredas</i></b>	<b>8134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9556</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3.3.3 The characteristics of establishment-based sex workers and waitresses**

#### **3.3.3.1 General characteristics**

Although there was variation between the establishments, establishment-based sex workers shared many of the following characteristics:

- They worked eight-hour shifts at an establishment, mostly at night;
- Most reportedly paid a sum of money to the establishment owner to compensate for their partial absenteeism when they departed with clients during working hours;
- The majority were rural to urban migrants between 18 and 25 years old;
- The number of sex workers in an establishment varied according to the market conditions. There was a high turnover of sex workers in the establishments;
- Living conditions for the sex workers were at a subsistence level;
- Most sex workers wanted their profession to remain unknown when they were not working. Usually, their residences were far away from the establishments where they worked; in this way, their professions remained unknown in their residential areas;
- Some sex workers wanted to continue sex work because the income was very attractive; and
- The number of clients differed with the age and physical appearance of the sex worker.

#### **3.3.3.2 Sex workers in red-light houses**

- The majority of sex workers in red-light houses 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;
- In red-light houses, the sum of money paid to sex workers by their partners was very small. The clients were from low-income groups and mainly included students, unemployed persons, daily laborers, assistants of taxi drivers and other workers from the informal sector; and

- There were different types of agreement between sex workers and the owners of red-light houses including: payment of a monthly rent; payment of a room rent for every relationship with a sex client; or payment of 50% of the income from each client. In the latter case, the sex worker was not charged rent for the room. Moreover, on days when no money was earned, the house owner sometimes provided the sex worker with meals. Sex workers in red-light houses were available to their clients almost 24 hours a day.

### **3.3.4 Ages and salaries of establishment-based sex workers**

The age distribution for establishment-based sex workers is presented in Table 10.

- About 42% of establishment-based sex workers were 20-24 years old; a further 28.6% was between 25 and 29 years old. A very small percentage (<1%) of establishment-based sex workers (almost all based in red-light houses) were between 12 and 14 years old.
- According to key informants, ‘house girls’ in red-light houses were engaged in commercial sex. House owners brought these girls from areas outside Addis Ababa to assist with housework and cleaning, and to serve clients. After a period of time, the girls were encouraged to become involved in commercial sex. Their income was shared with the red-light house owner.
- Most sex workers in the red-light houses were over 20 years old. Some had migrated from the countryside to join their relatives or to work as housemaids but were later encouraged to participate in commercial sex work, as a source of income for the owners of their accommodation. Usually, retired sex workers initiated the younger women and girls into sex work. *Kebele* guides and sex worker informants reported that ‘house girls’ (between 12 and 15 years old) working for retired sex workers also offered sex services; however, this information was not revealed by any of the family members.
- 31% of establishments reported that sex workers were employed on salaries of ETB 60-100 per month. About 53% of establishments reported that some sex workers were paid monthly salaries while others acted as unpaid waitresses in hotels so that they could meet with sex clients. The unsalaried group of sex workers was not usually bound to 8-hour working days and sometimes did not work on a daily basis. Some unsalaried sex workers moved from bar to bar according to the flow of clients.

**Table 10.** Age distribution of establishment-based sex workers, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishments	Age groups												Total number
	12-14 years old		15-19 years old		20-24 years old		25-29 years old		30-40 years old		>40 years old		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Hotels	2	0.5	37	8.4	212	47.9	168	37.9	24	5.4	-	-	443
Bars and restaurants *	4	0.9	51	11.3	225	50.0	136	30.2	30	6.7	4	0.9	450
Red-light houses	6	0.4	336	24.0	537	38.3	333	23.7	166	11.8	25	1.8	1403
Tella bets/houses	-	0.0	36	15.5	89	38.2	61	26.2	42	18.0	5	2.2	233
Araki bets/houses	1	0.3	57	18.4	116	37.4	98	31.6	34	11.0	4	1.3	310
Shay bets (tea rooms)	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1
Shiro bets/houses	-	0.0	1	14.3	3	42.9	3	42.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	7
Tej bets/houses	-	0.0	-	0.0	8	32.0	15	60.0	2	8.0	-	0.0	25
Café houses	-	0.0	1	4.8	7	33.3	13	61.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	21
Pastry shops	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2
Others **	-	0.0	7	22.6	7	22.6	10	32.3	3	9.7	4	12.9	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2926</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilots*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe* bets/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

### 3.3.5 Peak days and hours for establishment-based sex workers

Respondents were asked to identify which days were the busiest (peak days) for establishment-based sex workers in terms of the number of clients. About 83% reported difficulty in identifying peak days; they suggested that the number of clients was a matter of chance and fluctuated. A smaller group of respondents (13%) reported high numbers of clients for establishment-based sex workers from Friday to Sunday (see Table 11).

**Table 11.** Peak days for establishment-based sex work, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Peak days for establishment-based sex work	Number of establishments	
	Count	Percentage (%)
Friday, Saturday and Sunday	388	13.0
Friday and Saturday	136	4.5
Any other days *	2470	82.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2994</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: \* indicates difficulty in identifying peak days.

**Table 12.** Peak hours for sex work in different types of establishment, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishment	Peak hours for establishment-based sex work												Total number
	0600 to 1200 hours		1200 to 1800 hours		1800 to 2200 hours		2200 to 0000 hours		After 0000 hours		0000 to 0200 hours		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Hotels	6	1.3	22	4.9	131	29.0	220	48.7	68	15.0	5	1.1	452
Bars and restaurants *	2	0.4	23	5.0	101	21.9	182	39.4	128	27.7	26	5.6	462
Red-light houses	50	3.4	98	6.7	859	59.1	341	23.5	85	5.8	20	1.4	1453
Tella bets/houses	43	16.6	34	13.1	103	39.8	53	20.5	24	9.3	2	0.8	259
Araki bets/houses	7	2.2	40	12.6	155	48.7	93	29.2	18	5.7	5	1.6	318
Shay bets (tea rooms)	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1
Shiro bets/houses	-	0.0	-	0.0	3	75.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	25.0	4
Tej bets/houses	-	0.0	2	28.6	4	57.1	-	0.0	1	14.3	-	0.0	7
Café houses	1	33.3	-	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	3
Pastry houses	-	0.0	2	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2
Others **	-	0.0	6	18.2	8	24.2	11	33.3	8	24.2	-	0.0	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1235</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2994</b>

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chitols*, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe* bets/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

**Table 13.** Average number of clients per day for establishment-based sex workers, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Type of establishment	Average daily number of clients per sex worker												Total number
	1/day		2-3/day		4-5/day		>5/day		Other				
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%			
Hotels	225	49.8	195	43.1	15	3.3	5	1.1	12	2.7	452		
Bars and restaurants *	278	60.2	153	33.1	16	3.5	2	0.4	13	2.8	462		
Red-light houses	235	16.2	655	45.1	301	20.7	258	17.8	4	0.3	1453		
Tella bets/houses	112	43.2	102	39.4	28	10.8	10	3.9	7	2.7	259		
Araki bets/houses	129	40.6	124	39.0	35	11.0	23	7.2	7	2.2	318		
Shay bets (tea rooms)	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1		
Shiro bets/houses	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4		
Tej bets/houses	7	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	7		
Café houses	3	100.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	3		
Pastry shops	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	100.0	2		
Others **	11	33.3	9	27.3	4	12.1	-	0.0	9	27.3	33		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2994</b>		

Notes:

\* Includes bars, restaurants, nightclubs, *kebebs*, groceries and pubs.

\*\* Includes brothels, *zig chilot*s, snack houses, *borde* and *corefe* bets/houses, juice houses, pensions and others.

The peak hours for sex work in the various types of establishment are presented in Table 12. About 41% of clients visited sex workers between 1800 and 2200 hours, while around 23% of business occurred between 2200 and 0000 hours. A few establishments, particularly red-light houses, *araki bets* and *tella bets*, reported that peak hours were between 0600 and 1800 hours.

Table 13 shows the daily average number of clients per sex worker for the various types of establishment.

- 41.4% of respondents reported that sex workers had two to three sexual partners per day, while 33.5% reported one partner per day. About 10% of respondents reported a frequency of more than four sexual partners per day.
- The daily average number of sexual partners differed between sex workers in an establishment; some sex workers had more clients than others.

### 3.3.6 Occupations of sex worker clients

**Table 14.** Occupations of clients of establishment-based sex workers, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Occupation	Number of establishments reporting the occupation	
	Count	Percentage (%)
Students	174	5.8
Government employees	593	19.8
Businessmen	620	20.7
Self-employed	255	8.5
Working in the informal sector	583	19.5
Unemployed	109	3.6
Unknown/unidentified	660	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2994</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The respondents found it difficult to identify the occupations of sex clients. Usually, the women did not ask their clients for this type of information and most clients wanted their identities to remain

unknown. 22% of respondents said that they did not know the profession of their clients. Nevertheless, the sex workers were able to deduce the occupations of their regular clients. The type of clients differed from area to area and between establishments. Occupations of the clients of sex workers were varied; the clients included students, government employees, businessmen and men working in the informal sector (see Table 14).

### 3.3.7 Beneficiaries of the income from sex work

**Table 15.** Beneficiaries of the monies received from sex clients, Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries	
	Count	Percentage (%)
Sex worker alone	1540	68.3
Sex worker and owner/lady of the house	706	31.3
Pimp	10	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2256</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Beneficiaries of the monies paid to sex workers by their clients are shown in Table 15.

- The type of establishment determined whether the sex worker received the full price paid by the sex client or whether the income was shared. In hotels and bars, establishment owners charged the clients of sex workers for the rooms they used. If a client took a sex worker to another hotel during her duty hours, she was charged a certain amount of money for being absent from her duty. She was not charged if she went out after duty hours.
- In red-light houses, some sex workers paid a monthly house rent to the owners. Alternatively, when clients were available, the sex workers shared their income with the house owners; when there were no clients, these sex workers paid no monies to the owners. The second system was common in the low-socioeconomic group.
- Nearly 70% of sex workers were the sole beneficiaries of the money they earned, while about 30% shared their income with the establishment owners.
- Pimps had an insignificant role for establishment-based sex workers.

### **3.4 The street-based sex workers**

This section summarizes the characteristics of the street-based sex workers. The majority of street-based sex workers were observed in the areas presented in Table 16.

#### **3.4.1 Number and distribution of the street-based sex workers**

There were 16 streets/localities where street-based sex workers worked regularly. On three different visits between 2200 and 0200 hours, the average total number of street-based sex workers observed at the 16 localities was 258. Observations made by the field supervisors and coordinators in each locality (Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays) indicated that the numbers of street-based sex workers were low compared with previous estimates. Observations for the mapping and census of street-based sex workers were made from Friday to Sunday, as these were perceived to be peak hours for the street-based sex workers.

#### **3.4.2 Characteristics of the street-based sex workers**

In comparison with the study of establishment-based sex workers, it was difficult to contact and talk to street-based sex workers about their way of life and general behavior. Most of them were not interested in taking part in interviews. In general, they were suspicious of the police and other people who might hurt them. Nevertheless, some of the street-based sex workers cooperated with the field supervisors and coordinators and responded to the interview questions. Most of them were young (18-25 years old) and had been born and had grown up in Addis Ababa.

Three categories of street-based sex worker were identified on the basis of working locality and the amount of money charged for sex. These were as follows:

- i) Very young (15-18 years old), poorly dressed, low socioeconomic level sex workers who charged small amounts of money for sex. These sex workers were found around the Habte Giorgis and Merkato areas.
- ii) Young adult street-based sex workers (18-28 years old) whose clients were reportedly from a high socioeconomic class. These sex workers usually catered for clients who had cars. They were identified in Piazza, around the old post office, near to the Addis Ababa

Municipality and on the roads around Bole. These sex workers charged higher prices to foreigners than to Ethiopian clients. These sex workers mentioned that in comparison with past times, the number of foreign clients had decreased, possibly because of the fear of HIV/AIDS.

- iii) A combination of young and adolescent street-based sex workers who catered for any type of clients (on foot or in a car). This category of sex workers was observed along Churchill Road and in the Kazanches area.

Respondents in four of the major streets reported that, on average, the sex workers were 15-19 years old. Other respondents in 10 major streets reported that the average age was 20-24 years old. There were no reports of street-based sex workers over 30 years old.

Often, two street-based sex workers shared a rented room where they slept during the day. They traveled onto the streets for sex work in the evenings. They did not identify themselves publicly as sex workers and did not take sex clients to their living rooms; instead, their clients took them to other places. Sometimes the client's car was used as a place for short-term sexual contact.

In general, street-based sex workers faced many adverse conditions, including cold weather at night, health problems, violent actions from certain people and socioeconomic problems.

### **3.4.3 Working hours**

Street-based sex workers spent the day at their residences, sleeping most of the time because they were working at night. They started street-based sex work after 2000 hours. Most of them remained on the streets until 0400 hours or until they had worked enough or were selected by a client. They preferred short-term sexual contact since it increased their chances of meeting additional sex clients and making more money. Compared with establishment-based sex workers, the street-based sex workers were active later at night. In 15 of the 16 localities, respondents commented repeatedly that peak hours for street-based sex workers were after 0000 hours until 0400 hours. This coincided with the times that sex clients left nightclubs and recreation centers. In 15 of the 16 localities, Friday, Saturday and Sunday were reported to be peak days for the street-based sex workers.

### **3.4.4 Numbers of clients**

In 15 localities, street-based sex workers were reported to have one to two sex clients per day. Respondents in the 16<sup>th</sup> locality indicated that the women had two to three sex clients per day. If these figures are accurate, the street-based sex workers had fewer clients per day than the establishment-based sex workers (Table 13).

Some street-based sex workers reported that client numbers had decreased markedly, probably because of rumors that more street-based than establishment-based sex workers were infected with HIV. The previous clients of street-based sex workers had changed their partners to bar girls, office girls, night school students and ‘home girls’. A substantial number of the sex workers was reported to have moved to regional towns to work in various establishments or had traveled to Middle Eastern countries to work as housemaids. Further studies are required to substantiate this information.

Commonly, it was reported that street-based 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 so far.

### **3.4.5 Child prostitution**

Several key informants also commented on the emergence of a new type of commercial sex around Awtobus Tera (the main bus terminal in Merkato); female street children were highly involved in this sex work. According to *kebele* guides and sex worker informants, this group was exposed repeatedly to sexually transmitted infections and attended clinics adjacent to the area for treatment. A few street children were interviewed about their life and their health conditions. Recurring comments from this group of children were summed up in the words of one child “today you have interviewed us but after a month or so you may not see us because we will die of different reasons — exposure to extreme cold weather or disease”.

**Table 16.** Distribution, by street or locality, of street-based sex workers in Addis Ababa, February 2002.

Series no.	Name of street or locality	Average number of street-based sex workers	
		Count	Percentage (%)
1	Abinet area to Sebategna	5	1.9
2	Awtobus Tera/Addis Ketema to Gojjam Berenda and Habte Giorgis Bridge area	70	27.1
3	Churchill Road	5	1.9
4	Datsun Sefer	2	0.8
5	Harambe/Ethiopia/Ghion Hotels area	13	5.0
6	Kazanches supermarket to Kazanches TOTAL gas station area	28	10.9
7	Around Menelik II Square	25	9.7
8	National Lottery/Taitu Hotel area	25	9.7
9	National Theater to Mexico Square	9	3.5
10	Near the Addis Ababa Municipality	8	3.1
11	Around the old post office	6	2.3
12	Piazza -- around De Gaul Square	14	5.4
13	Piazza -- the road to Arat Kilo	26	10.1
14	Around the Semen Hotel (Belay Zeleke Avenue)	10	3.9
15	Between Tegbared Technical School and Ledeta High Court	7	2.7
16	Between Yordanos Hotel and Kazanches	5	1.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3.5 Involvement of institutions in interventions related to female sex workers**

Sex workers were recognized as a very high-risk group for HIV infection and transmission. However, there was little effort by either government organizations or NGOs to alleviate the problem among this target population. In the past, two local NGOs had organized self-help associations to provide sex workers with alternative means of income generation; nevertheless, at the time of the study, these were no longer active. During the study, MSF Belgium was running a program on HIV/STI for sex workers in some *kebeles* of Addis Ababa; however, the number of beneficiaries was low considering the number of sex workers in the city. Results highlight the need for an increased number of interventions targeting sex workers in Addis Ababa.

#### **3.5.1 Initiatives focusing on sex workers in red-light houses**

- A very small number of self-help initiatives had developed in a few *kebeles*. For example, a few years ago, about 200 sex workers in *Wereda 21, Kebele 9* had established a ‘sisters’ self-help association. The current membership had decreased to only 25 but this group of women was running a shop and a restaurant. Each woman took her turn to work for the enterprise; the women did not receive salaries but were all beneficiaries of the project. Recently, *Wereda 5, Kebele 7* also established a self-help association; however, at the time of the survey this was not fully operational.
- NGOs, such as Pro-Pride and MSF-Belgium, were providing various services to the *kebele* communities in general. Although sex workers were not targeted specifically, they were beneficiaries of these services because many sex workers were present in the community. In *Wereda 5, Kebele 12*, sex workers were provided with free showers and training on issues such as reproductive health, STI and HIV/AIDS.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the survey, the following conclusions and recommendations were made:

- As this is the first census of sex workers in Addis Ababa, it is hard to make conclusions as to why fewer commercial sex workers were present in the city. Possibly, previous estimates were exaggerated since there was no complete count of this type of worker.
- Medium- and long-term strategies to help sex workers need to reduce the risk and vulnerability of sex workers through 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 and are thus more able to refuse clients who refuse to use a condom.
- Specifically tailored interventions are required: to enable waitresses to address the risks they face from indirect sex work and to empower them to negotiate safe sex with clients.
- Very few institutions directly target sex workers for behavior change communication and empowerment activities. In Ethiopia, partners in the response to AIDS need to give special attention to this target population.
- Additionally, interventions targeting the general population are required, so that the needs of male clients of sex workers are also addressed.
- Child prostitution exists in some red-light houses and nightclubs, and among street children in some areas of Addis Ababa. The present study did not examine the extent of the problem. Further work is required to investigate the magnitude of child abuse in Addis Ababa's sex industry.
- 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.
- This study reveals that commercial sex is not limited to establishment- and street-based sex workers. Many respondents reported the presence of various types of 'hidden commercial sex worker' in Addis Ababa. It seems that previous clients of sex workers are now targeting high

school and night school students, home girls, office girls and sex workers in *zig chilots* because of their fears of HIV/AIDS. The extent of commercial sex in these 'hidden' groups is unknown and difficult to investigate. Further work is required to examine the characteristics of these 'hard-to-reach' groups. Currently, there are no data on the prevalence of HIV infection in these groups, despite the perceptions of sex clients that HIV prevalence is lower amongst 'hard-to-reach' groups than in establishment- and street-based sex workers. Careful planning is needed to decide how best to approach these girls and women.

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix A. Questionnaire for establishment-based sex workers

### Mapping of sex workers in Addis Ababa, 2002

(Sex workers associated with working establishments)

*Undertaken by*

*Family Health International (FHI) – Ethiopia*

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

*in collaboration with*

*Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau*

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

<b>Format code</b>	<b>/ <u>S</u> / <u>W</u> / <u>E</u> / <u>S</u> /</b>
<b>Questionnaire identification number</b>	<b>/ ___ / ___ / ___ /</b>
<b>Addis Ababa – <i>Wereda</i></b>	<b>/ ___ /</b>
<b><i>Kebele</i></b>	<b>/ ___ /</b>

#### Introduction:

This mapping is aimed at identifying establishments and specific locations where sex workers are found and to know the number in each establishment and location.

The outcome of the mapping will serve as a baseline for HIV/AIDS related interventions among sex workers in Addis Ababa.

#### Confidentiality and consent:

Your answers are completely confidential. However, your honest answer to these questions will be very much helpful. We would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Signature of interviewer certifying that informed consent has been given verbally by respondent)*

**INTERVIEWER'S CODE:** / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ /      **INTERVIEWER'S NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE of INTERVIEW** / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

**CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR: Signature** \_\_\_\_\_      **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaire – Mapping and census of sex workers in Addis Ababa**

**(For sex workers associated with working establishments)**

**Section A – Identification particulars of establishments**

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Wereda</i>	<i>Kebele</i>	Name of locality
/____/	/____/	/____/	_____
			_____

**Section B**

<b>Respondent type</b>	1- Sex worker 2- Establishment owner/adult household member 3- Cashier/receptionist/head waiter or waitress	<b>Record appropriate code</b>  /____/
------------------------	---	--

Question N°	Question	Coding category	Skip
B1	Type of establishment	Hotel 1 Bar/restaurant 2 Brothel 3 Red-light house 4 <i>Tella bet</i> 5 <i>Araki bet</i> 6 <i>Zig chilot</i> 7 Other (specify) _____ 8	→ B3 → B3
B2	Ask for house number and record	House number /_/_/_/_/	→ B4
B3	Record name of establishment.	Specify _____	
B4	Record name of locality where the establishment is found.	Specify _____	
B5	Are there sex workers in this establishment?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 88	→ B17
B6	How many sex workers are now working in this establishment?	<b>N° of sex workers</b> /_/_/_/	
<b><u>FILTER - CHECK Question B1</u></b> <b>Ask Questions B7 and B8 only for those who answered (1) and (2) for Question B1</b> <b>Otherwise GO TO B9</b>			
B7	Do the sex workers present themselves to this establishment every day of the week?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 88	

Question N°	Question	Coding category	Skip
B8	What is the employment status of sex workers in this establishment?	All are employed 1 There are employed and non employed 2 All are not employed 3 Other (specify) _____ 4	
B9	What do you think are the peak days for sex work activity?	Fridays and Saturdays 1 Friday to Sunday 2 Thursday to Saturday 3 Saturday and Sunday 4 Other (specify) _____ 5	
B10	What do you think are the peak hours for sex work activity?	0600 to midday (1200) 1 Midday (1200) to 1800 2 1800 to 2200 3 2200 to midnight (0000) 4 After midnight (0000) 5 Midnight (0000) to 0200 6 Other (specify) _____ 7	
B11	What do you think of most clients of sex workers coming to this establishment?  <i><u>(READ OUT)</u></i>	Students 1 Business men 2 Government employees 3 Self employed 4 Unemployed person 5 People engaged in an informal sector 6 Other (specify) _____ 7	
B12	What do you say is the average number of clients a sex worker has in one day?	One per day 1 Two to three per day 2 Four to five per day 3 More than five per day 4 Other (specify) _____ 5	
B13	What do you think is the peak age range of sex workers working in this establishment?	12 – 14 years old 1 15 – 19 years old 2 20 – 24 years old 3 25 – 29 years old 4 30 – 40 years old 5 More than 40 years old 6	
<b><u>FILTER CHECK the RESPONDANT TYPE</u></b> <b>If the respondent is sex worker continue with Questions B14 – B16</b> <b>OTHERWISE GO TO B17</b>			
B14	Who collects the payment paid for the sex workers for providing the service of sex?	Sex worker 1 Another person 2 Don't know 88	
B15	Who receives the full payment? (the beneficiary)	Sex worker 1 The sex worker & another person 2	→ B17
B16	Who is the other person?	Owner of establishment 1 Pimps 2 Other (specify) _____ 3	
B17	The total number of waitresses in this establishment /_/_/_/_/_/		

***This is the end of the questionnaire. THANK YOU.***



## Entry format – Mapping of sex workers in Addis Ababa

(For street-based sex workers)

### Section A – Identification particulars of street or place

Zone	Wereda	Kebele	Name of street or name of place or site
/____/	/____/	/____/	_____
			_____

### Section B – Observation entry

N°	Observation	Coding category	Skip
B1	Name of street or place where sex workers are observed?	<b>Specify</b> _____	
B2	The total frequency of visits, to the street or place.	Total frequency of visits /__ /__ /	
B3	The observed average number of female street based sex workers on this street or place.	<b>No. of sex workers</b> /__ /__ / <b>Remark</b> _____	
B4	On the average, do the same number of sex workers present themselves to this street or place at different days?	Yes 1 No 2 <b>Remark</b> _____	
B5	What are the observed peak hours for sex work activity?	6:00 pm to 8:00 pm 1 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm 2 10:00 pm to midnight 3 After midnight 4 Midnight to 2:00 am 5 Other (specify)_____ 6	
B6	Which days are the observed peak days for sex work activity in this street or place?	Fridays and Saturdays 1 Friday to Sunday 2 Thursday to Saturday 3 Other (specify)_____ 4	
B7	What do you say is the age range of sex workers working in this street?	12 – 14 years old 1 15 – 19 years old 2	

		20 – 24 years old 3 25 – 29 years old 4 30 – 40 years old 5 More than 40 years old 6	
B8	What do you say is the average number of clients a sex worker has in one day?	One per day 1 One to two per day 2 Two to three per day 3 More than three per day 4 Other (specify) _____ 5	
B9	What is your observation regarding the sex/gender of the sex workers in this street?	All are female 1 Observed male sex workers 2	→ B11 → B10
B10	How many male sex workers have you observed?	Number / ___ / ___ / ___ /	
B11	<b><i>This is the end of the entry format</i></b>		

## Appendix C. Questionnaire for mapping of institutions working on projects related to sex workers

### Mapping of institutions working on projects related to sex workers in Addis Ababa, 2002

*Undertaken by:*

*Family Health International (FHI) – Ethiopia  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

*in collaboration with  
Addis Ababa City Administration Health Bureau  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

	<b>Format Code</b>	<b><u>Institution</u></b>
<b>Questionnaire Identification Number</b>	/__/__/__/_/	
<b>Addis Ababa – Wereda</b>	/__/_/___/	
<b>Kebele</b>	/__/_/___/	

#### Introduction:

This questionnaire is meant to all institutions working on projects related to sex workers in Addis Ababa. The purpose of this study to identify institutions that could be future partners in HIV/AIDS related interventions among sex workers.

If your institution is not engaged on projects related to sex workers, I will end my interview. But if it is, I would greatly appreciate your help in responding to these questions. Your, honest answer to these questions will be very helpful.

If this is not a convenient time for you to respond to the questions, I can come back again if you can set an appointment.

#### Appointment Set

No.	Appointment set		Remark
	Date	Time	
1			
2			

INTERVIEWER'S CODE: /\_\_/\_/\_\_\_/ INTERVIEWER'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE of INTERVIEW /\_\_/\_/\_\_\_/

CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR : Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaire – Mapping of institutions working on projects related  
to sex workers in Addis Ababa**

**Section A- Identification particulars of establishments**

A1

Zone	Wereda	Kebele	Name of locality
/____/	/____/	/____/	_____ _____

**Section B –**

Respondent type		Record appropriate code
	4- PR or administration personnel	
	5- Project manager	
	3- Other (specify) _____	/____/

Question N°	Question	Coding category	Skip
B1	What is the name of this institution?	<b>Specify</b> _____ _____	
B2	What is the ownership?	Governmental 1 Non-governmental 2 Civil society organization 3 Other _____ 4	
B3	What are the types of services being provided by this institution?  (More than one answer is possible) (PROBE for more)	HIV/AIDS intervention 1 Poverty alleviation 2 Income generating activity (IGA) 3 Other (specify) _____ 4	
B4	For how many years has this institution provided the service?	Number of years / ___ / ___ /	
B5	How many beneficiaries do you have?	<b>N° of beneficiaries</b> / ___ / ___ / ___ / ___ /	
B6	<i><b>This is the end of the questionnaire. Extend your thanks to the respondent and end the questionnaire.</b></i>		

APPENDIX D. Map of Addis Ababa by *wereda*

