

**GENDER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS: A STUDY IN
MAIDUGURI AREA OF BORNO STATE, NIGERIA**

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the memory of my parents Mallam Bawa Fika and Hajja Fanne. May Allah (SWA) grant them Jannatul Firdaus.

DECLARATION

I, hereby declared that the presented work in the thesis entitled “_Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria” in fulfilment of degree of **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.)** is outcome of research work carried out by me under the supervision of Dr Supreet Kaur, working as Assistant Professor, in the Department of Sociology, School of Languages and Humanities of Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India. In keeping with general practice of reporting scientific observations, due acknowledgements have been made whenever work described here has been based on findings of other investigators. This work has not been submitted in part or full to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work reported in the Ph. D. thesis entitled “Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria” submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the reward of degree of **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)** in the Sociology/Language and Humanities, is a research work carried out by Bawa Adam Gana, Registration No.11919529, is bonafide record of his original work carried out under my supervision and that no part of thesis has been submitted for any other degree, diploma or equivalent course.



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ABSTRACT

Widespread Gender and Sexual Violence (GSV) today constitute a social problem affecting many societies including Nigeria. It is a social problem depicting a serious threat to the development of Women and Girls' (WGs) potential. This social problem is perceived as one of pervasive human right violation and the gravest public health issue around the world. GSV or Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) denotes any act of abuse, threat or otherwise inflicted against a person or group because of their factual or perceived sex, gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity. In this study, GSV refers to the experiences of WGs which has major detrimental social, physical, emotional, or psychological repercussions or consequences. According to Feminists theory which this study is based on. GSV inflict serious economic harm (Economic Violence) on WGs because of socially ascribed power relations. This social problem remained a worse form of social inequality that prevents WGs from equal participation in decision-making. Thus, World Health Organisation (WHO) defined sex as characteristics that are biologically defined while gender is defined based on socially constructed ideas. Globally, studies revealed that out of every three women, one is physically, sexually or emotionally abused each year. The Problem is not only limited to developing countries alone but cut across all human societies and cultures. In the United States of America, studies revealed that there are an estimated 1,270,000 WGs who experienced rape. The study shows that one in five WGs has experienced rape in their lives. Most research in the area of GSV or SGBV indicates profound effects on individual victims and society. Thus, this problem causes great harm which includes a high level of depression, a high rate of substance abuse by the victim, a low level of employment and a low level of educational attainment among others. Victims of GSV often suffer physical and psychological trauma and perhaps GSV are the leading cause of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) studies revealed. These challenges also partake huge financial costs on the victims due to financial expenses and the high cost of prosecution of the offenders. Apart from that, it is the commonest abuse of human rights in the world, especially in countries affected by conflict and displacement. Despite the huge challenges associated with this problem, it received little attention from academia. Though, previous decades have seen a tremendous increase in the number of applied research in the area. These studies employed different definitions and measures of the problem. Hence, the present study accelerated owing to several scandals associated with the problem in the area under study. Studies had revealed several forms of this crime perpetrated against WGs. That the present study further illuminates the significant challenges, especially among the IDPs in the Maiduguri area of Borno State. Reports indicated that conflict and displacement in the Maiduguri study area had increased the prevalence of GSV. The more than ten years of the insurgency had directly impacted all kinds of abuses on the displaced persons, especially WGs. This impunity is associated with displacement and conflict. GSV among WGs is the most severe form of abuse today from their oppressors. WGs suffer from human right violation as a result of inadequate protection associated with displacement and conflict which consequently arose from GSV. Although, the number of individuals who had experienced GSV cannot be estimated. Several individuals were said to be victims of the crime, especially during armed conflict due to compulsory and inevitable migration and displacement. IDPs faced serious life-threatening challenges such as denial of basic resources. However, Displacement often leads to issues such as poor conditions

of living, and difficulties in adjustment by the displaced persons Or IDPs to the new environment (camp). Victims have to struggle to survive, and this makes them indulge in survival sex or transactional sex in the struggle for the survival of the fittest. The report indicates that a sizable number of WGs in the study area have experienced assault or harassment in addition to kidnapping and rape. In most cases, WGs are the targets of GSV. For instance, from January to December 2019, there were 1,666 documented cases of GSV in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) States in northeast Nigeria. Borno State was reported to have high cases of GSV being the epicentre of the insurgency. It is based on this, the present study investigates GSV against WGs among IDPs in the Maiduguri area of Borno State, Nigeria. It is observed that the insurgency is not just limited to those who die in the unrest, those who live to tell the story also live with pains and memories that may never make them remain the same again. Living in the IDP camps alone is enough reason for the IDPs to be unhappy and upset. The present research studied the place of women's educational and empowerment programmes in reducing GSV among the IDPs. This is to understand the role of social service agencies, and community-based and women's organisations in the fight against GSV among IDPs. The study also assessed the current GSV prevention and response strategies among the IDPs. In addition, this also examined the impact, magnitude, sociocultural and psychological consequences of GSV among the IDPs and as well analysed the causes and challenges of GSV among IDPs in the Maiduguri area of Borno State, Nigeria. Thus, the present study provides answers to questions relating to a rapid increase in cases of GSV in the area under study. However, to achieve these objectives of the study and provide answers to the research questions raised. A descriptive survey design was employed to describe the various forms of GSV. The study is based on a sample of 403 of both Victims (IDPs) and camp officials. The sample was conveniently selected as a result of fluctuating nature of the IDP camps population. The study utilised both descriptive and inferential statistics; simple percent and Spearman's rho correlation were used as the statistical tool to analyse data using SPSS 26.0 versions. Thus, a frequency table of percentages was used to organise and summarise the data on the demographic characteristics of the IDPs and data on GSV. The study result revealed that although there were adequate GSV programmes in the camps to curb GSV in IDP camps. Almost all the respondents reported that community-based and social service agencies go a long way in reducing the problem. The majority of the camp officials concur that WGs face challenges when they are out of reach of officials. Thus, the study revealed GSV such as rape, transactional sex, survival sex, physical violence and denial of basic resources are the kinds of violent incidences against WGs in five selected IDP camps in the area under study. Therefore, the magnitude of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri is very high. Furthermore, all the camp officials felt that women's educational and empowerment programmes curb GSV, and viewed that social service agencies, community and women organisations play a very important role in fighting GSV. The study results also revealed that the majority of the camp officials agreed with the current GSV prevention and response strategies relating to IDPs in Maiduguri were very effective and the causes and challenges of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri were very immense. However, combating this ugly menace of GSV in Nigeria, especially in an emergency like Maiduguri requires that collaboration and focus should be solely on multi-sectoral response to include primary prevention activities as revealed by other studies in this area. More so, the study revealed that all

the camp officials opined that there were active relevant GSV teams or working groups in the Camps, there were established mechanisms for coordinating GSV programmes in the camp and there were sufficient mechanisms for accountability in place to support GSV programme in the camp. Yet this act of violence against WGs as the vulnerable is directly reflected and reinforced by the existing gender inequalities, thus countries and organisations like United Nations Women (UNW), need to put measures in place to reduce the prevalence of violence survivors. Similarly, GSV is an act that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to WGs. These acts include coercion or arbitrary deprivation of rights, whether occurring in the private or public domain. In addition, the result of the correlation two tail analysis revealed that there is a moderate positive relationship between forceful reiteration of sexual abuse, concluding a sexual act due to a previous act and sexual blackmail from a parent, partner or guardian indicating that an increase in sexual abuse is found to be associated with an increase forceful reiteration of sexual abuse. And also, an increase in sexual abuse is found to be associated with an increase in physical abuse from parent or guardian with an increase in degrading and physical violence, disdain and blame game from parent or guardian. However, the two null hypotheses that are developed to test objectives two and four of the study are hereby accepted. Finally, the study made recommendations based on the findings that communities should be educated on the negative gender stereotypes through community workshops, educational and empowerment programmes and localise campaigns to dismantle harmful gender stereotypes that exacerbate GSV. The communities need to be educated on bride price and its connection to GSV to make them aware of the potential danger associated with the bride price. This may encourage younger generations to alter or forget the bride price if the risk of violence is too great. It is also recommended that community-based programmes and educational opportunities for youths should be introduced through community engagement to steer young men away from destructive behaviour since educated men are less like to believe that wife beating is justifiable. Lastly, it is recommended that there should be implementation of strong law enforcement mechanisms and courts to act as mediators in conflict; this shall reduce casualties and the frequency of conflict, better-protecting WGs IDPs.

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ACRONYMS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
BHI:	Boko Haram Insurgency
BH:	Boko Haram
BAY	Borno Adamawa and Yobe
BOSEMA;	Borno State Emergency Management Agency
CEDAW:	Convention for Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CJTF:	Civilian Join Task Force
CSA:	Child Sexual Abuse
CSOs:	Civil Society Organisations
FMPO:	force Marriage Protection Order
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
GBVQFIDPs	Gender-Based Violence Questionnaire for IDPs
GBVISFCOs	Gender-Based Violence Interview Schedule for Camp Officials
GPIDP:	Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons
HIV:	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICESCR:	International covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR:	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IDMC:	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs:	Internally Displaced Persons
IMS:	information Management System
IPV:	Intimate Partner Violence
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LGBT:	Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender
MLS:	Ministry of Land and Survey
NDHS:	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NEMA:	National Emergency Management Agency
NFMWA:	Nigeria Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organisations
PTSD:	Post-Traumatic stress disorder
SEMA:	State Emergency Management Agency
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
STDs:	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNDHR:	United Nations Document on Human Right
USA:	United States of America
WGs	Women and Girls
WHO:	World Health Organisation

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

For decades, disaster, war and armed conflict or insurgency have been the major factors associated with most human migration around the world, perhaps the alarming increase in these migrations and especially issues associated with irregular migrations at the global scale have been a major theme flooding literature in the academia. Like the climate change which affects almost every aspect of man's life, asylum seekers or refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and what they passed through due to these lop-sided migrations is a global concern. The international communities and other concerned authorities like the United Nations (UN) and World Bank have called for the protection of immigrant and emphasised the amalgamation of human rights with sustainable development agenda. Hence, human right integration with development is now part of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) campaigns.

Massive displacements in Maiduguri, a Northeast region of Nigeria were triggered by the decade-old insurgency in the area. Insurgency in Maiduguri has compelled a significant number of people to flee in search of shelter and basic needs. These individuals were left with no alternative rather become IDPs in their own country. According to the UN (2021), insurgency in Maiduguri has affected 14.8 million people. Insurgency in simple terms denotes a rebellion act committed against the government or constituted authority by her subjects. Violent insurgency directly results in attacks and counter-attacks on government, businesses or institutions (Aizon, 2015). Conflict and insurgency are perhaps among the major causes of displacement that pose the gravest threat and challenges that further aggravate gender discrimination and abuse.

“Typically, gender and sexual violence (GSV) fell under the categories of physical violence, sexual violence, and emotional or psychological abuse. GSV or Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in some cases also refers to Gender Base Violence (GBV) perhaps violence inflicted on a person based on their gender or sex. Women and Girls (WGs) are the worst affected groups especially during times of conflict and displacement (CARE Nig, 2017). In other words, “WGs are the most vulnerable to GSV in any emergency.” Thus, conflict and displacement have exposed

a significant number of IDPs to risk factors associated with GSV. IDPs, though described as a migrant who migrates to a new location but not beyond the international border an alternative for safety. Conflict, hunger or starvation serves as the push factors for this movement, migration or change of residence whereas security, food or shelter presents the pull factors for such migration.

GSV is defined as "any act of abuse, violence, or harm committed against an individual or a group because of that person's or that group's actual or perceived sex, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity.". World Health Organisation (WHO) defined gender as a social construct that establishes an individual or group based on social and cultural identity, as opposed to sex as physiologically determined qualities. In many countries, regardless of culture, colour, or nationality, WGs are the victims of GSV, which are now recognised as the most serious human rights violation. Several individuals experienced GSV yet there are no statistics to show the exact figure and number and this significantly increases especially during conflict and displacement. Thus, conflict and disasters are the basis for IDPs to exit their homes, families and sources of livelihood. Displacement placed IDPs on serious life-threatening challenges. IDPs in Nigeria had difficulties, such as being denied access to basic resources, according to a WFP report from 2000.

Nigeria experienced widespread population displacement due to the insurgency; these people are now known as internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the affected areas. Despite having issues similar to those encountered by refugees, it's possible that IDPs still may not meet the criteria to be considered refugees. According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GPID) 1998 report, "the term IDP refers to a person or group of persons who have been compulsorily required or forced to migrate or escape from their home(s) or places of origin to avoid the effects of armed conflict, a condition of uncertainty, a violation of basic rights, and a consequence of internal displacement."

IDPs relocate but do not cross international borders (UN, 2021). People's basic human rights are being violated, which calls for their relocation. In order to fulfill their basic needs for food, drink, shelter, and health, individuals have the freedom to use the material resources at their disposal as they see fit (Eide, 2001) More specifically, in a situation of conflict and displacement, IDPs are generally exposed to a series of dangers

which made them extremely vulnerable in several areas of their life and such dangers include GSV. “More so, IDPs agonise significantly with higher rates of morbidity in comparison to the overall population.” As a result, IDPs frequently face a high danger of physical assault, sexual assault, and kidnapping. They are also frequently denied access to proper housing, food, and healthcare, which constitutes a kind of discrimination apart from being an IDP or leaving in the camp. IDPs are disproportionately made up of WGs and children, who are more susceptible to abuse and violations of their basic rights.

IDPs, however, are more frequently at risk of being utilised as hostages, targets, or human shields by the fighting than refugees as they frequently stay near to or get stranded in conflict zones. Therefore, the 1951 Convention defines a refugee as a person who is outside the country of their nationality and powerless due to a well-founded fear of victimization as a result of the impunity of racism, religious bigotry, nationality, membership to a particular social group, or political opinion, or who is reluctant to benefit himself or herself from the protection of his or her country due to such terror; or who, lacking a nationality and being outside the country

Similar to how the definition of refugees has been enlarged to include other nations like Nigeria by successive declarations on refugees like the Cartagena Declaration and Conventions, which are primarily concerned with handling a particular area of the refugee crisis in Africa. Thus, refugees to such declarations and conventions imply individuals escaping the extreme impacts of war, conflict or catastrophe. Though, a significant precondition to measure a refugee is passing an international border. An individual obliges to escape their home, but cannot go outside the state boundary, thus, these individuals are not measured as refugees but IDPs, even if they share many of the same conditions and challenges as refugees. However, refugees are typically different from IDPs.

Although, international law has no special right designed for IDPs' special conditions and challenges since IDPs imply only mere description. For this reason, "the majority of human rights declarations and customary law, particularly in circumstances of armed conflict, enjoy IDPs with the same rights as other civilians that the international humanitarian laws and protection aim to accord to survivors. Current international human rights law and humanitarian law that apply to internally displaced

people may be strengthened and restated by the GPIDP 1998. The GPIDP also made an attempt to fill in any gaps and answer any concerns on circumstances that were particularly troubling to internally displaced people (UN, 2021).

Furthermore, GPIDP (Principle 5-7) emphasises that any uninformed dislodgment is banned. "IDPs are alleged to still have access to a wide range of economic, social, cultural, civic, and political rights as a result of their displacement, including the right to protection from GSV and other basic human needs like food, housing, and healthcare. "Therefore, the GPIDP guidelines also uphold the rights to protection from GSV (Physical, Sexual, or Emotional), "Education, mobility, and residency rights, as well as political rights like the right to take part in public affairs and the right to support economic development" (Principles, 10–23). "IDPS have the right to assistance from competent authorities in addition to rights to respect and safe return, resettlement and reintegration, and aid for recovering from lost properties and possessions. Perhaps GPIDP will support compensation or just reparations for IDPs if compensation is not possible (Principles, 28-30)." The governments of the states where IDPs are found are charged with the main duty of help and protection, in addition to the international community whose role is complementary, as a crucial component of authority. "No single organisation or agency has been established as the global authority on IDP protection and support at the international level. However, to address these issues and demands as partners, everyone is required to work together (UN, 2021)."

The present study's conceptual framework and sociological assumption suggest that displacement may significantly increase the tendency for the prevalence of GSV among IDPs, especially in the Maiduguri area of Borno State, Nigeria. Consequently, it can be seen that IDPs and GSV are related phenomena that are severely highlighted by gender inequality, "lax social standards, poverty, a lack of protection, and a lack of access to education, among other reasons for the IDPs". Gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls results to GBV. Perhaps, in Nigeria GBV against women girls especially IDPs is due to already rooted social exclusion and gender inequality (Aluko, 2018). "GSV causes around 6 million deaths each year, of which 21 percent occur in women of reproductive age, 23 percent occur before birth, and 10 percent occur in young infants (Duflo, 2012)." In the same way, "for every death, there are more WGs who lack access to basic sanitation and hygiene, a job that

will improve their lives, or political power that will allow them to participate in responsible decision-making (Bhohanadam, Malini and Rao, 2014).”

Despite, the fact that, GSV and relative violation of WGs rights couple with gender discrimination have increased over the years as study revealed. Evidently, “GSV awareness enhanced access and enrolment rates for girls in schools in a variety of domains, such as education, in low-income and moderate-income countries, with roughly 34 percent in most countries (Phillip, 2020).” In order to align with a development expert's attempt to consider “gender inequality in the job market and the gender pay gap as having an impact on development, it is therefore important to place education at the centre of gender inequality.” However, development has to be integrated with gender equality, thus call for the eradication of gender discrimination and this has made agitation for women equal participation in economic decision making dominate most media outfits. This claim argues that development is a tool for the security, well-being, and healthcare of women. “This is in keeping with the SDGs agenda, which aims to promote gender equality by eradicating maternal and child mortality, mother and child illness, and providing equitable opportunity for women (UN ECE, 2019).”

With this in mind, "UNICEF developed many GSV activities in low-income and middle-income countries, including Nigeria, in conjunction with United States AIDs (USAID) and other development allies," according to a statement from USAID. The gendered programme was introduced to counter-cultural, racial and gender discrimination in work (Mayer, Oosthuizen, Tonelli, and Surtee, 2018). Other gender programme includes an initiative to address the needs of GSV victims, protection/response and promotion at all levels that are aimed at promoting gender equilibrium. Initiatives, therefore, signify that in any country where gender discrimination was less and protection were provided by law, great sustainable development is attainable, in that development closes the gender gap (World Bank, 2021). Thus, gender equality increases working-class women (Georgia, 2015) so that WGs can take care of themselves and their well-being.

However, gender discrimination in developing nations made WGs face the anxiety of physical, sexual and emotional abuse which undermines their contribution to societal activities outside the home. WGs' experience of GSV in such nations

prevents them from taking part in the workforce, perhaps the need to integrate development and gender equality aimed to include approaches that directly focus on GSV (DFID, 2011). Studies indicate that GSV has significant financial consequences such as the cost of the provision of support services to GSV victims. GSV also affects the financial returns of the survivors' families and as well as declines productive capacity and damagingly affects the human resource development of the society. GSV assuredly present a burden to developing nations like Nigeria. In a related development, "the World Bank claimed that GSV has cost between 1.2 and 3.7 percent of the GDP in some countries (DFID, 2011)" which is equivalent to the resources used for education in some nations like Nigeria.

Similar to this, GSV among IDPs and the ongoing violence in the region have prompted international communities and other stakeholders to advise proactive actions to recognize their overall responsibility for protecting lives and property and supporting those people under their control. The difficulties IDPs face include access to essential resources like money and healthcare, as well as to shelter and education (NRC, 2013). IDPs encountered some issues when they first arrived in the camps, and among other severe security concerns to both themselves and the host communities are security and assistance from the host communities. IDPs have reached about 3.3 million (Fitzpatrick, 2002; Crisp, 2012), in Nigeria, these IDPs are specifically a result of the insurgency (IDMC, 2016).

GSV in IDP camps in Nigeria as it occurs in other parts of the world presents a challenge to IDPs as victims and the immediate host communities. Perhaps, in most countries particularly in sub-Saharan Africa have been little or no studies (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002). Despite this, data in some nations indicate that 1 in 4 WGs may encounter GSV, either through IPV or during an armed conflict, depending on the circumstances. According to Hakimi et al. (2001), 1 in 3 adolescent girls over the world experience sexual abuse. Physical harm, a variety of sexual and reproductive health issues, as well as psychological issues with both short- and long-term implications, are risk factors for GSV. Ironically, GSV has an impact on society as well as the survivor. GSV thus has an impact on everyone, including family members, close friends, romantic partners, kids, spouses, co-workers, and classmates.

According to Acierno et al. (1999), GSV can have substantial, long-lasting physical ramifications that even influence the victim's mental health. Miller (1999) further stated that GSV could lead to suicide, homicide, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. This happens during a sexual assault, which also has a detrimental impact on the victim's social wellbeing. The victim of the assault may experience stigmatisation in addition to being ignored by their loved ones and society. Therefore, GSV's effects are shared by society, particularly WGs. The repeated display of dominance over the victim of the assault may be the true motive. Because forced sex gives the offenders satisfaction, men who force their wives into sex are frequently seen as legitimate because of their marriage. GSV is therefore an issue of gender segregation.

GSV and other types of gender-related violence were faced by WGs IDPs in Nigeria, as they were everywhere else in the world. For instance, a large proportion of WGs IDPs have experienced rape. In a similar manner, kidnappers raped WGs. Kidnapped WGs are frequently used as "weapons of war and as a technique of attack against the enemy" in order to conquer and degrade the ladies or captive girls. Rape is also used as a form of retribution against WGs who violate social or moral norms." For instance, laws forbid adultery in public. It is possible to rape WGs in Maiduguri IDP camps of Borno State. GSV can therefore be used to target both WGs' IDPs. Borno had the highest frequency of GSV research says, according to studies, and it was the insurgency's epicentre from January to December of 2019. (UNHCR report, 2019).

Additionally, the insurgency has been highlighted to have interfered "with the peace and tranquillity of Nigeria as a whole; Maiduguri's decade-long fight has left many people without a home or regular access to food." Apart from the insurgent casualties, many people had died from malnutrition; those who survived the ordeal now carry pains and memories that may never allow them to return to regular life. IDPs living in camps have seen adversity and suffering throughout their lives, which has given them a glimpse of death. People are lost, and some of them have no idea where their loved ones are. When they were formerly the proprietors of significant businesses, life in the IDP camps is enough of a reason to make one miserable and upset.

In a similar vein, GSV in IDPs has just recently come to the attention of those who are concerned. Thus, according to Watts and Zimmerman (2002), GSV is a query that requires formal analysis and response. Additionally, there has been a marked

increase in global concern and attention for GSV, particularly in conflict-affected places like Maiduguri. The 1993 declaration to end "violence against WGs," the 1995 fourth international congress on women, and the 2005 Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guideline (IASCG) for the intervention of gendered violence are just a few notable initiatives, campaigns, and legislative actions that are the result of this. This declaration adds to Resolutions (1820) 2008, (1888) 2009, (1889) 2000, and (1960) 2010 of the UN Security Council.

GSV are, however, “a hugely neglected field of planning and research, especially in less developed countries of Africa, despite such high-level concern and attention (Heise, et-al, 1999).” Similarly, in response to the global “Call to Action” for the elimination of GSV. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) for instance has recently designed a two-year Road Map for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) in North East Nigeria. Additionally, studies showed that because of widespread relocating, Borno was reported to have a high GSV case rate (UNHCR report, 2019). Therefore, the present study focused on the IDPs and their camps with their limited livelihood opportunities, deteriorating economic conditions and aggressive behaviour among IDPs in the study area.

GSV in BAY from January to December 2019

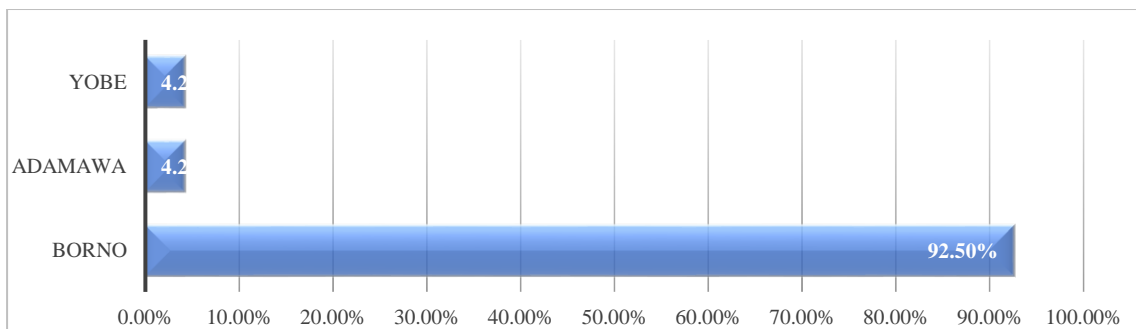


Figure 1: GSV in BAY cases by states from January to December 2019

Adapted from UNHCR report, 2019


Additionally, GSV is a problem that affects both developed and developing countries equally; it is not exclusively a concern in underdeveloped countries. For instance, statistics from the United States of America (USA) showed that 1,270,000 women were thought to have been sexually assaulted. "One in five WGs have been raped at some point in their lives" (Davis et al, 2020).” Moreso, every study done in the field of GSV has shown that GSV has a significant impact on both the victims

themselves and society as a whole. However, a study found that WGs were affected by 99 percent of the GSV occurrences that were recorded in the IDP camps, while survivors with disabilities were only responsible for 2 percent of these reports. 79 percent of all recorded instances involved adult victims. Comparatively speaking, among the situations for which survivors sought assistance, physical assault (27 percent), denial of resources (27percent), and psychological/emotional abuse (19 percent) were documented. 17 percent of all recorded occurrences involved sexual assault and rape, while 10 percent involved forced marriage.

While rape accounted for 15 percent of all sexual violence instances, assistance was sought in 22 percent of the cases within 0–3 days and in 68 percent of the cases after one month. 1 in 5 reports on average came from children, and 21 percent of recorded incidents were committed against minors. 29 percent of all child reports of instances made by unaccompanied and separated youngsters. The majority of the incidents—48 percent—that child survivors of abuse reported involved sexual assault (either rape or sexual assault). An early, forced marriage occurred in 29 percent of the situations that child survivors described. "IPV or domestic abuse was present in 3 out of 5 documented instances of GSV (69percent). In particular, a rise of 8 percent in divorced/separated survivors reporting SGBV occurrences, a rise of 4 percent in incidents occurring in the context of IPV, and a rise of 3 in incidents occurring in the survivors' residences were identified in the month of May 2020 (FGN, 2020).

GSV, social exclusion or gender inequality is fundamentally about relations of power, preserved by society's beliefs, norms, attitudes, perceptions, and practices (Aluko, 2018). Social exclusion is the process which societies render some groups such as WGs IDPs to subordinate and others to dominant status (Aluko 2018). Social exclusion or gender inequality is a condition whereby unequal value ascribed to men's and women's activities, needs, and ambitions resulting in unequal rights and opportunities generally (UN, 2014). Thus, socially excluded WGs IDPs are often denied the opportunities available to others to increase their income and escape from poverty (Aluko, 2018). However, the aim of this present study is to investigate GSV among WGs in IDP camps in Maiduguri area of Borno State.

Table 1.1: Thesis Chapterisation Scheme

Sequence	Name	Contents
1.	Page Title	Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State. Bawa Adam Gana, PhD Sociology, 2024
		 <i>Transforming Education Transforming India</i>
2.	Abstract	This thesis aimed to investigate GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri. GSV refers to the experiences of WGs which has major detrimental social, physical or emotional consequences. This study was motivated due to lack of large robust research to recognising individuals affected by GSV in social setting like IDP camps. It is a descriptive survey which clarifies the roles of women empowerment programmes in IDP camps among other objectives. The study revealed that GSV including economic violence are the kinds of violent incidences against WGs IDPs. WGs are sheltered in IDP camps in conflict-affected areas of Maiduguri in Borno State are at increased risk of GSV.
3.	Acknowledgement	Gratitude to Dr Supreet Kaur and the panel of readers.
4.	Table of Contents	Chapter 1 Introduction Background, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Research Questions, Research Hypotheses, Significance of the Study, Research Gap, Theoretical Framework, and Ethical Consideration. Chapter 2 Review of Literature Conceptual Clarification of GSV, Study on GSV, Forms of GSV, etc. Chapter 3 Methodology Research Design, Population/Sample of the Study, Procedure for Data Collection, Method of Data Analysis etc. Chapter 4 Results and Discussion Data Presentation, Analysis, and Discussion. Chapter 5 Summary and Conclusion Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations.
5.	Introduction Chapter	Background, Research Gap, Objectives of the Study, Research Questions, Significance of the Study and Chapterisation Scheme.
6.	Literature Review Chapter	Systematic literature review: Patel, (2020) declining social control and the deviant behaviour in India among other articles were reviewed.
7.	Research Methodology Chapter	Descriptive Survey, Demographic data and data on GSV, Convenience Sampling with sample of 403, Interview and questionnaire was employed as well as strictly Ethical principles are being adhered to.
8.	Data Analysis Chapter	Primary data collected through qualitative measures, as well as a descriptive and inferential are utilised in the analysis of the semi-structured interview and questionnaire.
9.	Discussion and Finding Chapter	The magnitude of GSV among women IDPs was higher than spinsters. GSV is found to be associated with an increase in forceful reiteration of sexual abuse.
10.	Conclusion and Recommendations	Study recommends implementation of strong law enforcement mechanisms.
11.	References	All works are duly cited in the text and reference list.
12.	Appendices	Appendix A to M

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Today, Nigeria is ranked 118 out of 134 countries in the Gender Equality Index (World Bank Report, 2018) and globally report suggests that gender equality has enormous implications on economic development and social well-being of women and girls (WEF, 2015). However, WGs suffer the most due to society's system of social exclusion and gender inequality. Thus, such conditions of social inequality where women and girls IDPs are prevented from growing, even when the economy grows and the general income level rises. Perhaps, IDPs WGs are likely to be left behind (Rietveld, van der Burg, & Groot, (2020). WG's vulnerability to GSV increases due to lack of opportunities and equal access.

Most WGs in the IDP camps are victims who experience GSV (raped or assault) and are reluctant to report such impunity to relevant authorities. In many countries, GSV-reported cases consisted of only a very few percentages of GSV (physical, sexual and emotional) violence. Reporting an accurate figure on how and when such impunity occurs and therefore feasibly obtaining accurate figures is enormous, without sound social research (FGN, 2020). However, despite the necessity, the study on GSV in the Maiduguri area was scant before the year 2000. Hence, the study on GSV among IDPs in the Maiduguri area of Borno State is accelerated due to several scandals associated with GSV rising right from the beginning of the violent insurgency in the area in 2009. IDPs in Maiduguri camps and environ have been a matter of concern to the government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other stakeholders.

Though, applied research involving investigation using questionnaires administered on nameless samples, several of which randomly selected samples of IDPs and concerned officials. Women are entirely selected as a sample to respond to their vulnerability to GSV. These surveys, for instance, reported between 15 percent and 27 percent of respondents reported experiencing GSV (physically, sexually, emotionally or psychologically) including denial of basic resources and abuse of rights. However, the questionnaire given to respondents changes when sexual assaults or harassment, sexual exploitation, abuse, or slavery, early marriage, child sexual abuse (CSA), harmful traditional practices, intimate relationship violence, etc. are included.

It indicates that between 22 percent and 68 percent of the respondents reported experiencing GSV in the camps (FGN, 2020).

Men are rarely surveyed in research, however, this one found that 3 percent of respondents had experienced GSV (male sexual assault or victimisation) while living in IDP camps. However, a major issue with the research for this study is that different studies employ various GSV definitions and measurements (sexual assault and likes). The frequency of GSV (rape and sexual assault) in the IDP camp is, nevertheless, being studied more and more. Additionally, it details the psychological and physical effects of GSV on IDPs. Although these impacts are comparable to those experienced by non-IDPs, which also include PTSD, anxiety, depression, poor physical health, poor job performance, and the right to citizenship with dignity, there are greater rates of drug usage, unemployment, and homelessness among GSV WGs IDPs who have been sexually abused or raped. “One IDP remembered being raped by four other women and two armed men, who then shattered several of her bones and peed on her. Many years later, she was still experiencing health issues and was unable to move on from what had occurred to her (Herdy and Moffeit, 2004).”

“In addition to causing emotional and physical trauma, rape and sexual assault (GSV) cause significant financial hardship for both the victims and the government because of the costs associated with providing medical care for survivors and prosecuting offenders.” For instance, the cost of prosecution is \$19 million per year, and the cost of healthcare for GSV survivors is approximately \$1 billion (Stalsburg, 2011). IDPs who report GSV (rape, sexual assault, and the like) are either blamed for what occurred, ignored completely, or even given a very minimal punishment like being denied access to the IDP camps for a little period. When GSV (raped) IDPs told officials about their experience, the authorities threatened to accuse her of adultery because she was married (Speier, 2012).

In actuality, service providers can safely compile, store, and analyse information on reported GSV incidents in the context of service provision in the research field thanks to the GSV Information Management System (IMS) (FNG, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to significant challenges in situations of displacement, where family income, stress, and other factors all limit survivors' options

for obtaining assistance. These challenges include increased risks of GSV, domestic violence, IPV, and sexual exploitation and abuse (FGN, 2020).

In a similar vein, statistics from 2018 show that “more than 41 million people globally were internally displaced as a result of violence and conflict (IDMC, 2020). There were around 21 million WGs, with the biggest proportion of IDP women found in sub-Saharan Africa (IDMC, 2020). Around a third of all IDPs in Africa and 10% of all IDPs worldwide are located in Nigeria (Agbonifo, 2020). Nigeria ranks third on the global displacement index with about 3.3 million displaced people (IDMC, 2018). About 14 million of the approximately 26 million residents of Northeast Nigeria require humanitarian help urgently as a result of the Boko Haram Insurgency (BHI) and military counter-military operations (OCHA, 2017). As WGs IDPs are more susceptible than other affected displaced communities, they regularly experience serious human rights violations (Agbonifo, 2020). Additionally, WGs IDPs undergo relocation in a different way than men and boys do, and they face a number of challenges that must be fully acknowledged in order to provide them with “the appropriate and specific care they may need” (IDMC, 2020). Regrettably, while offering help and protection, this disparity is hardly taken into account. The gendered activities in the IDP camps have, in some ways, strengthened the inequality that women have historically experienced.

Prejudices, gender inequality, and unfair social norms are to blame for the experiences of WGs who are internally displaced, claims UNFPA (2016). Furthermore, per IDMC (2014), “the persistent lack of disaggregated data on displacement dynamics resulted in a lack of understanding of Nigeria's displacement dynamics, which led to fragmented, incorrect, and inadequate response attempts” (Agbonifo, 2020). In addition to continued violence, humanitarian responses, and policy, Ajayi (2020) asserts that the displacement of women “has been obviously prolonged by a gap between women's responsibilities and how they are depicted as victims in humanitarian and policy frameworks” (Agbonifo, 2020).” However, this study looks at “GSV as well as the fighting that plagues women's organisations, educational initiatives, and empowerment programmes.” It incorporates a previous study by contending that “GSV in IDP camps in Maiduguri, Borno, Nigeria, is a result of the interaction of gendered practices and particular power dynamics.” “The various forms of discrimination experienced by WGs

who are internally displaced reproduce unequal relationships or power pyramids between men and women, as well as inequalities among women, which depict power dynamics in IDP families in camps and also the outcome of the interaction between gender, age, social status, and family position.

Institutions that work to enhance the conditions of IDP WGs also contribute to discrimination against women.” Women are frequently exposed to perilous situations such as rape, survival sex, trafficking, IPV or domestic violence, and more (Agbonifo, 2020). “In addition, discrimination against WGs who are internally displaced occurs in some areas, including housing, chances for livelihood, documentation, education, and the provision of relief. Their hardships are exacerbated by the fact that they suffer various degrees of abuse and exploitation at the hands of camp employees and humanitarian workers (AI, 2018). Nigeria’s law and Nigerian policymakers may not be aware of how GSV survivors are ostensibly helped or how the absence of support for “WGs who are internally displaced reinforces unfair relationships and worsens discrimination since such practices are gendered base. The study clarifies the little-known internal displacement experiences of WGs, providing a foundation for advocacy and support for revisions to the national policy on IDPs and gender-sensitive implementation of that policy.

1.2 Contextual Background

A sect that has plotted the jihadi way and given warnings is called Boko Haram (BH), which means Western education is prohibited.” In Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, it first gained notoriety (Nagarajan, 2017). The movement initially promoted a "purer," more Islamic rule while confronting and challenging the State structures' ongoing injustice and dishonesty. “The sect's doctrine, strategy, and tactics have since developed and evolved into violent acts against WGs, forced marriages, sexual enslavement, forced recruiting, kidnapping, bombings carried out by suicide bombers, and the control of territory (Nagarajan, 2017). Along with local vigilante groups and the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) launched a counterinsurgency offensive to recover areas that the group (BH) had captured.” As a result, this action exacerbated the conflict and inflicted terrible pain on non-combatants. “The Nigerian military was unable to protect the populace from the violence; civilians were targeted in counter-insurgency operations, which included

destroying livelihoods and property, arbitrarily detaining people, aggravating the situation, forcibly displacing people, abusing WGs sexually, and using force to deal with civilians (OCHA, 2017; Nagarajan, 2017).” According to OCHA's 2017 report, "three of Nigeria's six north-eastern states—Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe—were the hardest affected by the war, with IDP populations being housed in Taraba, Bauchi, and Gombe."

All 27 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno have been touched by the BHI, with several of those LGAs still enduring a sensitive level of insecurity, “leaving most of the areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors (Nagarajan, 2017).” Thousands of WG's lives have undergone a profound transformation as a result of the conflict. “They are frequently forced or coerced into taking on new and altered duties that differ from those in the local environment. With the unavoidable realities of being separated from their husbands and sons, many IDP women are now responsible for safeguarding and supporting their families (ICG, 2016).”

The GPID lists the following as IDPs:

"Individuals or groups of individuals who have been compelled to flee or leave their homes or places of customary residence, particularly to avoid the effects of an armed conflict, circumstances of widespread violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally acknowledged State border" (Agbonifo, 2020).”

1.3 Aim of the Study

The aim of the current study was to look into GSV in IDP camps in Borno State, Nigeria, around Maiduguri.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study-specific objectives are:

- To study the place of women's educational and empowerment programmes in reducing or curbing Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri;
- To understand the roles of social service agencies, community base and women organisations in fighting Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri;

- To assess the current Gender and Sexual Violence prevention and response strategies among the Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri;
- To examine the impact, magnitude, socio-cultural and psychological consequences of Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri and;
- To analyse the causes and challenges of Gender Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri.

1.5 Research Questions

The following research queries are addressed by this study:

1. What is the place of women's educational and empowerment programmes on curbing Gender and Sexual Violence among the Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri?
2. What are the roles of social service agencies and community and Women Organizations in fighting Gender Sexual Violence in Maiduguri?
3. What are the current Gender and Sexual Violence prevention and response strategies among the Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri?
4. What is the impact, magnitude, sociocultural and psychological consequences of Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri?
5. What are the causes and challenges of Gender Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri?

1.6 Research Hypotheses

Hypotheses1:

Ho: Gender and Sexual Violence are linked to Sexual Abuse among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri Camps.

H₁: Gender and Sexual Violence are not linked to Sexual Abuse among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri Camps.

Hypotheses2:

Ho: Sexual Abuses are the Consequences of Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri Camps.

H₁: Sexual Abuses are not the Consequences of Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri Camps.

1.7 Novelty of the Study

This research presented the results obtained in the descriptive study. The explanations and analysis of the unique empirical material in Maiduguri area of Borno State, the magnitude of WGs experiencing GSV, sociodemographic details on the victims at the camps context and overall standard of living in the camps were discussed in this study. The study made it possible to obtain new information about the pervasiveness of SGBV and abuse in the IDPs camps located within Maiduguri area of Borno State. The research represented findings in summarised form. The policy makers, policy managers, NGOs, CSOs and other parties concerned with fight against GSV in IDP camps would find this study useful.

1.8 Significance of the Study

This research adds new information to the literature on GSV. GSV and other crimes against women like rape, forced marriage, and child abuse need to receive substantial attention from the government, non-governmental organisations, and the international community. However, sociologists, social workers, and health care specialists have been unable to provide an answer to the question of GSV as a crime against WGs. For instance, the victims of GSV or SGBV had experienced psychological trauma in addition to the spread of HIV and AIDS. In order to better understand the problem, this study looked specifically at the Maiduguri area of Borno State and Nigeria in general. This research would be a source of literature for future academic research in this area and also it would be a source of information for government, NGOs, women organisations that are concerned with women welfare and wellbeing in the area of decision making for the betterment of the society.

1.9 Research Outcomes

The present study would be used by future researchers in the connected field as a means of closing the gap in the literature on GSV and impunity for women because studies are a systematic encounter to new familiarity. Others would be able to use the findings in their efforts to tackle a situation that was comparable. Since sociologists, social workers, and healthcare professionals have struggled to come up with an answer to the subject of sexual violence, the present study is an authentic, original examination of findings. The victims of sexual abuse had experienced psychological trauma in addition to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Therefore, the study was expected to provide answer to the questions raised in relations to sexual violence in IDP Camps in Maiduguri area of Borno State. As a result, the research would have a positive societal impact, assist policy makers, and also advance familiarity with methods for creating "new information based on the previously accessible knowledge by undertaking substantial and inventive research to establish anything as true or false." Thus, this research generalised to add values: economic value as GSV partakes huge financial costs on victims due to medical expenses and high cost of prosecution of the offenders. Social importance because GSV impacts not only the survivor but also the society at large; it has an impact on family members, friends, partners, kids, spouses, classmates, and co-workers.

1.10 Research Gap

GSV is now globally considered to be public health issue (Guruge, Roche and Catalo, 2012). "IDPs suffer from GSV and the rate of GSV is increasing by the day with little or no difference between developing and developed countries. Although, there is direct relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of the victims and perpetrators (Semahegn and Mengitie, 2015)." Nevertheless, there are no research carried out especially in sub-Saharan Africa (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002). Although, studies have explored the extent to which prevalence of GSV are relative in place and time, for instance between local communities (Place) within the same study. For instance, Narayana (1996) discovered that there were significant differences across neighbouring districts in the percentage of men who admitted to ever having forced sex on their wives as well as the percentage of men who admitted to hitting their wives the year prior. Studies that support these spatiotemporal changes are scarce, notably in IDP camps in Borno State, Nigeria's Maiduguri region.

Despite the growing public awareness on the issue of GSV against WGs, consistent and reliable information on the prevalence of GSV among IDP is still hard to come by. In areas that are comparably less conducive to research, like IDP camps, such data become even scarcer. Currently, GSV has primarily been studied in the context of the home as a system of domestic or IPV. Notwithstanding, the increasing attention from scholars, that the general public does not seem to notice the IDPs camps in particular as challenge. Maybe, reflective of this insight is the comparatively slight attention that scholars have devoted to GSV in IDP camps environment. The degree

to which this awareness matches the real size of phenomenon is still unknown. Circumstantial indication and situation reported by the concern recommend that we might underrate the prevalence of GSV in societies. Therefore, to yield a solid knowledge base for more informed policy making, the present study offered to fill knowledge gap such as:

1. Lack of large robust research to recognising individuals affected by GSV or abuse in social setting like IDP camps and their needs in relation to GSV;
2. Lack of research on stoppage interferences due to operational problems including lack of attitudinal measures such as dependence on self-reporting.

Furthermost, research measured individuals' attitudes and knowledge, or exposure to informative material and message, rather than behavioural consequences. Though, many included women who were already using refuge or shelter service like IDP camps, so the finding may not be applicable to those who are not using them. No discussion on effectiveness of comparing IDP women affected by GSV or abuse in social setting like IDP camps, in relation to their needs with to those women are not in camp setting. And also, what were the behavioural measures of women IDPs towards women IDPs who had GSV prevention intervention and those who had not were the knowledge gap this research proposed to fill.

1.11 Theoretical Perspectives

This study is based on Radical Feminism that was driven by Michel Foucault's (1926-1984) theory of Power. Although, Feminism alone as a theory cannot adequately explain the causes of GSV. This is because feminism as a theory is unidimensional in approach despite, the theory of Power has stressed the need for a deeper understanding of the origin and structure of society to preserve social order. Perhaps, this was the major idea behind feminism as a theory. Kate Millett (1926-1984) was considered the mother of Radical Feminism through her book sexual politics in 1970, she defined goals and strategies for the women's liberation movement. While radical feminism was pioneered by her, the movement stretched well beyond her works and continued today. Radical feminism as a theory is positioned around the fundamental belief that power within society is intrinsically unequal. In a dualist society, where one side was always oppressing the other, feminists believed that SGBV could be combated by putting women in positions of power and doing away with traditional gender roles.

With regard to gender, Catharine Mackinnon and Andrea Dworkin have been outspoken critics of both liberal and conservative viewpoints. According to feminist theory, good and evil should not just be viewed in terms that are influenced by culture. Thus, the perspective is based on the premise of understanding social relationships in terms of gender oppression and stresses that gender oppression is a result of unequal power distribution in society. Thus, the concept of power is the central idea in this perspective. Thus:

“Everything in society change if the mechanisms of power and the State power apparatus changed at every level Gordon, (2018)”.

According to feminism, the notion GSV is physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence inflicted on a person based on socially recognized power relations implies the existence of force relations in GSV. However, the theory of power is further used by feminist sociologists to generally explain the conditions of women in society. Male researchers, according to feminists, don't always correctly depict women's experiences. According to Tuner (2001), feminism as a theory is related to gender theories developed by Sociologists since 1970. For example, (Lengermann and Niebrugge, 1998).

In most cases, feminists are interested in social change. So, unlike what aspects of social life need to be altered, Sociology does not aim to systematically explain how social change occurs. According to Chafetz (1999), many feminists have developed theories about how change occurs and have based their theories on procedures that logically presuppose that change has already taken place. Therefore, the idea of the agency was used in many ways to show how women must resist oppressors and create a just environment for themselves to avoid portraying them as simply passive victims of male dominion (Turner, 2001).

Although, the feminist theory could not logically contend why women are both oppressed within society and have a limited amount of agency (selected opportunity), possibly a decision must be made between the worst two choices that are accessible. This suggests that any group's supremacy shows how highly constrained the choices its members can make without suffering severe social or physical repercussions. For instance, once deviant behaviours (choices) have heavy consequences, few will choose not to mimic them; instead, the majority will continue to be mainly conformist system

victims supporting the system that deprived them in the process. The ability to choose from options that are thought of as varyingly rewarding and that do not carry severe punishments is how the term agency is understood. However, in a sociological sense, choosing to give up a once-off reward rather than perish does not show agency, contrary to Karl Marx (1803–1888) who stated that death is preferable to potential famine.

However, sociologists who are identified as feminists have made extraordinary contributions to the theoretical literature on gender transition and, in particular, discrimination (Chafetz, 1999). All facets of human reality—from the intrapsychic to the interpersonal, organisational, and societal—are influenced by gender. “Making efforts across micro and macro levels of research, as well as between shifting theoretical alignments, it is essentially necessary to have a solid grasp of the role of gender in social life (Turner, 2001).”

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The gradual shrinking of the unidimensional approach by the feminist that centrally focused on patriarchy as one single cause of GSV has called for paradigm shift. However, this is due to the wide-ranging sphere of factors associated with SGBV. The recent development in this area of research has recognised the relevance of a multidimensional model commonly known as the social-ecological approach (Heise, 1998). This approach is supported in this study to investigate the causes behind any form of SGBV. The social-ecological model of analysis conceptualises SGBV as a multifaceted phenomenon that included an interaction between sociocultural, environmental, and personal elements contrary to feminist theory which interpreted the form of SGBV from the viewpoint of gender inequality in power relations and patriarchy. Feminists are unwilling to accept any grounded theory that does not mention male domination as the basis of gender inequality. Thus, the unidimensional viewpoint cannot be considered a sufficient theoretical base to explain gendered abusive relationships or SGBV. However, the historical development of multiple dimensional approaches or social ecological model of analysis was developed to look into the matter of GSV or SGBV. This development started with the work of Belsky, 1980 on “Child Abuse and Neglect”. Later the idea was debated on many grounds by many from Carlson (1984) to Corsi (1994).

According to Heise, (1998) the ecological framework or social ecological model of analysis has incorporated the insights of social sciences as well as feminism as a theory. Thus, the ecological model according to Heise, (1998) has categorised the origins of SGBV or GSV into four spheres from the internal to the external circle: 1. Personal experiences; 2. Microsystem; 3. Exo system; and 4. Macrosystem. Heise, (1998) theorised that these terminologies can be based on the area covered through a pattern of interactions. The internal circle according to him represents the individual experiences like a broken home. However, the microsystem is where the individuals were directly exposed to provoking environment. For instance, male control of treasure in the family. Whereas, a macro system is a social structure or social institution which plays a significant role in generating offensive gendered relationships such as accepting interpersonal violence as a normal form of interaction. Besides these three circles, perhaps the ecosystem has to do with the individual's immediate environment. For instance, provided both formal and informal settings can reflect the impact of the macro system connected to other circles is noticeable in a given study. Therefore, GSV as experiences of women and girls in the IDPs camp is the consequence of the social structure and social institutions that make up the larger society. Hence, the social-ecological model of analysis is appropriate to define the cause of GSV.

In addition, this model theorised that individual factor associated with GSV also include, for instance, the child who witnessed matrimonial violence or an abused child during childhood or a child who has experienced rejection by the fathers. Thus, Microsystem factors according to this model are situational in which both the interactional setup like how people interact with one another and subjective meanings that are attached to the interactions determine the outcome of the interaction. For example, accepting male domination in the family or males having control over resources, broken home and alcoholism. The Exo system approach reflects the adjacent surroundings from where the direct impact on individual behaviour is visible such as unemployment and low socio-economic status, and isolation of women from the family. The macrosystem approach presents the belief system of a particular society in a way of diffusing the guidelines to the other three circles above. The normative and relational aspects of any society, hence in this way, socio-structural system, which encompasses both formal and informal institutions. This macrosystem approach is mainly

emphasized by feminists in the form of patriarchy and rigid or traditional gender roles, but the ecological perspective is more holistic.

Although, GSV are a complex and multifaceted social phenomenon with multiple numbers of risk factors ranging depending on the social structure and nature of the social system. Thus, some factors come to play that eventually perpetuate and promote GSV in most societies. However, the ecological model has taken into account aspects of individuals, relationships, community, and societal levels. The model believes “Gender inequality is thought to be the primary source of GSV, although the social ecology model commonly recognised these elements as causes of these crimes. As a result, unequal distribution of wealth and power between men and women is one of the society-level causes.” Interpersonal violence results from interactions between a variety of elements at the societal, community, relationship and individuals’ levels.

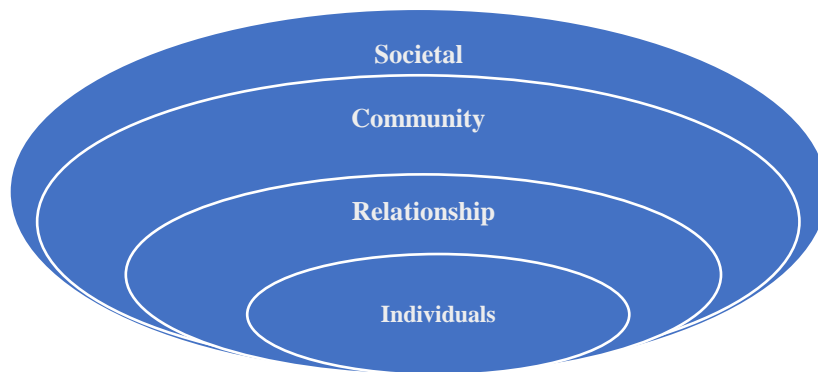


Fig 2. Social and Ecological Model of Analysis

Adapted from Bott and Guedes

1. Factor at the societal level, "such as the allocation of resources and the distribution of power between men and women; under this paradigm, discrimination and gender inequality take many forms. As an illustration, discriminatory laws, unequal access to political and economic power, socially imposed gender roles, and stereotypes based on gender (Bott and Guedes, 2002)"
2. Individual and Relationship Level Factors: “This model identifies the higher risk of violence against WGs as one of the underlying causes of GSV.” However, there are many additional characteristics to consider, including ones like depression, unemployment, age, education level, drug and alcohol usage,

poverty, and acceptance of violence. The analysis's foundation is the social-ecological model.

3. The predominance of GSVs in Nigeria may be explained in terms of the legal and regulatory framework that is related to GSVs, and “the model also examines how GSV regulations are put into practice at the national and sub-national levels. The model also offers a thorough study of particular norms that boost community acceptability of GSV or at the very least prevent it from being condemned.” However, some interpersonal and individual drivers of different types of GSV are applied in-depth research outline.

1.13 Ethical Consideration

This research was approved with a letter of candidacy by the Centre for Research Degree Programme (CRDP), Lovely Professional University (LPU), Phagwara, Punjab after the State of the Art (SOTA) presentation. The candidacy letter spelt out the objectives of the research to participants. This was followed by a letter of introduction from Borno State Emergency Management Agency (BOSEMA) to the camp managers and officials seeking their consent to participate, and confidentiality of their responses was assured. The usage of aliases helped to preserve the confidentiality of the respondents. As a result, all sources were properly cited and acknowledged. Being a male researcher and a Nigerian from Borno State, it was challenging for the researcher to describe the real-life experiences of IDP WGs who were subjected to violence. The researcher was aware of the discriminatory practices that exist in Nigeria against WGs, and nothing was personalised from the collected data. However, the study emphasised the fieldwork experiences of WGs who relocated to IDP camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria after losing their families, property, and means of support. The reality that IDPs are constantly marginalised as a result of the growing difficulties they face has become more apparent to the researcher as the outcome of his experience examining some issues that impact women generally. Therefore, the present study highlighted the growing problem of GSV and displacement in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

The review of the literature was discussed in the next Chapter Two.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0. Background

The literature related to GSV was added in this chapter to elicit the concepts of SGBV.

2.1 Conceptual Clarifications of Gender and Sexual Violence (GSV)

GSV nowadays are by far persistent social problem lastly, notwithstanding noticeable abuse of human right worldwide (UNICEF, 2020). GSV can be regarded as a social problem; a behaviour that poses a threat to individuals and society. So, the first thing that comes to mind is, "What is a societal problem?" By definition, a social problem is any circumstance or activity that has negative effects on a significant number of people and requires an immediate solution (Aizon, 2015). Thus, there are both objective and subjective meanings in this definition. However, according to the social constructivist interpretation, a variety of negative events and behaviours take place. Many of these are sufficiently favourable to qualify a problem as social problems; others do not, and as a result, other unfavourable circumstances are only recognized as social problems when the public draws attention to the event or action (Rubington and Weinberg, 2010).

However, the antiquity of consideration agreed on rape or sexual assault in the world is changing from what is obtainable in the 60s and 70s. The act of gender-related violence or SGBV against womenfolk partakes perhaps happened from the start of human society and surely remained very common in places like United State before the 1970s. Although males were frequently accused of sexual assault and rape and jailed for it, the issue went unreported by law enforcement, received no attention from the media, and many people believed that assault and rape were simply random occurrences (Allison and Wrightsman, 1993). "Before the modern women's crusade, which started in the late 1970s with a fervour to fight rape and sexual assault as terrible misconduct and manifestations of gender inequality, sexual violence was not recognised as a social problem, even though it did occur." Accordingly, interpretations of this crime started to revolutionise, and authorities started to give them more consideration (Aizon, 2015), hence, GSV against women turn out to be a social problem.

According to the constructivist perspective, “a social problem is an undesirable circumstance or behaviour, but it is not a social problem unless it is acknowledged as such by decision-makers, substantial numbers of laypeople, or significant portions of the larger community.” Yet, not all sociologists believe in this assertion. According to a different viewpoint, sociologists think that harmful events and behaviours should be classified as societal problems; as a result, GSV have been issues since before the 1960s and 1970s. GSV, a harmful condition and behaviour, harms WGs physically, psychologically, sexually, and/or economically as a result of socially imposed power disparities between men and women. This also includes intimidation, denial of liberty and threat of violence, be it in private or in the public domain. In every human society, women and children are the underprivileged who are less powerful than men over their bodies and have less power to make their own decisions or own resources. “The social conventions that normalise men abusing women as a means of discipline or regularly contribute to gender disparity and ongoing violence against women. WGs, especially those in their adolescence, have an elevated risk of GSV around the world, particularly as a result of violence and displacement.”

"The three basic types of GSV are physical violence, sexual violence, and emotional or psychological violence; however, two of these types of violence may occasionally occur simultaneously. For instance, emotional violence may follow sexual violence. Sexual violence is one example of SGBV, which can take many different forms. Other forms of GSV include child marriage, the exploitation of children and women in trafficking for sex, female genital mutilation, female infanticide, and honour crimes, which are the most well-known." IPV or domestic violence occurs in practically every nation, in addition to Nigeria and other underdeveloped nations in Africa, Asia, and most recently Latin America.

WGs may also experience GSV once they have poor sustenance and schooling. Whereas sexual abuse is one single form of gender discrimination. “It is frequently described as a form of abuse or a sexual act or an attempt to obtain sexual gratification that includes regardless of their relationship to the victim, making coercive sexual statements or advances, items of traffic, or other actions against a person's sex in any location, including but not limited to the victim's home or place of business (WHO, 2000). Compulsion can range in strength from mild to strong. "In addition to physical

strength, it may also include psychological bullying, extortion, or other threats, such as the threat of bodily injury, the fear of losing a career, or the danger of failing to land a key position. It may also happen if the person who is being hurt is incapable of giving consent, such as when they are intoxicated, unconscious, or mentally unable to understand the circumstances. Sexual violence includes acts like rape, physical abuse, or forced vulvar or anus penetration, whether minor or severe, involving the penis, other body parts, or an object. Rape perpetrated by two or more offenders is referred to as gang rape. Sexual violence also includes other assaults on the genitalia, such as forced mouth-to-penis and vulva-to-anus contact (WHO, 2000).

"Sexual violence is endemic, is one of the most distressing, persistent, and common abuses of human rights, and it happens equally in peaceful and warlike situations. Sexual violence is a critical public health concern that has long-term and short-term impacts on both physical and mental health, including a higher risk of STDs, HIV infection, and other STDs as well as a higher likelihood of suicide. Murder, whether it happens simultaneously with a sexual assault or as the result of an honor killing in revenge, is another aspect of sexual violence. Sexual assault can occur to anyone at any age and can be committed by intimate partners as well as parents, carers, friends, and other people in authority. Although WGs experience this grief more than other groups, it can happen to anyone at any age. It is more likely a hostile conduct intended to repeatedly demonstrate power and dominance over the victim than a crime of passion. The extent to which sexual assault is discovered varies across nationalities since sexual violence is still highly stigmatised in all contexts. Since it is typically underreported, the actual scope of the issue is often overestimated in the data that are currently available.

2.2 An Overview of Gender and Sexual Violence (GSV)

Violence caused by SGBV abuse has been rising everywhere. "WGs either experience GSV caused by an intimate partner or become a victim of GSV caused by other people in the community. For instance, in India, there is a 2.9 percent increase rate in GSV from 2015 to 2016 (Patel, 2020). The study confirmed that most of the gendered violence committed against women was committed by the women's intimate partners. Rape, abduction, kidnapping, or assault top the list of GSV faced by women. He pointed out that the rapid declining traditional social control causes the phenomenal

rise of crime such as GSV in contemporary society. According to Ibrahim (2015), most Hindi television news was focused on GSV against women. A significant part of news series and a substantial proportion of crime shows are GSV arising from the most intimate areas of domestic life family. Stories of one-sided love, crimes of passion, love triangles and murder resulting from such predicaments. Stories of GSV; honour killings, and sexual and social disobedience among couples and non-partners were recurrent in the society. It was also confirmed that Indian journalists shifted the focus of their listeners from the act of crime and criminality of GSV to the betrayal of domestic intimacies. Foubert et al (2019) added that records of campus alcohol involved GSV and were committed by serial criminals.

However, as part of, a scholarly effort to avert this problem, Macy et al (2018) in their empirical study recommended GSV assessment strategies and opined that a sound assessment strategy is important for GSV service providers when carrying out thorough assessments of victims. It is also suggested that the GSV assessment strategy an imperative that can guarantee help services to GSV victims' well-being.

A study in the USA by Stark et al (1979) revealed that about 3 to 4 million women were brutally beaten every year. Most of these hidings, on average, are conducted by strangers in open spaces and go unnoticed. Perhaps less than 10 percent of these women end up coming out of hiding in isolated locations, where there is swift either effective intervention or permanent distance from the attacker. "The majority of these beatings on women occur in the house as part of a recognisable pattern of ongoing abuse that escalates over the course of a person's lifetime." "Partner-beating is societal and deliberate because it continues to be widespread, systematic, and long-lasting while being routinely reported in the United States and England." "Despite the availability of social workers, researchers, victims, and even their assailants portray beating as a private matter motivated in the realm of family life by such particular traits as intemperance, psychopathology, taught weakness, or by the rigidities inherent in familial relationships, according to the research. According to studies, each specific abusive incident, such as GSV, might be characterized by a variety of psychological or social problems.

But no civilization has been able to adequately define or explain the immediate problems and factors that give rise to "similar patterns of ruthless suppression." The

need for hegemonizing social services and the media, in addition to the foundation for explicitly political demands for housing, safety rights, educational reform, health, and childcare, was noted by Stark et al. in 1979. The provision of a planned repertoire based on inherited principles of female prowess, according to Ibrahim (2015), will enable women to better understand their interactions with men and children, respond to everyday crises like GSV, and maintain their physical and mental health in the face of resources, patriarchy, and support systems.

Lecomte-Tilouine and Rana (2017) on the role of prison in curbing GSV cited Singh, (1979) states that in India Singh's religion depicted the prison as a reversed society which harvests an effect that is different to what is projected. The study revealed that the convicts' management expands to a criminal organisation, which compromises the prisoners' impending rehabilitation. However, the separation of prisoners from other citizens of Nepal (India) is ambiguous. They maintained that every individual makes mistakes (Guilty) and that some individuals may reluctantly or regrettably make bigger mistakes such as sexual assault, rape etc. This suggests that, is not something ontologically different from a mistake, and that there is no such categorisation as a crime. Hence, the increase in the prison population in India indicates a shift from a society of control to a disciplinary society (Foucault, 1975 in Lecomte-Tilouine and Rana, 2017).

Bansode, (2020) on the other hand, theorised about feminist activism on sexual violence or crime against women. It was suggested that the politics of women's proofs provide a means of bridging the gap between feminist theory and practice, activism and academia. The study revealed that the coming together of these two movements to fight against the issue of GSV as crime will help in broadening the narrow frameworks that are presently apparent within these social movements considered separately. The research stated that a single case of a caste-based sexual atrocity, had led to the study of the village, social relationships between different castes and gender, relationships between witnesses and victims and the segregated spaces of the village to contextualise these atrocities. The experience in the field opened up areas of research concerning the type and scale of atrocities ranging from harassment to rape and naked parading alongside comparative analysis of cases across castes. At this juncture, the women's testimonies of sexual violence afford a critique of the sociology of movements for not

raising the questions faced by women and proposing new orders and research to strengthen emancipatory activities such as the feminist movement and the women's crusade.

Women all over the world suffer from crimes and violence; assault, kidnapping, abduction, and rape were some of the crimes faced by women. According to Sutton et al (2019), gender violence against women tends to be more unbearable and has serious consequences. In Tanzania, crime against women has taken a socio-political dimension as shown by qualitative data (Jakobsen, 2016). Social norms that support men's dominance and women's subordination are what drive the prevalence of crime against women in South Africa, Asia, and the United States (Rajan, 2016). "Forced and young marriages are common in many countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The clear example of a liberty crime and a violation of women internationally recognized human rights is forcing them into marriage while citing their lack of autonomy and choice in marriage (Chantler and McCarry, 2020).

"GSV or SGBV against WGs is a worldwide health issue that affects all people, regardless of location or culture." GSV is a fragment of a wider social problem advanced by gender discrimination and weak social norms. According to the World Health Organization, 1 in 3 women experience sexual, physical, or emotional abuse each year.2013 in Munro-Kramer, et al 2020). Statistics in United State (US) shows that an estimated 1,270,000 women experienced rape. Added to this, Davis et al, (2020) in his study revealed that out of every 5 women in the world 1 is raped in her lifetime. Therefore, the harms brought about by GSV to the individual victims and society at large include trauma and depression, high victim substance misuse rates, low employment rates, and low educational attainment levels, among others. The majority of alcoholism, according to Foubert et al (2020), involves GSV and was perpetrated by repeat offenders.

Although Macy et al (2018) have seen data on suggested domestic violence and sexual assault evaluation plans. She claims that when conducting in-depth assessments with survivors of domestic abuse and sexual assault, detailed valuation policies are essential. It is a crucial method through which interventions can ensure the efficacy of their services and the well-being of survivors. Lin et al (2016) suggested more resources and efforts should be directed to effectively reduce or curb risk behaviours such as

gambling, and alcoholism drug among men. Added that other measure includes, educational programs such as seminars, workshops, counselling and other community information dissemination to help problematise acts of psychological and sexual abuse which is otherwise considered normal. Beaujolais et al (2020) theorised on social work interventions as a comprehensive and sustainable way of overcoming social injustice against women. De Prince, et al (2020) opined those crimes committed against women were not reported because of women's beliefs that the police would or could not do anything about the assault. However, Bansode (2020) states that sexual violence affords a critique of the sociology of movement for not raising the questions faced by women. Hence, this study intended to provide answers to the research questions raised. Although there are limitations in every study, the research suggests understanding survivors' viewpoints on responding to GSV. These conclusions are insubstantial since very little is understood about the substance abuse forms of the system involved in IPV survivors (Testa, 2004 in O'Brien et al, 2016).

2.3 Studies on Gender and Sexual Violence (GSV)

For many years, "the statistics about the stark rise in SGGBV or GSV against WGs around the world have sparked new discussions and explanations about the extent of this exploitation. Studies on some of the most pervasive and severe systems of violence against women have revealed that the subject is sensitive, which is why this sort of crime is underreported globally (Heise et al., 1999). Therefore, studies should be thought of as only showing the barest minimum of actual violence.

Although there are numerous diverse systems of violence against women, they frequently have some characteristics. For instance, "the majority of systems of violence, such as Intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse, and non-partner sexual abuse are all persistent over long periods of time, frequently decades. In many cases, the victim not only knew the offender prior to the crime, but she may also live with him and interact with him frequently. Another distinguishing trait of the majority of systems of violence against women is the way society assigns culpability to female victims. Because they were unfaithful, errant, or unsatisfactory wives, intimate partners who violently abuse women typically blame the partners for instigating the violence. Even when the victim is a teenager, WGs who have experienced sexual assault or rape are

frequently accused of having asked for it" due to the manners and the ways they conduct themselves or dressed (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).”

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Although there are numerous diverse systems of violence against women, they frequently have some characteristics. For instance, “the majority of systems of violence, such as IPV, child sexual abuse, and non-partner sexual abuse are all persistent problems that frequently last for years rather than just a few isolated episodes. In many cases, the victim was acquainted with the offender prior to the original encounter and may even have lived with him. The manner that society assigns guilt to female victims is another distinctive feature of the majority of systems of violence against women. For instance, when a woman experiences intimate partner violence, she is frequently blamed for starting it because of her disobedience, unfaithfulness, or waywardness. Even when the victim is a teenager, WGs who have experienced sexual assault or rape are frequently accused of having asked for it due to the way they were dressed or conducted themselves (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).”

2.4 Forms of Gender and Sexual Violence (GSV)

"Trafficking for sexual exploitation has no accepted definition. The phrase refers to the deliberate movement of people—typically women—for sexual activities across and within states. Trafficking also entails forcing a migrant to have sex as a condition of permitting or positioning the travel. Sex trafficking involves the use of physical force, deceit, and tyranny, and it is sustained through compelled debt. In the case of trafficked women and children, for instance, employment in the domestic or service industry is regularly promised; however, in fact, these victims are typically taken to brothels where their travel documents are snatched. They may face physical threats or imprisonment with the promise of freedom only when they have used prostitution to pay for their purchase as well as their travel and visa costs (WHO,2000).”

2.4.1 Domestic Abuse or Interpersonal Violence/Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

This is the most typical instance of violence committed by male partners or intimate partners against WGs. Several types of IPV exist, often known as domestic abuse or violence, involving physical assaults including kicks, punches, and slaps as well as gun assaults and murder (Watts et al 1998).” Sexual assault can take the form of coerced intercourse or forced engagement in humiliating sexual behaviours. “These are sometimes coupled with additional controlling behaviours, such as preventing a woman from working or taking her wages, preventing her from visiting her friends and family, continuing to treat her with marginalisation, shame, or bullying (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).”

"The most accurate data on the prevalence of intimate relationship violence are provided by cross-sectional population surveys. Over the past 15 years, there have been about 50 population-based surveys on violence by intimate partners conducted throughout the world. Has your present or past spouse ever struck you with his hand or another potentially damaging object? (WHO, 2001) is one of the direct questions that women in this study are asked regarding their experiences with particular acts of violence. These polls' findings indicated that between 10 percent and 50 percent of women who had relationships in the past had experienced physical violence. Physically assaulted at some point in their experience by a close male companion. "It was determined that 3 to 52 percent of women had reported physical abuse in the previous year," according to an analysis of the responses, "(Heise et al 1999). The report states that "many women experience sexual abuse by their partners. Additionally, 26% of married women who participated in a cross-sectional household survey in one area of Zimbabwe reported being forced to have sex against their will, with 20% reporting that this had already occurred before the study. When asked what kind of force was used, the women said that it was a physical force. According to the poll, 23 percent of participants said their spouses physically forced them, 20 percent said their partners shouted at them, 13 percent said they were forced to move while they were sleeping, and 6 percent said their partners threatened them (Watts et al 1998).

The research shows how the frequency of "physical and sexual abuse by intimate partners differs between studies. According to O'Muircheartaigh and Campanelli (1998), this relativity is due to changes in study methodology, definitions

of violence, sample methods, as well as variations in the degrees of violence experienced by persons from various backgrounds. The respondents' willingness to share personal information is also influenced by the interviewer's expertise and cultural differences (Ellsberg et al., 2001). Because of these factors, it is unlikely that one could directly compare different countries or cultures or determine which culture has the worst intimate partner violence. However, the same study can be used to analyse how pervasiveness differs between local communities. For instance, "a survey of married men in four areas of Uttar Pradesh found that the percentage of men who admitted to ever forcibly interfering with their wives' sex, which ranged from 14 to 36 percent, and the percentage of men who admitted to hitting their wives in the previous year, which ranged from 10 to 33 percent, significantly varied between neighbouring areas" (Narayana, 1996). To identify the context-specific elements influencing this variation, particularly in conflict and displacement contexts, in-depth research is required. (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

2.4.2 Rape and Sexual Coercion

However, there aren't many comprehensive studies on violence and the so-called "no-partners violence"—abusive sex acts committed by people who aren't intimate partners. The majority of the data that is currently available comes from demographic surveys, rape crisis surveys, child sexual abuse surveys, and police and judicial records. "Despite the common misconception that rape is a violent act committed by an outsider, it is clear that the majority of forced sex crimes are committed by persons the victim knows, such as close partners. Male friends, male family members, and male influential figures. Men who are not romantic partners may use physical force or, more frequently, non-physical compulsion to compel WGs to have sex against their consent. Nonphysical force frequently manifests as intimidation, deceit, and terror. Having consumed alcohol, tranquilizers, or using other substance abuse (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

"While rape in marriage, sexual coercion in schools, sex in exchange for work, and forced marriage are all tolerated or socially acceptable in many countries, sexual assaults by strangers are routinely reported as crimes. Women are frequently raped by male gangs in South Africa, Papua New Guinea, and a small portion of the United States (Jewkes and Abrahams, 2002; Bourgois, 1996)." These assaults have been linked to

gang initiation, rites of passage, interethnic conflict, racial prejudice, and condemnation (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

2.4.3 Forced Sexual Commencement

"Data from health-related survey research were used to obtain information on forced sexual initiation. The primary focus of this survey is the context of sexual initiation, both inside and outside of marriage. Numerous countries, including Tanzania (Matasha et al, 1998), South Africa (Bugu et al, 1996), and New Zealand (Dickson et al, 1998) have conducted effective cross-sectional surveys of coerced first sex. "In these polls, respectively, 28 percent, 40 percent, and percent of women stated that their first sexual contact was coerced. The study also confirmed that the likelihood that force was used increased with the age of the woman having the first intercourse. For instance, in New Zealand research, 25 percent of females reported forced first encounters before the age of 14 (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002)."

2.4.4 Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

"Sexual abuse against minors includes raping, touching a child inappropriately, forcing them to have sex with someone else, indulging in or being exposed to pornography, and forcing them to have sex with someone else. The bulk of these instances of child sexual abuse (CSA) involve either statutory rape between an adult and a kid or non-consensual sexual intercourse between a child and a peer. Threats and other shady methods are regularly used by perpetrators to prevent children from reporting abusive acts to others. This abusive conduct frequently lasts for an extended period. A father or other male family member is the perpetrator of CSA most frequently. Numerous nations have also received reports of abuse by relatives, close friends, babysitters, instructors, religious leaders, and neighbours (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

Most recent research on child sex abuse is based on population-based surveys. These studies, however, highlighted the significant exposure hurdles that make it "very challenging to acquire accurate information on the extent of child sexual abuse. For instance, when researchers used an unspecified method of exposure rather than direct questioning in the current WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence, the proportion of women who reported sexual abuse before the age of 15 years almost doubled during face-to-face interviews (WHO, 2001)."

The majority of perpetrators, regardless of the victim's sex, are male and well-known to the victim, and findings revealed that child sexual abuse of girls and, to a lesser extent, boys, is not uncommon (Heise, 1998).” According to research, rates of childhood sexual abuse ranged from 7 percent to 36 percent for girls and 3 percent to 29 percent for boys, with the majority of studies showing that girls are sexually abused 1.5–3 times more often than males (Finkelhor, 1994). The variation in pervasiveness may be influenced by operational and context-specific factors, once more. (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).”

For instance, three important legal measures have been adopted by European nations to reduce child marriage. "These measures include (a) civil remedies, (b) criminalizing coerced marriage, and (c) raising the sponsorship and marriage age for people who marry non-EU citizens. Although it is an Istanbul Convention clause, criminalizing forced marriage is a divisive decision that is fiercely debated in Scotland. England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland are the three distinct legal systems in the United Kingdom. On November 28, 2011, the Forced Marriage (Protection and Jurisdiction; Scotland) Act 2011 (henceforth the 2011 Act) came into effect. It provides Forced Marriage Protection Orders (FMPOs) for both those who are already in forced marriages as well as those who are at risk of being forced into marriages (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).” “Despite being a civil order, breaking an FMPO is a crime. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (hence the 2014 Act), which went into effect on September 30, 2014, established section 122 as a specific criminal offence in Scotland for compelling someone to get married. Since 2011, 16 FMPOs have been established in Scotland (Chantler and McCarry, 2020).”

2.4.5 Trafficking and Forced Prostitution

Rapid industrialisation over the years has increased the amount of forced labour and sexual exploitation of girls and women perhaps the rate of human trafficking has increased on a global scale (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002). This is a result of the demand for low-wage labour by the industrialised world, sex workers often triggered violence against girls and women and perhaps this act of abuse was aided by massive displacement of persons, socioeconomic inequality within and without the countries of concern with the influence inadequate protection that may protect individuals from this growing illegal act of trafficking in persons (Skrobanek et al, 1997; Wijers and Lin,

1997). "Mafia, gangs, or high-ranking members of the police and military who view the trafficking of WGs as an incredibly lucrative business frequently commit acts of trafficking (Watch, 1993; Phongpaichit et al, 1998)." The Palermo Convention, which was adopted by the United Nations, states that "trafficking is defined as the use of coercion, deception, or debt-bondage as well as the exploitative relationship between traffickers and victims. The misuse of authority and influence over women for financial gain is also included (Pearson, 2001; Annex, 2000)."

According to O'Neil Richard (1999), "between 700,000 and 2 million women and girls are trafficked across international borders" each year. "This statistic does not account for the sizeable number of women and girls who are bought and sold within their own nations, for whom there is little data. Data on this issue are available from practically every continent. Each year, it is estimated that 250,000 victims of human trafficking originate from Asia, with 100,000 coming from the former Soviet Union and 175,000 from central and eastern Europe (IOM, 2001).

"The survey also indicated that over 50,000 trafficked women are from Africa and over 100,000 are from Latin America and the Caribbean. Perhaps today, the former Soviet Union and central and eastern Europe are the main countries from which women are trafficked for prostitution. Women are frequently led to believe they have jobs lined up as babysitters, attendants, or performers when in fact they have been trafficked into forced prostitution, domestic slavery, sweatshop labour, and other slavery-like conditions (Watch, 1993; Willis and Levy, 2002). Many of the women are imprisoned, beaten, and sexually assaulted, and the majority have their passports and visas stolen. According to IOM data, of the 130 women who received assistance in Kosovo during the first four months of 2001, 72 percent were given false promises of chances overseas, 11 percent were abducted, and 91 percent were not paid for their work. Despite the risky nature of their jobs, 60 percent have no access to medical care (Jenkins, 1995).

2.4.6 Violence against Prostitutes

"Public or academic interest in how prostitutes are treated physically and sexually has been rare. However, investigations have started to demonstrate that pimps, club owners, and law enforcement personnel, in addition to clients, routinely physically and sexually harass prostitutes. For instance, a survey of 240 prostitutes in Glasgow, Scotland, and Edinburgh found that client aggressiveness occurred in 26% of those who

worked indoors and in 50 percent of those who worked outside (Church et al, 2001).” 81 percent of prostitutes who worked outside had encountered client assault. These women have had 33 percent beatings, 30 percent gun threats, 25 percent chokings, 27 percent vaginal rapes, and 9 percent stabbings or cuts. In accordance with another study, “49 percent of 540 female prostitutes in Bangladesh had experienced sexual assault and 59% had experienced physical attack by police in the previous year” (Jenkins, 1995). These findings show how much more vulnerable marginalized women who work in the sex industry are to assault because of the nature of their occupations (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).”

2.4.7 The Rape of Women and Girls in War

The use of rape as a deliberate tactic to undermine social cohesion, lessen resistance to aggression, and carry out ethnic cleansing by impregnation has drawn attention from around the world to the conflict and brutality in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. However, the rape of WGs in violent warfare has a long history (Jennings and Swiss, 2001).” Japanese soldiers frequently mistreated civilian women in Korea, China, and the Philippines during World War II (Durham and Loff, 2001).”

“Rape has also been observed in social and political revolutions like the most recent anti-Chinese riots in Indonesia, as well as civil wars and upheavals like those in Uganda, Rwanda, and Liberia. In times of conflict, there are no precise data on rape. For instance, between 20,000 and 50,000 Muslim women were raped by Serb soldiers in Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995, accounting for roughly 1.2 percent of all pre-war female population (UNICEF, 1999). It used to be believed that violence against women constituted only a small amount of collateral damage. Three Bosnian Serb troops were only recently sentenced to prison by the Hague-based International Criminal Tribunal for raping and torturing Muslim WGs who they had previously used as slaves, tortured, and sold to other soldiers (Hargreaves, 2001). Similar to this, relief organizations have only recently come to recognize sexual assault as a problem that calls for formal attention and a response in refugee camps (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

2.4.8 Intentional Neglect of Girls, Sexism in Abortion, and Woman Infanticide

The ratio of males to women is higher than would be predicted based on the typical differential mortality in nations like India, Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan,

China, and several sub-Saharan African countries, as well as the average sex ratio at birth (Cohen, 2000). “This demographic disparity is brought on by high maternal mortality tolls brought on by sexism, abortion, maternal infanticide (the intentional killings of girl child shortly after birth), and systematic and frequently deadly disregard for the nutritional and health needs of girls which results to “thoughtful the missing of between 60 and 100 million WGs globally” (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).”

2.5 Gender Discrimination in Third-World Countries

“WGs involvement in the labour force and access to education has remained very low in developing nations due to gender discrimination and violence against women, where women have not seen improvements in any area of their standard of living.” As a result, these women lack the economic opportunities that males do in almost every area of life. According to Seager (1997) and the UN (1991a), "different magazines have offered a huge array of data in diverse parts of the world and by categories of information in recent years." "It was discovered that women make up a disproportionate share of the poor. For instance, the United Nations sector estimates that an extra half a billion women, or 60 percent of the global rural population, live in extreme poverty. 70 percent of the 1.3 billion people who live in poverty are women (UNDP, 1995; UN, 1991a).

The way their government handles women in the workplace and with regard to their status in the home, however, is inadequate (UNDP, 1995). A significant amount of women's labour, primarily at home, has gone largely unrecognized and uncounted, with an estimated value of \$11 trillion. When family responsibilities are added to the high rates of poverty and the fact that women work an average of more hours per week than men worldwide, it lowers women's quality of life (UN, 1991b; UNDP, 1995). (UNDP, 1995; 1991).

However, from 1970 to 1990, "most regions saw an increase in the share of women in the labour force, with the exception of sub-Saharan Africa. (UN, 1991b).” The percentage of women in the labour force varies significantly by region, with the Caribbean region having the greatest percentage (43percent) and North Africa having the lowest (21percent) (UN, 1991b). "Despite an increase in the number of women working, it's thought that segregation and workplace discrimination still exist in almost every country. In addition to having less access to resources and education than males,

women also earn much less than men (UN, 1991b). Because of this, the unemployment rate for women is high everywhere in the world (UNDP, 1995). Women are not allowed to own property in some nations around the world (Seager, 1997).

Additionally, "women have less collateral and often have a harder time getting credit, leaving them entirely at the mercy of men." Therefore, gender discrimination in society and the abundance of job options for men have led to much of this. In the majority of nations around the world, the informal sector labour force is growing faster than the overall labour force (ILO, 1995). "Such employment has been the sole option for many people due to stagnation or reductions in formal sector employment, rising unemployment rates, dropping earnings, and inflation brought on by several economic policies, such as the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)." Increases are typically linked to political and economic unrest, which encourages the growth of illicit industrial networks. "The informal sector covers a wide range of small-scale economic operations in agriculture, industry, and services and is characterized by rudimentary technologies, minimal capital investments, few, if any, personnel, scant to no regulation, and scant to no record-keeping." In addition to having lower profits than those in the official sector, activities in the informal sector also have worse working conditions, less job security, higher financing expenses, more expensive supplies, and more limited market access (Chafetz, 1999).

"Market-oriented economies' increased levels of inequality not only undermine concerns about justice and fairness, but also undermine economic growth and markets in a number of different ways. Gender inequality, in particular, has the potential to damage both present and future development because women are primarily responsible for raising and supporting the next generation. Women cannot contribute to economic advancement if they do not have equal access to jobs, finances, resources, markets, and the planning process itself. In addition, women's talents as workers and capacity to maintain a sustainable level of living for future generations are diminished when they lack access to adequate health care and education (Chafetz, 1999). Thus, future workers' ability to produce less as a result. Additionally, as social inequality rises, consumers' purchasing power may be low, which might reduce growth rates and result in a cycle of contraction. Increased social disparity and denial may, in the worst-case situation, result in societal illnesses. According to a report released in 1994 by the World

Resources Institute in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), an increasing number of academics believe that traditional market-oriented development strategies have led to poverty, a rise in economic and gender disparities, and environmental degradation. These policies have disregarded women's social obligations, the environment, human development, and equity. Such policies have harmed women as well as hampered the accomplishment of broad sustainable development goals since they frequently ignore or even undermine the well-being and involvement of women in their communities (Chafetz, 1999).”

2.6 Gender Violence and Development

GSV today, present challenges to development causing health issues and violation of women’s rights. “It is an act of abuse or violence committed against WGs as a result of gender disparity, disproportionate power distribution and weak societal norms. It is a widespread phenomenon that transcends geographical boundaries, culture or nationality, seen in almost every society.” Perhaps, this license is enforced by the institutional value system. However, “GSV more often constitute the global scot-free misconduct, it usually appears to be one major cause of death and incapacity among WGs of reproductive age as cancer. Experts have linked gender inequality and sexual assault to problems with maternal and child health that are worse for children, WGs than traffic accidents and malaria combined (Lea, 1993).” One of the cruellest forms of gender inequality may be represented by GSV, which presents a significant obstacle to the development of the economy, politics, and society and prevents WGs from having an equal voice (Farwah and Wumi, 2019).

“According to the World Bank Inter-Agency Standing Committee report, any act committed against a person based on social or biological differences is considered gender and sexual violence (Klugman et al, 2014).” The UN and other partners have implemented measures to reduce the frequency of violence survivors since girls and women are the utmost vulnerable group and gender inequality is directly reflected in and reinforced by violence. Similar to this, SGBV is an act that causes WGs to suffer physically, sexually, emotionally or both. These actions may involve force or the wilful denial of rights, whether they may place in a private or public setting (DFID, 2011).

Arango et al (2014) opined that “gender violence impedes gender fairness and is a barrier to development and women empowerment. It is underlined, nevertheless, that doing so limits WGs' freedom of action and ability to contribute to or gain from development (UNODC, 2006).” Furthermore, “acts that deprive WGs of their rights as a result of behaviours like IPV or domestic violence, non-partner sexual assault, female infanticide, child marriage, and survival sex, among others, include sexual abuse and exploitation, child sexual abuse, and female genital mutilation”. Because they violate WGs human rights and spread an epidemic that has a detrimental effect on the development of many nations, including Nigeria, these crimes have come to the attention of governments and society at large increasing the harm done to women's empowerment. “Additional negative physical and psychological health impacts of this violence include despondency and drug usage, as well as severe injuries and pains, gastrointestinal disease, and even gynaecological or sexual reproductive health concerns like STDs or HIV/AIDS (Taft and Watson, 2008).”

Given the importance of development for achieving gender parity and women's equality, it is frequently asserted that women need economic independence are necessary to avoid being exposed to violent environments. Women must first be financially independent before they may own property and manage their capital to better their standard of living. More economic clout for women would enable them to protect themselves from abuse in the family or the community.

Furthermost WG's experience of violence at work, “market or a public domain as well as when they move around drastically reduces through the development of women folk. Thus, the fear of harassment or sexual assault as it is characterised the experienced by many women may also be eradicated or minimised. However, due to the male-dominated character of society and lax social norms, women who lack income and economic power may endure higher violence from their spouses, families, or other community members. The relationship between development, women's empowerment, and gender violence are complicated since societal norms are multifaceted (Georgia, 2015).” Perhaps, approaches to women's empowerment through development can better explain (NPC & ICFI, 2014) the relationship between development and gender violence. Hence, the following questions are raised on the complex nature of the phenomenon and development approach:

1. “What are the needs and limitations of WGs, particularly those who are vulnerable?”
2. Is the WGs building block for development provided with financial help and literacy needs?
3. Are WGs protection laws and actions put in place, for instance, laws that prohibit work for girls less than 18 years based on child protection architecture as formulated by government and CSOs and child protection policies?”
4. Is education accessible to WGs to provide basic life skills and training?
5. Are WGs equipped with technical skills as demanded by the labour market?
6. “Are WGs network expanded and linked with employment opportunities at the appropriate time frame?”
7. Are there any transformation programmes for WGs that ensure a safe/secure workplace for WGs?
8. Are there any sensitive policies that ensure a secure environment for WGs, especially in areas where weapons are prolific (Georgia, 2015; NPC & ICFI, 2014)?

In the same vein, it is believed that for the realisation of development and gender equality the need for a vibrant women empowerment programme that can reduce women's constraints to gender equality and free women gender discrimination, particularly to those women who are more vulnerable based on the above principles.

2.7 Gender Violence and Education

According to Watts and Zimmerman (2002), there are 32 million and 97 million females worldwide who are not in school and are of school-age. However, with 89 percent and 90 percent enrolment rates for boys and girls, respectively, the rates for basic and secondary education are nearly equal. "The statistics showed that there is a gender gap in primary enrolment in two-thirds of all nations, but the completion rate for females is worse in low-income countries, where only 63 percent of primary-aged girls graduate, compared to 6 percent of primary-aged boys. In low-income countries, girls' secondary school completion rates continue to fall behind boys', with only 36% of girls finishing their secondary education compared to 44% of males (UNICEF, 2016).

Consequently, factors other than economic development account for disparities between rich and poor countries' levels of educational achievement. Includes brittleness, hostility, and sexual assault, all of which have widened the achievement gap between boys and girls. Studies show that girls are 2.5 times more likely than boys to drop out of school, and at the secondary school level, they are 90% more likely to be out of school than those living in non-conflict, non-displacement, and non-violence contexts (UNICEF, 2016). "Girls typically have worse learning capacity than boys by 4% points. Young women are somewhat more likely to enrol in postsecondary education than men are in many nations, but this minor advantage does not transfer into superior employment or life results.

2.8 Conflict and Gender Violence

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) designated rape as a war crime and a crime against humanity in 1991. (UN, 1993).” Sexual assault had been widely accepted as a weapon of war in both the Rwandan genocide in 1994 and the Bosnian conflict in 1992. This leads to a certain amount of transparency regarding a subject that has previously been shrouded in shame (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002). Since that time, "there has been a significant increase in awareness of sexual violence in armed conflict, which has resulted in many significant support initiatives and legal frameworks, including the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, and the 1998 Geneva Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the 2005 Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines (IASC) for Interventions Against Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Settings and, more recently, the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council. Despite this high level of dedication, there is a critical paucity of research and laws on sexual assault against women (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

However, "castrations were used as a weapon of conquest by Chinese, Persian, Amalekite, Egyptian, and Norse forces. Through history, there has also been sexual violence against WGs. (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).” Additionally, hundreds of men and boys were sexually assaulted throughout the Bosnian War. “Of the 6,000 victims in one Sarajevo concentration camp, 5000 of them were men, and 80 percent of them were reportedly raped (WHO, 2001).” Although the majority of the information on this

topic tends to be untrustworthy, sexual violence against men has been documented in over 25 armed conflicts around the world, including Northern Ireland, North Uganda, Burundi, and Guatemala (Watts et al., 1998)

2.9 Gender and Sexual Violence in Conflict: Evidence from North-East Nigeria

Historically evidence shows that Sub-Saharan Africa particularly shows Lake Chad has been a corridor of terrorism and insurgency of which Nigeria Northeast is part. Since 2009, the insurgency has prevented homegrown violence that is upsetting to the community, resistance against the authorities, and later progressed to fanaticism that is more refined and brutal. "The armed group's blatant cruelty, which included mass abductions, indiscriminate killings, suicide bombings, captivity, and sexual violence, earned it the unsavoury title of the worst terrorist organization in the world. Over 20,000 people were killed during the uprising, which significantly increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) arriving in Maiduguri, the capital of State of Borno, northeast Nigeria". Numerous reports detailed the atrocities that WGs had to endure during the uprising. More recent research details the difficulties reintegrating kidnapped WGs face in their families and communities, especially for those deemed to be wives of terrorist organisations (UNHCR, 2017).

According to studies, solely in the northeast are about 14.8 million people affected. A UN assessment states that "nearly 7 million people are in need, and 3 million of them are projected to be absolutely unreachable." However, it is important to note that due to difficult terrain and other restrictions, specific numbers are difficult to get. This is especially true in Borno, where at the time of the Humanitarian Needs Overview, over 70% of the territories were inaccessible (HNO). Therefore, according to most humanitarian organisations, there are significantly more individuals who require help (UNHCR, 2017). IOM (2021) estimates that "there are generally 2.2 million displaced people in the northeast. One million and a half of the displaced people are primarily in Maiduguri. Their influx has more than doubled the city's population in only one year. Only 8% of IDPs live in communities or camps under government administration. The Nigerian government only provides humanitarian aid to camp residents, who are supervised by the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA & SEMA). The remaining people are left to fend for themselves, depending on the generosity of hosts and relatives among the local population as well as local faith-based

organizations that lack the resources and know-how to provide humanitarian relief as well as hosts who are growing weary due to the lack of resources.

The greatest problem, according to the majority of respondents, was "access to food-both inside and outside of the camps. However, only a small number of IDPs are receiving assistance from insignificant NGOs and BOSEMA (Bukar, 2020)." In 2016, the UN reported that 2.5 million children were undernourished. "The number of facilities for water, sanitation, and hygiene that are necessary by international standards for camps are much outnumbered by the number of displaced individuals living in government-run camps,." As a result, WGs must spend hours in line to use the facilities, with many eventually choosing to urinate and defecate outside. Nearly every home in the Maiduguri camp is housing IDPs, sometimes multiple families, according to an assessment, and host families are forced to sell their possessions to afford to feed and care for the displaced. The options for earning a living, both within and outside the camps, are utterly limited. More precisely, regulations that restrict core human rights like "freedom of movement, which impacts both IDPs' protection and their ability to engage in income-generating activities" have been put in place as a result of attacks on some displaced areas by suicide bombers from an armed group.

There was currently no statistics to show "the number of women and girls taken," though, because there was no census in the northeast allowing families to submit the details of their missing ones. how many individuals were brutalized by BH throughout its invasion and control effort, which included GSV. The precise number of people who have been subjected to armed group rule in this way is difficult to estimate, but given the rising IDP population in Maiduguri and the rising number of WGs who have survived armed group disturbing GSV tactics, it is reasonable to assume that the numbers are in the thousands. The article claims that 11,595 trapped people were rescued, the most of them were WGs, and that many of them were taken to camps (UNHCR, 2017). An international alert on "the atrocities of life under the armed group and the extremely special needs of women, including opportunities for community reconciliation and medical, psychological, and livelihood requirements" was released by the UN, UNICEF, AI, and Human Rights Watch (HRW). The requirements of these WGs haven't received much attention, though, and much less has been done to make sure that they are the top recipients of GSV prevention efforts.

Furthermore, the Nigerian government shares very little information on how it examines and releases WGs. Additionally, it is said that there was no formal procedure for identifying WGs who had fled and gotten as far as Maiduguri without the aid of the military. There was no system in place for the military and humanitarian organisations to identify WGs so they could provide them with desperately needed services (UNHCR, 2017). Girls as young as 14 were kidnapped and wedded by fighters. While living in the host community or an IDP camp, WG's life may not always be safer. All of the displaced women listed domestic abuse, rape, or being denied resources as their top three concerns, in that order. Food insecurity has been a major contributor to severe domestic violence. "Women are abused when they can't provide meals or when they ask for money to buy food. According to the camps, there are up to twenty rapes recorded each week in the towns and IDP camps. Additionally, reports show that women frequently lack the funds to purchase food or medications (UNHCR, 2017).

2.10 Gender and Sexual Violence Prevention Programmes

In order to address sexual violence, three levels of prevention are used: primary prevention, which aims to prevent SGBV from occurring, secondary prevention, which concentrates on responding as soon as sexual violence occurs, and tertiary prevention, which emphasizes rehabilitation and long-term solutions (Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004). The primary prevention of sexual assault can be accomplished in a number of ways, according to prior research (DeGue et al., 2014; Rothman and Silverman, 2007; Vladutiu, Martin, and Macy, 2011). Studies have revealed that the primary prevention programmes were developed to address gender and sexual violence, including sexual violence against adolescents, for example in the United States (Safe Dates and Shifting Boundaries), which have the best evidence to date for preventing sexual violence with changing behaviours (DeGue, 2014; DeGue et al., 2014; Foshee et al., 1998; Foshee et al., 1996; Taylor, Stein, Mumford and Woods, 2013; Taylor and Wood". These programmes, however, have not consistently demonstrated their efficacy.

Although promising initiatives like Bringing in the Bystander, which uses bystander participation to prevent and halt sexual violence, can be seen in university settings (Banyard, Moynihan and Plante, 2007) and Green Dot (Coker et al., 2017; Coker et al., 2015; McMahon et al., 2018)." While all of these evidence-based primary

preventive strategies are beneficial for American adolescents. With little evaluation of results, other preventative groups are likewise creating their programmes from start. According to Bonar, Rider-Milkovich, and Cunningham (2017), "One of these programmes, Relationship Remix, is a 1.5-hour interactive manualized in-person session delivered by peers to first-year students with a focus on consent and healthy relationships, adopting a values-based framework." "Interactive exercises, demonstrations, and role-playing are used to illustrate the eight building blocks of the Relationship Remix programme, which include values, healthy relationships, sexual health, consent, and sexual violence. Student facilitators run the program for their classmates in pairs using a facilitator's guidebook after obtaining training. Over 18,000 students at the University of Michigan have received the Relationship Remix curriculum over the years. According to a recent analysis of 2,305 students who received training in 2015, Relationship Remix significantly changed the attitudes and knowledge of student participants in the areas targeted by the program (such as values-based decision-making, asking for consent, and relationship communication skills), demonstrating the program's initial efficacy (Christensen, 2016). Since knowledge and attitudes have improved as a result of Relationship Remix, even though it is still too early to assess long-term behaviour change.

The creation of prevention and response initiatives, however, has not yet garnered much attention in African nations. "Evidence-based programmes that address culturally relevant methods are already available in high resource settings, but before they can be used in other cultural contexts, such as Africa, they need to be adjusted. Examples include challenging male dominance and dispelling rape myths (Tavrow, 2012; Munro-Kramer, 2020)." Thus, Davis et al (2020) reported that professionals engaged in the investigation of sexual assault faced numerous challenges.

It is discovered that there are significant GSV preventive and response programmes in the research area (UNHCR, 2017). For instance, "NGOs had extensive SGBV prevention and response programmes, even though they were only limited to seven host communities and three IDP camps. These programmes included sensitization, referral for medical care, and psychosocial counselling." Additionally, they gave out dignity kits, provided counselling, and conducted numerous GSV training sessions. As a result, some psychosocial counselling was provided to WGs and kids,

but it wasn't specifically focused on GSV or SGBV (UNHCR, 2017). Only 5 percent of the anticipated 1.5 million persons in need of the GSV programme were reportedly reached, and of this 5 percent, the vast majority received psychosocial support and community sensitisation, according to the prevention sector working group (PSWG) in IDP camps in 2016. So, according to UNHCR's 2017 report, "zero percent of GSV survivors got specialised care or integrated services."

The GSV programmes continue to encounter considerable challenges as a result in Nigeria and other regions of the world. Statistics show that between the ages of 15 and 49, 28 percent of Nigerian women had experienced physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. (NPC, 2013; NPC & ICFI, 2014) "11 percent of the women who had experienced violence never sought assistance or reported the incident to anybody. "Violence is ubiquitous throughout Nigeria, including the harmful customs of child marriage and female genital mutilation, as well as the trafficking of both women and children," according to the UN, but. The World Bank, the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (NFMWA), and the Ministry of Social Development established the Nigerian for Women Project (NWFP) to improve the lives of women in Nigeria.

- a. "Building Social Capital by encouraging membership in Women's Affinity Groups (WAGs) and strengthening both new and existing groups to serve as institutional platforms for Nigerian women." Changing social norms, fostering and enhancing WAGs, and the livelihoods program are other components of building social capital. This part assists economically active women in WAGs and empowers them by giving them funds for their livelihood and training in new skills"
- b. The objective of this component, "Innovative and Partnership," is to use Nigeria's talent pool to find and use innovations that can change the social status of women and improve project delivery, monitoring, and assessment, as well as technical and implementation capacities. It also aims to improve policy discussion and policy debate in order to improve the socioeconomic position of women. (Farwah and Wumi, 2019)."

2.11 Contending Gender and Sexual Violence: Intersectional Approach

Study indicates that several factors fuel GSV, thus the feminists believed that the feminist movement's success depends largely on their ability to use intersectionality

in their approach to contend GSV. "The idea of intersectionality refers to how various forms of prejudice—such as racism, cultural norms, poverty, etc.—can interact and have an impact on a person's life. The movement needs intersectional feminism because it makes the fight for gender equality inclusive and cross-sectoral. GSV, particularly sexual assault, may demonstrate the strong connection between harmful and restrictive gender norms that give males authority over women and gender-diverse people that make women more vulnerable to violence in societies where male dominance is customary and accepted. Indicators of both GSV, according to DFID (2011), include some cultural gender norms including the widespread acceptance of wife-beating and the preference for men's access to financial resources. Therefore, intersectionality is crucially founded on the following concepts to prevent GSV and create effective reactions when it does:

1. "Community-based programme that will encourage young people to value gender equality and the prevention of violence; 1. Safeguard and administer legal protection and justice for GSV survivors with progressive multi-sectoral services to sustain GSV survivors;
2. Intensify impartial access to economic advantage; and,
3. Mark harmful gender norms and teach young people through sustained effort or inclusive sex education and behaviour change enterprises (Heise and Kotsadam, 2015)."

However, fighting GSV, particularly in the emergency circumstances in Nigeria, calls for collaboration and a singular focus on multisectoral responses that include basic prevention initiatives (Marsh, 2016; Tappis, Freeman, Glass and Doocy, 2016; Falb et al, 2016; and Storer et al, 2016). Thus, the "primary prevention programme includes converting personal and situational conditions that support GSV, to prevent gender discrimination, new norms and behaviours must be adopted, as well as the promotion of good behaviours and the development of abilities that serve as role models for others (Marsh, 2016)." Community norms and beliefs, however, can occasionally "send a message against gender discrimination. These norms are expectations for how WGs and men should act and value; they specify who should be in charge of and have control over particular behaviour, how families and communities

should value WGs, and how values should uphold the opportunities and rights of WGs.” As a result, it is the responsibility of local institutions and social service providers including those in the fields of health, education, and justice to enforce positive standards. For instance, “denying that GBV and sexual harassment exist in the community, accusing WGs of sexual assault when they seek medical attention, and having a bad attitude toward law enforcement not holding husbands responsible for mistreating their wives. In Nigeria, there are frequently resources and initiatives available, particularly in places that need humanitarian support that can be used to change detrimental communities and institutionalised practices that encourage the poor health and safety of WGs (Glass et al, 2018).”

2.12 Guideline for Contending Gender and Sexual Violence

“Based on the above approaches the following factors are important:

1. Women's initiatives based on cutting-edge methods that provide women with a sense of power, ownership, and access to resources;
2. Women's initiatives based on a planned vision for WGs who are committed to obtaining financial resources;
3. A planned vision based on the requirement for a cross-pillar active link-up accomplishment;
4. Women's initiatives are driven by the need to maintain an environment that will confront discriminatory attitudes and behaviours;
5. Women's initiatives based on increased value and providing WGs with the skills to create active laws that will protect their rights;
6. Women's initiatives based on the necessity of increasing women's power to make wise decisions and exert control over what bothers them the most”
7. Women's initiatives based on reducing poverty and promoting communal prosperity;
8. Women's initiatives are based on broad development that considerably removes physical barriers. For instance, the New Development Act and women's empowerment initiatives aim to prevent SGBV (UNW, 2015).

Additionally, cultural elements, laws, regulations, and institutions about GSV are included in SGBV prevention. Therefore, "efforts to prevent and respond to gender violence centre on how target communities and prospective beneficiaries perceive and

understand the phenomena.". To reduce gender violence, emphasis is placed on women's livelihood projects at the grassroots level. So, concentrate specifically on the risks of SGBV among WGs." Programmes to prevent GSV also include useful ways to reduce these risk factors by utilising the resources at hand. Although the NFWP seeks to expand its knowledge and assistance to a wider audience who seeks to contribute to development agendas that could lessen risk factors for SGBV (Farwah and Wumi, 2019).

818 million women worldwide (or around 35 percent of women over the age of 15) have suffered violence (Bradshaw, Castellino and Diop, 2013). However, it was claimed that "IPV or domestic violence was the most prevalent type of violence. Globally, 30 percent of women report experiencing physical or sexual violence from non-partners, making the economic cost of GSV between 1.2 percent and 3.7 percent of GDP (Brenton, 2011)." Like everywhere else in the world, gender violence is a widespread occurrence in homes, workplaces, markets, and other public places in Nigeria. Gender violence restricts WGs from leading productive and successful lives as well as from generating an income that has an impact on their finances. Therefore, gender violence has a significant impact on economic development and growth. For instance, due to gender abuse at home and workplace, "a woman may lose her income, chance for promotion, and job. Similar to males, women have to pay for recruitment and retraining costs, sick days, decreased productivity, and attention problems that could potentially disrupt them (Chant and Pedwell, 2008)."

"In other words, optimising development programmes with a focus on women empowerment is essential to address gender violence following the SDGs which are intended to have an impact on the health of WGs, education, and participation in the workforce. This is true because gender violence causes violations of WGs human rights, which may have a detrimental impact on long-term stability, peace, and economic growth." Similar to how women lack economic empowerment, discrimination against WGs has risen due to social standards, thus increasing their susceptibility to violence. This susceptibility was maintained through a cyclical pattern of discriminating treatment and abuse that was passed down from generation to generation. However, "reducing violence against WGs has long been a top goal on the national and international levels." Agendas geared toward empowering WGs are part of the

framework and strategic action against gender violence. “Since gender violence is a top focus for these initiatives, they are committed to enhancing WGs access to and control over economic resources (Pheko, Monteiro and Segopolo, 2017).” “Similarly, giving women in unstable and conflict-affected regions, refugees, and IDPs, enterprises with acceptable working conditions, and assets with control and retention by women.” For instance, women industrialists in Maiduguri encounter low-key businesses or mechanisms that would sustain women's empowerment (Georgia, 2015).

2.13 Gender-Specific Norms and Standards

“The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Agreement, and all subsequent significant international instruments of human rights emphasise the idea the equality of men, women, and all other people. This idea is thoroughly explained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which combines women's rights to equality and non-discrimination based on sex as independent concepts in international law. It also stated that both men and women have the right to enjoy and exercise fundamental freedoms, including political, economic, social, and cultural freedoms, in all aspects of life. By incorporating both families of rights into a unified framework and providing their mutual support, this goes beyond the two covenants (Goonesekere, 1998).

Gender inequality refers to the idea of gender identity from the social constructionist perspective (UNHCR, 2019). This comprehensive conceptual framework contends that appropriate behaviours for men and women can be found in a variety of cultural contexts. The gender norms that are endorsed on boys and young men by their families, peer groups, and social institutions, among others, are understood and followed by individual males. By applying their personal interpretation to the gender norms in their immediate surroundings, people recreate these standards. As contributing members of society, these people also have an impact on the more general norms (Cogle et al, 2009). This conceptual framework emphasizes how different cultural contexts may support particular ideals of manhood or masculinity, but how closely each individual man aspires to these ideals will vary. As people and groups reconstruct men and masculinities across time, they may shift or transform. “This conceptual framework also identifies gender as interpersonal, or as developed and

strengthened via continual interactions between men and women, and as constructed in power relations.”

The CEDAW primarily addresses important concerns including political participation, equal opportunity in public life and the workforce, as well as international standards. The Equal Rights of Women to Health, Employment, and Education are also covered by the Convention. The Convention emphasizes that both men and women share equal parental responsibilities and calls for the social services necessary to balance personal and public obligations. With a focus on rural women's fair involvement in development initiatives, the Convention calls for the assessment of temporary special measures to end gender discrimination. A crucial aspect of the Convention is that it calls on States parties to take all necessary measures to ensure that women are not the target of discrimination in particular areas of their private lives. States parties are required to take steps to prevent discriminatory family practices and to ensure that all contracts and other private instruments that limit women's legal rights will be ruled null and void.

According to the Minister of Health of South Korea, Soobramany, "The Convention does not specifically address some issues, such as standards for refugee women or women in armed conflict, nor does it contain provisions on the group right to self-determination, freedom of association or information, or participation in trade unions." The Geneva Convention and its decorum as well as the Refugee Convention and its decorum, however, are relevant in some circumstances. Except for Article 6, which requires States Parties to take all necessary actions to prevent the exploitation of prostitutes and women trafficking, the Convention does not address violence against women. In its 1992 General Recommendation No. 19, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women recommended that, in order for the Convention to be properly implemented, States Parties take aggressive measures to put an end to all forms of violence against women. It also specified a number of specific steps that States Parties are required to do in order to fulfill their duties under the Convention. These procedures acknowledged the links between the fulfilment of other rights provided by the Convention and the absence of violence against women. The provisions of other conventions on the right to life, freedom from slavery, protection against torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, and illegal arrest are particularly

pertinent for the protection of the human rights of women in protective situations and against State violence, including illegal detention (UNHR, 1997).

"DHR believes that both General Commendation No. 19 and the UN Declaration on the Eradication of Violence Against Women 1993 (GAR, 1993), which provides an inclusive definition and a set of actions for the prevention and eradication of violence against women, are helpful in closing the gap regarding international standards on violence." While this is going on, "those gaps can be filled by referring to other instruments' general non-discrimination sections and/or their provisions that are particularly relevant to women, such as Article 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)," according to the CEDAW Convention (ICCPR). The general findings and final statements of human rights agreement organisations clearly support a comprehensive human rights framework. The protection of such general human rights instruments and procedures must more thoroughly integrate gender issues in order to apply standards and norms that take into account the needs and experiences of women (UNHR, 1997).

Similar to this, adherence to the ILO Conventions on the Protection of Women Workers is necessary in order to understand gender equality, non-discrimination, and protection against harassment and violence based on gender at work. They provide States Parties with legal obligations and are essential guidelines for programming for the special requirements of working women. As with other international human rights instruments, courts in a number of countries, including Tanzania, Australia, New Zealand, Botswana, Nepal, and India (Byrnes), have used CEDAW to assist in the interpretation of domestic law requirements.

"Two agreement IDs from international United Nations conferences include the Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights (UNDHR, 1993). The UNDHR and other international human rights organizations serve as a framework for understanding these agreement IDs. The purpose of these conference licenses is to further the acceptance of fundamental civil, political, economic, cultural, and social liberties as well as the universal human right to development. Since they replicate contemporary political, economic, and social

conditions, they can aid in effective supervision by defining the scope of international human rights standards and accompanying governmental obligations.

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action reaffirmed that women's rights are a key aspect of human rights. The fact that SGBV is covered by international human rights law was also recognised. The Beijing Platform for Action is based on the Vienna Declaration's findings with regard to women's human rights. Women's human rights, violence against women, and women and armed conflict are only a few of the important issues that are addressed in the Platform. The whole range of rights are covered in other sections of the article, with a particular emphasis on issues like women and the economy, women and poverty, women and health, and the girl child. The World Summit for Social Development (1995, Copenhagen) and the Global Conference on Population and Development (1994, Cairo) both included a focus on human rights.

2.14 Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Issues

(Adam et al., 1999; Dioli, 2011; European Commission, 2015; Gamson and Moon, 2004; Hildebrandt, 2012; Paternotte, 2016; Rankin et al., 2010; United Nations, 2013; Weber, 2015) "LGBT concerns have garnered prominence in worldwide politics and sociological knowledge throughout the years." It can be argued that mass and social actions are essential to the social alterations brought about by LGBT politics, according to the reflexive modernity framework (Beck et al., 1994). According to a 2017 report on state-sponsored homophobia by the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA), homosexual behaviour is still illegal in 71 nations and is a capital offense in 13 others. It is substantially worse for transgender people because 79 percent of them are poor.

Current sociological knowledge indicates that the broad spectrum of issues categorized as LGBT concerns have changed. Across a wide range of social sectors, studies on the status of LGBT persons and their topics are many (Baiocco et al., 2018; Caudwell, 2013; Ginty, 2001; Griffin, 1992; Haritaworn, 2010; Panfil and Peterson, 2014; Rankin et al., 2010; Tomsen, 2009; Wells and Polders, 2006). "The issues surrounding LGBT activism and governmental reforms are strongly tied to the sociological study of sexuality. Heated debates were ignited by Alfred Kinsey and his team's ground-breaking studies on male and female sexuality in 1953, which revealed that homosexual behaviour was more common than previously believed. These findings

stood up well in arguments on the WHO's 1990 decriminalization of homosexuality for a number of years. The late 1950s and early 1960s saw the emergence of research-worthy themes surrounding sexual orientation and gender identity. Early homophobic sociological work emphasizes concerns about social roles, community growth, and stigma. Taking Mary MacIntosh's 1968 paper on the gay role as an example, "Amaya and Gonzalez (2019) switched the emphasis away from medical pathology and toward historical, cultural, and social features."

The idea of lesbian communities as networks of support was initially developed in research by Simon and Gagnon (1967), which laid the groundwork for discussions on interactionism and the social construction of sexualities in the sociological literature of the 1970s and 1980s (Plummer, 1975; Weeks, 1989). "Later, the discursive movement in social sciences and poststructuralism gave the queer theory a huge boost in popularity. Queer theory's influence on global sociology (Amaya and Rios, 2019). According to international sociology, "the definition of new aims and struggles within LGBT activities, including nonbinary identities." Queer theory, which has also expanded how sexual orientation might be experienced, holds that the heteronormative framework must be dismantled. In their important essay, Stein and Plummer (1996) combined queer theory and sociology to show how they are related to one another under the social constructionism paradigm.

Gamson and Moon (2004) emphasised the effect of heteronormativity on the social structure as a fascinating issue in modern sociology. "The method used in Brekhus' 2003 ethnographic study of homosexual men's suburban cultures in the United States mixes sociology and queer theory. Queer studies have also had an impact on the sociological study of group identities. Taylor and Whittier (1992, p. 109) were adding queer concepts into their study of the lesbian feminist movement when they claimed that "collective actors are moulded in the course of social movements' action. As a result, it is incorrect to think that queer theory and sociology are two separate fields of study (Amaya and Rios, 2019).

2.14.1 LGBT Issues: Sociological Perspective

"A group of sociologists from Brazil, South Africa, and Australia suggested that some sorts of social labour led to the development of knowledge. It aimed to move away from conventional perceptions of knowledge production as an impersonal social

construct separate from institutional frameworks and societal norms (Connell et al., 2017). By analysing the behaviours of knowledge workers and their institutions, it "highlighted the challenged hegemony to knowledge established in the global metropole." The propagation of ideas or their translation are products of negotiations, conflicts, and the global political economy of knowledge. This argument can be used to the expanding sociological knowledge of LGBT concerns as well as the increasing interest in LGBT-related issues in a number of global contexts, particularly at the time when the acronym LGBT has emerged as a distinct subject and source of worry. According to Amaya and Rios (2019), "the umbrella term LGBT refers to a complex and competing collection of identities, political beliefs, and group actors."

The acronym is frequently used metaphorically. The LGBT community is depicted in the media as being cohesive because of gender and sexuality. Traditional sociology has employed and stigmatized non-heterosexual sexualities and non-binary gender experiences in order to develop societal explanations that are based on social integration, control, and normalization models. Criticisms of the LGBT community as a whole emphasize the rhetorical problems with adopting an all-inclusive homogenised word. The acronym is employed, contested, and used in the same political processes that support LGBT politics, but they fail to recognize this (Amaya and Rios, 2019).

Numerous viewpoints are offered by contemporary sociological understanding of LGBT topics, difficulties, and conventional paradigms. Both the academic metropole and its edges influence how it is shaped. Today's sociology of LGBT issues is the result of research techniques that reject traditional distinctions between activism and academics, national and worldwide scope, and social science fields. The current understanding of LGBT issues is useful in social policies and state institutions where it is implemented and is based on real social mobilization experiences. This situation does not shape arguments over the definitions of knowledge and its implications, as illustrated in the compilation of the Special Issue, but rather positions them in specific conflicts. In the context of current sociological works on LGBT issues, "Any attempts to categorize one unique or isolated cause for anxiety and cause for mobilisation are greeted with opposition. This does not suggest a shift away from prior queer subject matter, but rather their actualization in wider realms of discourse (Amaya and Rios, 2019).

Despite its reluctance to acknowledge LGBT issues, traditional sociology has nevertheless made some room for creativity. This is evident, for instance, in the sociology of work, a well-researched area where gender and sexuality have gotten minimal attention. Problems like the gender pay gap and sexual harassment at work have only recently become the focus of sociological research as a result of feminist studies. Williams and Dellinger (2010) offer a selection of case studies that are based on a sociological method that is influenced by class and race analysis. "This collection shows how workplace prejudice and inequality endure in spite of alterations to the organizational structure that would point to advancements in inclusivity or gender parity. The challenges faced by LGBT workers are more about surviving the daily grind of industries than just worries about inclusion in the formal workforce, according to case studies from countries in Southeast Asian and Pacific countries, the Indian subcontinent, and Eastern and Western Europe (Kollen, 2016)."

"Another example is the socio-political LGBT issues field, which has expanded from traditional topics like activism, legal changes, and mobilisations to include LGBT topics' growing interest in social policies at the national and regional levels as well as in in-depth sociological analysis (Adam et al., 1999). LGBT issues are currently at the forefront of talks on Europeanisation and the change of LGBT individuals from sexual others to national others, as illustrated in case studies on Central Europe (Slootmaeckers et al, 2016).

While occasionally perceived as a homogenized group or different from particular transgender, lesbian, gay, or bisexual collectives, LGBT concerns are essential in the sexualisation of national cultures and nationalistic tensions (Graff, 2010; Keating, 2013; Mack, 2017; Mizieliska, 2001). According to Murray (2009) and Weiss and Bosia (2013), "Homophobia is increasingly employed as a starting point in sociological studies of international politics." The third example is the investigation of crime and violence in society. If this field of study served as the gateway for homosexual people to learn about sociology, its advancement has raised LGBT individuals and groups from the status of the deviant other to that of key players in understanding the contradictions in societal institutions and systems. Sociological research has been done in great detail on violence against LGBT people and groups (Tomsen, 2009).

According to Ginty (2001), Haritaworn (2010), Panfil and Peterson (2014), Wells and Polders (2006), and others, "the field has evolved from clear-cut frames of study based on a single definition, like discrimination against minority groups, to complicated definitions in the interaction of race, generation, class, and social service failures." According to Smalley et al. (2018) and Traies (2016), these instances "may continue to be debated in new research on established sociological themes like public health, ageing, and the provision of social services." LGBT people's spiritual and religious experiences (Hunt, 2009), as well as more recent topics like the effects of technology on gay groups and identities (Siebler, 2016).

It is emphasised that issues pertaining to queer subjects as well as the queering of social concerns are covered by global sociological knowledge. The queering of social issues was defined as "the contention, enlargement, and reframing of sociological topics through knowledge based on the experiences and concerns of LGBT collectives and academics." Both established and developing academic disciplines, as well as social knowledge epistemologies, exhibit queering. Small- and large-scale discussions of exile and migration are an essential setting for the queering of societal issues. In previous discussions on LGBT issues, borders, movements, and internal/external divisions have frequently been mentioned. However, it is a matter of setting boundaries that causes LGBT persons to be positioned as the sexual, gender, racial, and national other, according to queer theory (Amaya and Rios, 2019).

As proof of LGBT people's interest in the experience of migration and the impulse to sexualize movement, Cantu (2009) cites full case studies from border regions in Mexico/USA, India/Pakistan, and Eastern/Western Europe. According to Naples and Méndez (2014), it's critical to understand border politics as a site of conflict involving issues of gender, sexuality, collectiveness, and belonging. There is a growing body of literature on the queering of significant topics like conflict resolution and peacebuilding (Bili and Kajini, 2016; Serrano-Amaya, 2004), international relations (Sjoberg, 2014), and the study of state formation (Duggan, 1994; Windpassinger, 2010) in the sociology of social violence and social change. In addition to the involvement of LGBT individuals and collectives in broader socio-political issues, this corpus of literature aims to analyse homosexual nation-building, belonging, and political identities. The fields of intersex and transgender studies are now debating ideas like

citizenship, autonomy, and societal and individual embodiment. For instance, intersex sociological literature contests the influence of law and medicine on social integration (Carpenter, 2016). According to Meadow (2016) and Radi (2019), "Transgender epistemology evolves as a body of knowledge, going from the plain investigation of transgender people's experiences to a discussion of the concepts underlying social concept definitions through transgender lenses."

2.14.2 Current Issues on LGBT Studies

According to the European Commission (2015) and the UN (2013), "LGBT studies emerging themes are more important in various political agendas and social movements around the world." Governments and transitional movements around the world are creating new laws and strategies to protect LGBT rights. For instance, the Free and Equal project was developed in 2013 to treat LGBT persons equally by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The List of Actions by the Commission to Advance LGBT Equality, a strategy that the European Commission announced in 2015, contained various recommendations for defending LGBT rights. The widespread support for the drive to legalize same-sex unions serves as an example of these global changes. This trend has caused a lot of discussion in recent literature since it has been prioritised in the campaigns of LGBT organisations around the world (Hildebrandt, 2012; Kollman, 2007; Weber, 2015).

This evaluation is in response to the continuing topic about how Western dynamics affect how same-sex marriage recognition is evaluated (Kollman, 2007). For example, it "contends that talks over the legalisation of same-sex unions have primarily been driven by the idea of pressuring governments to accept homosexual and lesbian partnerships as a right that should be regulated by the state (Amaya and Rios, 2019)." The institutional alternatives provided by European authorities in recent years are directly tied to social movements' increasing Europeanisation, according to research on LGBT political trends around the world (Dioli, 2011; Paternotte, 2016). Article 13 of the Amsterdam Treaty, which provides a number of political measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientations among other things, is particularly essential in this regard, according to the European Parliament of 1997. This is comparable to "studies on the standardisation of LGBT conflicts as a result of institutionalization, professionalization, and mainstream campaigning. This homogenization trend has

coupled with an increase in digital media activity, which is creating new opportunities to highlight the diversity of LGBT identities globally (Ciszek, 2017)". According to Amaya and Rios (2019), "This new activism is a component of academic research on how LGBT politics has transformed, as well as its relationships to the confrontational discourse against Western colonisation of social movements."

2.15 Human Rights Matters Relating to Gender and Sexual Violence

WGs experience sex-based subjugation and discrimination all across the world since they are seen as being among the less privileged groups. Prior to recently, international law did not acknowledge the human rights of women ". Parts on general non-discrimination, which forbid discrimination based on sex or gender, are covered in the essay titled *The Transnational Bill of Human Rights*. Everyone is believed to be entitled to the rights mentioned in these writings, regardless of sex or gender. Non-discrimination clauses have a history of providing adequate protection in a number of ways. The complex subject of women's human rights has an impact on all areas of the global human rights framework. But there is now a lot of focus on the need to address human rights issues precisely as they relate to women and other persons who are oppressed or facing difficulties because of gender-based power structures.

As a result, efforts to restrict "many shortcomings within the framework for international human rights" were made possible by knowledgeable, deliberate, and enthusiastic national and international alliances and initiatives for women's rights. Some of the norms that serve as the foundation of the present system of protection, namely, narrowly focus on non-discrimination at the expense of bigger concerns addressing the realities of women, such as gender and sexual assault. For instance, the 1995 Beijing Fourth World Conference, which concluded the United Nations (UN) decade for women from 1976 to 1985, was effective in raising critical concerns, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was released ten years later. The Podium debated and celebrated a variety of topics, highlighting the breadth of concerns involving women's rights, such as poverty, education, health, violence against women, armed conflict, political rights, and rights of girls and children. But the main topic of discussion remained the reason why women's rights continue to be divisive. Conceptual and sociological approaches to cultural and social hierarchy, as well as practical questions of how much women's human rights should be incorporated into the current

human rights framework rather than creating separate regimes specifically designed to protect women, are all important to take into account. Therefore, violations of human rights are both a cause of and a consequence of internal displacement (UN ECE, 2019).

But during the course of this decade, there has been a significant movement in thought on the advancement and empowerment of women. The advancement of women's political, social, economic, and health status, as well as their empowerment and autonomy, are now more than ever seen as vital goals by the world community. In the past, results like economic development or population policy were considered as dependent on the advancement of women (Amaya and Rios, 2019). "This shift in approach reflects a human rights-based perspective to issues affecting women. Planning and programming have increased their emphasis on the attitude of a rights-based approach, which is similar to this change in how women are perceived. The UN Secretary-General has emphasised the importance of human rights as a component that must be included in all of the organization's policies and programs. The Three Pillars of Peace (3Ps), humanitarian aid, and economic development are just a few of the endeavours that the High Commissioner for Human Rights is emphasizing the significance of for all endeavours. A number of United Nations organisations, including UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP, are now incorporating human rights into their daily operations since it is an essential first step in addressing global concerns.

But a number of "variables" explain these developments. First, the framework provided by international human rights law provides a means for people to report their claims of individualized human rights abuses. Some human rights offenders have successfully battled for their release in international courts, including sex-discriminated-against women who were denied citizenship on the same reasons as men. The policy and decisions reached at the international level influenced the decisions made by domestic and regional tribunals, which also provided remedies to anyone who had their human rights violated, particularly women.

"Perhaps more importantly, the language of human rights permits justified demands to be presented with a moral authority that other methods lack. People respond to this language deeply, and the strong are aware of it. It is a vocabulary that may encourage grassroots individuals and groups to believe that they have a right to health care, education, or any other form of right. By speaking broadly about the fundamental

entitlement of all human beings to live in dignity and conditions of social fairness, human rights provide a foundation from which to develop a set of demands based on the intrinsic value of the individual. The human rights approach defends legitimate claims because the realisation of rights, such as the right to health or life, is an important goal in and of itself rather than being a vehicle to further other goals, such as quality child care, the environment, development, or population policy. Human rights also ensure the performance of the State's duty in a way that other approaches to claims cannot. When a claim is viewed as a human right, state and international duties are immediately recognised if the claim is denied or broken. Concerns become legal entitlements that call for national and international action when they are perceived as rights, moving them outside the realm of good-faith State and international commitments. Concerns become fundamental, unchanging, and priority needs when seen as human rights claims.

Human rights not only grant those who assert them, but they also impose obligations on states. "States must act in a way that permits those who are entitled to those rights to use them to defend the execution of human rights. Legislative, administrative, policy, and programme actions must be considered in relation to the responsibilities posed by human rights. Human rights obligations are broken when acts go against them or don't support their execution. A rights-based strategy therefore assumes the construction of a setting that is favourable for the enjoyment of human rights. Additionally, a rights-based perspective promises to foster an environment that might put an end to the various conflicts brought on by unfairness, bias, and exclusion.

"Despite the current focus on the rights-based approach, more clarification is required about the definition and application of this approach to operational tasks and the creation of policy, particularly in the context of development and humanitarian relief. The significance of human rights in modern society cannot be overstated. In order to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth, economic development must be combined with the concept of human development and respect for human rights. As a result, the concept of rights-based development is integral to the idea of people-oriented sustainable development, which views development as an all-encompassing process aimed at the full fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. At its centre lies the standard of gender equality, which is opposed.

But before studying international human rights law, it is important to consider how these standards have changed through time and how they are mirrored in various national and regional human rights frameworks. The topic of gender-specific norms and laws is next covered, with a particular emphasis on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Concerns about the scope and application of human rights include the identification of right- and duty-holders as well as the nature of the obligations imposed on States by human rights laws. Examined along with the role of civil society, the effects of the public or private split, and competing rights are obstacles to a rights-based approach to gender equality.

2.15.1 International Human Rights Approach to Gender Equality

International law was historically governed by links between kings and sovereigns. It is a legal system that regulates relations between sovereign States that developed from the feudal system. International law was a collection of regulations that only applied to states and did not apply to individual people. Rarely did international law address a state's responsibility to foreign nationals residing within its borders. Additionally, a number of international agreements—of which GSV was a crucial component—tried to abolish slavery and control how war victims are treated.

"Early notable developments in the defence of human rights include the League of Nations' mandates and treaties protecting minorities, as well as the International Labour Organisation's attempts to codify labour standards after its foundation in 1919. But human rights law was conceptualised and developed for the first time with the creation of the United Nations in the middle of the 20th century. Promotion and encouragement of respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights is one of the organisation's four objectives United Nations Charter of 1945. The Charter's articles on human rights and international cooperation serve as the foundation for the notion that a Member State's responsibility to advance and defend human rights is a condition of membership in the UN.

"Equality, which argues that everyone should have access to human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination based on race, sex, language, or religion, is the central pillar of the Charter's human rights concept. Thus, the idea of women and men having equal rights is one of the pillars upon which the United Nations was founded. Everyone possesses the rights outlined in the 1948-adopted Universal

Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). According to the Declaration of Human Rights, all peoples and all governments must uphold civil and political rights, such as the freedom from torture, arbitrary imprisonment, free speech, and freedom of conscience, in order to succeed. It also acknowledges that a fundamental aspect of human rights and dignity is freedom from want. Because of this, it also covers economic, social, and cultural rights such those relating to employment, social security, education, and a reasonable standard of living (Goonesekere, 1998).

Some commentators contend that the entire Declaration (1), despite being a formally non-binding text, has developed into a set of comprehensive principles of projected international law that apply to all United Nations members. There is general agreement that key UDHR provisions, such as the prohibition of racial discrimination and the right to be free from slavery and torture, are regulated by customary international law and as a result, are enforceable on all Member States. The UDHR 1965 was followed by other organisations like the Convention against Genocide in 1948 and the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) form the International Bill of Human Rights and lay the groundwork for international human rights law, were both ratified in 1966. Together, they form the International Bill of Human Rights. However, the Covenants go into deeper detail about many UDHR rights and particularly address the protection of certain groups of people, such as IDPs and children. "While carrying out the treaties, the United Nations has continued to create global human rights norms. Other important accords addressed the right to be free from torture, the prohibition of sexual discrimination, the rights of children, and the rights of migratory workers and their families, particularly IDPs. The ILO has continued to be adamant about developing particular human rights standards for employment rights.

Standards are also set forth by international humanitarian law, a corpus of international law that governs the conduct of armed conflict between sovereign States and internal conflicts inside States, such as insurgencies. In order to protect persons affected by such conflicts, this area of international law was created, and as a result, it is built on key ideas found in international human rights law. The rules governing armed

conflict, which were developed in the nineteenth century to advance humanism and safeguard the rights of those affected by such hostilities, predate human rights legislation. These standards were established by the four Geneva Conventions, which were passed in 1949, and their Additional Protocols, which were passed in 1977. Only the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war II contains specific provisions on the treatment of women, despite the fact that all four Geneva Conventions contain a Common Article 3 regarding internal conflicts, which outlines some of the cornerstone principles of international human rights law. The right to humane treatment of civilians and non-combatants without distinction based on race, sex, religion, or belief is one of the things it establishes (Goonesekere, 1998). "Even though its main focus is on protection, international refugee law also incorporates minimal human rights standards for individuals who meet the requirements for refugees under international law. The 1951 Refugee Status Convention and its Protocol set forth these tenets.

2.15.2 National Human Rights Approaches to Gender Violence

National human rights organisations in Latin America, Africa, particularly Nigeria, and Europe (EU, 1950) have advanced international human rights law. Civil and political rights as well as social, economic, and cultural rights are all covered by the American Convention on Human Rights 1969 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights 1981, but there are two distinct organizations in Europe that protect economic, social, and cultural rights. The Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights further addresses economic, social, and cultural rights 1988. Numerous national agreements also cover particular topics. As a result, national treaties outlawing torture are included in the European and Inter-American human rights systems, while other national conventions may seek to set standards that are different from those of the international human rights organisations (Goonesekere, 1998)". Examples of this include the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (the Convention of Belem do Para), which was suggested by the SAARC in 1999, and the SAARC-sponsored "Convention against Cross-Border Trafficking and the Sexual Abuse of Women and Children".

2.16 The Role of Civil Society and Human Right Issues

Recognizing the "role of civil society in observing the application of human rights" helps people better understand their own rights. This includes the freedom and right to actively engage in the establishment of national policies pertaining to human rights and development. The right to participate has a special significance for people who are currently or have historically been marginalised. The general human rights standards relating to freedom of association and freedom of speech are essential for women's human rights agenda in order to strengthen women's capacity to participate freely and meaningfully in the decisions that affect their enjoyment of all of their human rights. Women's groups must work with human rights organisations to integrate the development and human rights agendas. The ability of women's organizations to participate in the fight for gender equality as a human rights issue in development is directly impacted by such relationships. International NGOs' engagement in cooperation with local NGOs has contributed in the integration of international human rights standards into national legislation, policy, and public discourse (Goonesekere, 1998)

2.17 Challenges of Rights-Based Approach to Gender Equality

"Challenges to the rights-based approach are inherent in its structure given that international human rights law focuses primarily on connections between the individual and the State and its agents rather than interactions among individuals. A second barrier is the fact that the application of several equally valid rights inevitably creates situations in which they clash.

2.17.1 The Public/Private Divide

The commitment to safeguard people from having their liberties violated by other persons or non-State actors means that governments are responsible for putting in place proactive measures to prevent abuse and/or for holding non-State actors accountable for infringing the rights of others. The State must therefore interpret the conduct of common people within the "norms and regulatory framework of rights" through legislation and effective law enforcement.

Women's rights are routinely infringed in situations that continue to be unregulated by the state. The family, following one's religion, following conventional and customary law, and others are examples. The rules controlling social security,

health and safety standards, minimum salaries, and exploitation protection do not apply to many economic activities that are largely carried out by women, such as working in family farms or companies, caring for others, and engaging in informal employment.

"As long as human rights are regarded in international law as being exclusively enforceable against the State or its agents, gender discrimination and gender-based violence continue to be mainly outside the reach of effective enforcement." "Non-State actors are more commonly responsible for human rights violations. Gender-based violence happens in the family and the community, and its perpetrators are typically non-State actors or private persons.

Human rights and gender equality must be recognised, protected, and supported in both public and private domains if they are to be accomplished. The distinction between public and private conduct in international human rights law has drawn criticism, and there have been efforts to do away with this distinction and move toward a recognition of responsibility and accountability for private conduct. The biggest obstacle to bridging this gap is the discourse surrounding SGBV (Copelon, 2012). The failure of a state to carry out its statutory or regulatory obligations to protect citizens from the actions of third parties may subject it to liability for a private actor's violation of those citizens' human rights, according to a body of case law in both regional and national human rights law. In addition, the State is responsible for failing to enforce the law (Velasques Rodrigues Case, 1988).

2.17.2 Competing Rights

Conflicting rights are unavoidably present in the process of recognising individual human rights. If one right or group of rights is construed in its whole, it shall prevail over all other rights. However, the experience of legal systems all around the world shows that legislation, regulation, and policy-making always involve social engineering or the harmonisation of conflicting interests. Rarely is a legal rule or policy indestructible. Therefore, it is inappropriate to consider the possibility of incompatible human rights as evidence against a rights-based strategy. "Efforts should be made to understand the potential for conflict and a commitment to creating means for resolving it (Goonesekere, 1998)" according to the main goal of gender equality and non-discrimination.

"Several other equally valid human rights compete for attention with rights pertaining to gender equality. For example, limits on pornography that could lead to gender-based violence might conflict with the right to free speech (MacKinnon, 1993). "Cultural rights, religious freedom, and the freedom to practice and uphold one's beliefs may foster particularities that run counter to the underlying universality of human rights and seek to limit equality rights. Conflicts over human rights between women and religion highlight the political, legal, and intellectual difficulties of harmonising opposing human rights ideals. Therefore, rather than treating the right to freedom of religion, custom, or belief as an absolute, it could be required to interpret it in a way that strikes a balance and preserves the criteria of gender equity.

"Countries in Africa and South Asia already have a body of common law that applies to all communities and occasionally borrows from colonial statute law. A common body of law that complies with human rights standards and recognises people's freedom to manage their personal and family relationships in accordance with their general norms of choice, even in the presence of diverse legal traditions based on religion and ethnicity, is one way to achieve universal human rights standards. However, extra care must be taken in this area to guarantee that this body of legislation and jurisprudence respects and embraces worldwide standards of gender equality. In countries where a religious or customary tradition is considered as absolute, norm conflict is a significant problem. Constitutional protections for religious liberty in these countries can be used to reject secularism and move toward a system of religiously-based rights and obligations (Goonesekere, 1998).

2.18 Human Rights of Women and Other Claims

"Once the primacy of rights has been established, the potential of a conflict between a human rights approach and development or humanitarian aid is gone. If socio-economic rights are considered to be human rights, service provision is only one facet of those rights (Goonesekere, 1998). Humanitarian aid projects naturally prioritize providing basic services to the victims of an armed conflict while staying covert and unbiased toward the opposing factions. Since humanitarian law is firmly rooted in human rights concepts, the difficulty is to accept that human rights today encompass both humanitarian assistance and protection from human rights breaches. The right to equality, the right to be free from discrimination, and other rights pertaining to personal

protection are the cornerstones of the Refugee Convention and Protocol as well as international standards in the area of humanitarian law.

In order to prevent a human rights agenda from superseding a humanitarian agenda, it is imperative to take certain precautions. A humanitarian assistance agenda must be considered separately as an effort to support rather than realise human rights in order to accomplish human rights for access to these services as part of the protection offered for civil and political rights. This component of rights is recognized by the UNHCR and other humanitarian organisations operating in crisis situations. Today, it is impossible to accept the idea that humanitarian aid should primarily be used for service delivery.

The Methodology was discussed in the next Chapter Three.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Background

This study's 403-person sample, which included 367 IDPs and 36 camp staff, served as the basis for its descriptive survey design. “The sample was taken from five significant IDP camps in Nigeria's Borno State, including Bakasi, Dalori, Mohammed Goni, Muna, and Teachers' Village IDP Camp. Due to the camp's population's shifting nature, the sample was readily chosen (see 3.5). Using SPSS 26.0 version, the obtained data were analysed, and a straightforward percentage was employed.” In addition, Spearman’s rho correlation analysis was also utilised to test the Hypotheses. Thus, objectives two and four of the study are subjected to an inferential statistic based on the developed null and alternate hypotheses.

3.1 Research Area

IDP camps in Maiduguri were located in several parts of the city with different capacities to contain IDPs. The camps serve as shelters for IDPs from different local government areas of the State. About 32,000 IDPs were displaced from Bama, Gwoza, Monguno, Kukawa, Konduga and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the aftermath of insurgent attacks in 2015. Wherever the IDPs were stationed in the State, the Borno State Emergency Management Agency (BOSEMA) was in charge of ensuring their care. “The International Organisation for Migration (IMO), along with the State Emergency Management Agencies and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) (SEMAs), spearheaded a biometric registration exercise in the regions most affected by the insurgency as a response to the crisis and displacement in north-eastern Nigeria. From 2015 to 2017, the biometric registration process was underway.

The total number of people who have been biometrically listed as of 2017 is 505,431 people.” 60 percent of those on the list reside in host communities. Maiduguri has 114,294 people identified as living there, which is the most in all of Borno. The state of Borno is home to the great majority of the registered people (77.0 percent). “The biggest locations of origin in Borno state are Bama (14.6 percent), Gwoza (9.2 percent), Monguno (8.2 percent), Kukawa (7.6 percent), Konduga (7 percent), and

Ngala (6.6 percent). 72 percent of the counted people were relocated in 2014, 17 percent were affected in 2015, and 9 percent were displaced in 2016. (IOM, 2017)”.

3.2 Camp Structure

Along with SEMA/NEMA personnel, camp officials manage the IDP camps. Additionally, camps are frequently organised according to gender, which presents long-standing protection hazards as well as challenges for camp administration personnel (HPN, 2017). “However, the AI (2018) assessment revealed that teenage girls and single women IDPs were separated from married ones and limited to a particular area of the camp.” “It appears that because of their seclusion and separation from their families, they are more susceptible to being sexually used and abused by soldiers and CJTF members. For instance, the layout of Bakasi camps segregates young married women from their spouses and other camp residents (AI, 2018).” However, this kind of camp setup would separate IDP WGs from the safety net of their families and social networks, leaving them vulnerable to sexual exploitation by those who are supposed to be looking out for them. These gendered behaviours in the camp appear to deepen inequality and strengthen male dominance over women, which in turn worsens discrimination and oppression of IDP WGs.

Additionally, “the segregated camp arrangement is based on gender, marital status, and age 13; each married woman is given a tent with her children, each widow is given a shelter, and each widow and her children are given a tent. Singles who are in the same age group and gender (18 years and older) are combined in groups; a group of five are given a shelter, and alone children between the ages of 10 and 14 are given a shelter with a caretaker who lives with them. Additionally, camps are divided based on settlements (before displacement), and each settlement is governed by a powerful figure known as *Bulama* (influential leader).” Such ostensibly strict camping requirements expose a certain group of IDP WGs to certain dangers and exploitation (Abognifo, 2020).

3.3 Research Design

“The research design used in this study was a descriptive survey which clarifies the role of women empowerment programmes, social service organisations, community bases, and women's organisations as well as the psychological effects of GSV among IDPs in the Maiduguri IDP camps while also conferring and labelling the various forms

of GSV. Response techniques were employed in the camps, and descriptive analysis was performed to understand the GSV, the effectiveness of the present GSV prevention and the difficulties of IDPs (Garcia and Fombona, 2015).” A descriptive design is ideal for giving the chapters their fundamental precision (Al-Raqqad et al, 2017).

3.4 Data Required

The data required for this study includes demographic data and data on GSV:

- **Demographic Data:** The demographic data are respondent's information which includes names of “IDP camps”, “ethnic group”, “religion”, “age” and “educational qualification/attainments of the respondents”, and;
- **Gender and Sexual Violence Data:** The second type of data required for this study includes information from both the camp officials and the IDPS on the characteristics, gravity and possible panacea for GSV.

3.5 Population/Sample of the Study

The study used the entire IDP population in IDP camps and camps officials in Maiduguri as the population of the study, out of which for the aim this study, a total of 403 respondents was chosen as a sample comprising 36 officials and 367 IDPs were selected. The Convenience sampling procedure was followed in the selection of five (5) major camps such as “Bakasi camp”, “Dalori camp”, “Mohammed Goni camp”, “Muna camp” and “Teachers' Village IDPs camp” in the Maiduguri area of Borno State, Nigeria.

Thus, as a result of the constant fluctuation in the IDP camps, a static population cannot be realised. The BHI in Borno State continues to ravage villages in the local government areas which results in the constant deployment of IDPs to the camps. The government, on the other hand, has continued to sensitise IDPs on income-based activities after which they were released into the Maiduguri population. This situation has led to an unstable population in the camps. For this study, therefore, this situation will influence the nature of the sampling and the nature of data collection. Convenience sampling was utilised for this study.

The sample distribution and IDP camps

Table 3.1: Distribution of Sample size in the Study Area

S/N	IDP Camps	IDPs	Officials	Total
1.	Bakasi IDP Camp	53	6	59
2.	Dalori IDP Camp	71	8	79
3	Teacher's Village IDP Camp	68	7	75
4.	Muna IDP Camp	105	7	112
5.	Mohammed Goni IDP Camp	70	8	78
Total		367	36	403

3.2: Distribution of Qualitative Sample by Camp and Data Collection Method

Data Collection Method	Bakasi IDP Camp	Dalori IDP Camp	Teacher's Village IDP Camp	Muna IDP Camp	Mohammed Goni IDP Camp	Total
GBVISFOs						
Women	20	21	17	27	18	103
Girls	33	50	51	78	52	264
Total	53	71	68	105	70	367
GBVQFIDPs						
Male	2	3	2	3	3	13
Female	4	5	5	4	5	23
Total	6	8	7	7	8	36

3.6 Source of Data

Primary data was collected from IDP camps using an interview schedule (GBVISFCO) and questionnaire (GBVQFIDPs) employed for the collection of data from the IDPs and camp officials. The secondary data was obtained from Borno State Emergency Management Agency (BOSEMA) office memos, journals, textbooks, the internet, conference papers etc.

3.7 Data Frame

The places that were engaged for data collection were IDP Camps, Officials of the Camps, BOSEMA, UNHCR, Police Headquarters and the Borno State Human Right Office. All these places were visited and data were collected from each of the places respectively for this study.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

For data collection, after visiting the Human Rights office in Maiduguri and the Police headquarters earlier. Two days later, I visited the BOSEMA office in Maiduguri for a formal introduction where I was given a permission letter to visit the camps selected for data collection. These camps were located in a different part of Maiduguri the study area (See Fig 4). On the second day, I paid a familiarization visit to these

camps. On arrival at the camps, I introduced myself to the camp officials and informed them about my mission. The camp officials received me and also reintroduced me to the community leaders. These community leaders known as "Bulama" were the ones who assisted in the process of data collection from the IDPs in the camps with the aid of field assistants. A total of 10 field assistants were recruited for the exercise.

The criteria for field assistants' selection were high familiarization with the communities. On the second day of my camp visit, I stopped at that and left the camps without commencing the data collection because it was my first appearance at the camps which mean that I have to prepare and look for the service of aid.

However, on the third day, I went to the camps with my field assistants for the administration of the designed instrument. Hence, due to the time factor in which the camps are only accessible to visitors like me coming from outside to access the camp from 10 am to 4 pm. Thus, I stationed two field assistants in each of the five camps selected and they were in charge of data collecting from the IDPs while the data collected from the camp officials, was personally done by me.

In addition, due to the unfriendly nature of the camps, the IDPs and the sensitive nature of the problem. To facilitate a frictionless data collection exercise, few incentives or rather motivational stipends were made available for the IDPs. A common scenario in these camps that continue to reoccur is the fact that philanthropic organizations or NGOs are in the habit of giving out gifts for attention in the camps.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

A 5-point Likert Scale was employed to measure the level of responses regarding SGBV in five selected IDP camps. Due to the open nature of a Likert scale which is at the discretion of the author (Sharma, 2005), five scales can suffice which was adopted to ease collation and achieve the set objectives. The scale utilised is shown below:

Key:

- 1= strongly agreed
- 2= agreed
- 3= strongly disagreed
- 4= disagreed
- 5= undecided

For this study, both “Qualitative and Quantitative” statistics were employed. “Qualitative method or descriptive statistics such as simple frequencies of occurrence and percentage were used”. “On the other hand, Pearson product-moment correlation was used to ascertain how the independent and dependent variables relate to one another.” This was possible because the data was found to be normal as the data testing extension in the used package shown. The data conforms with a normal distribution curve and very few outliers for scatter plot outputs. “The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) 26.0 version” was utilised for the collation and analysis of the data. Spearman’s rho correlation was run because the data was on an ordinal scale with a skewed distribution as adopted from Sharma (2005) and indicated as follows:

- ±0.10 to ±0.39 Very weak negative/positive relationship
- ±0.40 to ±0.69 Moderate negative/positive relationship
- ±0.70 to ±0.1 Strong negative/positive relationship

3.10 Reliability of Research Instrument

The most significant sort of dependability for multi-item tests is the instrument's internal consistency, which is defined as the degree to which groupings of items on an instrument behave similarly. This is important because the scale items on your instrument have to be evaluating the same underlying construct, which implies that they ought to have suitable inter-correlations. Cronbach's alpha (α), which spans from 0 to 1 and has ideal values between 0.7 and 0.9, measures the internal consistency of a scale (Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

3.10.1. Pilot Survey

However, to establish the internal consistency of the instrument, a pilot study was conducted. Thus, a reliability test analysis was carried out in this regard.

3.10.2 Reliability Analysis

Table 3.2: The various Values of Chronbach’s Alpha of the different sections of the research instrument Interview/Questionnaire

S/N	Sections	No of Items	No. of Items Deleted	Value of Alpha
1	Prevention of SGBV	5	2	0.740
2	GSV Programmes	6	2	0.718
3	Victims of SGBV	18	3	0.739

The values of Chronbach's alpha are shown in Table 3.1 above for each portion of the research instrument/questionnaire. When two items were removed from section

C of the camp authorities' questionnaire, the reliability coefficient increased to 0.740, indicating that the items are reliable. The section's initial reliability coefficient was 0.493. The reliability coefficient of section D of the questionnaire of the camp officials was also 0.689, when two items are deleted, the reliability coefficient became 0.718 which is considered reliable. The reliability coefficient of the victims of the GSV questionnaire was initially 0.663, but when three items were deleted, the reliability coefficient became 0.739 which is also considered to be reliable in carrying out this research.

3.11 Conceptual Framework

Theoretically, the concept of GSV is relative, it is relative in contexts and epistemological approaches, thus, different considerations may raise conflicts. This study was based on the feminist account of both GSV and conceptualises gender as a social construct, a process, and an intersectional. Beyond a binary concept of gender, this understanding enables consideration of “the experiences of WGs in the study area”. However, according to Baxton & Jack (2008) in Aga, (2017), the purpose of a conceptual framework is to indicate a relationship in the study area. Thus, the conceptual framework in this study seeks to explain GSV and IDPs based on a broader perspective (Heise, 1998). This is done to understand GSV in the context of displacement (Cardey, 2010). Hence, this framework is compartmentalised into three parts to indicate the relationships of variables in the study shown in Fig3.

The conceptual framework discussed the influence of power in gendered relationships and its effects on gender inequality, “IDPs' poor living conditions, camp policies, and GSV such as physical, sexual and emotional violence.” Most social interactions are thought to be characterised by context power. especially: dynamic relationships and connections between larger social units (Radtake & Stam, 1995). However, the ultimate deciding factor in this plan of action is the power of this standpoint. Power is defined as the strength or capacity to influence others (Wingood & DiClemente, 2002). Burns (1978) defined power similarly, stating that it depends on the goals of both the person wielding it and the one receiving it. Therefore, in a connection between two people, power is expressed unevenly. Emmet and Patkin (1995), for instance, assert that women emphasise capacity, energy, and potential when they think of power. In this perspective, it is implicit that women are active participants

in their social environment, striving to make the most of their subjection to the best of their abilities rather than passive victims. Therefore, counting power in a study of gender situations demonstrates how practices of power both at the ecology's micro and macro levels construct gender (Radtacke & Stam, 1995).

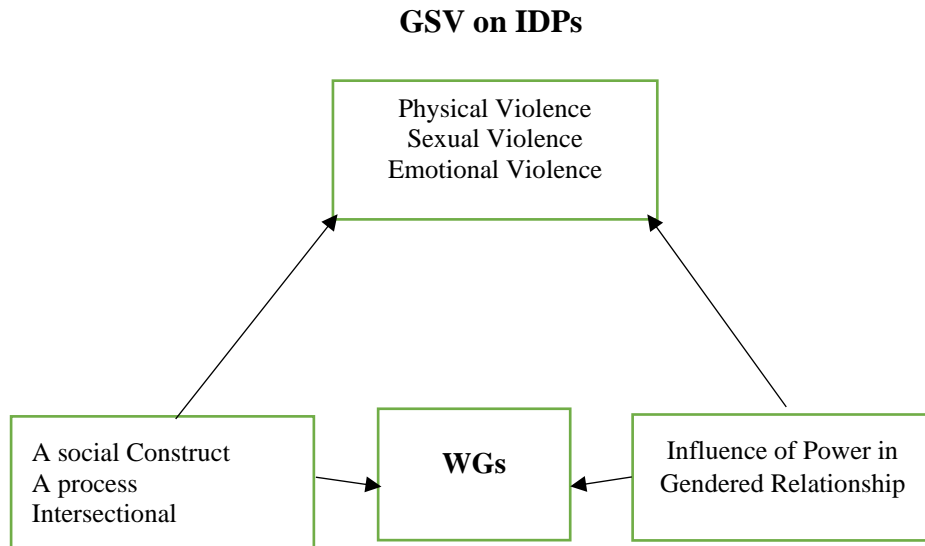


Fig3: Conceptual Framework

3.12 Study Area

3.12.1 Area, People and Conflict

"With more than 400 different ethnic groups, Nigeria is one of the most diverse and Africa's most populated countries (NRC, 2013)." The nation is pretentious because of several interconnected conflicts centred on ethnic, religious, political, and regional differences, as well as the Niger Delta crisis over resource control, the Muslim-Christian rift in the central belt, and the recent uprising by Islamic organisation BH in the north. Although the group has been around since 2002 in Maiduguri, the largest city in northeast Nigeria and the capital of Borno State (See Fig. 4), the BHI began there in 2009 (Western education is a sin) (Pérouse de Montclos, 2014). The primary tenet of the organisation was regime change in Nigeria from the outset since they believed secular rule and democracy conflicted with Shariah (Pérouse de Montclos, 2014). According to Reinert and Garçon (2014), the Boko Haram turmoil in 2009 started in Bauchi and extended to other northern states, killing hundreds of supporters, Nigerian law enforcement personnel, and civilians. The number of bombs, shooting sprees, and executions in the Northeast and other regions of the country increased in 2010 (Reinert

& Garçon, 2014). In the states of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa, the high authority proclaimed a state of emergency in 2013 (Reinert & Garçon, 2014). Borno State is referred to in this study as a "conflict-impacted area" as opposed to a "non-conflict state." The crisis has undoubtedly had an impact on people in non-conflict states, but the Boko Haram insurgency is thought to have a direct influence on the entire population of Borno states (ACAPS, 2015).

3.12.2 Maiduguri Borno State, Northeast Nigeria

The study area was the Maiduguri IDP Camps, which are located in Borno State's capital city of Maiduguri. One of Nigeria's largest States, Borno State has a total land area of 69,435 square kilometres, or about 7.67 per cent of the nation's total land area (Ministry of Land and Survey MLS, 2018) JERE PPI. The state is roughly located between longitudes 110040E and 14004E and latitudes 10002'N and 13004N. (Ministry of Land and Survey MLS, 2018). "Shared borders with Gombe State to the south, Adamawa State to the south, and Yobe State to the east." In addition, it shares international borders with Cameroon to the southwest and the Republic of Chad to the northwest. Borno State had 4, 151,193 people living there as of the 2006 census, which corresponds to a density of about 60 people per square kilometre (NPC, 2013). Maiduguri, Jere, Bama, Gowza, Kala Balge, Ngala, Mafa, Marte, Monguno, Guzamala, Bayo, Kuya Kusar, Biu, Shani, Kaga, Askira-Uba, Hawul, Gubio, Kukawa, Abadam, Mobbar, Magumeri, Nganzai, Konduga, Dikwa, Chibok, and Damboa.(See Fig: 4).

Three naturally occurring agro-ecological zones, including the Sahel savannah in the far north, the Sudan savannah in the middle, and the northern Guinea Savannah in the south, define the state, which is primarily agrarian (Folorunsho, et al, 2006). There are dry and wet seasons in the area, which define the climate. The dry season runs from October to April, and the wet season is from March to October. With a maximum of 450C in March and a minimum of 150C during the dry harmattan season, the average yearly temperature is roughly 300C. In the northern section, annual rainfall ranges from 400mm to 700mm, and in the southern part, it ranges from 500mm to 900mm (Folorunsho, 2006). The various soil types include clay, sand, clay loam, and sandy. The largely agricultural state is distinguished by three naturally occurring agroecological zones, including the Sahel savannah in the far north and the Sudan savannah in the state's centre. The area's main agricultural products include millet,

sorghum, groundnuts, rice, wheat, cowpea, Bambara nuts, and others. Livestock like cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, camels, horses, and donkeys as well as vegetables like tomatoes, okra, onions, and peppers. Farming, cattle raising, and fishing are the main industries in the region. The main ethnic groups are the Gwoza, Bura, Marghi, Shuwa/Arab, Kanuri, and Shuwa/Arab. Others include the northern Guinea Savannah in the southern half, Fulani, Hausa, etc.

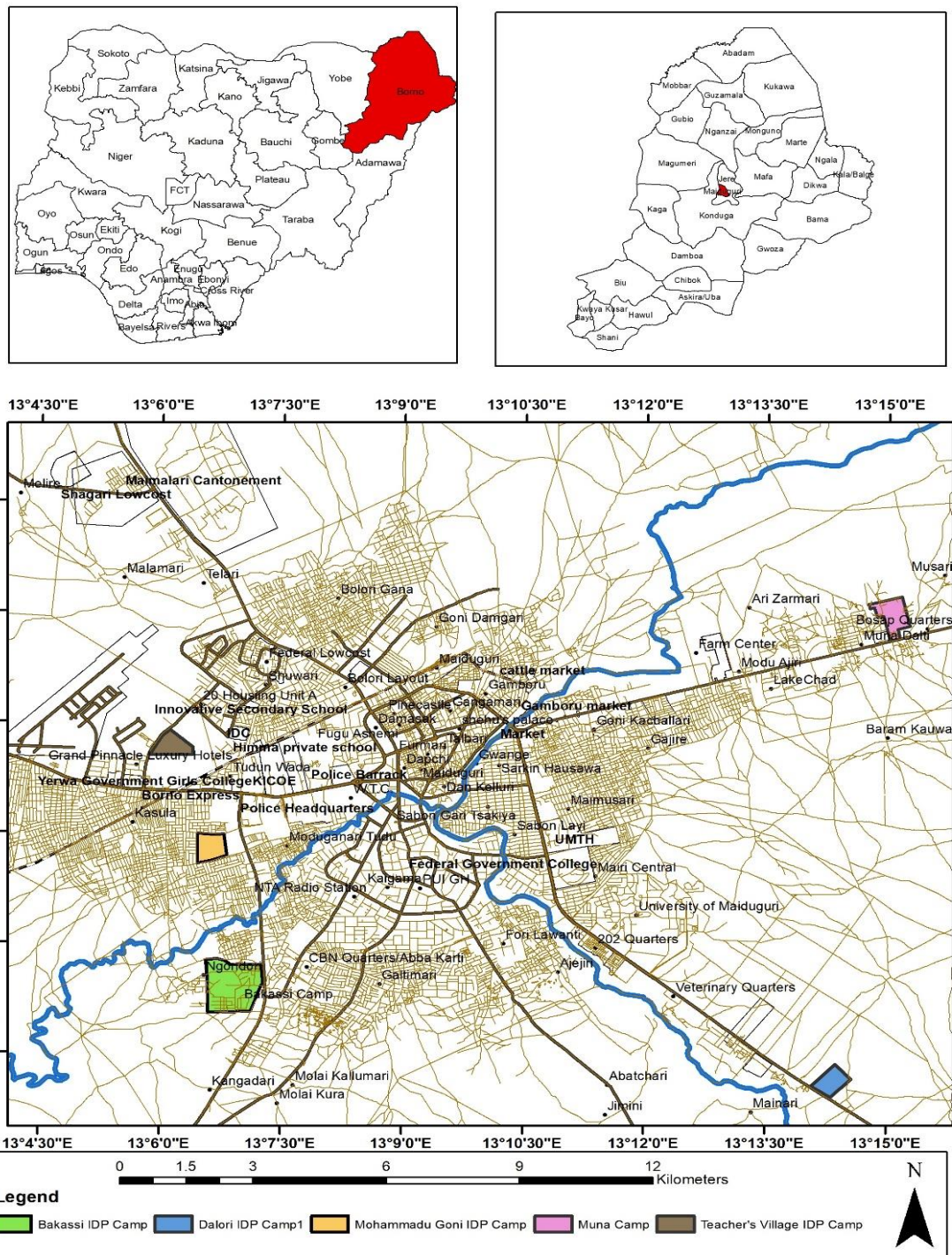


Fig 4: Location of IDP Camps under Study

3.13 Scheme of Presentation

The present study was presented in five chapters.

The essential tenet of the work is highlighted in Chapter one. The "background of the study," "statement of the problem," "research objectives and questions," "uniqueness of the study/research novelty," "importance of the study," "research outcome," "research gap," and "theoretical framework" were all included in the introduction chapter.

Chapter two is titled review of literature which contained concepts and definition of GSV, an overview of SGBV, forms of GSV, social and ecological model of GSV or SGBV analysis, the status of WGs, gender discrimination in third world countries, GSV and development as well as GSV and education and GSV and women empowerment among others.

The research design utilised to accomplish both the specific and general aims of the study, the study's population or sample, the source of the data, and the method of data analysis are all covered in chapter three, which is labelled methodology. It also included information about the neighbourhoods, the local populace, and a summary of the GSV situation and the strife that existed there.

Chapter four is about results and discussion, in this chapter, data were presented in figures and tables where necessary and in the end, the discussion of the result was presented with a summary of the major findings.

And finally, chapter five presented the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

The results and discussion were discussed in the next Chapter Four.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Background

The display, analysis, and discussion of data are all topics covered in this chapter. Based on the study topics that were previously covered in chapter one, the interview and self-administered questionnaire data were analysed.

4.1 Data Presentation

The demographic characteristics of the respondents such as the name of the IDP camp, the ethnic group of the respondents, religion, gender, age group of the respondents and educational qualifications were presented in the charts and tables.

4.2 IDP Camp of the Respondents

Table 4.1 showed how the camp officials were distributed among the several IDP camps. Simple percentages and frequency were used to analyse the data.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Camp Officials across the five IDPs camps (N=36)

S/N	Name of IDPs camp	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Bakasi Camp	6	16.67
2.	Dalori Camp	8	22.22
3.	Mohammed Goni Camp	7	19.44
4.	Muna Camp	7	19.44
5.	Teachers' Village Camp	8	22.22
	Total	36	100.0

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the respondents based on the camp they were interviewed. According to the findings, 6 (17percent) of the respondents were interviewed in the Bakasi camp, 8 (22percent) in the Dalori camp, 7 (19percent) in the Mohammed Goni camp, 7 (19percent) in the Muna camp, and 8 (22percent) in the teachers' village IDPs camp.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the IDPs across the five IDPs Camps (N=367)

S/N	Name of IDPs camp	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Bakasi Camp	53	14.20
2.	Dalori Camp	71	19.40
3.	Mohammed Goni Camp	68	18.60
4.	Muna Camp	105	28.70
5.	Teachers' Village Camp	70	19.10
	Total	367	100.0

Table 4.2 gives the distribution of the respondents based on the camp they were interviewed. According to the findings, 53 (14percent of the respondents) were

questioned in the Bakasi camp, 71 (19percent) in the Dalori camp, 68 (18percent) in the Mohammed Goni IDPs camp, and 105 (28percent) in the Muna camp. Of the remaining respondents, 70 (19percent) were interviewed at the Teacher's Village IDP Camp.

Distribution of the victims of GSV across the IDP Camps under Study

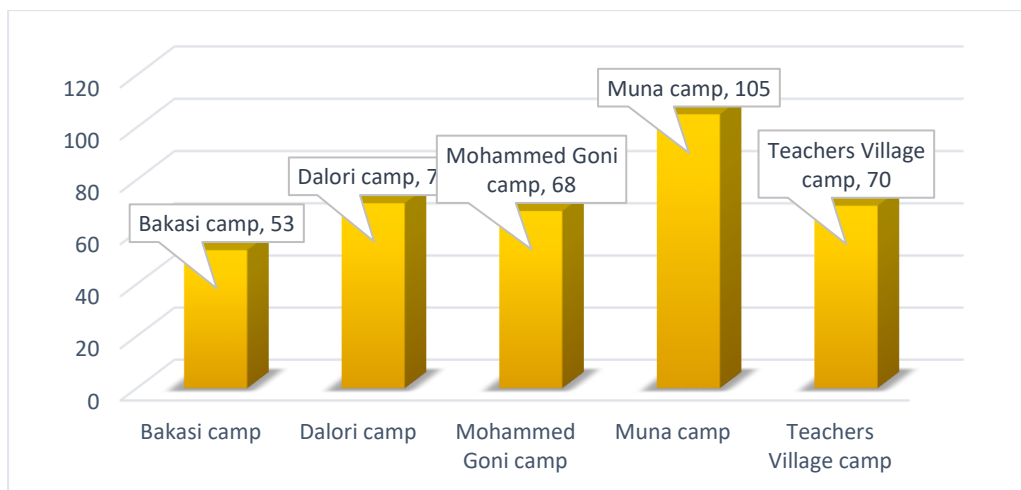


Fig5; Distribution of the victims of GSV across the IDP Camps under Study

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the victims of GSV based on their camps. It revealed that 29 percent of the victims are in the Muna camp followed by the Dalori and teachers' village camp with 19 percent while the Bakasi camp has the least number of respondents with 14 percent.

Ethnic Group of the Camp Officials (N=36)

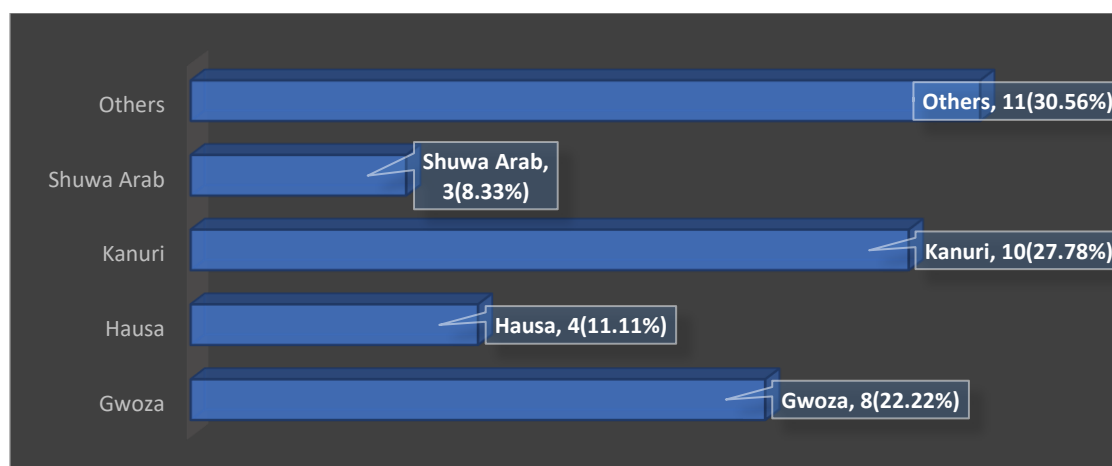


Fig 6: Ethnic Group of the Camp Officials

Figure 6 shows the ethnic groups of the camp officials interviewed in selected IDP camps within Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. Results revealed that 8(22

percent) of the respondents were Gwoza, 4(11percent) of the respondents interviewed were Hausa, 10 (28percent) were Kanuri, 3(8percent) were Shuwa Arab while 11 (31percent) of the respondents interviewed belonged to other ethnic groups. This shows that the majority of camp dwellers are Kanuris and people from Gwoza.

Table 4.3: Ethnic Groups of the Victims of GSV (N=367)

S/N	ETHNIC GROUP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
	Fulani	3	0.82
	Gwoza	7	1.91
	Hausa	2	0.55
	Kanuri	333	90.74
	Shuwa Arab	22	5.99
	Total	367	100.0

The ethnic breakdown of the GSV victims in the selected IDP camps under research is shown in Table 4.3. A majority (91 percent) of the victims of GSV belong to the Kanuri ethnic group followed by Shuwa Arabs with 6 percent while the Hausa ethnic groups are the least with nearly 1 percent. This indicated that Kanuris comprise the highest population in IDP camps.

Religion of the IDP officials

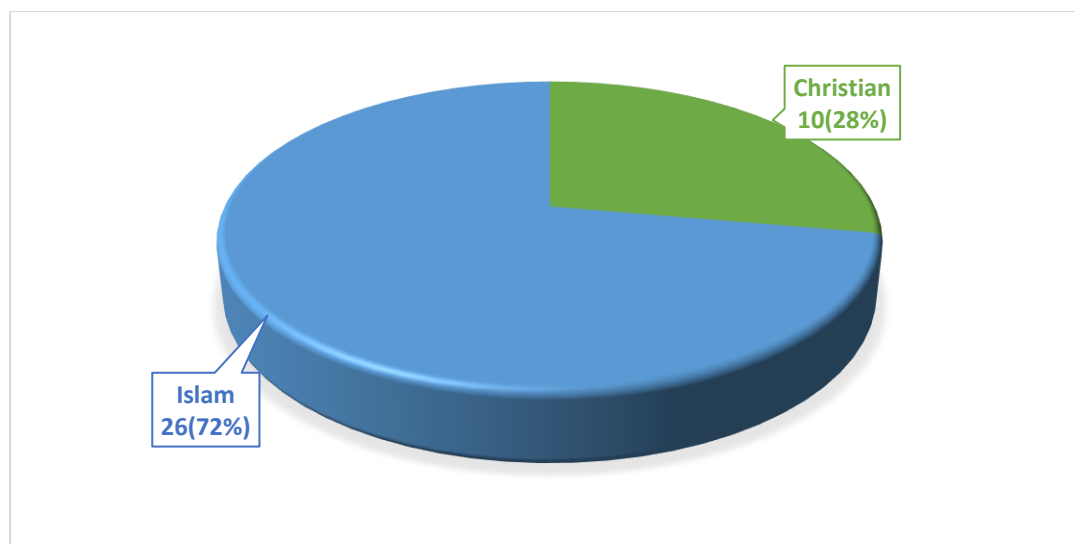


Fig:7 Religion of the IDP officials

Figure 7 indicates the distribution of the respondents based on their religion. Results revealed that the majority (72percent) of the camp officials were Muslims while 28 percent of them were Christians. This indicated the majority of the camp dwellers are Muslims.

Table 4.4: Religion of the victims of GSV (N=367)

S/N	RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Muslims	367	100.0
2.	Christians	0	0.0
	Total	367	100.0

Table 4.4 gives the distribution of the victims of GSV based on religion. Results revealed that all the victims of the GSV across the five IDP camps are Muslims.

Age Group of the Camp Officials (N=36)

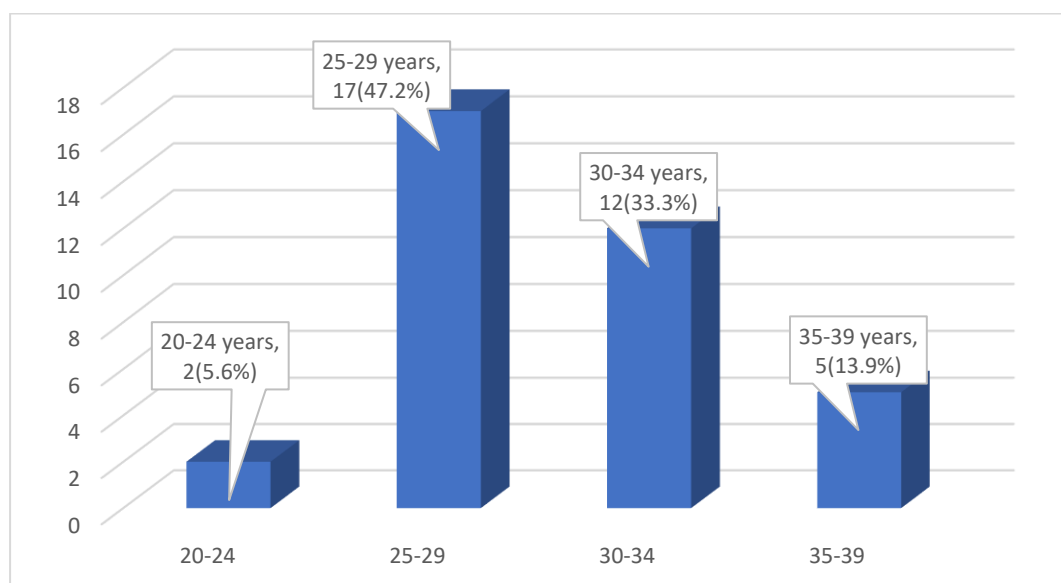


Fig 8: Age group of the selected Camp Officials

Figure 8 gives the distribution of the respondents who are camp officials based on their age groups. Finding shows that 2 (6percent) of the participants are 20-24 years old, 17 (47percent) of the respondents are 25-29 years, 12 (33percent) of the respondents are 30-34 years while 5 (14percent) are in the age group of 35-39 years.

This indicates that the majority of the camp officials are youthful.

Age Groups of the Victims of the GSV (N=367)

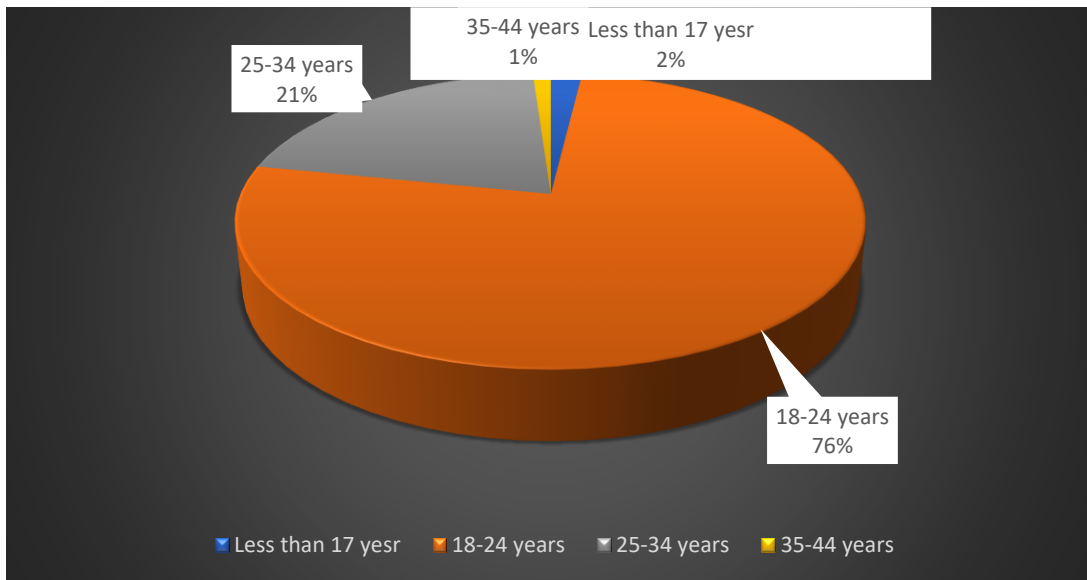


Fig 9: Age groups of the victims of GSV

Figure 9 shows the age groups of the GSV victims in the five selected IDP camps. The findings shows that 7 (2percent) of the victims of GSV are less than 18 years, the majority (76 percent) of the respondents are in the age group of 18-24 years, 76 (21percent) are 25-34 years old while only 4 (1percent) are in between 35 and 44 years of age. It can be seen that the majority of the victims are adolescents that are in between 18 and 25 years of age. This showed that the majority of the victims of GSV in camps are youths.

Educational Qualification of the Respondents (N=36)

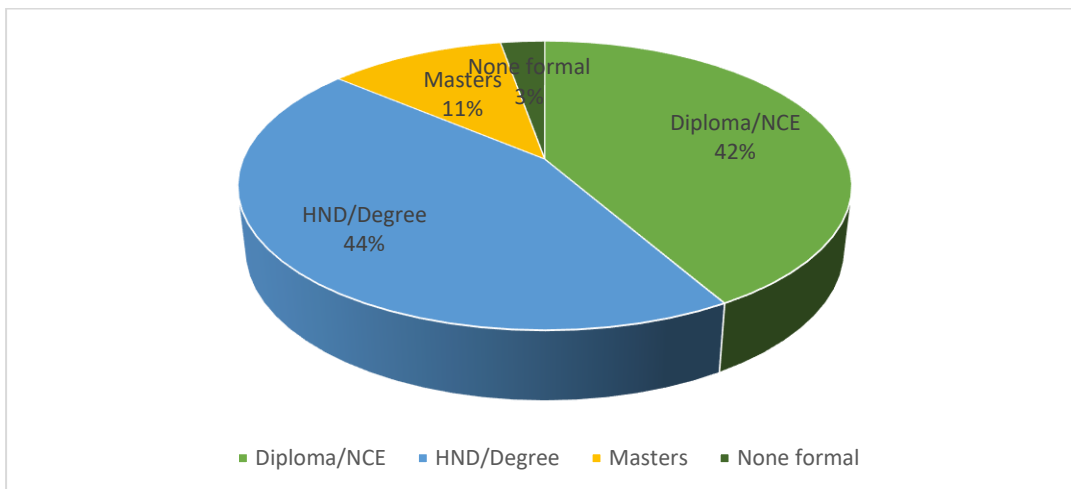


Fig 10: Educational attainment of the camp officials

Figure 10 gives the educational attainment of the camp officials. Results revealed that 15 (42percent) of the respondents are Diploma/NCE holders, 16 (44percent) are HND/Degree holders, 4 (11percent) are Masters holders and 1 (3percent) have no formal education. This showed that the wide number of the victims of sexual abuse are well-educated with college degrees and diplomas.

Educational Attainment of the Victims of GSV (N367)

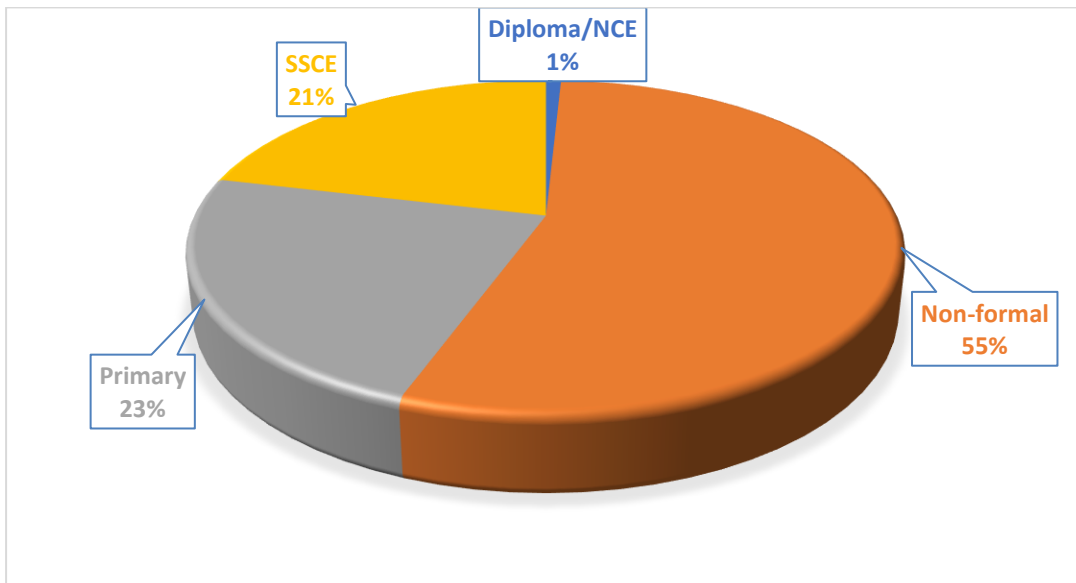


Fig 11: Education Attainment of the Victims of GSV

Figure 11 shows the educational attainment of the victims of GSV. Results revealed that 3 (1percent) are Diploma/NCE holders, 78 (21percent) are SSCE holders, 85 (23percent) victims reported primary schooling while the majority 201 (55percent) had no formal education. It can be noticed that a lack of formal education leads to GSV.

4.3 Data Analysis

Table 4.5: General questions for camp officials (N=36)

S/ N	ITEMS	RESPONSES				
		SA	A	UD	DA	SD
1.	Most women don't spend their time in this Camp. Most women in this Camp are working	0 (0.00%)	2 (5.56%)	0 (0.00%)	9 (25.0%)	25 (69.44%)
2.	Girls are mostly in schools or working place	6 (16.67%)	26 (72.2%)	1 (2.78%)	1 (2.78%)	2 (5.56%)
3.	WGs face challenges and they move around in the Camp	13 (36.11%)	22 (61.11%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)

Table 4.5 lists common inquiries about GSV for camp staff at IDP camps in Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State. According to the findings, about 6% of camp staff members concur that the majority of women don't spend their time at the camp because most of them are employed. Girls spend the majority of their time at classrooms or places of employment, and WGs encounter difficulties when moving around the camp, according to 89 percent of camp employees. They showed that GSV is not too rampant in camps, though when girls wander beyond the reach of officials, they tend to face such challenges.

Table 4.6: Questions related to GSV for camp officials (N=36)

S/N	ITEMS	RESPONSES				
		SA	A	UD	DA	SD
1.	The danger zones where WGs are at risk of increase GSV in this IDPs Camp includes Homes, Water points, and Schools	8 (22.22%)	28 (77.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
2.	Women are more at risk than Girls and they are different risk zones for WGs.	3 (8.33%)	25 (69.44%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (8.33%)	5 (13.89%)
3.	WGs are safe when they leave the IDP Camp.	6 (16.67%)	8 (22.22%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)
4.	Visiting another area and going to school and town or crossing border might put WGs at risk	15 (41.67%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)
5.	Girls have different GSV risk factor with women	9 (25.00%)	5 (13.89%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)
6.	Rape, Survival sex, Physical violence and denial of basic resources are the kinds of violence incidences against WGs in this IDPs camps.	8 (22.22%)	27 (75.00%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
7.	Always and not once in a while sexual violence occur in this camp	2 (5.56%)	18 (50.00%)	13 (36.11%)	2 (5.56%)	1 (2.70%)
8..	The magnitude of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps is very high	4 (11.11%)	20 (55.56%)	7 (19.44%)	2 (5.56%)	3 (8.33%)

Table 4.6's results showed that all camp officials agreed that homes, water points, and schools were among the danger zones where WGs were more likely to experience increased GSV in this IDPs Camp. They also showed that 78 percent of camp officials agreed that women were more vulnerable than girls and that there were different risk zones for them. They also showed that 94 percent of camp officials agreed that WGs were not safe when they left the IDP Camp and that 97 percent agreed that visiting another area and going to school and town or crossing border might put WGs at risk. Additionally, 94 percent of the camp staff members concurred that girls' GSV risk factors differed from women. Similarly, 67 percent of camp officials agreed that the magnitude of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps was very high, and 97 percent of camp officials agreed that rape, survival sex, physical violence, and denial of basic resources were the types of violence incidents against WGs in various IDPs camps. In addition, 56 percent of camp officials agreed that sexual violence happened always and not occasionally in this camp.

This showed that women and girls are more exposed to sexual violence in public areas within camps and when out of reach of officials. On the contrary, proper orientation is issued to camp inhabitants which provides colossal optimism for moral decorum when they leave camps. Also, married women are at higher risk of sexual violence than spinsters.

Table 4.7: Prevention of GSV (N=36)

S/N	ITEMS	RESPONSES				
		SA	A	UD	DA	SD
1.	Women educational and empowerment programmes curbs GSV	35 (97.22%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
2.	Social service agencies, community and Women Organisations play a vital role in fighting GSV	35 (97.22%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
3.	The magnitude of GSV in the IDPs in Maiduguri is very high	10 (27.78%)	16 (44.44%)	4 (11.11%)	3 (8.33%)	3 (8.33%)
4.	The current GSV prevention and response strategies relating to IDPs in Maiduguri is very effective	35 (97.22%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
5.	The causes and challenges of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri is very immense	11 (30.56%)	19 (52.78%)	5 (13.89%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)

Table 4.7 showed that 72 percent of the camp officials agreed that the magnitude of GSV in the IDPs in Maiduguri was very high, and that all (100percent) camp officials agreed that the current GSV prevention and response strategy was effective in reducing GSV. Additionally, all (100percent) camp officials were of the opinion that social service agencies, community organisations, and women's groups play a crucial role in fighting GSV. This showed that given the effectiveness of camp management regarding sexual violence, the uneducated are at higher risk.

Table 4.8: GSV programmes in the Camps (N=36)

S/N	ITEMS	RESPONSES				
		SA	A	UD	DA	SD
1.	There are active relevant GSV theme groups or working groups in your Camp	32 (88.89%)	4 (11.11%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
2.	There are established mechanism for coordinating GSV programmes in your camp	34 (94.44%)	2 (5.56%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
3.	There are sufficient Mechanisms for accountability in place to support GSV program in your camp	34 (94.44%)	2 (5.56%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
4.	The social service agencies, community base and women organisations are playing their roles effectively in fighting GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri	34 (94.44%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)
5.	There are women educational and empowerment programme working to reduce GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps	33 (91.67%)	2 (5.56%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)
6.	GSV programme needs to be strengthened	34 (94.44%)	1 (2.78%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.78%)

Table 4.8's findings showed that every camp official concurred that there were operational GSV team groups or working groups in the camp, that there were established mechanisms for coordinating the GSV program there, and that "enough mechanisms for accountability were in place to support the GSV program in your camp." Additionally, 97 percent of the camp staff members concurred that the community-based organizations, social service providers, and women's groups were effectively battling GSV among Maiduguri's IDPs. In addition, 97 percent of camp officials felt that programs empowering women and reducing GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps were effective. Finally, 97 percent of camp officials agreed that the

GSV program needed to be strengthened. This showed that there is positive gender-inclusive mechanisms in form of programmes with the aim of camps management.

Table 4.9: Questions for Victims of GSV (N=367)

S/N	ITEMS	RESPONSES				
		SA	A	UD	DA	SD
1.	You spend your time in the Camp and you do not have any work to do.	8 (2.18%)	11 (3.00%)	0 (0.00%)	209 (56.95%)	139 (37.87%)
2.	The problems/challenges you faced in the camp includes denial of basic resources, harassment and attack from opposite sex when you move around.	131 (35.69%)	229 (62.40%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (0.54%)	5 (1.36%)
3.	Your partners/guardians keep track of everything you do, monitor where you go and with whom you are at all times and prevent you or discourage you from seeing friends, family, or going to work or school.	261 (71.12%)	67 (18.26%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.27%)	38 (10.35%)
4.	Your partner/guardians insist that you reply right away to his texts, emails, calls, or demands to know your passwords to social media sites, email, and other accounts.	250 (68.12%)	71 (19.35%)	0 (0.00%)	3 (0.82%)	43 (11.72%)
5.	Your partner/guardians act jealously, constantly accuse you of cheating.	77 (20.98%)	241 (65.67%)	1 (0.27%)	12 (3.27%)	36 (9.81%)
6.	Your partner/guardians make any attempt to control you on how you spend money or on use of medications or birth control.	75 (20.44%)	245 (66.76%)	0 (0.00%)	9 (2.45%)	38 (10.35%)
7.	Your partner/guardians make everyday decisions for you, such as what you wear or eat	76 (20.71%)	258 (70.30%)	1 (0.27%)	5 (1.36%)	27 (7.36%)
8.	Your partner/guardians demean you, put you down by insulting your appearance, intelligence, or interests.	60 (16.35%)	254 (69.21%)	0 (0.00%)	9 (2.45%)	44 (11.99%)
9.	Your Partner/guardians humiliate you in front of others and attempt to destroy your property or things that you care about.	64 (17.44%)	248 (67.57%)	0 (0.00%)	10 (2.72%)	45 (12.26%)
10.	Your partner/guardians act angrily upon you or have a quick or unpredictable temper, so you never know what might cause a problem	247 (67.30%)	85 (23.16%)	0 (0.00%)	6 (1.63%)	29 (7.90%)
11.	Your partner/Parents blame you for their violent outbursts and physically harm or threaten harm to you, themselves, and members of your household, including children or pets.	76 (20.71%)	252 (68.66%)	1 (0.2%)	5 (1.3%)	33 (8.99%)
12.	Your partner/guardians hurt you physically, such as hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, punching, slapping, kicking, or biting you. Do they use, or threaten to use, a weapon against you	242 (65.94%)	71 (19.35%)	0 (0.00%)	14 (3.81%)	40 (10.90%)
13.	You are being sexually abuse, including rape or other forced sexual activity.	13 (3.54%)	7 (1.91%)	2 (0.54%)	210 (57.22%)	135 (36.78%)
14.	Incorrectly assuming consent for a sex act in the past mean that you must participate in the same act in the future.	13 (3.54%)	4 (1.09%)	1 (0.27%)	204 (55.59%)	145 (39.51%)

15.	Incorrectly assuming consent for one activity means consent for increased levels of intimacy. For example, an abuser may assume that a kiss should lead to sex every time	15 (4.09%)	2 (0.54%)	0 (0.00%)	212 (57.77%)	138 (37.60%)
16.	Your partner/guardians threaten to turn you in to authorities for illegal activity if you report the abuse, or if you resist.	280 (76.29%)	36 (9.81%)	2 (0.54%)	4 (1.09%)	45 (12.26%)
17.	The current GSV prevention and response strategies among the IDPs in Maiduguri are sufficient in handling GSV incidence.	328 (89.37%)	36 (9.81%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.27%)	2 (0.54%)
18.	Poverty and weak social norms are the main causes and challenges of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri	331 (90.19%)	35 (9.54%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.27%)

The replies of the GSV victims in the five IDP camps under study are provided in Table 4.9. Results showed that only 5 percent of the victims spent their time in the camp with nothing to do, that 98 percent of respondents agreed that the problems/challenges they faced in the camp included being denied access to basic resources, being harassed and attacked by people of the opposite sex when they moved around, that 89 percent of respondents agreed that their partners/guardians constantly monitor what they do, where they go, and who they are with, and that only 5 percent of the victims spent their time in the camp with no work. The majority of respondents (87percent) agreed that they expected their spouse or legal guardian to react to messages, emails, phone calls, or queries for their social media, email, and other account passwords in a timely manner. In addition, 87 percent of respondents said their guardians or partners tried to control their spending, use of prescription drugs, or use of birth control methods. 87 percent of respondents agreed that their guardian or partner displayed jealous behaviour and persistently accused them of being unfaithful. 86 percent of GVS sufferers claimed that their spouse or parent had made disparaging comments about their appearance, intelligence, or interests. 90 percent of GVS victims acknowledged that their guardian or partner made everyday decisions for them, including how they dressed and what they ate.

85 percent of GSV victims agreed that their guardians publicly humiliated them and tried to destroy their possessions or other valuable objects. 90 percent of respondents reported that their guardians or partners frequently acted irrationally toward them or had unpredictable mood swings, making it difficult for them to forecast when a problem may arise. 89 percent of people surveyed agree that their partner or

parents frequently hurt or threaten to hurt them, other family members, including children and pets, and themselves. They also accuse them of being the cause of their violent outbursts. 85 percent of those polled concur that their partners or guardians physically abuse them by punching, beating, pushing, or shoving them. Only 5% of respondents reported having been struck, slapped, kicked, or bit while experiencing sexual assault, such as rape or other forced sexual activity. According to 5% of respondents, erroneously thinking "permission for one activity equals consent for larger levels of intimacy" and "erroneously assuming consent for one activity means consent for higher levels of intimacy, respectively" are both true.

Most respondents (86percent) agreed that their guardians or partners had threatened to report them to the police for engaging in illegal activity if they reported the abuse or if they resisted; 99 percent of the victims had experienced GSV and agreed that the current GSV prevention and response strategies among the IDPs in Maiduguri were sufficient in managing GSV incidence; and finally, the vast majority of GSV victims agreed that poverty and lax social norms were the main causes of GSV. This indicates that there is a massive denial of rights for WGs in the camps especially being engaged in menial jobs to make some earnings.

Hypothesel

Table 4.10: Correlation between Gender and Sexual Violence and Sexual Abuse in IDP camps

		Forceful Reiteration of Sexual Abuse	Drawing Conclusion from Asexual Act due to Previous Lesser Act	Sexual Blackmail from Partner/Guardian
GSV	Pearson Correlation	.380**	.535**	.281**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000
	N	367	367	367

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.10 showed that the correlation analysis at P=0.01 revealed that there is a moderate positive relationship between forceful reiteration of sexual abuse, concluding a sexual act due to previous acts and sexual blackmail from a partner/guardian with correlation coefficients of r=0.38. r=0.535 and r- 0.281 respectively indicating that an increase in sexual abuse is found to be associated with an increase in forceful reiteration of sexual abuse, concluding a sexual act due to previous acts and sexual blackmail from a partner/ guardian. From the correlation result, the null hypothesis is hereby accepted.

Hypothese2

Table 4.11: Correlation between Gender and Sexual Violence and Consequences of Sexual Abuse in IDP camps

		Degrading and Physical Violence by Partner/Guardian	Disdain from Partner/Guardian	Blame game from partner/ guardian	Physical Abuse from Partner/guardian
GSV	Pearson Correlation	.164**	.073	.154**	.223**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.161	.003	.000
	N	367	367	367	367

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.11 showed that the correlation analysis at $p=0.01$ revealed that there is a moderate positive relationship between physical Abuse from Partner/ guardian with a correlation coefficient of $r=0.223$ indicating that an increase in sexual abuse is found to be associated with an increase in physical abuse from partner/guardian. Also, the correlation analysis at $p=0.01$ showed that there is a weak positive relationship between sexual abuse and degrading and Physical Violence by Partner/guardian, disdain from Partner/guardian and blame game from partner/guardian with correlation coefficients of $r=0.164$, $r=0.073$ and $r=0.154$ respectively indicating that an increase in sexual abuse is found to be associated with an increase in degrading and Physical Violence, disdain and blame game from partner/guardian. From the correlation result, the null hypothesis is hereby accepted.

4.4 Discussion of Results

Due to the disruption of the family network caused by the violent conflict in Maiduguri, Northeast Nigeria, WGs among IDPs are more at risk of GSV (Agbonifo, 2020). GSV among WGs IDPs remains prevalent across all nations, sections and various social classes everywhere in the world. Though, it reveals differently and in fluctuating heights of force conferring to the socio-cultural and outlining institutionalized factors (UNODC report, 2006). Equally, the 2008 UN Women's country report on Nigeria's violence against WGs and children provided concrete evidence of the prevalence of GSV in Nigeria's six geographical areas. Similar to this, a 2014 UN Women's study on "Women's involvement in three northern Nigerian conflict-affected States' peace and security" revealed that violence against WGs was on the rise, primarily as a result of the crisis in the regions. This claim is supported by the

widespread media coverage of the devastating effects of GSV on women and girls of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds.”

But because of the increased incidence of GSV, the DFID-sponsored Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), which covers crisis-affected geopolitical regions, supported the establishment of five GSV stations in five States, including Borno State (DFID 2011). The report contends that there is greater recognition of direct forms of GSV as rising social problem challenging policy consideration, thus, numerous dimensions of structural violence underlying them are largely ignored by DFID. Hence, it is based on this background this study was carried out to explore GSV in IDP camps in the Maiduguri area of Borno State.

However, the result of the study revealed that almost all the women in the camp are working and girls are mostly in school or working place. Although, the majority (97 percent) of the camp officials concurred that when WGs moved about the camp, they encountered difficulties. This data concurred with Georgia's (2015) assertion that most women suffer violence while moving around, at work, in the market, or the public domain. The fear of rape or assault is linked to some women who have lived in IDP camps. Due to the male subjugation of society and lax societal norms, however, “economically successful women may also discover that they are subjected to increased violence from their partners, relatives, or other community members” since societal standards have many facets, women's empowerment and GSV are likewise complicated issues.

GSV, which are human rights breaches occurs in internal displacement (UN ECE, 2019). In light of this, "preventative interventions can be categorized into three areas from the standpoint of public health: primary prevention: approaches aiming to halt violence before it starts; Tertiary prevention seeks to diminish trauma or lessen long-term handicap associated to violence by focusing on long-term care after the violence, such as rehabilitation and reintegration. The more immediate reactions to violence, such as pre-hospital care, emergency services, or treatment for STDs following a rape, are the focus of secondary prevention (Dahlberg and Krug, 2002).

Similarly, the vast majority (97percent) of camp authorities concurred those residences, water sources, and schools are among the risky areas in the IDP camps where WGs are most likely to see a rise in GSV. The majority of camp staff members

also concur that women are more vulnerable than girls and that there are various risk factors for women. Thus, the study found that GSV against WGs in various IDP camps includes rape, survival sex, physical abuse, and denial of basic necessities. Therefore, the magnitude of GV among IDPs in Maiduguri was very high. Globally WGs especially those in displaced situations suffer from crimes and violence, in India in 2016 over 2015 there is a 2.9 percent increase in the rate of crimes against women and young girls (Patel, 2020). In 2016 most of the crimes committed against women were committed by their husbands or their relations. Assault, kidnapping, abduction, and rape were faced by women. In the United States, three to four million women are brutally battered every year (Stark et al, 1979). Family-related domestic crime has taken up a major amount of the Hindi television news cycle (Ibrahim, 2015). Men's aggression against women often is more intolerable and has major repercussions (Sutton et al. 2019). According to qualitative data, crime against women in Tanzania now has a socio-political component (Jakobsen, 2016). Social norms that support men's dominance and women's subordination are what drive the prevalence of crime against women in South Africa, Asia, and the United States (Rajan, 2016).

Additionally, in the current study, all the camp staff members agreed that programmes aimed at empowering and educating women reduced the spread of GSV and believed that communities, women's organisations, and social service organisations were crucial in the battle against GSV. The results also showed that most camp officials (100percent) thought the present GSV preventive and response techniques relating to IDPs in Maiduguri were very successful, and that most camp officials (83percent) thought the causes and problems of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri were very great. A meaningful GSV prevention and response program, including the establishment of a working group and safe space, the distribution of dignity kits, the provision of psychological support, and various GVB training, were implemented in the IDP camps in Maiduguri, Nigeria, according to UNHCR (2017). Only NGOs had a thorough GVB prevention and response program, but it only reached seven host villages and three IDP camps and included sensitization, referrals for medical care, and psychosocial counselling. In this way, WGs and children received some psychological counselling, but it was not expressly SGVB-related (UNHCR, 2017). Only 5 percent of the estimated 1.5 million persons who needed GVB programming were reached in IDP camps in

2016. The Prevention Sector Working Group (PSWG) reports that the majority of the 5 percent who got psychosocial support and community sensitisation. As a result, none of the GVB survivors received specialised treatment or integrated services (UNHCR, 2017). To combat GSV and develop effective treatments when it manifests in Nigeria, the following issues are crucial:

- “Community-based programmes need to engage young people to understand gender equality and deterrence of violence;
- Intensify unbiased access to an economic resource; Advance local women's underrepresented groups; and,
- Confirm and Implement Legal Defense with Fairness for GSV Survivors with Advanced Multi-Sectoral Services to Sustain GSV Survivors (Heise and Kotsadam, 2015).

More so, it is confirmed that “GSV in crises require corporation and prominence exclusively on multi-sectoral response to include primary deterrence activities (Marsh, 2016; Tappis et al, 2016; Falb et al, 2016; Storer et al, 2016).” SGBV is the term used to describe acts that cause WGs to suffer physically, sexually, or psychologically”. These actions may involve force or the wilful denial of rights, whether they may place in a private or public setting (DFID, 2011). The study's findings show that all camp administrators concur that active GSV theme groups or working groups are necessary in the camps. The countries and organisations like UN Women need to take action to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence since gender inequality directly reproduces and strengthens this act of violence against WGs, which targets them. Additionally, the GSV programme needs to be coordinated and have adequate accountability mechanisms in place in IDP camps.

Finally, it was discovered that while only a small percentage of victims (5percent) spent their time in the camp and had nothing to do, almost all of them agreed that the problems or challenges they faced there were the lack of basic resources, harassment, and attacks from the other sex when they moved about. The majority of respondents (90percent) also agreed that their partners or guardians keep an eye on everything they do, watch where they go, and who they associate with. Most respondents (87percent) agreed that their spouse or guardian anticipated immediate responses to their messages, emails, or phone calls or asks for their social media, email,

and other account passwords. Almost all respondents also concurred that their partner or guardian acts jealously and frequently accused them of cheating. Most (86 percent) respondents agreed that their partner or guardian tried to control them regarding their spending habits, use of birth control methods, or use of medications. All victims of GVS agreed that their partner or guardian made daily decisions for them, including what to wear and eat. The majority (90 percent) of GSV victims also agreed that their partner or guardian demeaned them by making insulting remarks about their looks, intelligence, or interests.

"The majority of respondents (90 percent) agreed that their partner/parents blamed them for their violent outbursts, and nearly all respondents (98 percent) agreed that their partner/parents acted angrily toward them or had a quick or unpredictable temper so that they never knew what might cause a problem. The majority (84 percent) of GSV victims reportedly agreed that their guardians had made them feel humiliated in public and had tried to destroy any property or possessions they valued.

A small percentage of respondents (20percent) agreed that they had experienced sexual abuse, including rape or other forms of forced sex, and a small percentage (17 percent) agreed that it is false to assume that someone's prior consent to a sex act obligates them to do so in the future. The majority of responders (84percent) do, however, concur that their guardians or partner physically harmed them by hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, punching, slapping, kicking, or biting them. The majority of respondents (85percent) agreed that they had been threatened with going to the police for engaging in unlawful conduct if they reported abuse or if they resisted. All GSV victims agreed that the IDPs in Maiduguri's current GSV prevention and response techniques were effective in lowering the incidence of GSV.

In a nutshell, the IDPs in the Maiduguri area IDP camps are at high risk of GSV due to a lack of security especially when they move around. The study revealed that almost all the women in the camp were working and girls are mostly in school or working place which further exacerbate GSV since they were exposed to difficulties like the withholding of essential resources. However, in this manner, IDP respondents are demeaned, humiliate and even physically beaten or abused by their parents or guardians. The present GSV prevention and response tactics pertaining to Maiduguri's IDPs are quite successful although the GSV is a complex phenomenon which has

overshadowed the effort of the government due to the immense challenges confronted by IDPs in the Maiduguri area. Therefore, it is recommended that there is a need for special programmes on GSV involving local communities, and ethnic and religious leaders to lessen the GSV in the IDP camps through the women empowerment and educational programmes working to mitigate GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps.

GSV has been a major theme flooding literature and has been continually emphasised by SDGs. War and crisis-torn zones of the world had been epicentres of gender and sexual violence as governments have provided and researchers have continued to suggest possible ways of averting GSV with minimal results. This is a result of the socially-inclined dimension it is positioned in. The result of the correlation analysis has established situations that are not dissimilar from previous studies (Aga, 2017; Asgary, Emery & Wong, 2013; Wirtz et al 2018). The real-world situation has continually shown that GSV has multifaceted consequences and effects, especially among refugees and IDPs. With or without partners, girls and women are likely to face terrible setbacks as their rights are continuously impinged on by either parents, partners or guardians. Situations like these render girls and women helpless and can be an impetus for being vulnerable to sexual violence/ abuse (Wirtz, et al, 2018). Camp officials on the other hand reiterated their commitment and its positive effects on averting GSV in camps. Though, a critical view of the response from victims provided the premise indicating the plainness of the results.

The summary and conclusion were discussed in the next Chapter Five.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Background

SGBV, particularly when it targets WGs, is an abhorrent violation of human rights that has negative repercussions for those who are victims or survivors as well as for families, communities, and the entire society. The types of violence addressed by this GSV include “rape, IPV or domestic violence, femicide, trafficking, sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, child marriage and starvation from basic resources.”

5.1 Summary

“GSV and specifically its sunset of violence against WGs are repugnant human rights violation, with adverse consequences for victims or survivors, family, local communities, and society at large. The types of violence addressed by this GSV include rape, domestic violence, femicide, trafficking, sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, and child marriage. According to projections, one in three WGs worldwide will experience either intimate partner abuse or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (UN Women, 2020). In Nigeria, revealed that 30 percent of WGs aged between 14 and 49 reported having experienced sexual abuse (NDHS, 2018).” Insurgency and protracted conflict situations have only served to worsen the occurrence of GSV in the Northeast. The present study accelerated owing to several scandals associated with GSV in IDP camps.

This present study adopted the Feminist theory of power postulated by Michel Foucault (1926-1984). Power theory stresses the need for a deeper understanding of the origin and structure of society to preserve social order. In addition, it also stressed that “everything in society changes if the mechanisms of power and the State power apparatus changed at every level”. Additionally, "the notion that GSV is economic injury done to a person as a result of socially attributed power indicates that there are force connections in GSV." However, the theory of power is further used by feminist sociologists to explain the conditions of women in society. Male academics, according to feminists, didn't always correctly depict women's experiences. The GSV in the IDP camps in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, is the subject of the current study. The theory is appropriate for this investigation since it both captures all the relevant variables and

provides a theoretical justification for their antecedents. Children, WGs are the greatest susceptible or vulnerable in a crisis and the case of the present study, “the vulnerability of women is so glaring as a result of the high poverty level as such the risk of being exposed to GSV”. Persons living in the IDP camps experience the notion of survival of the fittest which is more or less the same as the exertion of power. As the theory states “everything in society changes if the mechanisms of power and the State power apparatus changed at every level”, this implies that the social order within the camp is not something to write home about, thus, resulting in all forms of abuse sexual inclusive.

The study's goals are to understand the roles played by social service organisations, community-based organisations, and women's organisations in preventing or containing GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri, to evaluate the current GSV prevention and response strategies among the IDPs in Maiduguri, and to assess the impact, magnitude, socio-cultural, and psychological effects of GSV among IDPs.

The objectives of the study are trying to mitigate the causes and magnitude of GSV in the IDP camps. Women's educational and empowerment programmes are geared toward improving the lives of women to attain sustainable economic power to survive and protect themselves from abuse. The outcome of the study has answered all the questions raised by the objectives of the study. The "generic queries" for officials about GSV in IDP camps include, for example, whether IDP women are employed or whether girls are enrolled in school. The majority of responders (97percent) felt that it was difficult for IDP WGs to travel throughout the camps. Similar to the previous question, 94 percent of respondents agreed that visiting, attending school, or crossing the border could put WGs at risk of an increase in GSV in the camps. Additionally, rape, survival sex, physical violence, and resource deprivation were all considered violent incidents suffered by IDP WGs by 97 percent of respondents, and the magnitude question reveals a very high magnitude of GSV in IDP camps.

In addition, when asked about GSV prevention, all respondents (100percent) agreed that GSV is reduced by programs empowering and educating women, and all camp staff (100percent) agreed as well. They also believed that social service organizations, the community, and women's organisations are crucial allies in the fight against GSV. More specifically, camp officials (72percent) concur that the prevalence

of GSV among Maiduguri IDPs is very high, and camp officials (100percent) concur that the IDPs' current GSV prevention and response strategies are very effective. Finally, camp officials (83percent) concur that the causes and challenges of GSV among Maiduguri IDPs are very significant. Additionally, concerns about the GSV programme include whether the accountability systems in place are adequate to support GSV programs in the camps. 97 percent of the respondents agreed that the community-based organisations, social service providers, and women's groups were doing an effective job of combating GSV among IDPs. And 97 percent of respondents concurred that GSV programmes need to be improved, as do the women's educational and empowerment programmes aimed at lowering GSV in the camps. In addition, 90% of respondents said they experienced public humiliation when asked questions about victims. The Majority (86 percent) of respondents concurred that their guardians or partner threatened them to make a complaint to the concerned authorities for engaging them in unlawful conduct or abuse. All respondents who were asked about current GSV prevention and response agreed that the GSV prevention measures in the IDP camps are sufficient for handling GSV incidences, even though poverty must be eradicated and weak social norms must be strengthened as the primary causes and difficulties of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri. Because the feminist theory of power and gender says that GSV is economic injury committed against a person and socially assigned authority entails the existence of force relations in GSV, there is a link between the feminist theory of power and gender and sexual violence. However, the theory of power is further used by feminist sociologists to explain the conditions of women in society.

5.2 Conclusion

This research explores GSV in the context of displacement in the Maiduguri area of Borno State Northeast Nigeria, displaced individuals due to conflict between the Nigerian government and the radical religious organisation since 2009. WGs are sheltered in IDP camps in conflict-affected areas of Maiduguri in Borno State and are at increased risk of GSV due to deprivation and low quality of life. The overcrowding in the IDP camps' residences also worsen the risk of IPV and other forms of domestic violence. The displacement which added financial burden to women and the community has also exposed them to exploitation and abuse within the camp setting, WGs run a significant danger of turning to survival sex in return for mobility, security including

hygiene security and resource availability. In addition, the study found that girls had unique risk factors from women, including a higher likelihood of child marriage and child labour as a means of easing financial difficulties. As a result, the risk of GSV for girls continues to be extremely high.

The study revealed that IDPs faced challenges ranging from denial of basic resources. With these challenges women, heads of household in particular are enforced to engage in transactional survival sex or contracting children or forced marriage and may be exposed to other forms of GSV such as sexual exploitation and abuse. The WGs residing in IDPs were shown to be more prone to rape and other GSV victims. Therefore, there is a need for strengthening the GSV programmes in the Maiduguri area of Borno State Northeast Nigeria due to poor security and facilities, including limited GSV programmes. And further studies are recommended to better understand GSV in a variety of contexts.

5.3 Recommendations

In light of these findings, it is suggested that a study on GSV, particularly sexual violence, and men's behaviour be conducted in a wider range of nations, with a focus on low- and middle-income nations like Nigeria and other African nations. Hence, to meet their requirements for dealing with GSV in IDP camps the following measures are suggested:

- Sensitise the communities about harmful gender stereotypes that worsen GSV through community workshops, educational and empowerment initiatives, and localised campaigns. Make aware the local communities of bride price and its relationship to GSV to create awareness of its potential hazard. Younger generations need to be encouraged by this to adjust or ignore bride price practices and to reconsider the high danger of GSV.
- Young men should be guided away from negative attitudes through community-based programmes, educational opportunities, and community engagement since educated men are less likely to think that assaulting a wife is acceptable.
- Put in place a strong legal system with an effective court system to function as mediators in conflicts, reducing victims and conflict frequency while improving the protection of women in IDP camps;

- Screen the sale of powerful weapons, drugs, and alcohol to reduce the number of wars and sexual assaults brought on by their use;
- Organised training courses on peacebuilding and conflict resolution need to be developed by concerned institutes;
- Promote gender equality in a religiously informed manner;
- Economic strategies that prove to empower for women
- Intensify women's formal engagement to gain economic independence;
- Mobilisation of NGOs in conflict areas;
- Intensify the existence of safe houses all over destroyed areas or remote areas;
- Provide community members with counselling programmes to control their violence;
- Promote legal rights training courses for women;
- Expand supportive services for victims and training for support workers;
- Monitor current GSV policy attachments;
- Enforce verdicts that reflect GSV victims' agony;
- Use court structures and a grounded approach to conflict resolution in informal settings;
- Adopt safety measures to encourage more women to participate in politics, and;
- Create a safer workplace for women; conduct workshops, conferences and awareness campaigns through drama performances to sensitize the communities on GSV.

Based on the findings, this study found the following research gaps and recommended additional studies because more research is needed to understand how GSV programmes and services designed to aid WGs experiencing violence are best connected with child protection services and the police. It would be wise to conduct research into how to give teenagers exposed to violence special consideration while providing services. Any service delivery programme, regardless of how good it is, should be thoroughly evaluated to determine whether it may be used in other contexts. Gender norms in IDP camps need to be further studied, especially in the Maiduguri region of Nigeria. Studies on GSV experienced by LGBTQ+ personalities are needed as men do not portray women's experience in the present study.

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APPENDIX - A

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS VALIDATION

**Department of Sociology, School of Humanities
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara, Punjab (India)**

Attached are the Research Instruments on **Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displace Persons: Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria**. Please kindly go through the questions and sign if the Instruments are reliable and consistence and will obtain adequate data on GSV among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria.

Title of The Research

Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria

Name of Instruments

GSV in Maiduguri IDP Camps Questionnaire for Officials and Interview for IDPs (Victims) of GSV

Objectives of the Research

1. To study the place of women's education and empowerment programs in reducing or curbing Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri;
2. To understand the roles of social service agencies, community base and women organizations in fighting Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri;
3. To assess the current Gender and Sexual Violence prevention and response strategies among the Internally Displace Persons in Maiduguri;
4. To examine the impact, magnitude, socio-cultural and psychological consequences of Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri and;
5. To analyse the causes and challenges of Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri.

Thank you.

PhD Research Scholar,
Adam Gana Bawa

APPENDIX - B

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT (QUESTIONNAIRE)

**Department of Sociology, School of Humanities
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara, Punjab (India)
CONFIDENTIAL**

(Research Purpose only)

**Title: Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A
Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria**

**GBV in Maiduguri IDP Camps Interview Schedule for Camp
Officials (GBVISFOs)**

Personal Information of Respondent

Name of IDP Camp: _____ Date: _____
Name of the Respondent _____ Ethnic Group _____ Religion _____
Gender: M F Others (Specify) _____ Age _____ (in years)
Educational qualification _____ Annual Income _____ (in Naira)

Section A: General Questions:

1. Most women don't spend their times in this Camp. Most women in this Camp are working.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
2. Girls are mostly in schools or working place.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
3. Women and Girls faces challenges went they move around in the Camp.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Section B: Questions relating to GSV

4. The danger zones where Women and Girls are at risk of increase GSV in this IDPs Camp includes Homes, Water points, and Schools.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
5. Women are more at risk than Girls and they are different risk zones for women and girls.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
6. Women and Girls are safe when they leave the IDP Camp
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

7. Visiting another area and going to school and town or crossing border might put women and girls at risk.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
8. Girls have different GSV risk factor with women.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
9. Rape, Survival sex, Physical violence and denial of basic resources are the kinds of violence incidences against women and girls in this IDPs camps.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
10. Always and not once in a while sexual violence occur in this camp.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
11. The magnitude of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps is very higher
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Section C: Prevention of GSV

12. Women educational and empowerment programs curbs GSV.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
13. Social service agencies, community and Women Organizations play a vital role in fighting GSV.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
14. The magnitude of GSV in the IDPs in Maiduguri is very high.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
15. The current GSV prevention and response strategies relating to IDPs in Maiduguri is very effective.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
16. The causes and challenges of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri is very immense.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Section D: GSV Programmes

17. There are active relevant GSV theme groups or working groups in your Camp.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
18. There are established mechanism for coordinating GSV program in your camp.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

19. There are sufficient Mechanisms for accountability in place to support GSV program in your camp.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
20. The social service agencies, community base and women organizations are playing their roles effectively in fighting GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
21. There are women educational and empowerment programme working to reduce GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri camps.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
22. GSV program needs to be strengthened.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

Note: Please remember that you agreed to keep this discussion to yourself.

THANK YOU

APPENDIX – C

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT (INTERVIEW SCHEDULE)

**Department of Sociology, School of Humanities
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara, Punjab (India)
CONFIDENTIAL
(Research Purpose only)**

**Title: Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A
Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria**

**GBV in Maiduguri IDP Camps Questionnaire for IDPs/Victims of
GSV (GBVQFIDPs)**

Personal Information of Respondent

Name of IDP Camp: _____ Date of Interview: _____
Name of the respondent _____ Ethnic Group _____ Religion _____
Gender: M F Others (Specify) _____ Age _____ (in years)
Educational level _____ Do have any income _____ (in Naira)

Questions to IDPs/Victims of GSV

1. You spend your time in the Camp and you don't have any work to do.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
2. The problems/challenges you faced in the camp include denial of basic resources, harassment and attack from the opposite sex when you move around.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
3. Your partners/guardians keep track of everything you do, monitor where you go and with whom you are at all times and prevent you or discourage you from seeing friends, family, or going to work or school.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
4. Your partner/guardians insist that you reply right away to his texts, emails, calls, or demands to know your passwords to social media sites, email, and other accounts.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
5. Your partner/guardians act jealously, and constantly accuse you of cheating.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

6. Your partner/guardians make any attempt to control you on how you spend money or on use of medications or birth control.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
7. Your partner/guardians make everyday decisions for you, such as what you wear or eat.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
8. Your partner/guardians demean you, put you down by insulting your appearance, intelligence, or interests.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
9. Your Partner/guardians humiliate you in front of others and attempt to destroy your property or things that you care about.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
10. Your partner/guardians act angrily upon you or have a quick or unpredictable temper, so you never know what might cause a problem.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
11. Your partner/Parents blame you for their violent outbursts and physically harm or threaten harm to you, themselves, and members of your household, including children or pets.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
12. Your partner/guardians hurt you physically, such as hitting, beating, pushing, shoving, punching, slapping, kicking, or biting you. Do they use, or threaten to use, a weapon against you?
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
13. You are being sexually abuse, including rape or other forced sexual activity.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
14. Incorrectly assuming consent for a sex act in the past mean that you must participate in the same act in the future.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
15. Incorrectly assuming consent for one activity means consent for increased levels of intimacy. For example, an abuser may assume that a kiss should lead to sex every time.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided
16. Your partner/guardians threaten to turn you in to authorities for illegal activity if you report the abuse, or if you resist.
Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

17. The current GSV prevention and response strategies among the IDPs in Maiduguri are sufficient in handling GSV incidence.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

18. Poverty and weak social norms are the main causes and challenges of GSV among IDPs in Maiduguri.

Strongly Agree Agree Strongly Disagree Disagree Undecided

THANK YOU

APPENDIX - D CANDIDACY LETTER



Centre for
Research Degree Programmes

LPU/CRDP/PHD/EC/20210315/000491

Dated: 13 May 2021

Bawa Adam Gana
Registration Number: 11919529
Programme Name: Doctor of Philosophy (Sociology)

Subject: Letter of Candidacy for Ph.D.

Dear Candidate,

We are very pleased to inform you that the Department Doctoral Board has approved your candidacy for the Ph.D. Programme on 01 Dec 2020 by accepting your research proposal entitled: "Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons: A Study in Maiduguri Area of Borno State, Nigeria" under the supervision of Dr. Supreet.

As a Ph.D. candidate you are required to abide by the conditions, rules and regulations laid down for Ph.D. Programme of the University, and amendments, if any, made from time to time.

We wish you the very best!!

In case you have any query related to your programme, please contact Centre of Research Degree Programmes.

Head

Centre for Research Degree Programmes

Note:-This is a computer generated certificate and no signature is required. Please use the reference number generated on this certificate for future conversations.

Jalandhar-Delhi G.T.Road, Phagwara, Punjab (India) - 144411
Ph : +91-1824-444594 E-mail : dr@lpu.co.in website : www.lpu.in

APPENDIX - E INTRODUCTION LETTER



Department of Sociology,
School of Humanities and Social Sciences.
4th October, 2021.

The Director General,
State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA),
Maiduguri-Borno State

Sir,

INTRODUCTION LETTER

I am a PhD scholar with the above School and Department at **Lovely Professional University Punjab, India**, my Registration Number: 11919529. I am carrying out a research under the Supervision of **Assistant Professor Supreet Kaur** in the area of **Gender and Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri Area of Borno State**.

This study has the following objectives: 1. To study the place of women educational and empowerment programs in reducing or curbing Gender Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri; 2. To understand the roles of social service agencies, community base and women organizations in fighting Gender Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri; 3. To assess the current Gender Sexual Violence prevention and response strategies among the Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri; 4. To examine the impact, magnitude, socio-cultural and psychological consequences of Gender Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri and; 5. To analyse the causes and challenges of Gender Sexual Violence among Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri

Sir, the study comprised five Internally Displaced Persons camps, namely: Bakasi, Dalori and Mohammed Goni Internally Displaced Persons Camps. However, the study is solely for academic purpose and is part of the PhD requirement. Therefore, the information obtain will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

I anticipate your usual cooperation and attached is my candidacy certificate for your kind perusal.

Thank you,

Yours Faithfully

ADAM GANA BAWA

Jalandhar-Delhi G.T. Road, Phagwara, Punjab (India) - 14441|

Ph Dr: +91-1824-444594 E-mail drp@lpu.co.in website: www.lpu.in

APPENDIX – F



BORNO STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Sir Kashim Ibrahim Road, Opp. Ramat Shopping Complex,
Maiduguri, Borno State.

4/10/2021

Camp Commander,
Camp Manager,
Maiduguri
BORNO STATE.

RE: ADAM GANA BAWA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

PERMISSION OF IDP CAMP
(LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY PUNJAB, INDIA)
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
IDP NUMBER: 11919529

I am directed to issue permission to conduct research in internally displaced persons (IDPS) Camp in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC JERE) Borno State. The research will be conducted at BAKASSI, MOHD GONI, DALORI IDP CAMP IN MAIDUGURI BORNO STATE.

In view of the above, all Camp Commanders, Camp Managers and camp Coordinators should comply and give them all necessary Support, please.

Thanks for your usual Cooperation.


KASHIM BABA GAJI (P.A),
FOR: DIRECTOR GENERAL.

BORNO STATE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY
DATE: 4/10/2021


APPENDIX -G



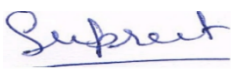
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION OF PAPERS FOR PHD

This is to certify that Mr Bawa Adam Gana pursuing PhD (**Full Time**) programme in the Department of Sociology with Registration Number 11919529 under the Guidance of Dr Supreet Kaur has the following Publications / Letter of Acceptance in the Referred Journals / Conferences mentioned thereby fulfilling the minimum programme requirements as per the UGC.

S/N	Title of paper with Author Names	Name of Journal / Conference	Published Date	Issue/ Vol No.	Indexing
1.	Bawa, A. G., & Supreet, K. Gender-Based Violence: Implications for Girl-Child Education in Some Selected Displaced Persons Camps in Maiduguri	Education Research International	2023	2023 Article ID 8446724	Scopus
2.	Bawa, A. G., Supreet, K. & P. Durga Rao Gender and Sexual Violence: Challenges of Female Education in Maiduguri IDPs Camps, Northeast Nigeria	International Journal of Special Education (Special Issue on World of Education and Rehabilitation)	2022	ISSN: 0827-3383 VOL.37 No 3s P-1181- 1195	Referred Journal
		National Conference Recent Trends in Engineering, Technology and Management	26 th -27 May 2022	ISBN 978-93-91536-37-7	
3.	Bawa, A. G., Supreet, K. & P. Durga Rao Study on Gender and Sexual Violence in Maiduguri Internally Displaced Persons Camp, Northeast Nigeria	International Journal of Science Technology & Management (IJSTM)	2022	ISSN (print) 2394-1529, ISSN (online) 2394-1537. VOL. 11 ISSUE No. 6. P-88-100	Referred Journal
		International e-Conference on Innovation Emerging Trends in Engineering, Science and Management	24 th -25 th June 2022	ISBN:978-93-91535-38-3	

Signature of Candidate:  **Date:** 25th Feb. 2024 **Reg. No.:** 11919529

Email: adamganabawa77@gmail.com

 (25026) 25th Febc. 2024
Signature of Guide with Date & UID

APPENDIX-H

Hindawi
Education Research International
Volume 2023, Article ID 8446724, 7 pages
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/8446724>



Research Article

Gender-Based Violence: Implications for Girl-Child Education in Some Selected Displaced Persons Camps in Maiduguri

Adam Gana Bawa  and Supreet Kaur

Department of Sociology, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Adam Gana Bawa; adamganabawa77@gmail.com

Received 9 February 2023; Revised 13 May 2023; Accepted 5 September 2023; Published 28 October 2023

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Factors other than economic development account for disparities between rich and poor countries' levels of educational achievement. Gender-based violence includes brittleness and hostility that have widened the achievement gap between boys and girls. The intersectionality of violence against women and girls made it to be a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon that affects almost every aspect of individual life, including personal and intellectual development which education as society's basic social institution served. Though, there is no gain in saying that gender violence has no implications on education at all levels. This paper examines gender-related violence and its implications on girl-child education in some selected displaced person camps in Maiduguri. A total of 403 respondents were conveniently selected across displaced persons camps in Maiduguri. However, interviews and questionnaires were used as instruments for data collection and both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for data analysis. It was revealed that the majority of respondents thought that the magnitude of gender-related violence in displaced person camps in Maiduguri was very immense with detrimental consequences on displaced person's well-being and the school being among the danger zone for gender violence. The result of the correlation analysis revealed that there is a moderate positive relationship between forceful reiteration, blackmail, degrading, and blame games from/by parents/guardians and gender-based violence indicating that an increase in these factors is found to be associated with gender-based violence. This paper suggested community education on the negative gender stereotypes through community workshops, educational and empowerment programs, and localized campaigns to dismantle harmful gender stereotypes that exacerbate violence against women.

1. Introduction

Gender-based violence (GBV) or gender-related violence today is the worse form of gender inequality that is often associated with factors such as gender discrimination, racism, conflict, poverty, or the socioeconomic status of individuals. GBV is a prevalent human rights violation around the world, which has major detrimental physical, sexual, and psychological consequences. Gender violence is an act of violence or abuse inflicted on a person or group based on their sex, gender, and or sexual orientation. Violent acts such as brittleness, hostility, and sexual assault have widened the achievement gap between boys and girls. Girls typically have worse learning capacity than boys by 4% [1]. The implications of gender violence on the enhancement of girl-child education cannot be overemphasized. Globally, for instance,

three important legal measures have been adopted by European nations to reduce gender-related violence. To align with a development expert's attempt to consider equal opportunity for all regardless of sex or gender, led the campaign for the eradication of gender discrimination and abuse. The agitation for women's equal participation in economic decision making has driven the sustainable development goals (SDGs) agenda, which aimed to promote gender equality [2].

Although, the international law didn't substantiate what constitutes the human rights of the normal individual from refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). However, the law defined IDP as a person or group of persons who have been forced to flee their home or place of habitual residence in particular as a result of or to avoid armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters and they must have

APPENDIX I

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION Vol.37, No.3s, 2022
Special issue on World of Education and Rehabilitation

Gender and Sexual Violence: Challenges of Female Education in Maiduguri Internally Displaced Persons Camps, Northeast Nigeria

***Adam Gana Bawa¹, Supreet Kaur², Pedada Durga Rao³**

^{1,2}Department of Sociology, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India

³Department of Social Anthropology, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia

Abstract

Access to education is a fundamental human right and a global development priority as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states. Yet millions of females among the world's ever-growing Internally Displaced Persons population, education remains aspiration rather than reality. Life in displacement presents perpetual limited access to schooling. Perhaps, Gender and sexual violence pose a threat for the possible realization of female quality and equal access to education. Internally Displaced Persons are at high risk of Gender and Sexual Violence due to lack of protection. A sample of 403 Internally Displaced Persons and Camps Officials were randomly and proportionately selected across five major Camps for the purpose of this study. Interview and Questionnaire are used as instruments to obtain information and as well the obtained information are analysed utilising simple percentage as statistical tool. Finally, the study concludes that the disruption to education caused by conflict, sexual violence and displacement among Internally Persons in Maiduguri are severe. However, it is recommended that there is need for urgent action from governments and other stakeholders to invest in education as a core part of the conflict recovery in Maiduguri.

Keywords: Challenges, Education, Female, Gender, Violence

1. Introduction

Poor economic conditions, gender discrimination and violence had presented challenges to the development and promotion of education everywhere in the world especially in **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** camps Maiduguri. Female education is believed to be human right and a global development priority by most development partners including World Bank. [1] Development experts have observed the place of gender equality in education as panacea for poverty eradication and development. In the same way, discrimination and violence destroys the potentials of girls and women in developing countries and prevent them from pulling themselves out of poverty. [2] By description, female education is more than merely getting female into school, thus it is about ensuring that female learn and feel safe while in school; have the opportunity to complete at all levels of education, acquiring the knowledge and skills to compete in the labour market. Female education includes gaining socio-emotional and life skills necessary to navigate and adapt to a changing world; make decisions about their own lives; and contribute to their communities and the world. However, recent study indicates that girls' education includes given girls' equal educational opportunities and eliminating barriers preventing girl's equal access to education and a means for the realization of gender equality. [1]

In the same direction, studies revealed that conflict, displacement and gender violence are threats for the realization of girl's equal access to quality education. [3] However, gender discrimination/violence and the IDPs deteriorating economic conditions

APPENDIX-J

International Journal of Science Technology and Management

Volume No. 11, Issue No. 06, June 2022

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Study on Gender and Sexual Violence in Maiduguri Internally Displaced Persons Camp, Northeast Nigeria

Adam Gana Bawa¹, Supreet Kaur², P. Durga Rao³

^{1,2}*Department of Sociology, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India*

³*Department of Social Anthropology, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia*

Abstract

This paper a study on gender and sexual violence focus on Gender and sexual violence prevention and response strategies and the challenges of Internally Displaced Persons in Maiduguri Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps Northeast, Nigeria. In other words, the paper investigates what challenges Internally displaced persons faced and the prospect of Gender sexual violence prevention and response strategies in Maiduguri in the context of displacement. The conceptual framework is based on the assumption that displacement and gendered based activities are today posing an inevitable repercussion of the insurgency trapped in an ongoing cycle of impunity in the camps. Perhaps, displacement and gendered activities in Maiduguri IDPs camps have led to reinforcement of previously pre-existing discrimination faced by women and girls. The study is based on sample of 403 respondents comprising 36 officials and 367 IDPs selected randomly and proportionately across five major camps in Maiduguri. However, simple percentage is used to analyse the data using SPSS 20.0 version. In addition, questionnaire and interview were used as instruments for the data collection. Finally, the study recommended that there is need for creating a basis for advocacy and lobby for reforms of the national policy on IDPs and gendered sensitivity as the world faces with growing number of displaced persons population who faces numerous challenges including gender and sexual violence.

Keywords: *Displaced, Gender, Internally, Persons, Sexual Violence*

1.1.Introduction

Gender and Sexual Violence (GSV) today presents a gravest human right violation in the world and is asocial vice perpetrated against women and girls in many societies regardless of culture, race and nationality. The number of people who had experienced GSV can cannot be estimated due to lack of adequate research in this area. Several people were said to be a victim of GSV especially during armed conflict. Hence, conflict, natural disasters or manmade disasters had been one of the reasons behind people migrating their homes, families and sources of livelihood. Migration results to people's displacement and the displaced people faced serious life-threatening challenges such as denial of basic resources. [1] Nigeria in the face of displacement where displaced individuals who are faced with number of challenges ranging from denial of basic amenities.

APPENDIX-K



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ISBN: 978-93-91535-37-7

participated in the “National Conference (online) on Recent Trends
In Engineering, Technology & Management”
on 26-27th May 2022

He/She presented and published a paper title
**Gender and Sexual Violence: Challenges of Female Education
in Maiduguri Internally Displaced Persons Camps, Northeast Nigeria**

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APPENDIX -L

International Journal of Science Technology and Management
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ISSN (P):2394-1529

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OF PUBLICATION

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Volume No. 11, Issue No. 06, June 2022

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Editor in Chief (IJSTM)

APPENDIX -M



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Director

APPENDIX -N

