

A Need Assessment Research on Knowledge, Perception, and Experience on Sexual and Gender-based Violence in WASSA Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp, Abuja

By

Stand With A Girl Initiative

CONTENT

Title Page.....	1
Content Page.....	2
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	3
1.1 Overview of the Sexual and Gender-based Violence.....	3
1.2 Overview of the Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Nigeria....	3
Chapter 2: Methodology.....	4
2.1 Study Design.....	4
2.2 Study Settings and Site.....	4
2.3 Study Population and Sampling.....	4
2.4 Sample Size Calculation and sampling procedure.....	4
2.5 Data Management and Collection.....	4
2.6 Ethical Issues.....	5
2.7 Data Analysis and Reporting.....	5
Chapter 3. Analysis and Result.....	6
3.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of Respondents.....	6
3.2. Respondents Knowledge about Sexual and Gender-based Violence...	8
3.3. Knowledge about any woman or child who have been raped or forced sex in the Camp.....	11
3.4. Respondents Knowledge about Other types of SGBV being Perpetrated against Women or girls in the Camp.....	13
3.5. Respondents Perception about Sexual and Gender-based Violence...	14
3.6. Respondents Knowledge about Institutions and structures that address SGBV in the Camp.....	15
3.7: Experience of any sexual and gender-based violence.....	16

Chapter 4. Key findings.....	18
Chapter 5. Program implication.....	19
References	20

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Sexual and Gender-based Violence

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any activity carried out on a person due to their gender, and due to the power differential, that exist between the person carrying out the act and the person experiencing it. It and could include physical, emotional, or psychological and sexual violence, and denial of resources or access to services. SGBV could occur through threat of violence, violence, or coercion. Within the social landscape, SGBV portends great danger to women, girls, men, and boys and deprives them to right to live and be autonomous (UNHCR, 2022).

Globally, it is estimated that about one-third of women would experience SGBV in their lifetime, and close to forty percent have experienced SGBV committed by physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. About 200 million women have experienced female genital mutilation (World Bank, 2019).

1.2 Overview of the Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Nigeria

In Nigeria, the situation of SGBV mirrored worse than the global incidence. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic about 1 in every 2 Nigeria women have experienced one form of violence or the other (Hum Angle, 2022).

The situation is further exacerbated by the insecurity and insurgence rampaging some part of the Country. Often, families, women, girls, and children affected by insecurity are relocated to safer communities in clusters as internally displaced person camp (UNHCR, 2020).

More evidence aimed at understanding the knowledge, perceptions, and experience of residents of these camps about SGBV is imperative for appropriate intervention design and implementation.

This study was a rapid assessment of the knowledge, perception, and experience of women and girls (greater than or equal to 18) of the WASSA Village IDP Camp Abuja on sexual and gender-based violence.

This study assessed the WASSA IDP camp women and girls' residents' knowledge level about SGBV; evaluated their perception about the concept of sexual and gender-based violence, understand their experience about sexual and gender-based incidence, and determine residents' level of awareness of the institutional structures existing (if any) to address emerging SGBV cases within the camp.

Chapter 2. Methodology

2.1 Study Design

This study adopted a cross-sectional design in gathering the required data by leveraging on the residential structures set-up of the camp to systematically identify and select households from which eligible respondents were selected for interview. Within each residence (household structure), a simple random selection was done to select eligible respondents for interviews.

2.2 Study Settings and Site

This study was conducted in the WASSA IDP camp Abuja and leveraged on the social structures and set-up of the Camp to recruit women for interviews. Women were informed about the study and their consent was verbally gotten before they were recruited and interviewed by trained interviewers.

2.3 Study Population and Sampling

The population of the study was residents of WASSA IDP Camp Abuja and only included women and girls of the camp that are either 18-years or above. A representative sample was estimated using statistical approaches. Both nonresponses and incomplete interviews were controlled for in estimating and deriving the final sample size.

2.4 Sample Size Calculation and sampling procedure

To calculate the sample size required, the Cochran Sample size estimator, together with the finite proportion correction was deployed at 95% Confidence Interval, 5% level of precision, and 15% population proportion assumption. Since the population size of the WASSA IDP camp is estimated to be 5500, and the population of women and girls estimated as 2750(50% of the total), the minimum required sample size was estimated to 183. With an adjustment for incomplete interviews put at 10%. The total sample size of the study was 201.

2.5 Data Management and Collection

Questionnaires was developed and scripted as Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in Open Data Kit (ODK). A mobile-phone base data collection application.

2.6 Ethical Issues

This study considered all required ethical processes and procedures including informed consent, privacy, confidentiality. Respondents were informed on their autonomous right to answer and even discontinue interviews. They were informed of the purpose of the study, the usage of their data, and the protection of their data.

2.7 Research Methodology

This study used structured questionnaires, scripted as a mobile data collection application, to collect data from respondents. The study deployed a quantitative research methodology; hence all questions were codified to suit the required analysis need and reporting.

2.6 Advocacy

Required advocacy was conducted with the WASSA Youth and Female leader to ensure smooth running and ease of study implementation by the study team.

2.7 Data Analysis and Reporting

Completed data upload was pulled from the server and exported to STATA 13 for data processing and analysis. One-way table analysis and data narrative were used in the result findings.

Chapter 3. Analysis and Result

3.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of Respondents

This section describes the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and specifies the age, gender, marital status, religion etc. distribution of respondents. The total respondents interviewed were 192.

Table 3.1.1 below presents the state of origin of residents of the WASSA IDP Camp interviewed by the study team. In total, 192 respondents were interviewed in the study. Majority of respondents, about ninety percent, were from Borno State, while 2.08% were from Sokoto State.

Table 3.1.1: State of Origin of Respondents

What is your state of Origin	Percent
Adamawa	0.52
Akwa Ibom	0.52
Bauchi	1.04
Borno	89.58
Enugu	0.52
Kaduna	1.04
Kano	1.04
Katsina	0.52
Kebbi	1.04
Plateau	1.56
Sokoto	2.08
Taraba	0.52
Total	100

Table 3.1.2 presents the age distribution of respondents interviewed for the study. Slightly more than half of respondents, 52%, were young people between age 18 - 29 years. About one-third, 33.3%, were between age 30 - 39 years. Just 6% of all respondents were between 50 years and above.

Figure 3.1.2: Age Distribution of Respondents

(Age)	Percent
18-24 years old	26.04
25-29 years old	26.04
30-34 years old	21.35
35-39 years old	11.98
40-49 years old	8.33
50-59-years-old	4.17
60-69 years old	1.56
70-79 years old	0.52
Total	100.00

Table 3.1.3 below presents the marital status of respondents. Majority of respondents, 88%, were married, while just about 3.1% were single, about the same distribution holds for respondents that were widowed. Close to four percent of respondents, 3.65%, were divorced.

Table 3.1.3: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Percent
Co-habiting	2.08
Divorced	3.65
Married	88.02
Single	3.13
Widowed	3.13
Total	100.00

Table 3. 1.4 presents the religion breakdown of Respondents. About 6 out of every 10 respondents, 58.9%, were Muslims. While the rest were Christians.

Table 3.1.4: Religious Status of Respondents

Religion	Percent
Christian	41.15
Muslim	58.85
Total	100.00

Table 3. 1.5 presents the educational status of respondents. Only less than two percent of respondents had at least tertiary education. Close to one-quarter, 24%, of respondents only had Islamiyah education. Slightly more respondents, 27.6%, had primary education than secondary education - 23.4%, and those with no form of any education - 23.4%

Table 3.1.5: Highest Educational Status of Respondents

Educational Status of Respondents	Percent
Higher education	1.56
Islamiyah	23.96
None	23.44
Primary education	27.60
Secondary education	23.44
Total	100.00

Table 3.1.6 provides the percentages distribution of respondent's occupation. Majority of respondents, 64.1%, were self-employed, while about one-third, 34.9%, were unemployed. Only about one percent, 0.52%, were students. Just 0.52% were employed (not self-employed).

Table 3.1.6: Occupation Status of Respondents

What is your Occupation	Percent
Employed	0.52
Self-employed	64.06
Student	0.52
Unemployed	34.90
Total	100.00

Table 3.1.7 describes the parity status of respondents. Parity is defined as the number of times a respondent has given birth (be it live births or otherwise). Only about five percent, 4.7%, of respondents had not given birth. Close to forty percent, 39.1%, of respondents have had about 1 - 3 births, while slightly more than forty percent, 40.6%, have had 4-6 births. Slightly more than fifteen percent of respondents have had atleast 7 births.

Table 3.1.7: Parity Status of Respondents

Number of births ever had	Percent
0	4.69
1-3	39.06
4-6	40.63
7-10	11.98
11+	3.65
Total	100.00

Table 3.1.8 describes the family structure of respondents. About 4 out of every 5 respondents have a monogamy family structure, while slightly more than twenty percent, 21.8%, have a polygamous family structure.

Table 3.1.8: Family Type Status of Respondents

Family type	Percent
Monogamy	78.19
Polygamy	21.81

Total	100.00
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3.2. Respondents Knowledge about Sexual and Gender-based Violence

This section describes findings from the assessment of respondent’s knowledge about SGBV, source of their information about SGBV, and the components of SGBV that they know.

Table 3.2.1 provides information on respondents’ awareness about sexual and gender-based violence. Majority of respondents, 84.9%, reported they have heard about SGBV, only about 15.1% reported they have never heard about it.

Table 3.2.1. Respondents’ awareness about Sexual and Gender-based Violence

Have you ever heard about sexual and gender-based violence?	Percent
No	15.10
Yes	84.90
Total	100.00

Table 3.2.2 indicates respondents’ sources of knowledge about sexual and gender-based violence. Though some respondents reported hearing it from about SGBV from multiple sources of knowledge about the SGBV. About 3 out of every 10 respondents heard from friends only, and others heard from both friends and other sources. Only about 3% of respondents heard from Community leaders only, 3.7% from religious leaders only, and 3.1% heard from Sisters Only.

Table 3.2.2. Source of information about SGBV (among respondents who have heard about SGBV?)

Where did you hear it from? (Multiple response)	Percent
Brother, Friend, Husband	0.62
Community leader Only	2.47
Community leader, Friend	0.62
Friend Only	32.72
Friend, Brother, Husband, Sister	0.62
Friend, Brother, Sister, Community leader	0.62
Friend, Community leader	0.62
Friend, Husband, Others	0.62
Friend, Others	4.32
Friend, Others, Sister	0.62
Friend, Religious leaders, Brother, Sister	0.62

Friend, Sister	1.23
Friend, Sister, Others	0.62
Husband, Friend	0.62
Others Only	33.95
Others, Community leader	0.62
Others, Friend	4.94
Others, Friend, Sister	0.62
Others, Religious leaders, Sister, Friend, Husband	0.62
Others, Sister	0.62
Others, Sisters, Friend	0.62
Religious leaders Only	3.7
Religious leaders, Friend	0.62
Religious leaders, Friend, Brother	0.62
Sister Only	3.09
Sister, Friend, Others	0.62
Sister, Husband	0.62
Sister, Others	0.62
Sister, Others, Friend	0.62
Sister, Religious leaders,	0.62
Total	100

Table 3.2.3 presents respondents that have ever heard about sexual and gender-based violence' knowledge about the possible actions that can be taken against perpetrators of SGBV. More than eight percent, 83.4%, of respondents know about actions that can be taken against preparators of SGBV, just less than seventeen percent - 16.6% do not know any possible action that can be taken against SGBV Perpetrators.

Table 3.2.3: Knowledge about actions that can be taking against SGBV perpetrators (among respondents that have heard about SGBV)

Do you know the possible actions that can be taking against the perpetrator	Percent
No	16.56
Yes	83.44
Total	100.00

Table 3.2.4: Knowledge of Possible action that can be taken against perpetrators (among respondents who have knowledge about actions that can be taken against SGBV perpetrators)

What possible actions do you know can be taken against the perpetrators	Percent
Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders Only	12.32

Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders; & Arrest by Police	0.72
Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders; & Arrest by Police, & Arrest and taking to court	0.72
Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders. & Others	2.17
Arrest and taking to court Only	2.17
Arrest and taking to court; & Go to Jail; & Arrest by Police	1.45
Arrest by Police Only	24.63
Arrest by Police; & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders	1.45
Arrest by Police; & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders. & Arrest and taking to court & Go to Jail	0.72
Arrest by Police; & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders; & Go to Jail	2.17
Arrest by Police; & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court	0.72
Arrest by Police & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders. & Others	0.72
Arrest by Police & Arrest and taking to court	2.90
Arrest by Police & Arrest and taking to court & Go to Jail	0.72
Arrest by Police & Arrest and taking to court & Go to Jail & Jungle justice	1.45
Arrest by Police & Go to Jail	7.97
Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court	3.62
Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders.	1.45
Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court & Jungle justice	1.45
Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Jungle justice	0.72
Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Others	0.72
Arrest by Police & Jungle justice & Arrest and taking to court	0.72
Arrest by Police & Jungle justice & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court	0.72
Arrest by Police & Others	1.45
Arrest by Police & Others & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders.	0.72
Don't know any action can be taking Only	1.45
Go to Jail Only	5.07
Go to Jail & Action will be taking by the camp managers or leaders	0.72

Go to Jail & Arrest by Police	0.72
Go to Jail & Arrest by Police & Others	0.72
Jungle justice Only	2.17
Jungle justice & Arrest and taking to court & Arrest by Police & Go to Jail	0.72
Jungle justice & Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court	1.45
No action can be taken	2.90
Others	8.70
Others & Jungle justice & Arrest by Police & Go to Jail & Arrest and taking to court	0.72
Total	100.00

Table 3.2.5 presents respondents that have ever heard about SGBV's knowledge about a law that prohibit it. Only about thirty percent of them were aware that such law exists. Despite this, none of the respondents that were aware about the existence of the law could state its title.

Table 3.2.5: Knowledge about law that prohibits SGBV (among respondents that have heard about SGBV)

Do you know if a law/policy exist that prohibit sexual or gender-based violence	Percent
No	71.60
Yes	28.40
Total	100.00

3.3. Knowledge about any woman or child who have been raped or forced sex in the Camp

This section describes respondents' knowledge about any women or child that have been raped or forced to have sex in the Camp. Who the perpetrators were, the rate of incidence of rape based on their knowledge about it etc.?

Table 3.3.1 presents all respondents knowledge about the occurrence of women or children being raped or forced to have sex in the camp. Only 21.4% of respondents reported being knowledgeable about the occurrence of a child or woman being raped or forced to have sex. Majority of respondents have never heard about a child or woman being raped.

Table 3.3.1: Knowledge about any woman or child raped in the Camp (among all respondents).

Do you know of women or children who have been raped or forced to have sex (slept with)	Percent
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No	78.65
Yes	21.35
Total	100.00

Table 3.3.2. indicates respondents that have knowledge of a woman or girl raped in the camp' list of perpetrators of forced sex or rape in the camp. Close to fifty percent of perpetrators of raped or forced sex were stranger to the survivor. 1 in 10 were neighbors to the survivor. About thirty percent, 27.5% of the perpetrators were spouse to their survivors. Only 5% of the perpetrators were friend or associates to the survivor.

Table 3.3.2: Person that Perpetrated the rape or forced sex (among respondents that know of women or children raped or forced to have sex in the camp)

Do you know who forced them?	Percent
Friends/Associates	5.00
Neighbors	10.00
Others	2.50
Sexual partner	7.50
Spouse	27.50
Stranger	47.50
Total	100.00

Table 3.3.3 presents the number of cases/incidences of rape or forced sex respondents have heard about in the last one year. Only 15% of respondents have not heard about1 in the last one year. More than sixty percent (atleast 6 out of every 10 respondents) have heard about incidence of rape or forced sex of women or girls.

Table 3.3.3: Number of cases/incidences heard in the last 1 year (among respondents that know of women or children raped or forced to have sex in the camp)

Number of cases heard in the last one year	Percentage
0	15.38
1	61.54
2	17.95
5	2.56
15	2.56
Total	100

Table 3.3.4. indicates respondents' knowledge about any problem that survivors developed because of the rape or forced sex among those that have knowledge of a woman or girl raped in the camp. Close to sixty percent of respondents that know a woman or girl that experienced forced sex or raped reported that the woman or girl developed a problem as a result. 42.5% reported that survivor did not experience any problem

Figure 3.3.4: Did Survivor develop any problem after rape or forced sex incidence (among respondents that know of women or children raped or forced to have sex in the camp)

Do you know if the survivor/victim develop any problem because of that?	Percent
No	42.50
Yes	57.50
Total	100.00

Table 3.5 indicate what problem respondents said survivor of rape or forced sex incident experienced. Twelve percent of respondents indicated that the survivor got disease from the rape, 8% reported that the survivor became pregnant, while 4% reported that the survivor developed mental problems.

Figure 3.5: What problem did survivor experienced after rape or forced sex incidence (among respondents that reported that survivor develop problem after rape or forced sex incidence)

What problems did the survivor/victim have as a result?	Percent
Became pregnant	8.00
Developed mental problem	4.00
Got infected with diseases (HIV etc.)	12.00
Others Specify	76.00
Total	100.00

3.4. Respondents Knowledge about Other types of SGBV being Perpetrated against Women or girls in the Camp

This Section assess respondents' awareness and knowledge about other types of violence experienced by women or girls in the Camp.

Table 3.4.1. indicates all respondent's knowledge about other types of SGBV, apart from rape or forced sex, being experienced by women and girl in the IDP. Slightly more than half of respondents, 53.1%, reported they have heard of other types of violence being perpetrated against women and girls in the camp. 46.9% reported that they have no knowledgeable about other types of SGBV, apart from rape and forced sex, in the camp.

Table 3.4.1: Heard about other types of SGBV being perpetrated against women or girls in the IDP camp (among all respondents)

Have you heard about other types of violence being perpetrated against women or girls in the camp	Percent
No	46.88
Yes	53.13
Total	100.00

Table 3.4.2 present description of other SGBV known among respondents who indicated being knowledgeable about other SGBV in the camp. Close to fifty percent of respondents reported that physical abuse was the other SGBV experienced by women and girls in the camp. one-fifth, 20.6%, reported verbal abuse as the other SGBV experienced in the Camp. 12.8% and 10.8% of respondents reported that denial of right to food, shelter, cloths, and emotional/psychological abuse were other SGBV experienced in the Camp respectively

Table 3.4.2: Respondents description of other violence experienced by women and girls in the Camp (among respondents that know about other types of violence experienced by women or girls in the camp)

If yes, what are the other types of violence?	Percent
Denial of rights to food, shelter, and other social amenities	12.75
Discipline for wrongdoing	6.86
Emotional/Psychological abuse	10.78
Others	1.96
Physical abuse	47.06
Verbal abuse	20.59
Total	100.00

3.5. Respondents Perception about Sexual and Gender-based Violence

This section describes the respondent's perception about SGBV, their risk perception about their odds of become victim, and their thought about which gender (Male & Female) they think suffer the most from it.

Table 3.5.1 presents respondents' perception about the gender that suffers SGBV the most. More than ninety percent of respondents reported that females suffer the most from SGBV, while only 2.6% indicated that males suffer more from SGBV.

Table 3. 5.1: Which gender suffers SGBV the most (among all respondents)

What gender suffers more SGBV?	Percent
Don't know	2.60
Female	94.79
Male	2.60
Total	100.00

Table 3.5.2. presents respondents perception about their likelihood of experiencing SGBV. More than forty percent of respondents (46.4%), thinks they are at risk of experiencing SGBV while 53.7% thinks otherwise.

Table 3.5.2: Respondents risk perception about the possibility of experiencing SGBV (among all respondents)

Do you think you are at risk of gender-based violence?	Percent
No	53.65
Yes	46.35
Total	100.00

Table 3.5.3 presents respondents' willingness to be educated about GBV. More than ninety percent (98.4%) of respondents are willing to be educated more about GBV

Table 3.5.3: Respondents willingness to be educated about GBV (among all respondents)

Would you like to be educated on gender-based violence?	Percent
No	1.56
Yes	98.44
Total	100.00

3.6. Respondents Knowledge about Institutions and Structures that address SGBV in the Camp

This section describes respondents' knowledge about structural and institutional set-up put in place to address and militate against SGBV in the camp.

Table 3.6.1 presents respondents' knowledge about organization that support people that experience sexual and gender-based violence. Close to eight percent of respondents, 79.2%,

do not know any organization or institution that supports people that have experienced SGBV. Only 20.8% of respondents have knowledge of existence of institutions that cater for people that have experienced SGBV in the camp

Table 3.6.1: Respondents knowledge about the institutions that support people that experience SGBV (among all respondents)

Do you know if they are organizations that support people that experience sexual and gender-based violence	Percent
No	79.17
Yes	20.83
Total	100.00

Table 3.6.2 presents knowledge of any committee or association that supports women or girls that experience SGBV in the camp. More than eighty percent, 84.9%, of respondents do not know any committee or association that supports women or girls in the camp. Just 15.1% know about such association or committee.

Table 3.6.2: Respondents knowledge of the existence of any camp committee meant to address SGBV cases (among all respondents)

Do the camp have a committee or association that supports women or girls that experience SGBV	Percent
No	84.90
Yes	15.10
Total	100.00

3.7: Experience of any sexual and gender-based violence

This section describes respondents personal experience about the different forms of sexual and gender-based violence including who the perpetrators were, and if any action was taken.

Table 3.7.1 presents respondents experience about any sexual and gender-based violence in the camp. Overall, twenty-three percent of respondent have experienced at least one form of sexual and gender-based violence. Fourteen of respondents reported they have experience sexual violence in the camp because they are women. 10% reported they have been forced to have sex without their consent in the camp. Only about five percent of respondents have experienced more than one sexual and gender activity.

Table 3.7.1: Respondents' personal experience of any form of sexual and gender-based violence in the camp (among all respondents)

Have you ever experienced any of the following in the last 1 year in this camp?	Percent
Any form of sexual violence in this camp	3
Any form of violence because you are woman in this camp	14
Be made to have sex without your consent in this camp	10
Be made to have sex without your consent in this camp; & Any form of violence because you are woman in this camp	1
Forceful touch on the breast in this camp	1
Forceful touch on the breast in this camp; & Any form of violence because you are woman in this camp	1
Forceful touch on the breast in this camp; & Be made to have sex without your consent in this camp	1
Forceful touch on the breast in this camp; & Forceful touch in the private in this camp; & Be made to have sex without your consent in this camp	1
Forceful touch on the breast in this camp; & Forceful touch in the private in this camp; & Forceful kiss in the mouth in this camp; & Forceful Hugs	1
None	67
Total	100

Table 3.7.2 presents details of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence act among young women and adolescents who have experienced some form of sexual and gender-based violence in the camp. Eleven point four of respondents who have experienced some form of sexual or gender violence in the camp reported their perpetrators being strangers and 8.6% reported that their perpetrators were neighbors.

Table 3.7.2: Perpetrators of the sexual and gender-based violence act (among respondents that have experienced some form of SGBV within the last one year)

Who are the perpetrators?	Percent
Neighbors	8.57
Others	80.00
Strangers	11.43
Total	100.00

Table 3.7.3 presents the reporting of incidence of sexual and gender-based violence among young women and adolescents' residents of the IDP camp who have experienced some of sexual and gender-based violence. Only 2.63% of respondents that have experienced one of sexual and gender-based violence or the other reported

Table 3.7.3: If incidence of SGBV was reported by Respondent (among respondents that have experienced some form of SGBV within the last one year prior to study)

Did you report?	Percent
No	97.37
Yes	2.63
Total	100.00

Chapter 4. Key findings

Though respondents were aware about the concept of sexual and gender-based violence they lack the actual knowledge about what it entails in relation to the associated laws. Also, respondents reported knowing about the cases of rape happening within the camp.

Among respondents that have some form of knowledge about SGBV, information about SGBV from friends-only takes a huge part of the distribution of sources of knowledge/information about SGBV (33%); the same for

friends-combine-with-some-other-sources (such as brothers, husbands, sister, community leader). Percentage of respondents who reported hearing about SGBV from community-leaders-only was relatively small (2.47%), even for those that heard from community-leaders-and-other-sources (such as Friends, Brother, Husband etc.). This same pattern holds for those that have heard about SGBV from religious-leaders-only (3.7%), Sisters-only (3.09%), etc., and the same pattern holds for each of these sources (community leaders, religious leaders) combined with other sources (friends, brother etc.)

Though respondents know about multiple actions that can be taken against perpetrators of SGBV. One-quarter of respondents only know 'arrest by police' as a singular action that can be taken against perpetrators; about 8% know 'perpetrators can be arrested by police and go to jail', while 12.3% says they know 'action can be taking by camp managers or leaders against perpetrators. Rape appears to occur in the camp as about 2 out of every 10 respondents indicate knowing about a woman or girl that have raped in the camp. Among those that reported knowing about occurrence of rape in the camp, at least 6 out every 10 reported knowing about at about at least one incidence of rape in the camp in the last one year preceding the study.

Respondents Knowledge about the different forms of SGBV appears low. Just about half of respondents knew about the different forms of SGBV beside rape. Close of half of those who know about forms of SGBV know about physical abuse, 12.7% know denial of rights to food, shelter, and other social amenities as another form of SGBV, 10.8% know about Emotional/Psychological abuse as an SGBV, while 20.6% know verbal abuse as a form of SGBV. Despite respondents' knowledge of SGBV related activities in the camp. Close to half of respondents do not think they are at risk of gender-based violence.

It appears majority of respondents, about eighty percent, do not know about organizations that support people that experience SGBV in the camp even if they exist.

About thirty-three percent of respondents have personally experienced some form of sexual and gender-based violence or the other in the camp, ranging from forceful touch on the breast, to forceful force in the camp, to forceful hugs. 11.4% reported that this was perpetrated by strangers, while 8.57% reported it being perpetrated by neighbors

Chapter 5. Program implication

1. Willingness of respondents to learn more about SGBV provides the opportunity for interventions focusing on awareness about the ecosystem in Nigeria.
2. Some respondents' admission of being aware about rape cases in the camp imply need to be intentional about awareness targeting residents' risky situations that increases their chances of experiencing all forms of violence including rape.
3. Intervention targeting camp resident's sensitization about the Nigerian national, Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (VAPP) law that guide against and deals with sexual and gender-based violence must be initiated
4. Efforts must be geared towards training community leaders about SGBV and the VAPP law so they could serve as educators and sensitizers about SGBV and the VAPP law. The same for religious leaders. Religious leaders must be trained on both SGBV and VAPP law and must be encouraged to routinely deliver sermons that speaks to these two very key concepts (SGBV and the VAPP) and its implication
5. Camp residents must be encouraged to speak up when they experience any form of SGBV as a way of encouraging addressing culture of silence and stigmatization associated with SGBV. They must also be sensitized about community structures put in place and available to help them address any emerging SGBV related issues.
6. Camp residents must be able to identify any activity within their community and household that falls under the definition of SGBV; to achieve this, it is imperative that both community and household level engagements that targets all strata of residents – wives, husbands, young women etc. be initiated and institutionalized.

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