
A Survey of Sexual Abuse and Rape among Adolescents Girls in Damboa and Kalimbarge Internal Displaced Persons (IDP_s) Camps Borno State

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on a survey of sexual abuse and rape among adolescents in Damboa and Kalimbarge internally displaced persons camp Borno State, Nigeria. The study employed the survey research design only, the population consists of 30 adolescent's, and 28 were purposively sample for the study. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire design, and developed by the researcher, titled "sexual abuse and rape questionnaire" (SARAQ), it contains 12 questions, which were administered to 28 Adolescents girls from Damboa and Kalimbarge, the age of 12 to 19 years. The reliability coefficient was at 0.87 using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. The study confirms that most adolescents from the 2 IDP Camps were sexually active and involved in the high risk of sexual activities such as .oral sex among others It was recommended sex education should be enlighten to all the adolescents living in the IDP Camps in order to reduce the menace in the society.

Key words; "Sexual Abuse, Rape and Adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Boko Haram and the subsequent insurgency have dramatically changed the lives of adolescent's girls, casting them voluntarily, by force or for lack of other options into new roles outside the domestic sphere. Some joined the movement, first as members of a religious group, later as insurgents, while many are targets of its violence. Some fight against it within local vigilante units; others play critical roles in relief and reconciliation, while many displaced by fighting and terrorist attacks (United Nations Human Rights, 2011).

Whiffen, MacIntosh, (2005).opined that sexual abuse is unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force, making threats or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent. Most victims and perpetrators know each other. Immediate reactions to sexual abuse include shock, fear or disbelief. Long-term symptoms include anxiety, fear or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Rape is a sexual contact that occurs without the victim's consent, involves the use of force, threat of force, intimidation, or when the victim is of unsound mind due to illness or intoxication and involves sexual penetration of the victim's vagina, or mouth .

Rape is anti- social behaviour and is associated with a range of reproductive health consequences. Some of these consequences are direct, such as acute injuries, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV, and unwanted pregnancies. Emotionally, the problem is associated with, anxiety, depression, high risk sexual behaviour, chronic illnesses and impact negatively on the victim's life .It was further shown that community reactions to these victims are important predictors of the long-term consequences of rape. Zenn, (2014).observed that the Boko Haram insurgency has continued to pose a serious threat to the country's security system and

corporate political entity irrespective of the cause of the displacement, In Borno Insurgency according to Imasuen (2015), is a struggle to control a contested political space, between a state (or a group of states or occupying powers), and one or more popularly based, non-state challengers. Ladan (2012) stated that, the membership of Boko Haram sect cut across ethnic divide with greater membership primarily drawn from the Kanuri ethnic group. Beginning as an itinerant preachmen in early 2000 at Maiduguri, Borno State, Mohammed Yusuf's radical ideology gained followers among disaffected young men who became susceptible to recruits. The largest population came from semi-illiterate, unemployed youths, who were forced to make a living between the twins divide of creativity and criminality.

Sex is probably one of the most widely talked about subjects in the world, especially among people. Danga (2005) in Adikwu Odihi (2015) opined that sex impulses exist in adolescents and adults. Odihi (2015), stated that expert in psychology as well as other related fields agree that expression of sexuality are diverse as these expressions are culturally, socially as well as religious bound. Boko Haram attacks have undermined public safety across the country especially in the North East geo-political zone

Statement of the problem

The Boko Haram insurgency has displaced millions of people in northeastern Nigeria, particularly in Borno State, forcing many families into Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. Although these camps are intended to provide protection, food, shelter, and other humanitarian services, reports have indicated that many displaced women, girls, and other vulnerable persons continue to face sexual abuse and rape within and

around the camps. Such incidents are often linked to insecurity, overcrowding, poverty, inadequate protection measures, unequal power relations, and dependence on humanitarian assistance.

Sexual abuse and rape have serious physical, psychological, social, and economic consequences for survivors. Victims may suffer unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, trauma, depression, anxiety, social stigma, and reduced access to education and livelihood opportunities. Fear of discrimination, threats from perpetrators, lack of confidence in the justice system, and cultural barriers also contribute to the underreporting of these crimes, making it difficult to determine the true extent of the problem.

Despite interventions by the government, humanitarian organizations, and security agencies, allegations of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence in some IDP camps continue to raise concerns. Existing studies have highlighted the vulnerability of displaced populations; however, there is still a need for further research to examine the factors contributing to sexual abuse and rape in IDP camps in Borno State, the effects on survivors, and the effectiveness of current prevention and response strategies.

It is against this background that this study seeks to investigate sexual abuse and rape among internally displaced persons in in Damboa and Kalimbargе camps in Borno State as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency.

Objective of the study

The objectives of the study are to :

1. Find out the level of sexual abuse and rape among adolescents girls in Damboa and Kalimbargе Internal

Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) in Borno State.

2. What are the courses of sexual abuse and rape in Damboa and Kalimarge Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State?

Research questions

1. What is the level of sexual abuse and rape among adolescent girls in Damboa and Kalimarge Internal displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State?
2. What are the causes of sexual abuse and rape in Damboa and Kalimarge Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) in Borno State?

Hypotheses testing

H01. There is no significant difference among adolescent's girls in Damboa and Kalimarge Internal displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State?

H02. There is no significant difference on the rape among adolescents' girls from Damboa and Kalimarge Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) in Borno State

METHODOLOGY

The study employed Survey research design for investigating the relationship between sexual abuse and rape among adolescent's girls in Damboa and Kalimarge Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State Nigeria... The study was in line in the opinion of Bichi 2004, the design concern itself with the present attempts to determine the current status of the phenomena under investigation. The data was collected using survey method whereby questionnaire was administered to the sampled population seeking for their opinion on the subject matter of the study. The design is necessary because it helps to describe the trends in a population, compare groups or to picture

the current condition that exist at the particular moment.

Tanny (2018) added that the design was used because it helps the researcher to explain features of multiple groups.

Descriptive method was also employed, according to Ajala (1996). Polit and Beck (2004) stated that descriptive design has purpose to observe, describe and to document aspect of situation as it naturally occurs in a given population. .

The population for this study was made up of thirty (30) adolescents girls from 2 IDP Camps. Out of this given population the researcher was able to collect data from only (28) adolescents girls. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), (28) sample could be appropriate for a given population.

The research instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire titled 'Sexual Abuse and Rape Questionnaire (SARAQ)'. The instrument was designed by the researcher.

The instrument for the study contained two sections: A bio data of the participants and B seek information for sexual abuse and rape, (12) items accompanied by frequency and percentage yes / No in the questionnaire were administered to 28 adolescents girls from the 2 IDP Camps. The instrument was validated through expert judgment to establish the face and construct validity. The questionnaire was pilot tested before the final administration at Ngafir IDP camps which was not part of the study. Correlations co-efficient of 0.87 was obtained. A split-half method of estimating reliability was used.

As of the time of collecting data for this study, a well-structured questionnaire was used for gathering data from respondents that were seriously affected in Damboa, and Kalimarge among 20 local governments

conquered by insurgency. Based on the input of the researcher, twenty eight copies of questionnaire were distributed to (28), adolescents girls from 2 IDP Camps, The researcher administered the questionnaire with the help of research assistants , the participant were requested to indicate their response to each of the item by ticking one of the alternative responses that best suits

their feeling and collected back immediately for analysis. The completed questionnaire forms were scored by the researcher for the analysis. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages. The categorical answers were listed and. the results were shown in tables

RESULTS

Table 1: Sexual abuse among adolescents' girls in Damboa and Kalimbarg Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS)

S/NO	ITEM	Dambua			
		Yes		No	
		Freq	%	Freq	%
1	Have you had sexual abuse in IDP?	25	53	3	46.
2	Have you had sexual intercourse at least Once?	20	71	8	40
3	Have you had forced sexual experience	19	67.8	9	32.1
4	Have you had sex with anybody other than your normal sex partner	14	70.4	14	5.6
5	Have you once	20	46	15	53.
6	Does genital play add to the fun of sex?	18	64	10	35.1
7	Have you agreed always to have sex with someone you met in the camps	24	85.	04	14.2
8	Do you enjoy sex every day	15	89.2	05	17.
9	Have you been pregnant in your life?	16	57.1	12	42
10	Do you enjoy discussion on sexual experience with your friend ?	16	57.1	12	42
11	Are you a survivor of sexual abuse?	11	39.	17	60.
12	Do sexual abuse increases your sexual desire?	23	57.	12	42.

Table 2: Rape among Adolescents Girls in Damboa and Kalimbarga Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS)

ITEM	Kalimbarga			
	Yes		No	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
1 Have you experience sexual intercourse in IDP?	20	.46	8	.28.5
2 Have you had sexual intercourse at least Once?	26	92.8	02	7.14
3 Have you had forced sexual experience	25	89.2	03	10.7
4 Have you had sex with anybody in the camp	18	64.2	10	35.7
5 Have you go into trauma for sex experience for the first time .	11	39.2	17	36.8
6 Does genital play add to the fun of sex?	16	57.1	23	42.8
7 Have you once agreed have sex with someone you met in the camps	21	72.4	07	25.
8 Have you masturbated at least once	13	46.	15	53
9 Have you been pregnant as a result of rape?	18	64.2	10	
10 Do you help your friend who had been rape in the camp?	13	46.	15	53
11 Have you enjoy rape for the first time?	14	50	14	50
12 Are you a survivor of rape?	18	64.2	20	71.

From the table above, Adolescents girls From Dambua gave the highest score on answers in questions 1, 8, 7, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, it could be seen that the level of sexual activities is a relatively high with 25, and 89.2% respondents reporting that they are sexually experienced. While adolescent's girls from Ngala IDP Camps from items 1, with 26 and 92. % respondents indicated willingness and readiness to engage in the act. The findings also revealed that 25 and 89 % reported that they have engage in

the act at least once while 20 and 71.4% responded indicated that there is nothing wrong with the act as they can practice it. 23 and 82.1 % responded that reporting that genital adds to the fun of sex. 2 2,3. The respondents had poor knowledge on sexual abuse and rape.. Those who were in items 4, 9, 10, 11. Were significantly more likely to have knowledge on consequences of sexual abuse and rape compared to those who were sexually experienced.

Hypotheses Testing

Ho2: There is no significant difference on rape between adolescent girls in Damboa and Kalimbarga of Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State.

Table 3: Differences of Sexual abuse and rape on adolescent girls between Damboa and Kalimbarga Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS)

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	Std. dev	Df	t-	P
Sexual abuse and rape	Damboa	14	8.99	.92	13	1.096	0.4
	Kalimbarga	14	8.48	.85			

The independent t- test statistics showed that there is no significant differences of sexual abuse adolescent girls between Damboa and Kalimbarga Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State, the p value of 0.4 was found to be greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significance while the t calculated value of 1.096 is less than the 1.96 t critical at df 13. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant differences of Sexual abuse adolescent girls between Damboa and Kalimbarga Internal Displaced Persons Camps (IDPS) Borno State is here by retained.

DISCUSSIONS

The study focused on a survey of sexual abuse and rape among Gils and women in 4 IDP Camps in Borno State Nigeria. The result of this study based on the investigation of the relationship between sexual abuse and rape of the respondents, using the percentage responses on their sexual behaviour showed that a greater percentage of the respond ensure sexually active and engaged in high risk sexual abuse and rape as shown in the study that the percentage of respondents who indicated that they are involved in the acts as well as the number of those who expressed willingness to practice these acts confirmed these behavioral patterns as being accepted among respondents. The findings of this study revealed high level of sexual abuse and rape in favour of girls in Damboa mean while Girls in Ngala engage less on sexual abuse and rape among the IDP Camps. All in line with the findings of other studies Olurode and Oyefara (2010). Revealed a certain level of pregnancy cases, forced sex and non-condom use corroborated the findings of several studied both within and outside Nigeria.

CONCLUSSION

The study showed that there are no significant differences between sexual abuse and rape in the two IDP camps in Borno State *Nigeria*. The results highlighted the challenges associated with the sexual abuse and rape.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. Government and NGOs should provide empowerment programme for girls. This will help in addressing sexual abuse and rape problems.
2. Personal officers should work with Camp officials to ensure that adolescents' girls remain in the camp.

The Government should enhanced the findings by providing evidence that can assist policymakers, humanitarian agencies, and other stakeholders in developing more effective measures for preventing sexual violence and improving the protection and well-being of internally displaced persons.

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