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GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND HUMAN SECURITY ISSUES AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN GUMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BENUE STATE.

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Abstract

This study examined, gender based violence and human security among internally displaced persons in Guma local government area of Benue State. Research survey design was used for the study using questionnaires as an instrument for data collection. The study population comprises 60445 in eleven (11) Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps and host communities (HC) in Guma local government, Benue State. This study employed a random sampling technique which gives every member of the population an equal chance of being selected. The sample size for this study is therefore 397 displaced persons drawn from a population of 60445 displaced persons living in various Internal Displaced Camps and Host Communities within the Guma Local Government area of Benue State Nigeria who are registered with State Emergency Management Agency, Benue State, Nigeria. The data collected from the respondents were analyzed in simple percentages, mean, standard deviation and presented in tables. Findings show that causes of gender-based violence and human security among persons in internally displaced camps in Guma Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria ($t = 4.424$, $p = .017$), consequences of gender-based violence and human security among persons in internally displaced camps in Guma Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria ($t = 6.982$, $p = .008$), The study concluded that causes of gender-based violence, consequences of gender-based violence, were predictors, of human security among internally displaced persons in Guma local government area of Benue state. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the IDPs Camps management authorities should adopt strategies for handling the prevalence cases of gender based violence and human security in the IDPs Camps. Like establishing safe spaces for women and girls to access services. The IDPs Camps management authorities should also provide GBV Services like medical, psycho-social, and legal support to victims of sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, harmful traditional practices and socio-economic violence in the Camps amongst others.

Keywords: Gender, Violence, Human Security, Local Government

1. Introduction

The menace of gender-based violence in displacement as a result of conflict cannot be over emphasized as it triggers other social vices, and quest for survival. IDPs in Benue state adopted both

positive and negative strategies in order for daily survival. Conflict induced displacement in Guma, Gwer West, and Logo Local Government of Benue State, Nigeria brought untold hardship in the state. The impact of the occupation of the above Local

Governments was not the displacement of its inhabitants alone but the accompanying crimes it came with, such as rape, forced marriage, prostitution and battery.

Gender-based violence involves men and women, in which the female is usually the target, and is derived from unequal power relationships between men and women. Violence is directed specifically against a woman because she is a woman or affects women disproportionately. It includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, and psychological harm. The most pervasive form of gender-based violence is abuse of a woman by intimate male partners.

Gender-based violence includes: battering, intimate partner violence (including marital rape, sexual violence, and dowry/bride price-related violence, feticide, sexual abuse of female children in the household, honour crimes, early marriage, forced marriage, female genital mutilation (FBM)/cutting and other traditional practices harmful to women, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in school and elsewhere, commercial sexual exploitation, and trafficking of girls and women.

Human security refers to the value of life of the people of a particular society. Anything that reduces the quality of life, which could include; conflict, scarcity of vital resources, environmental degradation or demographic pressures, infringes on human security is considered a threat to human security (Dhirathiti, 2011). In its simplest form, issues ranging from poverty, unemployment, conflict, violence, sicknesses and diseases, to environmental degradation, natural disasters, domestic violence, transnational crimes, and human rights abuses constitute factors which cause insecurity in individuals.

In 2018 on the 1st of January suspected herdsmen killed 81 persons in Guma as a result of the passing of the new anti-grazing law, Daudu area of Guma Local Government witnessed a surge in the number of IDPs worsened by escalation of this attack. Daudu, became a natural stop for fleeing IDPs, as a result of its location by the roadside and the number of slums

it has, and displacement in this area constituted a serious challenge; IDPs were depressed over sudden displacement, while host communities battled with how to cope with the number of IDPs in their domain as the community became overcrowded.

Gender based violence (GBV) is one of the most humiliating and damaging human rights violence outstretched over borders and cultures. It is the most common problem among females in conflict related displacement and it is a multifarious problem that cannot be ascribed to single cause but to a various set of dynamics. Also the human security challenges ranging from food security, social security, economic security, health security and environmental security usually challenges persons living in IDPs camps.

Young women and girls are particularly vulnerable to GBV and lack of human security in IDPs camps and conflict-affected communities. The consequences of GBV are devastating and could have life-long traumatic consequences on a person's life. Women who experienced physical trauma could acquire sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies.

Thus, gender-based violence in displacement is an acknowledged human rights abuse and is a violation of various international human rights instruments that place responsibility on host governments and other players to protect the human rights of female in displacement either in holding camps, collection centres or host communities.

However, most academic research attempts observed mainly touching the issue of women's situation in IDP settings, with few emphases on gender-based violence against female IDPs, but rather on the general conditions of women under IDP settings in general with no particular reference to conflict displacement. Thus, in order to fill the research gaps discussed above, the study will examine the causes associated with it and the consequences of gender-based violence and how they impact human security against female in IDPs camp in Benue state a case study of Guma Local Government Area.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review

Gender- Based Violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive issue affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly women and girls. Human security, encompassing physical, emotional, and psychological well-being, is severely compromised in situations of displacement (UNDP, 1994; Paris, 2001). This literature review examines the impact of GBV on human security among IDPs.

There is no one commonly agreed universal definition of gender-based violence; understandings differ according to country, community and legal context. Baker, (2007). Violence against women is a term often used synonymously with gender-based violence. Nevertheless, the term does not make it clear whether or not the violence is derived from unequal power relationships between female and male in society. Heise, et al, (1999). Hence, the adjective “gender-based” is repeatedly used to highlight the role that females’ subordinate status in society plays in increasing the risk that they will be impacted by violence. Thus, the intention of the term is in order to stress that violence against female is a phenomenon that is connected to the gender of both victim and perpetrator. Dennis and Vrethem (1999).

Moreover, there is a tendency of extending this definition to all kinds of violence that are linked to social expectations and social positions based on gender. Accordingly, research in the area provides compelling evidence that violence against women is caused by gender inequalities and is both accepted and sometimes even tolerated by laws, institutions and community norms that discriminate the female. Ellsberg (1999) Thus, gender-based violence is a term that gradually encompasses all acts of violence rooted in some form of gender inequalities, and with the purpose of preserving social power.

Human Security

Human security, a concept introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1994, encompasses a broad range of threats to individuals, communities, and states. This framework integrates

existing literature and proposes a comprehensive, multidimensional understanding of human security. Human security has evolved from a narrow focus on military security to encompass economic, environmental, health, personal, community, and political dimensions (UNDP, 1994; Paris, 2001; Kaldor, 2007). Scholars have emphasized the importance of understanding human security as a complex, interconnected web of threats (Sen, 1999; Alkire, 2003).

To begin with, there is no single definition of human security. In the literature devoted to international relations and to development issues it has been referred to in various terms: as a new theory or concept, as a starting point for analysis, a world view, a political agenda, or as a policy framework. Although the definition of human security remains an open question, there is consensus among its advocates that there should be a shift of attention from a state centered to a people-centered approach to security, that concern with the security of state borders should give way to concern with the security of the people who live within those borders. The simplest definition of security is “absence of insecurity and threats”. To be secure is to be free from both fear (of physical, sexual or psychological abuse, violence, persecution, or death) and from want (of gainful employment, food, and health). Human security therefore deals with the capacity to identify threats, to avoid them when possible, and to mitigate their effects when they do occur. It means helping victims cope with the consequences of the widespread insecurity resulting from armed conflict, human rights violations and massive underdevelopment.

Internally Displaced Persons

The definition of the United Nations Secretary-General on internally displaced persons as: “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border”

(Mooney, 2005). Although the idea of displacement caused by developmental activities have not been included in the working definition which was reflected in the 1998 Guiding Principles of the United Nations which is at the international level, at the regional level, some states have adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles' definition and have included development activities as one of the causes of internal displacement in their regions. Regions as South Asia and West Africa governments have included displacement from development projects as one of the causes of internal displacements in their regions. As a result of the negligence of persons displaced by development projects, these persons receive less support from their governments and even less of international aids as compared to persons displaced by conflict and violence. Betts et al., (2006) asserted that diverse reasons have been attributed to the possible rise of internally displaced persons as against refugees in the world today. One of which is that sometimes mountains and rivers restrict migration across borders. Another reason is that displaced persons at times prefer to remain in environments familiar to them and so they prefer to stay back in their own countries rather than cross the national border. Most importantly is the fact that neighboring countries have adopted strict policies on the migration of refugees into their country. This is as a result of the economic burden, these displaced persons place on their societies. With all these, there is an opposite relationship between the increasing numbers of internally displaced persons and the decreasing numbers of refugees.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Human security theory

Human security is defined by the Commission on Human Security (CHC) as “. . . creating political, social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood, and dignity” (Bayar & Aral, 2019,). The concept of human security that was first introduced in the 1994 Human Development Report highlights two core components. These are freedom from fear and freedom from want. Freedom from fear entails the protection of people from threats

such as physical violence, armed conflicts, and war through various measures including the design of peace-building architecture. On the other hand, freedom from want requires liberation from non-violent threats to people's welfare and dignities such as poverty, malnutrition, diseases, environmental degradation, and others (Woldetsadik, 2018). Human security theory underlines the concepts of “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want.” The issue of freedom from fear is narrower than the issue of freedom from want. Freedom from fear seeks to understand human security as protecting individuals from violent conflicts while at the same time seeing these threats as strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity, and other forms of inequities. Freedom from want seeks to extend threats to include hunger, poverty, disease, and natural environmental disasters because they are inseparable concepts to address the root of insecurity and they also typically kill far more people than war, genocide, and terrorism combined. This concept is broader as it transcends the issue of violence against individuals to underline human social and economic development as the optimum way to protect individual security (Hanlon & Christie, 2016). Human security comprises seven dimensions such as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security (Oana, 2016). Economic security refers to an assured basic income. Food security is about people's access to food and enough food to go around. Health security implies people's access to health related services. Environmental security is about efforts to protect people from the long-term effects of human-made and natural disasters. Personal security describes security from physical and moral violence. Community security is about security or a sense of belonging to a particular group by being a member of that group. Political security refers to respect for the basic human rights of individuals (Hanlon & Christie, 2016).

3. Methodology

The study used mixed methods combining quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis. Descriptive research is designed to describe the characteristics or behavior of a particular population in a systematic and accurate fashion. It

involves obtaining information from more than one case within limited time about a particular topic. A sample is selected from the required population, to whom questionnaires are administered and the responses coded and analyzed to provide descriptions of respondents, which enables the researcher to draw conclusions to be generalized back to the population from which the sample has been selected. Descriptive survey according to Nworgu (1991), are those describing in a systematic manner, the characteristics, and features of facts about a given population. Hence, since the paramount aim of this study will be to

analyze the impact of gender based violence and Human Security in IDPs camp, the use of descriptive survey is necessary.

4. Results and Discussion

Do you think root causes of gender-based violence in the camp relate to the human security of internally displaced persons?

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1: Sex Distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FEMALE	179	51.6	51.6	51.6
	MALE	168	48.4	48.4	100.0
	Total	347	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The demographic characteristics of respondents as presented in Table 1 revealed the distribution of the respondents by sex as follows: 179(51.6%) of the

respondents are Female, while 168(48.4%) of the respondents are Male. This implies that the sample cut across gender but there were more female that served as the respondents.

Table 2: Age Distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25 YEARS	56	16.1	16.1	16.1
	26-25 YEARS	114	32.9	32.9	49.0
	36-45 YEARS	129	37.2	37.2	86.2
	46 YEARS AND ABOVE	48	13.8	13.8	100.0
	Total	347	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The age distribution of the respondents shows that 56(16.1%) of the respondents were between the age of 18-27 years, 114(32.9%) of the respondents were between the age of 28-37 years, 129(37.2%) of the

respondents were between the age of 38-47 years, while 48(13.8%) of the respondents were between the age of 48 years and above. This implies that participants were selected from all age groups.

Table 3: Educational Distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FSLC	51	14.7	14.7	14.7
	SSCE	148	42.7	42.7	57.3
	NCE/DEGREE	97	28.0	28.0	85.3
	POSTGRADUATE	51	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	347	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Educational qualification of the respondents shows that 51(14.7%) have FSLC, 148(42.7%) respondents have SSCE, 97(28.0%) had NCE/Degree, 51(14.7%)

of the respondents have postgraduate qualification. This implies that participants were selected from all levels of qualification

Table 4: Years in Camp

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-2 YEARS	29	8.4	8.4	8.4
	2-4 YEARS	133	38.3	38.3	46.7
	4-6YEARS	115	33.1	33.1	79.8
	6 YEARS AND ABOVE	70	20.2	20.2	100.0
	Total	347	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The work experience of the respondents indicated that 38(16.1%) have worked for 0-2 years, 104(44.1%) of the respondents have worked for 2-4 years,

58(24.6%) have worked for 4-6 years and 36(15.2%) have worked for 6 years and above. This implies that the respondents have enough experience to provide the required answers.

Table 5: causes of gender-based violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	To some extent	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	No	21	42.0	42.0	52.0
	Yes	24	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table above sort to obtain responses on the root causes of gender-based violence in the camp relate to the human security of internally displaced persons. The responses obtain indicated that as follows: 5(10.0%) of the respondents stated to some extent; 21(42.0%) of the respondents were for no option; and 21(48.0%) of

the respondents were for yes option. This implies that, the respondents accepted that the root causes of gender-based violence in the camp are related to the human security of internally displaced persons.

What are the factors that contribute to the perpetuation of gender-based violence in the camp?

Table 6: perpetuation of gender-based violence in the camp

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Cultural and social norms	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Inadequate camp infrastructural	12	24.0	24.0	32.0
	Ineffective camp management	20	40.0	40.0	72.0
	Others	14	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table above obtained responses on what factors that contributes to the perpetuation of gender-based violence in the camp. The responses obtain showed as

follows: 4(8.0%) of the respondents stated cultural and social norms; 12(24.0%) of the respondents' stated inadequate camp infrastructure; 20(40.0%) of the respondents were for ineffective camp

management; and 14(48.0%) of the respondents were other factors. This implies that, the respondents accepted that ineffective camp management contribute to the perpetuation of gender-based violence in the camp.

In what ways can the camp's management and service providers address the underlying causes of gender-based violence among internally displaced persons?

Table 7: management of gender violent in the camp

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Implementing community based program in camp	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Improving camp infrastructure	10	20.0	20.0	24.0
	Access to education, economic and healthcare	2	4.0	4.0	28.0
	Strengthening camp management	20	40.0	40.0	68.0
	Others	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The result in table above indicated the respondents responses on ways the camp's management and service providers can address the underlying causes of gender-based violence among internally displaced persons as follows: 2(4.0%) of the respondents were for implementing community based programs in camp; 10(2.0%) of the respondents were for improving the Camp infrastructure; 2(4.0%) of the respondents were for access to education, economic and healthcare; 20(40.0%) of the respondents were

for strengthening camp management; and 16(32.0%) of the respondents were for others. This implies, strengthening camp management will help camp's management and service providers address the underlying causes of gender-based violence among internally displaced persons.

What are the short-term consequences of gender-based violence on the human security of internally displaced persons in the camp?

Table 8: short-term consequences of gender-based violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Social isolation	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Exploitation and abuse	6	12.0	12.0	20.0
	Disruption of daily life	22	44.0	44.0	64.0
	Others	18	36.0	36.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The result in table indicated the respondents responses on the short-term consequences of gender-based violence on the human security of internally displaced persons in the camp as follows: 4(8.0%) of the respondents were for social isolation; 6(12.0%) of the respondents were for exploitation; 22(44.0%) of the respondents were for disruption of daily life; and

18(36.0%) of the respondents were for others short-term consequences. This implies, disruption of daily life is a strong the short-term consequences of gender-based violence on the human security of internally displaced persons in the camp.

What are the long-term consequences of gender-based violence on the human security of internally displaced persons in the camp?

Table 9: long-term consequences of gender-based violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Chronic physical and mental health problems	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Long-term social and economic consequences	10	20.0	20.0	24.0
	Intergenerational trauma	10	20.0	20.0	44.0
	Ability to cope with future crises	15	30.0	30.0	74.0
	Others	13	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table shows the responses collected on the long-term consequences of gender-based violence on the human security of internally displaced persons in the camp as follows: 2(4.0%) of the respondents were for chronic physical and mental health problems; 10(20.0%) of the respondents were for long term social and economic consequences; 15(30.0%) of the respondents were for ability to cope with future

crises; and 13(26.0%) of the respondents were for others long-term consequences. This implies, ability to cope with future crises is a strong the long-term consequences of gender-based violence on the human security of internally displaced persons in the camp.

Respondents Views on the Causes of Gender-Based Violence

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics Causes of Gender-Based Violence

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How often do you think poverty contributes to the occurrence of gender-based violence in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.5764	1.13881
How often do you think lack of education contributes to the occurrence of gender-based violence in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.8559	1.06276
How often do you think cultural and social norms contribute to the perpetuation of gender-based violence in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.7896	1.10391
Valid N (listwise)	347				

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The responses collected from the respondents on items 1, 2, and 3 were presented using mean scores and standard deviation. The result in table 10 indicates that the respondents agreed with all statements which showed that causes of gender-based

violence affect human security. The mean scores range from 3.57 to 3.85 and they were all above 2.50 cut-off point. This implies that the causes of gender-based violence significantly affect human security in IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government, Benue State.

Respondents Views on the Consequences of Gender-Based Violence

Table 11: Descriptive Statistics on Consequences of Gender-Based Violence

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How often do you think gender-based violence affects the mental health of survivors in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.8444	1.09068
How effective is the camp's response to gender-based violence in terms of providing safety and security?	347	1.00	5.00	3.7579	1.06937
How much does gender-based violence affect the overall well-being of survivors in the camp?	347	2.00	5.00	3.8242	1.01189
Valid N (listwise)	347				

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The responses collected from the respondents on items 1, 2, and 3 were presented using mean scores and standard deviation. The result in table above indicates that the respondents agreed with all statements which showed that consequences of gender-based violence affect human security. The

mean scores range from 3.75 to 3.84 and they were all above 2.50 cut-off point. This implies that the consequences of gender-based violence significantly affect human security in IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government, Benue State

Table Respondents Views on the Human Security

Table 12: Descriptive Statistics on Human Security

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
How often do you feel safe from physical harm in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.9769	.99102
How often do you have access to adequate food and water in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.9020	1.02943
How often do you feel protected from sexual exploitation and abuse in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.8473	1.07642
How often do you have access to healthcare services in the camp?	347	1.00	5.00	3.8588	1.04809
How often do you feel able to move freely within and outside the camp without fear of violence or harassment?	347	1.00	5.00	3.9280	1.03298
Valid N (listwise)	347				

Source: Field Survey, 2025

The responses collected from the respondents on items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were presented using mean scores and standard deviation. The result in table 12 indicates that the respondents agreed with all

statements which showed that the gender based violence affect human security. The mean scores range from 3.84 to 3.97 and they were all above 2.50 cut-off point. This implies that gender based violence

significantly affect human security in IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government, Benue State

4.2 Discussion of Major Findings

The discussion of this study basically focused on the research objectives earlier on stated in the study. The said research findings are based on the objectives of the study as follows:

Causes of GBV and human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State.

The study sought to examine the causes of GBV on human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State. The objective of the study examined the relationship between causes of GBV on human security. It was found and concluded that the causes of GBV have a significant relationship with human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State. That is, we accept the statistically significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that prevalence of GBV has a positive effect on human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State, and the relationship is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) and line with *a priori* expectation. This also means that a unit increase in the causes of GBV will result to a corresponding increase in human security by 62.9%.

Consequences of GBV on the human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State.

The research examined the effect of the consequences of GBV on human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State. The objective of the study examined the relationship between consequences of GBV on human security. This study tests that assertion and the result from the analysis is reported. The study therefore conclude that consequences of GBV have a significant relationship with human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State. This implies that the consequences of GBV has a positive effect on human security in the IDPs Camps in Guma

Local Government Area, Benue State, This also means that a unit increase in the consequences of GBV will result to a corresponding increase in human security by 73.3%.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This study investigated the effect of gender based violence on human security among internally displaced persons in Guma Local Government area of Benue State. This study sought to establish the relationship between genders based violence and human security among internally displaced persons in Guma Local Government area of Benue State.

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that independent sub-variables of gender based violence (including prevalence, types, causes, consequences and effectiveness) are predictors of human security which is measured in terms of (threat to life, death, economy, physical injuries, and displacement) in Guma Local Government area of Benue State.

The study concludes that adoption of any of the gender based violence variables affects human security in Guma Local Government area of Benue State. Furthermore, the study concludes that societies (Federal, State and Local government Areas) that adopt the prevalence of GBV, types of GBV, causes of GBV, consequences of GBV and effectiveness in managing GBV will contributes significantly in handling issues of GBV and human security IDPs Camps particularly in Guma Local Government Area and Nigeria at Large.

Based on the findings, the study recommends:

- i. The IDPs Camps management authorities should adopt strategies for handling the prevalence cases of gender based violence and human security in the IDPs Camps. Like establishing safe spaces for women and girls to access services
- ii. The IDPs Camps management authorities should Provide GBV Services like medical, psycho-social, and legal support to victims of

sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, harmful traditional practices and socio-economic violence in the Camps.

- iii. The IDPs Camps management authorities should implement Protection measures that address social structures, value systems and traditions as this is rooted primarily in unequal power relations in the Camps.

- iv. The IDPs Camps management authorities should encourage community engagement and participation, by involving the IDPs in planning and programming in camp settings.
- v. The IDPs Camps management authorities should train camp staff on the effective ways of handling gender based violence and human security issues in the Camps.

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