
Assessment of the Restorative Efforts of Borno State Government and Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development of Some Selected Local Government Areas, Borno State Nigeria

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Abstract: *This study assesses the restorative effort of Borno state Government and Non-governmental organizations in development of selected local government area. The study was guided by three specific objectives, literatures were reviewed in line with the objectives of the study and basic needs theory was adopted. primary data was collected from the questionnaire. Purposive sampling is utilized to select the respondents. Three hundred and ninety eight (398) individual IDPs were selected as sample size from the selected local government for the questionnaire. The data collected from the questionnaire were sorted, coded and tabulated using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS version 26) for analysis of data obtained. The results show that the extent to which healthcare facilities are provided in restoring development to the IDPs in selected local government is satisfactory, the extent to which educational facilities are provided is fairly satisfied whereas the provision of shelter for restoration of development in selected a Local Government was satisfactory. Therefore, the study concludes that the restorative efforts of Borno State Government and NGOs in the development of selected Local Government through the provision of healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and shelter is fairly satisfied. The study recommends that there should be an assessment and supervisory team to be established with full autonomy of operation that comprises Government representatives in collaborations with NGOs, community leaders and target beneficiaries representatives to verify the list of beneficiaries and publicly display, the provided items for distribution to ensure transparency in an effort to restore development in Bama local government.*

Key words: *Restorative, Efforts, Government, Non-Governmental, Organizations, and Development.*

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Development is a global phenomenon that hinders the rise in the level and quality of life, especially with the increasing number of crises, conflicts, violence, terrorism, and insurgency (Bakshi and Kumar, 2013). Communities develop through progressive changes from different levels. These include industrial growth, accessible healthcare services, provision of sound education, and enabling environment (Ewetan and Urhie, 2013). In Africa, particularly Nigeria, development curtails the improvement in people's standard of living as it affects their income, healthcare services, education, and reduction in poverty level and inequality as well as creating

an enabling environment (Organization of African Unity (OAU), 2012 and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA, 2012). Development becomes feasible when there are positive changes in poverty level, human capacity building, accessible healthcare services, sound education system, social infrastructure, stable and affordable housing, accessible transportation, and expanding human capital not limited to the urban Centres, but also the rural communities (Solaja, 2014).

Thus, development differs among scholars considering the level in the society hopes to attain. The "Basic Needs" school of thought views development as a process of eradicating absolute poverty by addressing matters relating to basic human needs (Danesh, 2011). The indicators used in reducing poverty include food, shelter, water, clothing, sanitation, health care services, and education. This school of thought observes that if these needs are accessibly and provided, development is attained. This entails that development is the desire to address people's needs, improve their living conditions, and thereby improve the human environment (Aruma and Hanachor, 2017).

Over decades, Bama local government is among the most populous of the twenty-seven (27) local governments in Borno state. This is because of its socio-economic advantage resulting from her border sharing with the Republic of Cameroon which encourages the transportation of goods and services. The local government has ninety-two (92) primary schools, five (5) secondary (science and technical) schools, and one tertiary institution as educational facilities within the vicinity of fourteen (14) political wards (Bama Local Education Authority (BLEA), 2017 and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017). These schools have gone a long way in providing educational services to populace not limited to the Bama local government, but also to the populace of the neighbouring local government.

Similarly, prior to the Boko haram insurgency attack, Bama local government has nineteen (19) primary health care centres, three (3) clinics, and five (5) hospitals, including the General Hospital (Bama Local Government Primary Health Care (BPHC), 2017 and World Health Organization (WHO), 2017). The local government suffered infrastructural damage ranging from local government secretariat, markets, rural development centres, court of justice, Police Command Complex and Shehu's Palace situated in the town of Bama. With these infrastructures, there exist an enabling environment. Alas, the myriad of Boko haram insurgency in Borno state especially the deadly attacks that occurred in Bama Local Government (being the worst hit) has led to the destruction of lives and properties thereby rendering people displaced from their homes. These have made the government explore strategies especially through the efforts of the Nigerian military, Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), local hunters and vigilante groups to avert the situation. The restorative efforts is one of the most tasking responsibility going by the level of destruction made by the insurgents.

Despite all the attempts to restore development through the establishment of State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and Borno State Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement (RRR) as prime developmental institutions, keen with the responsibility of restoration in the areas ravaged by insurgency, development is still falling short. This drawback is made possible through the intensification of insurgent attacks creating chaos, fleeing communities, and forceful relocation into Internally Displaced Person's camps in different angles of Borno state. The North Eastern part of Nigeria being the epic centre of the insurgency has a number of worst affected areas with Bama local government having about (63,060) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) both within and outside camps (IOM and OCHA, 2019). The suffering

and anguish brought-about by insurgency has not just displaced people but has annihilated all means of achieving an enabling environment for human survival. With the gradual return of peace in the region, hopes are becoming high for the restoration of physical and socio-economic development. Community, governmental, and non-governmental organizations collaborations can pave new avenues to make progress.

Even though there have been challenges regarding collaborations within and between developmental parties. Lack of synergy and trust from community people and financial issues are among the major challenges recorded (Ejaz, Shaikh, and Rizvi, 2011). Yagub (2014) and Ejaz, Shaikh, and Rizvi (2011) observed a high level of competition rather than collaboration between agencies in their strife to establish order and assist IDPs. It is against this backdrop that this study assessed the efforts made by the Borno State Government and NGOs in restoring development in Bama Local Government Area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Bama Local Government is flourished with socio-economic advantage among the twenty-seven (27) local government areas in Borno state. Because of it sharing border with Cameroon that makes it is conducive for the inflow of goods and services. Before the infiltration of Boko haram to Bama, there are six (6) markets; these are Bama central market, Banki market, Soye market, Gulumba market, Kumshe market, and Walasa market. These markets provide an enabling environment for business opportunities to prevail. About 137, 700 house hold which constitute 70% of the total household in Bama local government were farmers producing agricultural items for consumption and businesses (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2017).

However, the local government has been experiencing an attack by the Boko Haram sect. This has destroyed major sources of livelihood leading people to flee from their engagements. The local government used to have ninety-two (92) primary schools five (5) secondary schools and one (1) tertiary institution from the fourteen (14) political wards of the local government (BLEA, 2017). Educational facilities were available such that people from other parts of the state are coming for study. Until the mirage of the Boko Haram sect, the educational facilities like classrooms, libraries and bookshops, and schools workshops in Bama were destroyed and where some witnessed partial destruction thereby hampering academic activities (IOM, 2017).

In the same vein, healthcare facilities were also destroyed by the sect (Boko Haram). Before the insurgency, there were about nineteen (19) primary healthcare centres, three (3) clinics, and five (5) hospitals including the General Hospital of Bama (BPHC, 2017). These healthcare facilities in Bama local government suffered the most infrastructural damage by the sect (IOM, 2017). Bama local government has recorded two hundred and sixty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty six (269,986) populace before insurgency (NPC, 2006). As of now, the houses have vanished. Boko Haram destroyed and burnt down so many houses in Bama local government (United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 2018).

Similarly, Borno State Local Government Base Line Planner (2017) shows that the LG secretariat; Police Command Complex; Shehu's Palace in Bama are mostly damaged too. With relative peace recorded in Bama, the government has been making effort to return the people to their communities. Borno state government has limited the capacity to develop the destroyed facilities in Bama local government that have been ravaged by the Boko haram insurgency (Yagboyaju and Akinola, 2019). The process of restorative effort if managed by government alone, the people are most likely to lack access to an enabling environment, health care facilities,

educational facilities, and shelter. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are available in Bama local government to assist the government in the management of Internally Displace Persons (IDPs).

Although, there were studies conducted as regards the effort of government and NGOs. Mirth (2016), conducted a study on the experience of Internally Displace Persons (IDPs) in Bama and Gwoza at Durumi area one (Camp) Abuja. The study focuses its attention categorically on policies of the government in the management of internally displaced persons. The study adopted Human needs theory as a guide. The study used Mixed sources of data (primary and secondary).

Launi (2016), observed the Contribution of Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) on Human Development. This study was carried out in Bauchi and Gombe state. It focuses on the participatory efforts toward reproductive health, access to education, and income generation. Participation development theory is adopted to guide the study. Dhakal (2002), conducted a study on the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the improvement of livelihood. The study was conducted in Nepal. It focused on the landscape of Non-governmental organizations as it relates to the rural poor, roles NGOs played in improving livelihood, activities of NGOs, and Strengths and weaknesses of NGOs in improving lives of target people in Nepal.

Yagub (2014), focused on curative healthcare services delivery between Government and NGOs Collaborations in north Darfur state in Sudan. Werker and Ahmed (2007), study What Non-Governmental Organizations Do. The study focused on the coordination of international interventions of NGOs geared towards international development specifically in conflict and disaster situations. The studies previously conducted focuses on providing prompt/immediate solutions to arrest immediate issues in war-torn areas. However, considering the studies reviewed, there established a theoretical and methodological gap. The task of this study assessed the restorative efforts of Borno State government and NGOs in the development of Bama Local Government with a specific concentration on the provision of an available enabling environment, healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and shelter for individual IDPs.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of the restorative efforts of Borno state Government in the development of communities ravaged by insurgency in Borno state. The specific objectives are to:

- i. examine the impact of the restorative efforts of the Government on the provision of healthcare;
- ii. assess the impact of the restorative efforts of the Government on the provision of education; and
- iii. examine the impact of the restorative efforts of the Government on the provision of shelter.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 The Concept of Restoration

There are approaches to conceptualizing Restoration. Authors have scientifically explored views on the concept of Restoration. In the word of Stewart (2011), restoration implies fixing back the damage done to the community because of the insurgency, which involved check, overlapping, duplication, and confusion. Timely response to natural disasters remains a difficult task in most societies, where a majority of people live in dispersed rural settlements with inadequate

communication facilities. The involvement of multiple actors, especially NGOs, makes it possible to reach humanitarian aid to the marooned victims and initiating restoration work in cut-off zones. However, without coordination, such engagement of multiple actors could result in duplication, overlapping, and confusion. Adequate coordination of efforts made by government and NGOs can only ensure proper sharing of responsibility in the insurgency or disaster response process.

Similarly, Israel (2018) views restoration as a process of rebuilding and re-establishment of physical, economic, environmental, social, and demographic component of the community affected by riot and rebellion. In his study, he sees restoration as a way of improving qualities of life, which cut across the provision of an enabling environment relating to economic activities to provide education, healthcare and shelter. His opinion is contrary to the view of Todaro (2015), who sees Restoration as an aspect of development in the area affected by insecurity, which involves changes in structures, attitudes, and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality, and the eradication of absolute poverty. Sen (2018) posits that restoration involves the development of societies affected by insurgency and rebellion that comprise an increase in availability of food, shelter, education, and health through relevant growth processes. The study added that improvements in the standard of living by having an atmosphere for social, political, and economic systems and institutions make development feasible in a social setting. These views concur with the present study, which focuses on the parameter of measuring restoration of development through the provision of an enabling environment. The study of Todaro (2015) also goes in line with the present study, which itemizes shelter, education, and healthcare as a tool geared towards societal development.

In the views of Smith (2006), restoration as part of a development involves physical reality and a state of mind in a crisis affected society that secured the means for obtaining a better life through the provision of available and affordable basic human needs. Such are food, shelter, health, and security; improve the level of living in respect of social aspects such as household and national income, education, and human cultural values, for the enhancement of individual and national material well-being and self-esteem. Smith understands development from the economic perspective by achieving sustainable rates of growth of income per capita that enables a society to expand its output faster than its population increase. To him, the challenging issues affecting development include; poverty, discrimination, unemployment, and income distribution. An increase in the economic growth of society can arrested issues (Lardy, 2012).

In the same vain, Adams (2009) is of the opinion that restoration is a process rather than an outcome that involves a positive change in the calamity affected area. In his study, the improvement incorporates empowerment, health, education that allows the populace to achieve human potentials. Seers (1979), observes restoration as creating the condition for the realization of human personality or potentialities on the victims affected by crisis and calamity. To him, three (3) questions were asked, "What is happening to poverty? What is happening to inequality? What is happening to unemployment? He sees development from the socio-economic perspectives that focus on human beings as the centre of development in every society. To him, the essence of development is to reduce poverty drastically, unemployment, and inequality. If these are reduced to the beeriest minimum, then beyond doubt it has been the period of development for the society (Kohli, 2004). Burkey (2001), views Restoration as a means of development ranging from economic and socio political perspective that brings material gain to the people in an insurgency affected society. From his study, restoration has been broadly

explored on the recovery of economic and social growth that centers on the provision of basic needs as the determining factors in societal transformation through the enrichment of the lives of all the people in the society (Mkandawire, 2004).

Moreover, Rabie (2016) views restoration as a process of development that focuses on positive changes economically as it relates to the application of certain economic and technical measures to utilize available resources for the improvement of people's life. Brooks (1990) opines that restoration as a concept revolves around the need to ensure and facilitate the following: Integration of conservation and development; Maintenance of ecological integrity; Satisfaction of basic human needs; achievement of equity and social justice; and Provision of social self-determination and cultural diversity (Willis, 2011).

In the same vein, Sen (2018) observes restoration as an aspect of development that enables people to reach the highest level of their ability through socio-economic empowerment. To him, deprivation represents a multidimensional view of poverty that includes hunger, illiteracy, illness and poor health, powerlessness, insecurity, humiliation, and lack of access to basic infrastructure. Sen added that freedom of exchange; labour contract, social opportunity, and protective security are not just the constituent component of development but also important means to development and freedom. Meidan (2018) opines that development stands to be the process that creates growth, progress, positive change from both physical, economic, environmental, social, and demographic components. The study believes that development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the people, and the creation of local income and job opportunities, without damaging the resources of the environment.

Furthermore, Burkey (2001) views restoration of development from an economic and political perspective; it brings material gain to the people in a given society. From his study, development is explored extensively on the realization of economic and social growth that centers on industrial and economic development as the determining factors in societal transformation through the enrichment of the lives of all the people in the society. Abuiyada (2018) views restoration as an act of development that can be observed as a progressive change through the elimination of poverty, provision of employment, reduction of inequality, and guarantee of human rights. Chambers (1983) sees restoration of development as the strategy that enables a specific group of people, poor rural men, and women, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. This definition is more concerned with the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in a given society that includes small-scale farmers, tenants, and the landless. Tayebwa (2009) states that restoration of development as a broad term that should not be limited to economic development, economic welfare, or material wellbeing. He sees that development, in general, includes improvements in economic, social, and political aspects of a whole society like security, culture, social activities, and political institutions.

Perroux (1978) believes that restoration of development is the combination of mental and social changes among the population that decide to increase its real and global products, cumulatively, and sustainably. Rogers (1990) states that development is a long participatory process of social change whose objective is the material and social progress for the majority of the population through a better understanding of their environment. Mohamed, Mohammed, and Baron (2019) define restoration as an aspect of development that concentrates on the process of social changes and the connections between social and economic development as it affects individual, groups and their interaction, the pattern of social relations between individual and group in which society is divided. From this study, society can improve through empowerment, maintenance of

welfare, and wellbeing of people, creating opportunities and improving the relationship between people and their institutions.

Therefore, From the literature review so far, clearly indicates that Rabie (2016), Isreal (2018) Todaro (2015), Smith (2006), Burkey (2001), and Tayebwa (2009) all view restoration as a process of development that is concern with the economic perspective as the influential channel of societal progress. While Perroux (1978), Abuiyada (2018), Rogers (1990), Chambers (1983), Adams (2009), Sen (2018), and Brooks (1990) observe the concept of development from the angle of individual access to progress in a given society. Therefore, the study goes in line with the definition of Smith (2006). He sees Restoration as part of a development that incorporates both a physical reality. It is a state of mind in an area affected by insurgency which secured the means for obtaining a better life through the provision of available and affordable basic needs such as food, shelter, health, and security; improve the level of living in respect of social aspects such as household and national income, education, and human cultural values, for the enhancement of individual and national material well-being and self-esteem.

2.2 Concept of Insurgency

Scholars have explored approaches to conceptualizing insurgency. To begin with Lammers (2017), an insurgency is the use of violence by a group of actors contesting the sovereignty of an established regime with the aim of political change. To him, Contesting the sovereign regime can mean that the insurgents contest the people occupying positions in a political structure or the structure that determines how authority is distributed over these positions. He added that the presence of other groups in a population discontent with the sovereign regime can function as a facilitating conditional explanation for when one group is bold enough to take action.

Correspondingly, O'Malley (2010) views insurgency as an instrument, designed for the attainment of some political, religious, or ideological goal. This study views insurgency as a deliberate act purposefully made to promote ideologies politically. Paust (2004) views insurgency as a deliberate use of violence by the precipitators against an instrumental target to communicate to a primary target a threat of future violence to the primary target into behavior or attitudes through intense fear and anxiety in connection with a demanded power outcome.

Moreover, Fearon and Latin (2003), see insurgency as a condition of formalized resistance or revolt against a governing authority in which the perpetrating parties are not initially recognized as belligerents. Metz (2004) sees Insurgency as a strategy used by groups that cannot realize their political aims through conventional means of seizure of power. These strategies used are characterized by continuous, asymmetric violence, ambiguity, the use of complex terrains such as jungles, mountains, urban areas; psychological warfare, and political mobilization which are designed to protect the insurgents and eventually affect the balance of power in their favour. Gompert and Gordon (2008) see insurgency as an instrument that seeks to overthrow an existing order with one that is commensurate with their political, economic, ideological, or religious goals. This implies that insurgency is an activity of a faceless group intended to take over power from an existing government by replacing it with its political, economic, ideological, and religious inclination. Shkelzen (2010) defines insurgency as an attempt to modify the existing political system at least partially through the unconstitutional or illegal use of force or protest. This translates that even nonviolent movements, if illegal, constitute an insurgency.

Similarly, Hoffman (2004) observes insurgency as any kind of activities done by one or more persons belonging to an organization to change the characteristics of the Republic as specified in

the Constitution, its political, legal, social, secular and economic system, damaging the indivisible unity of the State with its territory and Nation, endangering the existence of the Turkish State and Republic, weakening or destroying or seizing the authority of the State, eliminating fundamental rights and freedoms, or damaging the internal and external security of the State, public order or general health by means of pressure, force and violence, terror, intimidation, oppression or threat.

In the same light, Baucum (2011) views insurgency as "the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by an individual or an organized group against property or even people with the intention of intimidating societies or governments, often for achieving certain ideological, economical, and political reasons". Lyall and Wilson (2010) describe insurgency as a protracted violent struggle by nonstate actors to obtain their political objectives often independence, greater autonomy, or subversion of existing authorities against the existing political authority. From the study, an insurgency is understood from a political perspective. The study added that Insurgency tends to be a struggle for some form of political power, whether that power is sought through reform, revolution, secession, nullification, or resistance. O'Neil (2005) defines insurgency as a struggle between a group and ruling authorities in which the group consciously uses political resources and violence to destroy, reformulate, or sustain the basis of one or more aspects of politics. To him, an insurgency is purposefully manifest to challenge the existing government over the control of social values and resources.

Furthermore, Powell and Abraham (2006) see insurgency as a violent move by a person or group of persons to resist or oppose the enforcement of a law or running of government or revolt against constituted authority. In other words, an insurgency is a move through violence means by a group to resist the law enforced by existing authority. Kilcullen (2006) also opines that Insurgency is a struggle to control a contested political space, between a state (a group of states or occupying powers) and one or more popularly based (non-state challengers). He also went ahead to draw a line between classical and contemporary thus; while the latter seeks to replace the existing order, the former strives for the expulsion of foreign invaders from their territory or seeks to fill an existing vacuum (Kilcullen, 2006).

Similarly, Moore (2005) explains insurgency as a protracted violent conflict in which one or more groups seek to overthrow or fundamentally change the political or social order in a state or region through the use of sustained violence, subversion, social disruption, and political action. According to Krueger and Maleckova (2003) insurgency premeditates, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

In the same vein, Jones and Smith (2015), views insurgency as a political-military campaign by non-state actors who seek to overthrow a government or secede from a country through the use of unconventional and sometimes conventional- military strategies and tactics. Muzan (2014) posits that insurgency is simply an armed revolution against the established political order. Insurgencies are internal affairs and the insurgents are self-sustaining. They usually do not require assistance from foreign powers. It is an organized armed political struggle, the goals of which might be diverse.

Indeed, the ideology of Powell and Abraham (2006), Paust (2004), Jones and Smith (2015), Moore (2005), (Kilcullen, 2006), Gompert and Gordon (2008) are in conformity. From their study, the insurgency is an attempt applied through violent means to undermine the state in various ways ranging from carving a local criminal niche in society to total overthrow of a state.

While O'Malley (2010), Krueger and Maleckova (2003), and Hoffman (2004) did not subscribe to the ideology that insurgency is a protracted violent conflict but an instrument designed for the attainment of some ideology with or without violence. The study does not totally agree with the other definitions as they are in contrast to reflect the complexities of modern insurgency, especially with regard to the political, economic, and social dimensions that they simply described as "struggle/attempt to acquire political power". Therefore, within the context of this study, the insurgency can be seen as activities of the Boko haram sect. this includes incessant killings, destruction of educational infrastructure, and destruction of health facilities which has affected Bama local government in the areas of health services, education, shelter, and sources of livelihood of the populace.

2.3 Concept of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

According to Paul (2004), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are any non-profit and task-oriented voluntary groups that are organized on a local, national, and international level to achieve a common selfless interest. In his study, he observes that (NGOs) perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concern to the government, advocate and monitor policies, encourage political participation through the provision of information, protects the human right, environment, and health, serves as a warning mechanism and help in monitoring and implementation of an international agreement (Dar, 2015). Shastri, (2007) opines that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are non-profit organizations that voluntarily pursue activities to relieve the suffering, promote the interests of the vulnerable/poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services and undertake community development (Lekorwe and Mpabanga, 2008).

Similarly, Lewis and Kanji (2009) see Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) as a registered public trust, community group, professional association, trade union, cooperate charity organizations whose aim is to improve the wellbeing of their members and of those areas in which they exist. Schiampo and Sundaram, (2001) explain NGOs as a private setup that is independent of government direct control which supports development. In its activities, channel its assistance to demonstrate its interest for public benefit. Fowler (2011), posits that NGOs are organizations with a task-oriented approach that permits them to achieve organizational development, which encourages change and diversity rather than control and uniformity, which hamper progress.

In the same light, Lekorwe and Mpabanga, (2008) view Non-Governmental Organizations, as Non-profit organizations that focus their attention on reaching the poor, targeting their assistance on chosen groups, obtaining true meaningful participation of the intended beneficiaries, achieving the correct relationship between the development process and outcomes, working with the people and then choosing the form of assistance for them, working with and strengthening local institutions, achieving outcomes at less cost.

In addition, NGOs are also observed as non-profit organizations at local, national, and international levels that are active in humanitarian, educational, healthcare, public policies, social human right, environmental, and other areas to effect changes according to their objectives (Claiborne, 2004). To him, NGOs is being funded by individuals, clubs, and associations that provide selfless services, benefits, and premises only to members. According to the United Nations (2011), NGOs are non-profit, voluntary groups, organized on a local, national, and international level. They are more task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest

that perform varieties of humanitarian functions, bring citizen, monitor policies, and encourage participation at the community level.

Moreover, Folger (2018), sees an NGO as a nonprofit based organization that functions independently of government to provide development projects. It contributes in the areas of education, training, health, shelter, and cooperate project. According to World Bank (1995), NGOs are seen as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services and undertake community development. NGOs are private, nonprofit organizations that aim at serving particular societal interests by focusing and advocating on social, political, and economic goals such as; equity, education, health, environmental protection, and human rights (Teegen Doh and Vachani, 2003).

Furthermore, Lewis and Kanji (2009) opine that NGOs are non-profit making organizations that focus their attention on providing selfless services to the society, creating developmental initiatives, and providing humanitarian assistance to the needy, poor, and oppressed members of a given society. However, studies reviewed, the current study concurs with the view of Folger (2018), who observed Non-Governmental Organizations as non-profit-based organizations that function independently of the government to provide development projects. It contributes in the areas of education, training, healthcare services, shelter, and cooperative project.

2.4 Approaches of Non-Governmental Organizations in Restoration

Studies have established findings in an effort to provide humanitarian services in crisis-affected areas. Delisle, Robert, Munro, Jones, and Gyorkos, (2005) in a study titled the role of NGOs in global health research for development opined that NGOs promote and advocate for global health research through the corporation with the universities that involved mobilization for research, utilization, and management of knowledge and capacity development. Similarly, the study of Shah, (2014) titled the approach, method, and impact of a Non-Governmental Organization in the education of working in India. The study identifies that a foundation was established to recruit parents as an approach to enrolling their children in schools, this enables the facilitation in promoting the education of working children as a priority.

In the same light, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (2015) conducted a study on NGOs perspectives on Humanitarian response in Level 3 crises in Iraq and South Sudan. The study opines that the approach use in achieving humanitarian response is through coordination of local NGOs by the International NGOs which serve as a guide. The study uses semi structure interview as an instrument to elicit information from key informant interview (KII) with NGOs, staff, coordinators and other humanitarian actors. Furthermore, Grogg (2016) in a study titled: NGOs collaborations in natural disaster response efforts – A comparative case study of earthquakes in Asia. The study opine that OCHA provide a response to natural disaster through cluster coordination of both NGOs and other body charged with the responsibility of providing shelter and health needs of the victims.

The studies reviewed have specifically focus on Delisle, Robert, Munro, Jones, and Gyorkos, (2005) opined that NGOs promote and advocate for global health research through the corporation with the universities which involved mobilization for research, utilization, and management of knowledge and capacity development. Shah, (2014) recruits parents as an approach to enroll their children in schools, this enables the facilitation in promoting education of working children as a priority. International Council of Voluntary Agencies (2015) opine that

the approach use in achieving humanitarian response is through coordination of local NGOs by the International NGOs which serve as a guide and Grogg (2016) opine that OCHA provide response to natural disaster through cluster coordination of both NGOs and other body charge with the responsibility of providing shelter and health needs of the victims.

However, from the studies reviewed, there established a coordination approach in efforts to respond to the identified needs of the victims. Therefore, this study confirms that the NGOs approach in the restoration of development in Bama local government is a direct approach to the target beneficiaries. The NGOs make their official and formal documentation with SEMA and after giving it humanitarian services, they submitted a copy of report of their activities for record purposes.

2.5 Restorative Efforts of Government and NGOs in the Provision of Healthcare Facilities

Scholars have pointed out their view on restorative efforts of Government and NGOs in the provision of healthcare facilities. Khan (2014), conducted a study on the provision of health assistance to internally displaced persons of South Waziristan agency in camp with specific on the prevalence of health related problems in IDPs living in camp; causes of mortality in IDPs living in camp; and nature and health services availability to IDPs living in camp. The study adopted mixed method by using both quantitative and qualitative method for data collection. In-depth interview was used as instrument of data collection and content analysis were used to analysed the data collected on qualitative whereas the quantitative data were analysed using SPSS. The study found that children and old ages suffered from infections and diseases most than other ages, while women suffered more due to reproductive health issues than men as a result of irregularities of healthcare facilities. Furthermore, the IDPs suffered from mental stress as much as the physical one. The study recommends that there is need to study IDPs situation in other agencies as well to prepare a comprehensive policy document for IDPs. The study is limited of theoretical guide which serve as the gap that the current students intends to fill.

Similarly, Yagub and Mtshali (2015), Government and Humanitarian agencies are very active in an effort to provide curative health services in conflict-affected areas of north Darfur. This is because health services are not easily accessible to the less privileged and conflict-affected victims and the little attention is mostly concentrated in the El Fasher District. The conflict has led to the breakdown of the public health system and as a result, international NGOs have to play an important role in filling the gap in the public system. The studies specifically focuses on the curative health services in north Darfur with specific interest on the less privileged and conflict-affected victims. The study is short of theoretical guide to give a sense of clear direction to the study that serve as the basis for space left as the gad intended to be field by the current study.

UNICEF (2014) explains that in partnership with international and national NGOs will provide the affected community with maternal and newborn care, and management of malnutrition. In addition, programs were initiated to ensure sanitation and hygiene, proper nutrition, education, and child protection against diseases and the spread of the virus. From the study reviewed, the emphasis is made on maternal and newborn care as well as management of malnutrition. It has been observed that the studies are short of theoretical guide which tend to stand as a weakness of the study.

Gareth and Mihir (2009) assert that government and humanitarian agencies provide a response to the victims of Bhuj, Anjar, Bhachau, and Nakhatrana in the Kutch district of Gujarat city in India. These agencies provide relief material and medical, rescue, and volunteer teams in

unprecedented numbers to assist survivors. The study specifically concentrated on the provision of medical and volunteer teams to aid the survivors of the affected communities in India. Therefore, this study will fill in the established gap by assessing the restorative efforts of the Borno state government and NGOs in the provision of health facilities in the Bama local government.

The review has specifically on Khan (2014), conducted a study on the provision of health assistance to internally displaced persons of South Waziristan agency in camp; Yagub and Mtshali (2015) that centres on Government and Humanitarian agencies efforts in provide curative health services in conflict-affected areas of north Darfur; UNICEF (2014) concentrating on maternal and newborn care, and management of malnutrition; and Gareth and Mihir (2009) that studied government and humanitarian agencies in providing medical and volunteer teams to aid the survivors of Bhuj, Anjar, Bhachau, and Nakhatrana in the Kutch district of Gujarat city in India. Nonetheless, from the literatures reviewed, there identified a gap theoretically and geographically. Hence, this study will stand to fill both the theoretical and geographical gap identified by assessing the restorative efforts of government and Non-governmental organizations in the provision of healthcare facilities focusing specifically on the provision of hospital equipment for healthcare services, Provision of field-based first aid facilities, reconstruction and rehabilitation of hospitals and clinics, and provision of essential medicine to support services for life-saving of individual IDPs in Bama local government.

2.6 Restorative Efforts of Government and NGOs in the Provision of Education Facilities

Education is an integral component of development in any existing society. Scholars have pointed out their opinion on the restorative efforts of the Government and NGOs in the Provision of Educational facilities. Winthrop (2009) conducted study on government and humanitarian agencies' efforts to relieve the affected communities in northern Pakistan, primary and secondary education has been provided to the displaced persons along with nonformal education for those who have never been to school. These are possible through a number of strategies such as adding a second shift of classes during the afternoon, providing teachers with rapid three-day training, and the provision of learning materials to support students whose lives have been disrupted (Winthrop, 2009). whereas Egüez (2008), observes that government and humanitarian agencies focus their attention on implementing services to people with disabilities particularly those with a visual and physical disabilities to provide the skill and vocational training and formal education to develop ways of getting children with physical challenges to school in Burkina Faso.

Ferris (2010) posits that the tsunami struck Sri Lanka which affected Tamil and Sinhalese in 2005 about 457,000 fled, governments together with humanitarian agencies at local, national, and international levels have come to the aid of the victims affected in order to provide them with relief material. From the study, a concrete response with immediate effect is provided such as sufficient food and water as well as educational facilities for the affected children. Helmer and Stuart (2011) posit that emergency response has been provided by the NGOs to the victims of Haiti. These efforts were made after the 2010 earthquake in providing support to their economy, providing educational facilities for their institutions, and improving their standard of living (USAID 2011).

Flores (2015) observes that humanitarian agencies play a very important role in disaster management in Nepal following the outbreak of a devastating earthquake. In an effort to take action in respect of providing relief materials, a program that identifies local hazards is

established, educational facilities to the affected victims were provided and training and skills development were given to reduce the vulnerability of future occurrences (Flores, 2015).

The review has specifically on Winthrop (2009) study on government and humanitarian agencies effort to relieve the affected communities in northern Pakistan; Egüez (2008), observes that government and humanitarian agencies focus their attention on implementing services to people with disabilities particularly those with a visual and physical disability in Burkina Faso; Ferris (2010) posits that the tsunami struck in Sri Lanka which affected Tamil and Sinhalese in 2005; Helmer and Stuart (2011) posit that emergency response has been provided by the NGOs to the victims of Haiti; and Flores (2015) observes that humanitarian agencies play a very important role in disaster management in Nepal following the outbreak of a devastating earthquake. Though, from the literatures reviewed, there exists a theoretical and geographical gap. Thus, this study will stand to fill the gap identified by assessing the restorative efforts of government and Non-governmental organizations in the provision of educational facilities focusing specifically on interventions in capacity building through the training of teachers, provision of learning materials to support education, provision of teaching aids to support education, and provision of school infrastructure to support education in Bama local government.

2.7 Restorative Efforts of Government and NGOs in the Provision of shelter

Numerous studies have been carried out concerning restorative efforts of the Government and NGOs in the Provision of shelter. Chu (2011), conducted a study on governments' and NGOs' contributions in reaching out to the areas affected by a tsunami struck as a result of the earthquake in northern Japan. In an effort to provide an emergency response; shelter, food, and medical support were given as relief materials to the affected victims. The study is conducted to concentrate on the tsunami that struck as a result of the earthquake in northern Japan which stands to be in contest with the study of Rachel and Alison (2017), this study opines that the damages made by flood in Hurricane Irma has splintered building into piles of debris and flooded the cities with water. NGOs play a very significant role by providing the affected people with emergency shelters for the kids to have a safe environment to play while their parents take care of their families' recovery needs.

Oxfam international together with the Indian government has made efforts in providing shelter to the Indian Ocean tsunami that struck in Tamil Nadu in 2004. In this study, efforts are made by foreign aid providers together alongside the participation of the communities that made it possible to rebuild their lives, maintain their community network, make people less vulnerable to future disasters, and allocate resources to maintain the shelter (Ralf, 2008).

Barcia (2015) explains that NGOs' response to Nepal's victims of an earthquake has reduced the magnitude of the disaster. Humanitarian agencies implemented a cluster approach in responding to the needs of survivors by providing shelter, food, and water, and offered psychosocial support to address trauma and assist injured people in gaining access to appropriate medical care. The study focuses on the victim of an earthquake in Nepal which is in contest with the study of Fraser (2013) who observes that NGOs have played a very significant role in the housing sector of Addis Ababa. In his study, he identifies that NGOs assisted the government in upgrading slum areas. Vidal (2001) points out that, efforts are made to provide relief to the affected community. Humanitarian organization (NGOs) directs their activities toward shelter provision by developing a housing unit that is rent-free.

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (2014) shows how refugees from different parts of the world are provided with shelter as a solution that provides privacy, security, and a sense of home. In addition, a timely settlement and shelter response will improve refugees' protection and the ability to meet their basic needs as well as strengthen their resilience to the humanitarian crisis and the impact of their displacement.

The review specifically on governments and NGOs' contributions in reaching out to the areas affected by a tsunami struck as a result of the earthquake in northern Japan (Chu, 2011); Barcia (2015) explains that NGOs' response to Nepal's victims of an earthquake has reduced the magnitude of the disaster; and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (2014) shows how refugees from different parts of the world are provided with shelter as a solution that provides privacy, security, and a sense of home. Though from the literature reviewed, there exists a theoretical and geographical gap. Thus, this study will stand to fill the gap identified by assessing the restorative efforts of government and Non-governmental organizations in the provision of shelter focusing specifically on the provision of emergency shelter, shelter repair kits, temporary accommodations, and equipping the IDPs with the support and resources.

2.8 Theoretical Review

Basic Needs Theory

Abraham Maslow postulated this theory in (1943). The theory explains that development can be attained by society through the satisfaction of basic needs (food, water, shelter, clothing, health services, and education (John 1990). According to Coate and Rosati (1988), human needs are a powerful source of explanation of human behavior and social interaction. All human beings have needs they strive to satisfy, either by using the system acting on the fringes or acting as a reformist or a revolutionary. The theory posits that the basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying need of people (food, shelter, healthcare, means of livelihood) to meet their needs on an individual, group, and societal basis (Marshal 1960). In the words of Rajesh (2008), the basic needs model focuses on the measurement of what is believed to be an eradicable level of poverty. In his study, he went further by identifying the absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being.

In the same vein, the theory posits that human beings need certain essentials if they must live and attain well-being in any ramification of life. Such essentials are known as (basic human needs) (Max-Neef, 1986). A traditional list of immediate "basic needs" is food (including water), shelter, and clothing, while the modern lists emphasize the minimum level of consumption of 'basic needs' of not just food, water, clothing, and shelter, but also sanitation, education, healthcare, and internet (John 1990). The argument of human needs theorists, therefore, is that the unavailability of alternative means to meet the needs of individuals or groups is what triggers violence or conflict. In some cases, violence also occurs when human requires understanding, respect, and consideration for their needs. These needs are not only subsistence ones such as food, water, and shelter but also other biological needs, such as participation, identity, understanding, and recognition (Kok, 2007); security, safety, belonging (love), self-esteem, and personal fulfillment (life satisfaction) (Maslow, 1973).

Similarly, United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (2008) entails the basic needs approach as economically productive activities that will help a society carry its own weight in the future, which in addition focuses on allowing the society to consume just enough to rise above the poverty line and meet its basic needs. Burton (1990) who has been applying human

needs theory more actively to social and political conflicts looks at how universal human needs often are neglected, causing groups to use violence to claim their rights and satisfy their needs. In the same vein, Marker (2003) believes that unlike interests, needs are untraceable, insuppressibly, and non-negotiable. Contrary to the belief that all needs are complementarily essential to human life; no need is inferior to another, Maslow (1973) views some needs as more urgent than other view, but agrees that all needs are instinctive. Thus, in his study, he posits that food, water, and shelter which he claims precede all other human needs. Coate and Rosati (1988) recommend, "Social systems must be responsive to individual needs, but subject to instability and forced change (possibly through violence or conflict). However, the Basic Needs Theory has been criticized by scholars. The theory in its assumption is limited to recognizing cultural and individual differences. Maslow (1973) describes the self-actualization stage as a selective stage that can only be realized by chosen people rather than through rigorous sampling. However, despite this criticism, the theory of basic needs is more relevant to this study. Therefore, the study was adopted as a theoretical guide for data analysis and discussion. The relevance of the theory to this study of the restorative effort of Borno state Government and NGOs in the Development of selected local government areas of Borno state is inconsonant with the view of John (1990) and Marshal (1960) who observed basic needs as an integral part of a development which includes food, shelter and clothing, sanitation, education, healthcare, and internet. The studies posit that the basic cause of intractable conflict is the underlying need of people. Hence, Societies affected by insurgency will lead the displacement of people and technology affects the enabling environment, healthcare facilities, educational facilities, and shelter. However, with the provision of an enabling environment, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, and shelter to the victims affected by insurgency, development can be restored. Therefore, this theory serves as a guide for analysis which clearly explains the variables such as the provision of educational facilities, healthcare facilities, and shelter to the affected victims in selected Local government areas of Borno state.

3.0 Methodology

The study is an opinion survey, where a questionnaire is administered to individual IDPs in two (2) local Governments from each of the three (3) senatorial constituencies. While an interview is conducted with the community leaders to complement the questionnaire. Purposive sampling was utilized to select the respondents. three hundred and ninety-eight (398) individual IDPs were selected as a sample size from the selected local government for the questionnaire, whereas for the interview, fifty-three respondents were interviewed to represent the total population of the community leaders in the selected local governments. The data collected from the questionnaire were sorted, coded, and tabulated using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 26) for analysis of the data obtained. While the result of the interview was analyzed using content analysis. This consist of simple percentage, frequency distribution, and tables.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The data was collected using a questionnaire from individual Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) both within and outside camp in selected local government. A total of Three hundred and ninety-eight (398) questionnaires were distributed to individual Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) both within and outside the camp of selected local government. The analysis presented

hypotheses for the research, in which hypotheses i-iii were tested and interpreted using the spearman correlation coefficient as an inferential statistical tool.

H01: The government and NGOs have not significantly provided healthcare facilities to restore development in selected Local Governments.

The table below is a Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient test for the extent of restoration of Government and NGOs in the provision of healthcare facilities against hospital equipment, first aid facilities provision, hospital infrastructure, and medicine provision.

Table 4.11: Hypothesis Two Correlation Result

		Correlation			
		Provision of hospital equipment.	Provision of field-based first aid facilities.	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Hospitals infrastructure.	Provision of essential medicine.
The extent of health facilities provided for the restoration of development.	Correlation Coefficient (<i>r</i>)	.909**	.878**	-.268**	.934**
	Sig. (2-tailed) (<i>p</i>)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	<i>N</i>	405	405	405	405

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

Source: field survey 2021

The result indicates that the extent at which health facilities are provided for the restoration of development in returned a strong positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.909$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against Government and NGO roles in the Provision of hospital equipment in restoring development. This indicates that an increase in the extent at which healthcare facilities are provided in restoring development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a strong increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development. It also reveals that the extent at which healthcare facilities are provided in restoring development in selected LGAs also returned a strong positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.878$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles in the provision of field-based first aid facilities in restoring development in Bama. This implies that an increase in the extent at which healthcare facilities are provided in restoring development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a strong increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development.

Similarly, the result reveals that, the extent to which healthcare facilities provided in an effort to restore development in selected LGAs returned a weak negative correlation coefficient ($r = -0.268$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles in Reconstruction And Rehabilitation of Hospitals infrastructure in an effort to restore development. This showed that an increase in the extent at which healthcare facilities are provided in restoring development in Bama is found to be associated with a very weak increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in Bama. furthermore, the

result showed that the extent at which health facilities are provided in the restoration of development in Bama returned a moderate positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.934$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles played in the provision of essential medicine in an effort to restore development in Bama. This indicates that an increase in the extent of educational facilities provision on development in Bama is found to be associated with a strong increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs.

Despite all the efforts, the extent to which health facilities as its relates to the provision of hospital equipment, provision of field-based first aid facilities, reconstruction and rehabilitation of hospitals infrastructure, and provision of essential medicine in the restoration of development in Bama is positively strong (0.909, 0.878, -0.268 and 0.934). Therefore, the null hypothesis stands rejected and concludes that the government and NGOs have significantly provided healthcare facilities to restore development in selected Local Governments.

H₀₂: The government and NGOs have not significantly provided educational facilities to restore development in selected Local Governments.

The table below is a Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient test for the extent of restoration of Government and NGOs in the provision of educational facilities against the training of teachers, learning materials provision, teaching aids provision, and school infrastructure provision.

Table 4.12: Hypothesis Three Correlation Result

		Correlation			
		Capacity building through training of teachers	Provision of learning materials	Provision of teaching aids	Provision of school infrastructure
Extent of educational facilities provision for restoration of development.	Correlation Coefficient (<i>r</i>)	.092	.630**	.706**	.533**
	Sig. (2-tailed) (<i>p</i>)	.067	.000	.000	.000
	<i>N</i>	405	405	405	405

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

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

Source: field survey 2021

The result illustrates that the extent at which educational facilities are provided for the restoration of development in the selected returned a weak positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.092$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.05$ against Government and NGO roles in the Capacity building through training of teachers in restoring development in selected LGAs. This indicates that an increase in the extent at which educational facilities are provided in restoring development is found to be associated with a weak increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development. It also reveals that the extent to which educational facilities are provided in restoring development in returned a moderate positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.630$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles in the Provision of learning materials in restoring development. This implies that an increase in the extent at which

educational facilities are provided in restoring development is found to be associated with a moderate increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development. Similarly, the result identified that, the extent to which educational facilities provided in an effort to restore development in selected LGAs returned a strong positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.706$) at a 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles in the provision of teaching aids in an effort to restore development. This showed that an increase in the extent at which educational facilities are provided in restoring development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a strong increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs. furthermore, the result showed that the extent at which educational facilities are provided in the restoration of development in selected LGAs returned a moderate positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.533$) at a 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles played in Providing school infrastructure in restoring development in selected LGAs. This indicates that an increase in the extent of educational facilities provision on development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a moderate increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs. Despite all the effort, the correlation coefficient analysis showed that, the extent to which educational facilities as relates to Capacity building through training of teachers, provision of learning materials, Provision of teaching aids, and Provision of school infrastructure, in the restoration of development in selected LGAs is moderate (0.092, 0.630, 0.706 and 0.533). Therefore, the null hypothesis stands accepted and concludes that government and NGOs have provided educational facilities but not significant enough to restore development in selected Local Governments.

Ho₃: Government and NGOs have not significantly provided shelter to restore development in Bama Local Government

Table below is a Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient test for the extent of restoration Government and NGOs in the provision shelter against emergency shelter provision, shelter repair kits provision, temporary accommodation and resources provision

Table 4.13: Hypothesis Four Correlation Result

		Correlation			
		Provision of emergency shelter	Provision of shelter repair kits	Provision of temporary accommodation	Equipping people with the support and resources
Extent of shelter provision for the restoration of development.	Correlation coefficient (r)	.106*	-.229**	-.165**	.101*
	Sig. (2-tailed) (p)	.034	.000	.001	.044
	N	405	405	405	405

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

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

Source: field survey 2021

The result reveals that the extent of shelter provision for restoration of development in selected LGAs returned a weak positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.106$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.05$ against Government and NGO roles in the provision of emergency shelter in restoring development in selected LGAs. This indicates that an increase in the extent of shelter provision on development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a slow increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs. It also reveals that the extent to which shelter is provided in restoring development in selected LGAs returned a weak negative correlation coefficient ($r = -.229$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.05$ against government and NGO roles in the provision of shelter repair kits in restoring development in selected LGAs. This indicates that an increase in the extent of shelter provision on development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a slow increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs.

In the same vein, the result identified that the extent to which shelter is provided in an effort to restore development in selected LGAs returned a weak negative correlation coefficient ($r = -.165$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.05$ against government and NGO roles in the provision of temporary accommodations in an effort to restore development. This indicates that an increase in the extent of shelter provision on development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a slow increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs. Similarly, the result showed that, the extent to which shelter is provided in the restoration of development in selected LGAs returned a weak positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.101$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.05$ against Government and NGO roles played in Equipping people with the support and resources for shelter to restore development in selected LGAs. This indicates that an increase in the extent of shelter provision on development in selected LGAs is found to be associated with a weak increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in selected LGAs.

Despite all the effort, the correlation coefficient analysis showed that the extent to which shelter needs of IDPs as it relates to the Provision of emergency shelter, Provision of shelter repair kits, Provision of temporary accommodations, and Equipping people with the support and resources are unsatisfactorily weak and has not yielded developmental results (0.106, -0.229, -0.165 and 0.101). Alas, the results which are rather retrogressing for development indicate that the extent to which Governments and NGOs made in providing shelter to restore development is low but can improve with extra efforts as a result of the above. Therefore, the null hypothesis stands accepted and conclude that Government and NGOs have not significantly provided shelter to restore development in selected Local Government.

Discussion of Major Findings

The study assessed the restorative efforts of the Borno state Government and NGOs in the development of the Bama local government area. In this regard, the research objectives, questions, and hypotheses were carefully formulated to reveal the restorative efforts of Borno state Government and NGOs in the provision of the enabling environment; healthcare facilities; educational facilities; and shelter. The desired objectives of the study are achieved using frequency distribution tables, the Spearman correlation coefficient to analyse the responses from the individual IDPs. Questionnaires were computed to determine the relationship between

the variables, whereas content analysis was applied for the in-depth interviews conducted. These discussions are segmented based on the objectives of the study.

the extent to which healthcare facilities is provided for the restoration of development in selected Local Government has yielded positive result in line with **H₀₁**. This is because the provision of essential medicine, hospital equipment, and provision of field-based first aid facilities have delivered a strong correlation coefficient. This result coincided with Appendix C (II) which validates and matches with the views of the respondent who posited that the provision of essential medicine, hospital equipment, and provision of field-based first aid facilities fairly satisfied and made a workable contribution in an effort to make available healthcare facilities for the restoration of development in selected Local Government. This goes in conformity with the study of Gareth and Mihir (2009) and Yagub and Mtshali (2015) posited that the provision of curative healthcare facilities such as drugs and hospital equipment has been a way to ensure development.

From the result, the extent to which educational facilities is provided for the restoration of development in selected Local Government has fairly yielded moderate result in line with **H₀₂**. This is because only teaching aids provided by both Government and NGOs have delivered a strong correlation coefficient. Whereas, provision of learning materials and capacity building through training of teachers to support education has delivered a moderate correlation coefficient. This result accorded with Appendix C (iii) as it complements with the views of the respondents that the provision of teaching aids, learning materials, and capacity building through training of teachers is fairly satisfied in restoration of development in selected Local Government. This study corroborates with the study of (Winthrop 2009 and Egüez 2008) who asserts that providing teachers with a rapid three-day training on how to support students, and the provision of learning materials has been a contributory factor for the development of an insurgency affected area.

Looking at the result, the extent to which shelter is provided for the restoration of development in Bama has yielded a very weak result in line with **H₀₃**. This is because the items such as; the Provision of emergency shelter, Provision of shelter repair kits, Provision of temporary accommodations, and Equipping people with support and resources has delivered a very weak correlation coefficient. The result concurred with Appendix C (iv) as it complements with the views of the respondents who posited that sharing formula of the shelter needs is not satisfied as a result of politics of manipulation in the registration process to include friends, families, and relatives which remain the problem that makes the shelter needs not forthcoming to the intended beneficiaries (IDPs). This has been the turmoil of shelter provision in the restoration of development in Bama. This study goes contrary to the view of Rachel and Alison (2017), who discussed that NGOs play a very significant role by providing the affected victims with emergency shelter for the kids to have a safe environment to play while their parents take care of their families' recovery needs.

Conclusion

Therefore, to this end, the study concludes that the assessment of the restorative efforts of Borno state Government and Non-governmental organizations in the development of selected LGAs through the provision of healthcare facilities; educational facilities; and shelter has not been too satisfying.

Recommendation

1. Government representatives and the NGOs field workers have been smuggling some items provided (Drugs and other hospital equipment) for their personal use. A unit should be established comprising the Government, NGOs, and the community representative. This unit will be independent and free from the interference of both agencies (Government and NGOs) to ensure effective and efficient supervision for the smooth distribution of items provided for the IDPs in Bama Local Government.
2. Inaccessibility of the vulnerable IDPs to the availability of items provided to facilitate education by the schoolmaster (diversion of education) and politics of selecting participants in capacity-building programs. There should be a supervisory independent team that comprises the Government, NGOs, and parents/guidance through the Parent Teachers Association (PTA). Their responsibility will be to make awareness of the items provided for and strengthen the distribution of items transparently. It is through this team that the selection of teachers for the capacity build will be based on merit to ensure effective restoration of development through the provision of educational facilities.
3. Sharing formula of the shelter needs is faulty as a result of political manipulation in the registration process using friends, families, and relatives which remains the problem that makes the shelter needs not forthcoming to the envisioned beneficiaries (IDPs). An assessment team should be established with full autonomy of operation. The team will comprise Government representative in collaborations with NGOs, religious leader and beneficiaries' representative to verify the list of beneficiaries and publicly display; the list is to ensure that the provided items has reached the target beneficiaries. This will facilitate the provision of shelter in an effort made by the Government and NGOs in the restoration of development in Bama Local Government.

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