
**RESTORATIVE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT AND NONGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN THE PROVISION OF ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
IN BAMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BORNO STATE, NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, development has become an issue of concern due to the increase in crises. The study assessed the restorative efforts of government and NGOs in the Provision of an enabling environment in Bama local government area of Borno State, Nigeria. Data were sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained from the population of the study, which comprised of, 62,531 IDPs and 529 community leaders from within and outside camp in Bama. The secondary data were sourced from State Emergency Management Agency and Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement Borno state. The sample size of the study was 437 IDPs using stratify and simple random sampling and 53 community leaders were selected using purposive sampling. The study administered (437) questionnaires, (405) were returned as valid. Fifty-three (53) key informants were interviewed both within and outside the camp in Bama local government. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 26 was used for the analysis. The study revealed the extent to which an enabling environment provided for the restoration of development in Bama has not yielded a positive result and concluded that enabling environment available for the restoration of development in Bama local government has reported to be inefficient. The study recommended that Humanitarian agencies (Government and NGOs) should have a monitoring team that will consist of beneficiaries, experts in the field of Humanitarian programs, and community representatives to conduct a pilot survey on the prioritized needs of the returned IDPs. This will facilitate and reduce the challenges as it will give an insight on how to go about the effective provision of enabling environment as a variable for the restoration of development in Bama Local Government.

Keywords: Restorative, Government, Nongovernmental and Environment

INTRODUCTION

Development has globally been the source of considerable concern with the increasing number of conflicts, violence, and insurgency (Bakshi and Kumar, 2013). Societies attain a level of 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 from among scholars considering the level in which 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 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 a decades, Bama local government is among the 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 that 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 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 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 are 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 restorative efforts of Government and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) in the Provision of enabling Environment in Bama local government area of Borno State, Nigeria.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

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 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) view 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 involve 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.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

According to Paul (2004), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are 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 function, bring citizens concern to the government, advocate and monitor policies, and encourage political participation through the provision of information, protect the human right, environment, and health, serve 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.

Restorative Efforts of Government and NGOs in the Provision of Enabling Environment

The researchers reviewed the following studies in an effort to provide an enabling environment. Asfaw, Botes and Mengesha (2017) conducted a study on humanitarian agencies in corporate environmental responsibility practice in Ethiopia. It specifically focus on NGOs influence in improving environmental performance and disclosure. The study is a qualitative research where extensive interview was conducted as an instrument of data collection. The study uses content analysis as the data analysis method which showed that the environmental NGOs in Ethiopia are engaged more on reacting to the damage that has been cause by unsustainable business practice rather than working proactively by collaborating with corporation, government and other stakeholders in implementing programmes and projects. The study

concentrates on the improving environmental performance and disclosure affecting Ethiopia but is limited to use theoretical postulation to guide the study which serve as its weakness.

In an effort to support the crisis-affected area, Food and Agricultural Organization (2017), in its study revealed that, emergency response to improve the practice of family poultry and fisheries, capacity building, supporting savings and loan schemes to reduce the difficulties brought by the crisis in Chad basin areas of Borno state. The study lays more emphasis on the agricultural point of view that provides an atmosphere to address the crisis in Borno state, whereas, this has clearly identified the established gap that needs to be filled by this study.

Similarly, Partners global (2017) conducted a study on the importance of ensuring an enabling environment for civil society as it relates to the sustainable development goals with specific emphasis on the sustainable economic and social development and the fulfillment of the agenda 2030. The study uses in-depth semi structured interview and focus group discussion with representative from international organizations, governments, academia, national and international civil society organization and networks. The result showed that, closing of the political space and the restrictions of the operations and existence of civil society organizations has a direct negative impact of sustainable development by increasing the proclivity of social conflict, hindering economic development. The study limited to use theory to find a sense of direct which tend to be the existing gap that this study stands to fill.

Chapagain and Raizada (2017), asserts that the provision of assistance agricultural needs to farmers serves as the best aid in an effort to relieve the victims of the disaster. These include rolls of agricultural grade plastic, low-oxygen grain bags, fertilizers, farming tools, seeds of the early maturing crop, temporary food supports, and first aid, kits. The relief materials will enable the affected victims of natural disaster to have the affordable income to sustain their existence which as a result serve as the source of livelihood. However, based on the review conducted, this study will fill in the established gap by assessing the restorative effort of the Borno state government and NGOs in the provision of an enabling environment in the Bama local government.

The studies reviewed has specifically focus Altenburg (2008) on environmental challenges affecting Ethiopia; food and Agricultural Organization (2017) on agricultural challenges brought by the crisis in chad basin areas of Borno state; Partners global (2017) on the importance of ensuring an enabling environment for civil society as it relates to the sustainable development goals with specific emphasis on the sustainable economic and social development and the fulfillment of the agenda 2030 and Chapagain and Raizada (2017) that focuses on agricultural needs of victims affected by disaster in developing countries. However, from the studies, there established a theoretical and geographical gap. Therefore, this research stands to fill both the theoretical and geographical gap identified by assessing the restorative efforts of government and Non-governmental organizations in the provision of available enabling environment focusing specifically on the provision of community infrastructure, encouraging participation of IDPs in vocational and skill training programmes, providing the IDPs with support and resources as livelihood start up grants and the provision of food stuff.

METHODOLOGY

Data were sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained from the population of the study, which consisted of 62,531 IDPs and 529 community leaders from within and outside camp in Bama. The secondary data were sourced from State Emergency Management Agency and Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement Borno state. The sample size of the study is 437 IDPs using stratify and simple random sampling and 53 community leaders were selected using purposive sampling. The study administered (437) questionnaires, (405) were returned as valid. Fifty-three (53) key informants were interviewed both within and outside the camp in Bama local government. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 26 were used for the analysis of testing the hypotheses.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Bio data of the Respondents

The study enquired to know about the background information of the respondents to have a better insight on the beneficiaries in terms of their Location (within and outside camp), gender, age, occupation, and marital

status. This facilitates a better understanding of the characteristics of the targeted audience that best fit into giving information to achieve the specific objective of the study.

Table 4: Location of the Respondents

Location	Frequency	Percentage %
Inside Camp	208	51.3
Outside Camp	197	48.7
Total	405	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4 discloses the location of the respondents. 51.3% of the respondents living inside the camp while 48.7% are households living outside the camp. This shows that a considerable number of the respondents were IDPs Residing inside the camp in Bama Local Government.

Table 5: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	222	54.5
Female	184	45.5
Total	405	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 5 reveals that 54.5% fall from the male gender whereas 45.5% fall from the female gender. This implies that the substantial number of the respondents that form the sample of the study fall from the male gender.

Table 6: Age of the respondents

AGE	Frequency	Percentage%
18 – 25	41	10.1
26 – 35	143	35.4
36 – 45	124	30.6
46 – 55	61	15.2
56 – 75	36	8.8
Total	405	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 6 shows that about 10.1% of the respondents fall within the age bracket of 18-25, 35.3% falls within the age of 26-35, 30.6% respondents are between the age of 36-45, 15.2% falls between the age of 46-55 while only 8.8% that revolve around the age of 56 and above. From the analysis of the data presented, there is a clear indication that a substantial number of respondents fall from a youthful age because they cover the age bracket of 18-25years.

Table 7: Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage %
Civil Servant	123	30.3
Driver	2	0.5
Business Person	53	13.1
Farmer	103	25.5
House Wife	124	30.6
Total	405	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 7 reports that 30.3% of the respondents were civil servants, only 0.51% among the respondents are drivers, about 13.1% falls from the categories of business persons, about 25.5% of the respondents were farmers while 30.56% are housewives. The data obtained has indicated that an extensive number of respondents fall from the category of housewives.

Table 8: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	65	16.2
Married	233	57.6
Divorced	21	5.1
Widowed/Widower	86	21.2
Total	405	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 8 indicates that 16.1% of the respondents are single, about 57.5% are married, only 5.1% fall from the category of divorced while 21.2% are widowed/widower. This portrays that the ample number of respondents of this study falls from the category of married status.

Summated Scale

(VS) Very Satisfied (5)

(FS) Fairly Satisfied (4)

(NTS) Neither (3)

(NS) Not Satisfied (2)

(NSA) Not Satisfied at All (1).

Restorative efforts of Government and NGOs in the Provision of Enabling Environment

The researchers enquired to know how satisfied the IDPs of Bama Local Government who are the Beneficiaries of the intervention by Government and NGOs. These intervention includes the provision of community infrastructure, encouraging

participation of IDPs in vocational and skill training program, provision of support and resources as livelihood start-up grant and provision of foodstuff which facilitate the existence of an enabling environment for the restoration development in Bama local government.

Table 9: Restorative efforts of Government and NGOs (Enabling Environment)

VARIABLE	VS	FS	NTS	NS	NSA	Total
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)
Provides community infrastructures	99 (24.5)	183 (45.2)	0 (0.0)	81 (19.9)	42 (10.4)	405 (100)
Encourage participation of IDPs in vocational and skill training programs	85 (21.0)	208 (51.5)	0 (0.0)	103 (25.5)	8 (2.0)	405 (100)
Provision of Support and Resources as livelihood start-up grant	62 (15.4)	207 (51.0)	0 (0.0)	95 (23.5)	42 (10.1)	405 (100)
provision of food stuff facilities	85 (21.0)	209 (51.5)	0 (0.0)	103 (25.5)	8 (2.0)	405 (100)
Extent of environmental suitability	91 (22.5)	189 (46.7)	10 (2.5)	93 (23.0)	22 (5.3)	405 (100)

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 9 communicates that 99 (24.5%) of the respondents are very satisfied, 183 (45.2%) are fairly satisfied with the availability of community infrastructures provided by Government and NGOs ensure the existence of an enabling environment, Government and NGOs Encourages participation of IDPs in vocational and skill training programs as 85 (21.0%) of the respondents are very satisfied and 208 (51.5%) are fairly satisfied respectively. It has equally Provided Support and Resources as a livelihood start-up grant in an effort to restore development through an enabling environment as indicates 62 (15.4%) of the respondents are very satisfied and 207 (51.0%) are fairly satisfied respectively.

Furthermore, the table shows that 85 (21.0%) of the respondents are very satisfied and 209 (51.5%) are fairly satisfied with the provision of foodstuff to facilitate the actuality of an enabling environment in Bama Local Government in an effort to restore development. The extent to which an enabling environment is provided is available as indicates by 91 (22.5%) of the respondents are very satisfied and 189 (46.7%) are fairly satisfied that Government and NGOs have availably provided IDPs in Bama Local Government with an enabling environment. Analysis of the table reveals that the provision of community infrastructures, encourage participation of IDPs in vocational and skill training programs, support and resources as livelihood start-up grant, and provision of foodstuff are fairly (slowly) yielding positive result towards the attainment of the extent to which Government and NGOs made in providing an

enabling environment to restore development, but improvement needs to be made.

Qualitative Data Responses (Presentation of the in-depth interview data)

In this section, the researchers are interested in knowing the responses of the community leaders as regards the effort of Government and NGOs in the restoration of development in Bama Local Government. The nature of questions asked are contingency questions which is recorded for analysis purpose. The data gathered are analysed using transcription and the discussion as well as based on an individual response from the interview data references to the checklist and literature reviewed to validate the point being made.

Restorative efforts of Government and NGOs in provision of enabling Environment

Question 1:

- a. *Since your return to Bama Local Government, is there any support from Government and NGOs?*

Responses from the community leaders (Beneficiaries)

In response to this question, forty-seven (47) (88.6) out of fifty-three (53) (100%) among the community leaders answered "YES" that there is support from government and NGOs in the provision of an enabling environment. While six (6) (11.3%) respondents answered "NO".

- b. *In your opinion, what did government and NGOs do regarding the provision of an enabling environment in Bama Local Government?*

Responses:

In response to this question, thirty-five 35 (66%) of the respondents disclosed that Government and NGOs have put more attention to the provision of foodstuff than the roles in the provision of community infrastructure, encourage the participation of IDPs in vocational and skills training programs, Support and Resources as livelihood start-up grant to facilitate the existence of an enabling environment for the restoration of development. Some respondents who want to remain anonymous and do not agree to disclose their identity explains that *"absent of consultation of community members by both the Government representatives and NGOs to understand the prioritize needs/items that will facilitate the actualization of an enabling environment for the restoration of development fully reach the targeted beneficiaries. They added that the needy and deserving IDPs have been dribbled in the effort to provide relief materials and support*

from government and NGOs for the actualization of an enabling environment".

Responses to the same question showed that, twelve 12 (22.6%) of the respondents disclosed that "efforts made by government and NGOs to Encourage participation of IDPs in vocational and skills training programs has been a little bit helping one in setting up of an enabling environment, but politics of selecting participants has been the major setback which renders enabling environment not effectively achieved" as mention by (Modu Black) Kasugula ward youth leader. An Imam from Hausari ward in Bama made mention that "*only the provision of foodstuff has been beneficial to the IDPs in Bama, but items like support and resources as livelihood start-up grant and encourage the participation of IDPs in vocational and skills training programs has been the major needy issue and is not reaching the expected beneficiaries*". He went further to explain that, provision of support and resources as livelihood start-up grant and encourage the participation of IDPs in vocational and skills training programs is what will fasten the achievement of an enabling environment because when foodstuffs are provided and the people are living ideal, the society will not progress.

From the analysis of the responses, it has clearly shown that the provision of foodstuffs has led to the facilitation of an enabling environment but not significant enough because the provision of foodstuffs alone is not enough to secure an enabling environment.

Test of Hypotheses

The study uses sharma (2003) model to measure level of correlation coefficient between the variables (enabling environment, healthcare facilities, educational facilities and shelter) against the indicators for the restoration of development in Bama local government. The formula for the model is states that between ± 0.1 to ± 0.39 showed that there is a weak negative/positive relationship, ± 0.4 to ± 0.69 showed a moderate negative/positive relationship and ± 0.7 to ± 1.0 showed that the correlation coefficient has deliver a negative/positive strong relationship. The (r) = correlation coefficient, (P) = level of significant at two tailed and N = total respondents.

Ho: Government and NGOs have not significantly made an Enabling environment available to restore development in Bama Local Government Area

The table below is a Spearman's rho correlation coefficient test for extent of restoration Government and NGOs in the provision of an enabling environment against infrastructure provision, encouraging skill acquisition, livelihood support and food provision.

Table 10: Hypothesis one Correlation Result

		Correlation			
		provides community infrastructures	Encourage participation of IDPs in vocational and skill training program	provide people with Support And Resources as livelihood start-up grant	provision of food stuff
Extent of the provision of an enabling environment for the restoration of development	Correlation Coefficient (r)	-.565**	.427**	.351**	.957**
	Sig. (2- tailed) (p)	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	405	405	405	405

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

Source: field survey 2022

The result shows that the extent to which enabling environment is provided for, in an effort to restore development in Bama returned a moderate negative correlation coefficient ($r = -0.565$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against Government and NGO roles in the provides community infrastructure in an effort to restore development in Bama. This indicates that an increase in the extent to which an enabling environment is provided in restoring development in Bama is found to be associated with a decrease in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in Bama. It also reveals that the extent to which enabling environment is provided in restoring development in Bama also returned a moderate positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.427$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against Government and NGOs roles played in Encourage participation of IDPs in vocational and skills training programs for the restoration development in Bama Local Government. This implies that an increase in the extent at which an enabling environment is provided to restore development in Bama is found to be associated with a moderate positive increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in Bama Local Government.

Similarly, the result identified that the extent at which enabling environment is provided in an effort to restore development in Bama returned a weak positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.351$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles in providing IDPs with Support and Resources as livelihood start-up grant in an effort to restore development. This showed that an increase in the extent at which an enabling environment is provided in restoring development in Bama is found to be associated with a weak increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in Bama. Furthermore, the

result showed that the extent at which enabling environment is provided in the restoration of development in Bama returned a strong positive correlation coefficient ($r = 0.957$) at 2-tailed significant level of $P = 0.01$ against government and NGO roles played in the provision of foodstuff in an effort to restore development in Bama. This indicates that an increase in the extent to which an enabling environment is provided on the restoration of development in Bama is found to be associated with a strong increase in the roles Government and NGOs play in restoring development in Bama.

Despite all the effort, the extent to which enabling environment as its relates to the Encouraging participation of IDPs in vocational and skills training programs, provision community infrastructures, provide people with Support and Resources as livelihood start-up grant and provision of foodstuff in the restoration of development in Bama is moderate (-0.565, 0.427, 0.351 and 0.957). Therefore, the null hypothesis stands accepted and concludes that government and NGOs have provided an enabling environment but not significant enough to restore development in Bama Local Government.

Discussion of Major Findings

The study assessed the restorative efforts of Borno state Government and NGOs in the development of 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 enabling environment; healthcare facilities; educational facilities; and shelter. The desired objectives of the study are achieved using frequency distribution tables, Spearman correlation coefficient to analyse the responses from the individual IDPs. Questionnaire 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 result demonstrates that the extent to which an enabling environment is provided for the restoration of development in Bama has not yielded a positive result which goes line with H_{01} . This is because only the provision of food stuff has delivered a strong correlation coefficient. The result is concurred with the Appendix I which shows that food items has more priority. This validates and complimented the views of the respondents who posited that foodstuff has been the only workable item as a result of the absence of consultation of the community by both the government representatives and NGOs understand prioritize needs/items for the restoration of development to fully reach the targeted beneficiaries in Bama. This goes contrary to the view of Asfaw, Botes and Mengesha (2017) and Chapagain and Raizada (2017) who

posited that the provision of an enabling environment focuses on environmental degradation and supports agricultural facilities.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study assessed restorative efforts of Government and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) in the Provision of enabling Environment in Bama local government area of Borno State, Nigeria. Based on the result of the data analysed, the extent to which enabling environment is made available for the restoration of development in Bama local government has reported to be inefficiently available as the provision of foodstuff has been the only indicator which delivered a strong correlation coefficient available to the target beneficiaries. The study recommended that Humanitarian agencies (Government and NGOs) should have a monitoring team that will comprise the target beneficiaries, experts in the field of Humanitarian programs, and community representatives to conduct a pilot survey on the prioritized needs of the returned IDPs. This will facilitate and reduce the challenges as it will give an insight on how to go about the effective provision of enabling environment as a variable for the restoration of development in Bama Local Government.

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