

The Role of Non-Governmental Organisation on Community Development in Jalingo and Ardo-Kola Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria; A Study of TY Danjuma Foundation

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Abstract

The need for community development informed the intervention of TY Danjuma Foundation in complementary infrastructural deficit in the educational and health care system in Jalingo and Ardo-kola Local Government Area of Taraba State. The study which dwell on the role of non-governmental organization in community development was guided by three objectives which are; to find out how TY Danjuma foundation has been able to tackle the problem of infrastructural deficit among primary and secondary schools in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government areas, assess the impact of TY Danjuma foundation in the development of health system in Jalingo/Ardo-kola local government areas and identify the challenges confronting TY Danjuma Foundation in the execution of projects in Jalingo local government area. The study adopts a survey design method in the aspect of generating data relevant to the study. The data collected were sourced through primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire and oral interviews were used as instruments for collection of data for the study. The study advances three hypotheses to guide the study. A total of 384 copies of questionnaires were administered to staff of TY Danjuma Foundation and the respondents from Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government area. Analysis was carried out using mean/standard deviation and chi-square (χ^2) at 5% level of significance in testing the hypotheses. The study findings revealed that TY Danjuma Foundation was confronted with security challenges in the execution of their functions. The findings revealed that the impact of TY Danjuma Foundation is not felt in some places due to security challenges in such places. Based on the findings, the study recommended that Government should provide funds and more security for the proper operation of Non-Governmental Organizations.

Keywords: Non-governmental Organisation, T.Y Danjuma Foundation, Community Development, rural development, health care development, educational development.

Introduction

Community development implies the provision of basic amenities such as roads, electricity, pipe borne water, health care facilities, schools including human capacity building and other necessities of life pertaining to man's general wellbeing (Jekayinya, 2010). There is global realization of recent, that contemporary government can no longer single handedly meet most communities' needs within their jurisdiction in terms of service provision (Borode, 2011). This notion has triggered off the urgent desire for synergies with development partners while enlisting community participation to actualize the spread of development to the rural areas.

Also, in Nigeria there has been increasing involvement of NGOs in community development activities (Adeyemo, 2003). TY Danjuma Foundation has taken a forefront in such efforts as the

foundation has executed 280 projects in 31 states including FCT and has also reached 8 million people in the country. Unique programme that is worth noting here is the establishment of the Rifkatu Maternity in Takum, Takum Local Government Area of Taraba State. The project commenced on October 24, 2016 and is situated on a 6-hectre land provided by the Taraba State Government, located opposite Government Day secondary School along Takum-Lupwe road.

The primary aim of the Rifkatu Danjuma Maternity (RDM) Centre is to provide enhanced service delivery of maternal and perinatal healthcare to Takum Local Government and surrounding communities. However, in more recent times, it has been observed that certain factors limit the performance of NGOs in contributing to community development. Davies (2014) reported that the constraints facing NGOs in Nigeria ranges from poor collaboration with government agencies, political instability and strong affiliation to over dependence on donor partners. Traditionally, most donor organizations work only with NGOs with a legal status and which can produce project proposals, to plan properly, and to handle budget administration and produce financial and technical reports regularly. Unfortunately, most grassroot NGOs in developing countries do not comply with these requirements and therefore cannot benefits from donor funds (Thomas, 2014).

Poor performance of governments in meeting the socioeconomic needs of its citizens has been identified as one of the reasons behind the proliferation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the present Millennium. Most people see NGO's as a place to make money and not ready to offer themselves for service. The government and well to do people in the society have refused to contribute to the development of the NGO's in our society. Specifically, NGOs in Nigeria contribute to national development in the areas of democracy and good governance, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, primary healthcare, STDs/AIDS and other health related matters, education and functional literacy, development of the girl child, environment, conflict resolution, drug abuse and human rights (Nkwocha, 2011). Despite government and NGOs efforts, human development index in Nigeria especially in rural areas is far below countries like Kenya, Ghana and South Africa (Agba, Ushie, Bassey & Agba, 2009; UNDP, 2008). This may be because over 15 percent of total overseas development aid channel through NGOs are notoriously implemented (World Bank, 2001) or that NGOs are not sensitive to the felt needs of Nigerians.

Statement of the Problem

TY Danjuma Foundation have emerged in order to supplement the state efforts in providing sustainable development, social services and programs to its people. The foundation has embarked on massive development of schools and hospital and also empowered men and women in different localities in Jalingo and Ardo-kola Local government areas. The establishment of Rifkatu Maternity Clinic, medical outreaches, school's renovation, skill acquisition programmes for women, scholarships among others have helped in transforming the areas in which TY Danjuma Foundation operates.

Educational and health facilities that are meant for development in the society suffered dearth in time past. The educational sector in the areas are characterized by inadequate trained teachers, poor infrastructure, poor and irregular payment of salary, poor learning conditions and inadequate instructional materials. This situation made learning herculean task in the area as students were made to receive classes under trees and have little or nothing to aid their learning in form of instructional materials. The health system is not spared from this ugly trend as the medical doctors

and other health personnel are grossly inadequate, poor maternal health care, inadequate supply of drugs and high corruption which have affected the little supply of medical materials from the government.

The dearth of this infrastructure is largely due to bad governance and poor communal efforts which would have made this available in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government areas. This is the picture of the situation that attracted TY Danjuma Foundation into play which is concerned with measures which mobilize domestic resources including human resources, to boost production, stimulate employment, raise rural income, reduce poverty and improve the overall standards of living of urban and rural dwellers. Community development consists of several subsets which include agricultural development, rural industrialization development, quality education, health, rural housing and transportation programmes.

The main objective of the study is to examine the role of non-governmental organization (NGO) in community development using TY Danjuma Foundation as a case study. Specifically, the objectives are to:

- i. find out how TY Danjuma foundation has been able to tackle the problem of infrastructural deficit among primary and secondary schools in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government areas
- ii. assess the impact of TY Danjuma foundation in the development of health system in Jalingo/Ardo-kola local government areas
- iii. identify the challenges confronting Non-governmental organization in the execution of projects in Jalingo Local Government Area.

Literature Review

Organizations which are independent of government involvement are known as non-governmental organizations or non-government organizations, with NGO as an acronym. NGOs are a subgroup of organizations founded by citizens, which include clubs and associations that provide services to their members and others (Jason, 2017). NGOs are usually non-profit organizations, and many of them are active in humanitarianism or the social sciences. Surveys indicate that NGOs have a high degree of public trust, which can make them a useful proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders (Mati, 2016). However, NGOs can also be lobby groups for corporations, such as the World Economic Forum. According to (the non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations), an NGO is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. It is task-oriented and driven by people with common interest. NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. Non-Governmental Organizations have played tremendous roles in rural development in Nigeria. Some of such roles include the following:

- i. Human Capital Development and technical assistance. They embark on the training of people in the area of skills acquisition. They also award scholarship to deserving students to study both at home and abroad. They render technical assistance to both Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and governments.

- ii. Development of small-scale farmers. They give support and assistance to small scale farmers by providing them with loans/grants. They also provide them with improved seedlings and technical advice that facilitate their growth and development.
- iii. Research, monitoring and evaluation. They conduct research on very sensitive issues with a view to making recommendation on how to improve such situation. They also carry out the responsibility of effective monitoring and evaluation of projects.
- iv. Enlightenment campaigns. They carry out enlightenment campaigns and sensitization programmes. Such campaigns create awareness and educate people on government policies and programmes.
- v. Advocacy for the poor. Advocacy NGOs shoulder the responsibility of defending the poor and promoting specific causes. In most cases, NGOs become spokespersons for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programmes on their behalf.
- vi. Conflict resolution and peace building. Non-governmental organizations have emerged as an indispensable partner in conflict resolution and peace building. They have complemented the efforts of governments and other stakeholders in reconciliation and peace building (Akamolafe, 2011)

In the words of Konteh (1999), the potential strength of non-governmental organizations as an effective check to state power and dynamic agents of grassroots empowerment and development has been recognized by successive governments since independence. NGOs will continue to play a leading role in the promotion of good government, poverty alleviation, education, health, infrastructural development, promotion and defense of human rights, peace building and conflict prevention.

Education remains the most vital tool for rural transformation in Nigeria; surprisingly there were very few schools in Nigeria especially in rural areas that can genuinely claim to have adequate school physical facilities for teaching and learning (Akamolafe, 2011). Scholarships are not adequate, many students drop out of school because of finance. This is an indication that government alone cannot adequately fund education (Sowunimi, 2004). This precarious situation of the education system especially in rural communities, informed the intervention of NGOs. In response to this, TY Foundation gave scholarship to children whose parents cannot afford basic primary education in Nigeria.

Girls Power Initiative (GPI) is another NGO that is transforming the Nigerian educational system. GPI established libraries in the South-South and South-East geopolitical zones. These libraries provide services to adolescent girls, especially, the less privileged. GPI also run counseling units throughout these zones for adolescent girls. Between July 1999 and March 2006, GPI graduated hundreds of adolescent girls in her schools. Most of their graduates were trained on how to read and write, health, humanities and different skills for easy employment (Utak, 2013).

International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH), in partnership with Chevron Nigeria Limited, provided basic education for primary school children, adult literacy classes, and training for primary school teachers. Specifically, their objectives include – training of approximately 1,000 youths for self-employment, provision of basic education for primary school children, adult literacy classes as well as the provision of basic business skills and small business credit access (ChevronTexaco, 2003).

Other formidable groups include the churches, the Mosques, the professional groups and those that come together to form the vanguard of adult education. Specific examples among these are the Nigeria National Council for Adult Education (NNCAE), Baptist Convention, Young Men's Christian Association, (YMCA), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Asalatu Group, Federation of Muslim Graduates Association, Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN), etc. In the category of the coalition of NGOs, we have Non-Governmental Association for Literacy Support Services (NOGALSS) and the Civil Society Coalition for Education for All (CSACEFA). These Associations work in partnership with national and international agencies in promoting adult education.

The universities are not left out, as units of the education sector; they reach out to the adult populace through their various educational programmes. In Nigeria, there are over 80 public and private universities. Some of these universities have adult education-related departments. Nigerian Universities are not only providers of adult education but also agencies of adult education. These include University of Ibadan, Ibadan; Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife; University of Lagos; University of Nigeria, Nsukka; University of Benin; University of Maiduguri; Usmanu Dan fodiyo University, Sokoto; Bayero University, Kano; University of Calabar; University of Port Harcourt; National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN); University of Jos; Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka; Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port-Harcourt; Niger Delta University, Amasoma, Kaduna Polytechnics and others.

In a study carried out by Imhabekaih (2018), on Edo State Agency for Adult and Non-formal Education, he identified that the Agency was expected to provide programmes such as basic literacy, post literacy, functional literacy, women education, vocational improvement programmes, continuing education, public enlightenment, and women education programmes. To address these programmes, each Local Government Area has an Adult Literacy Supervisor who was responsible for the supervision of literacy programmes in the Local Government Area. The supervisor has assisted several adult literacy organizers who were in charge of adult literacy programme at ward levels.

Abimbola (2015) deduced that NGOs have active involvement in community health services provisioning and well-being. Typically, NGOs have high degree of flexibility and innovative capabilities in addressing local health problems. This enhances their capability in promoting primary health care which in turn improves overall human development. Health encompasses the whole physical, mental, social and spiritual well-being. The attainment of the highest possible level of health is a fundamental social goal that requires multi-sectoral participation in addition to the health sector. However, Government poor funding of the health sector and the rising cost of private-for-profit health care make NGOs the largest provider of health services in many developing countries (Goldings, 2014). Some studies question NGOs' accountability to local population and response to local needs considering their proliferation and stewardship to donor (Smith, 2010).

NGOs services complement hospital care through referral linkages as well as capacity building for medical personnel. In addition, NGOs' alliance with traditional healers (first point of call for most health seekers in Nigeria) improves health outcomes (Goldings, 2014). In numerous ways, NGOs have contributed to health, improving wellbeing and welfare of the people, linking community with government health care and providing direct primary health care services. This translates into

improve productivity. However, the problem of fund and absence of philanthropist indigenous NGOs constraints their contributions to health services in major ways.

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀₁: TY Danjuma foundation does not contribute significantly to the infrastructural development among primary and secondary schools in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government areas

H₀₂ TY Danjuma foundation does not contribute significantly to health system development in Jalingo and Ardo Kola local government areas

H₀₃: TY Danjuma foundation encounter challenges in project execution in Jalingo and Ardo Kola local government areas

Research Methodology

The study employed descriptive survey method. The descriptive survey approach was chosen for the present study, because it seeks to gain insight into a phenomenon as a means of providing basic information in an area of study. The population of this study covers members of staff of TY Danjuma Foundation and the beneficiaries (Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government area). The population is thus: TY Danjuma Foundation – 5, respondents in Jalingo (156,606) and Ardo-kola (86,921). Therefore, a total of 243,532 constitute the population of the study.

The sampling size for the study was determine using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table. According to the table, for a population of 243,532 a total sample size of 384 sample size will be appropriate. Simple random sampling was used to select the targeted population. This technique was chosen for its ability to give an equal chance of being included in the sample to each member in the population.

Result of the Findings

The section analyses the data obtained from the field and bring out the findings of the study.

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of TY Danjuma foundation tackling problem of infrastructural deficit in primary and secondary school

S/N	Items	\bar{X}	δ	Remark
1	TY Danjuma foundation provides classrooms for schools in the area	3.60	0.49	Agree
2	TY Danjuma pay scholarship for the less privilege in the area	3.60	0.49	Agree
3	TY Danjuma assist training teachers in the area	3.60	0.49	Agree
4	TY Danjuma provide life supporting skills for people in the area	3.70	0.46	Agree
5	TY Danjuma supports the girl-child and the boy drop-out education programmes	3.40	0.49	Agree
Grand mean/Standard deviation		3.58	0.48	Agree

Criterion mean: $\bar{X} \geq 2.50 \rightarrow$ agree

$\bar{X} < 2.50 \rightarrow$ disagree

Results of Table 1 show the mean and standard deviation scores of the rating items on TY Danjuma foundation been able to tackle the problem of infrastructural deficit among primary and secondary schools. All the items have mean rating scale above 2.50, including grand mean. This shows that

TY Danjuma foundation tackle infrastructural deficit among primary and secondary schools (grand mean = 3.58) in Ardo-kola and Jalingo local government area

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of impact of TY Danjuma Foundation in the development of health system in Jalingo local government area

S/N	Items	\bar{X}	δ	Remark
1	TY Danjuma are involved in the protection of rights of people living with HIV/AIDS	3.30	0.46	Agree
2	The foundation increased the participation of the people in fighting diseases in the area	3.00	0.45	Agree
3	It sensitizes people on the danger of disease outbreak and management in the area	3.10	0.83	Agree
4	It provides hospital facilities for clinics in the	3.10	0.30	Agree
5	Help to reduce women and child mortality in the area	3.30	0.64	Agree
Grand mean/Standard deviation		3.16	0.54	Agree

Criterion mean: $\bar{X} \geq 2.50 \rightarrow$ agree

$\bar{X} < 2.50 \rightarrow$ disagree

Results of Table 2 show the mean and standard deviation scores of the rating items on the impact of TY Danjuma Foundation in the development of health system in Jalingo local government area. All the items have mean rating scale above 2.50, including grand mean. This shows that TY Danjuma foundation assist in development of health system (grand mean = 3.16) in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government area.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of challenges confronting TY Danjma Foundation in the execution of projects in Jalingo local government area

S/N	Items	\bar{X}	δ	Remark
1	TY Danjuma are faced with security challenges in their area of operation	3.20	0.75	Agree
2	The problem of effective and efficient leadership affects the operation of the TY Danjuma in the area	2.10	0.40	Disagree
3	They have inadequate and trained personnel	1.90	0.10	Disagree
4	The foundation is concentrated in the urban areas	2.20	0.15	Disagree
5	TY Danjuma foundation is used for personnel gain and poor management of grants.	2.00	0.20	Disagree
Grand mean/Standard deviation		2.28	0.32	Disagree

Criterion mean: $\bar{X} \geq 2.50 \rightarrow$ agree

$\bar{X} < 2.50 \rightarrow$ disagree

Results of Table 3 show the mean and standard deviation scores of the rating items on the challenges confronting TY Danjma Foundation in the execution of projects in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government area. Item 1 have mean rating scale above 2.50 while the remaining items (2,3, 4 and 5) have rating scale below 2.50. This shows that TY Danjuma foundation does not have challenges confronting it in the execution of projects (grand mean 2.28) in Ardo kola and Jalingo local government areas.

Test of Hypothesis

Table 3: Case processing summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TY Danjuma foundation and infrastructural development	370	98.9%	4	1.3%	374	100.0%

Class rank (binary) cross tabulation

	Value	Df	Asymptotic significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig (2- sided)	Exact Sig (1- sided)
Pearson Chi s Square	26.726 ^a	1	.000	.000	.000
Continuity correction ^b	26.423	1	.000		
Likelihood ratio	120.700	1	.000		
Fisher's exact test					
Linear by linear association	26.568	1	.000		
N of valid case	370				

Tables

The first table is the Case Processing summary, which tells us the number of valid cases used for analysis. Only cases with no missing values for both TY Danjuma foundation and infrastructural development are used in the test.

The value of the test statistic is 26.726. Because the cross tabulation is a 2x2 table, the degrees of freedom (df) for the test statistic is

$$df=(R-1)*(C-1)=(2-1)*(2-1)=1 \quad df=(R-1)*(C-1)=(2-1)*(2-1)=1$$

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing "p = 0.000", we instead write the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

DECISION AND CONCLUSIONS

Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we can reject the null hypothesis, and conclude that there is a relationship between TY Danjuma foundation and infrastructural development Meaning that TY Foundation contribute significantly to the infrastructural development among primary and secondary schools in Ardo Kola and Jalingo Local Government areas

Based on the results, we can state the following:

There was a significant relationship between TY Danjuma foundation and infrastructural development in the study area ($X^2(1) = 26.726, p < .001$).

Table 4: Case processing summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TY Danjuma foundation and health system development	370	98.9%	4	1.1%	374	100.0%

Class rank (binary) cross tabulation

	Value	Df	Asymptotic significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig (2- sided)	Exact Sig (1- sided)
Pearson Chi s Square	21.264 ^a	1	.000	.000	.000
Continuity correction ^b	21.235	1	.001		
Likelihood ratio	110.400	1	.001		
Fisher's exact test					
Linear by linear association	21.685	1	.001		
N of valid case	370				

Tables

The first table is the Case Processing summary, which tells us the number of valid cases used for analysis. Only cases with no missing values for both TY Danjuma foundation and health system development used in the test.

The value of the test statistic is 21.264. Because the cross tabulation is a 2x2 table, the degrees of freedom (df) for the test statistic is

$$df=(R-1)*(C-1)=(2-1)*(2-1)=1$$

.The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing "p = 0.000", we instead write the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

DECISION AND CONCLUSIONS

Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we can reject the null hypothesis, and conclude that there is a relationship between TY Danjuma foundation and health system development Meaning that TY Foundation contribute significantly to the health system development in Ardo Kola and Jalingo Local Government areas of Taraba State.

Based on the results, we can state the following:

There was a significant relationship between TY Danjuma foundation and health system development in the study area ($X^2(1) = 21.264, p < .001$).

Table 5: Case processing summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
TY Danjuma foundation and challenges in project execution	370	98.9%	4	1.1%	374	100.0%

Class rank (binary) cross tabulation

	Value	Df	Asymptotic significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig (2-sided)	Exact Sig (1-sided)
Pearson Chi s Square	19.643 ^a	1	.000	.000	.000
Continuity correction ^b	19.523	1	.001		
Likelihood ratio	100.800	1	.001		
Fisher's exact test					
Linear by linear association	19.854	1	.001		
N of valid case	370				

Tables

The first table is the Case Processing summary, which tells us the number of valid cases used for analysis. Only cases with no missing values for both TY Danjuma foundation and challenges in project execution used in the test.

The value of the test statistic is 19.643. Because the cross tabulation is a 2x2 table, the degrees of freedom (df) for the test statistic is

$$df=(R-1)*(C-1)=(2-1)*(2-1)=1$$

The corresponding p-value of the test statistic is so small that it is cut off from display. Instead of writing "p = 0.000", we instead write the mathematically correct statement $p < 0.001$.

DECISION AND CONCLUSIONS

Since the p-value is less than our chosen significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, we can reject the null hypothesis, and conclude that there is a relationship between TY Danjuma foundation and challenges in project execution. Meaning that TY Foundation did not encounter challenges in project execution in Ardo Kola and Jalingo Local Government areas of Taraba State.

Based on the results, we can state the following:

There was a significant relationship between TY Danjuma foundation and project execution in the study area ($X^2(1) = 21.264, p < .001$)

Discussion of Findings

The Findings of the study shows that TY Danjuma foundation provide classrooms for schools in the area, provide scholarship to the poor and vulnerable and build capacity for teachers in primary and secondary school. The finding is supported by a study by Akomolafe (2011) which asserts that education remains the most vital tool for rural transformation in Nigeria; surprisingly there were very few schools in Nigeria especially in rural areas that can genuinely claim to have adequate school physical facilities for teaching and learning. Scholarship are not adequate, many students drop out of school because of finance.

The findings of the study also show that TY Danjuma foundation has contributed immensely in the development of the health sector in Nigeria as it provided hospital materials and sensitized people on dangerous diseases. This finding is in agreement with the findings by Abimbola (2015) who opined that NGOs have active involvement in community health services provision and well-being. Typically, NGOs have high degree of flexibility and innovative capabilities in addressing local health problems. This enhances their capability in promoting primary health care which in turn improves overall human development.

NGOs services complement hospital care through referral linkages as well as capacity building for medical personnel. In addition, NGOs' alliance with traditional healers (first point of call for most health seekers in Nigeria) improves health outcomes. In numerous ways, NGOs have contributed to health improving wellbeing and welfare of the people, linking community with government health care and providing direct primary health care services. This translates into improve productivity. However, the problem of fund and absence of indigenous philanthropic NGOs constrained their contributions to health services in major ways.

The findings of the study reveal that security challenges are the major problems confronting the operation of TY Danjuma foundation as some areas in the state are not accessible and in time past some of their staff have been kidnapped with others injured. This finding is in tandem with a survey by (Ali, 2015) who observed that there is high-level and widespread insecurity in the country that has led to the wanton destruction of lives and properties, which is also a major factor that has hampered the progress of the activities of nongovernmental organizations.

Conclusion

T.Y Danjuma foundation have affected the lives of the people in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government area positively as many programmes involving health care delivery, promotion of staff training, provision of facilities in schools and empowerment of school staff in different areas. The study adopted a descriptive survey design where mean and standard deviation was used to analysed the data obtained from the field. The results of the study show that insecurity is the major problems affecting the smooth operation of TY Danjuma Foundation as in time past many of their staff have been kidnapped and others subjected to untold hardship. The foundation has succeeded at providing needed training and facilities to schools and hospitals in the areas. Proactive measures need to be taken to forestall the occurrence of such ugly trend without which will discourage others from embarking on such good job in the affected areas.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the findings of the study:

- i. Effort should be made by government to provide infrastructural facilities for primary and secondary schools in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government areas which will make Education more affordable and accessible to people in the area. This would curtail the incidences of child drop out from schools before completion
- ii. T.Y Danjuma Foundation should be more dedicated to increasing accessibility and affordability of basic health care facilities and services in Jalingo and Ardo-kola local government through commitment of more resources to the health sector. This would support and facilitate the complementary role of NGOs role in providing of drugs and other reproductive health services in the states.
- iii. Government should provide funds and more security for the proper operation of the Non-Governmental Organisation. The impact of TY Danjuma foundation is not felt in some places due to security challenges in such places. If adequate security is provided it will go a long way in alleviating the pains of TY Danjuma foundation in providing services for the people.

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