

Effects of Fulani and Herdsman Farmers clashes on Agricultural development in Nigeria.

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Abstract

The research work is titled the effect of Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers clashes on agricultural development in Nigeria. The main objective of the study was to determine the effect of Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers clashes on agricultural development in Ukpabi-Nimbo Community in Enugu State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to: determine the causes of Fulani – Herdsmen and farmers’ clashes in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State, investigate the social effects of the menace of Fulani – Herdsmen on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State and find out the economic effects of the threat of Fulani – Herdsmen on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State. The study employed survey design via descriptive method. Taro Yameni formula was used to determine the sample size of 399 respondents of Ukpabi-Nimbo in Uzo-Uwani Local Government. The researcher sourced materials through primary and secondary sources. The primary data include questionnaire distribution while secondary data include textbooks, journal, internet articles etc. Data collected were analyzed using simple table and percentage analysis while the hypotheses formulated were tested using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) v. 23. The study found that: there is significant difference between farmers and Fulani perception of the causes of Fulani – Herdsmen and farmers clashes in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State; Fulani – Herdsmen menace has significant social effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State and Fulani – Herdsmen threat has significant economic effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State since the significance value (p-value) of 0.013, 0.020, 0.046 < 0.05 level of significant respectively. It therefore recommended that Both Federal and State government should engage peace and conflict resolution experts in dealing with issues concerning herdsmen-farmer clashes. This will enable effective dialogues, negotiations and of course a win-win resolution, while encouraging early warning mechanism.

Key words: Fulani – Herdsmen, Farmers, Clashes, Agricultural Development and Nigeria.

Introduction

Background of the Study

There is no distrust that the former Jonathan government scored excellent marks in the area of agriculture. However, recent developments, especially the frequent clashes between herdsmen and farmers in the predominantly farming areas of the six geo-political regions which have resulted in the destruction of lives and farmlands have become a major threat to efforts to boost food production. From Benue to Taraba, Nasarawa and Plateau in the North Central region and Zamfara and Kaduna States in the North West, Enugu, Anambra, Abia in the South-East, Delta and Edo in the South-south, clashes between farmers and herdsmen have left in its trail heavy losses of lives and property. These losses of lives have adversely affected farming activities

and other related businesses. This has resulted in a drastic reduction in farm outputs, a development that has heightened the fear of hunger. Already most farmers in the affected states have abandoned farms for fear of being attacked by the herdsmen. For the predominantly farming communities of Benue and border communities of Nasarawa and Taraba states, farming is no longer business as usual. Several farmers have been displaced and dispossessed of their farms by armed men believed to be Fulani herdsmen (Eme, Ugwu and Onuigbo, 2017).

The *Fula* people also known as *Fulani* in *Hausa* language, are a mass population widely dispersed and culturally diverse in all of Africa, but most predominant in West Africa. The Fulani's generally speak the Fula language (Anter, 2015). A significant number of them are nomadic in nature, herding cattle, goats and sheep across the vast dry grass lands of their environment, keeping isolate from the local farming communities, making them the world's largest pastoral nomadic group. They are massively spread over many countries, and are found mainly in West Africa and Northern parts of Nigeria. The main Fulani sub-groups in Nigeria are: Fulbe Adamawa, Fulbe Mbororo, Fulbe Sokoto, Fulbe Gombe, and the Fulbe Borgu (Omawumi 2016). The Fulani unarguably represent a significant part of the economy of Nigeria. They are the major breeders of goats, sheep and cattle as those animals are the major source of meat and affordable source of animal proteins ate by Nigerians.

From 1996 to 2016 about 121 people lost their lives in Bauchi and Gombe states as a result of conflicts Fulani herdsmen and farmers. South East has recorded the following clashes between 2014 and 2018, by March 2014; Fulani herdsmen killed Tamgbo Ogeuji, a member of traditional rulers' cabinet at Eke community, Enugu State. Since January 2016, about 10 Agatu communities in Benue state suffered unprecedented hardship in the hands of the herdsmen. In April 2016, Fulani herdsmen invaded Ukpabi Nimbo community in Uzo-Uwani local government area of Enugu state killing 40 people, the following day, six more bidies were recovered and 14 victimss were lying critically ill at royal hospital, Nsukka, February 11, 2016 Abbi, Enugu State 2 persons killed and some were declared missing , in March 26 Ugwunesi in Awgu LGA, Enugu State 2 Soldiers, 18 others Killed. Thousands displaced and more than 1000 homesteads destroyed, In April, 25, Nimbo (Nimbo Ngwoko, Ugwuijoro, Ekwuru, Ebor, Enugu Nimbo, Umuome and Ugwuachara) villages in Uzo-Uwani LGA., 48 deaths recorded, Ten residential houses and a church were also burnt in addition to vehicles, motorcycles and domestic animals, in November 25 Reprisal attack onNimbo Community of Uzo-Uwani LGA, Enugu state 8 people were massacred (7 men and 1 woman), In 2017 March 14 Umuobasikwu, Ozuitem community in Bende LGA, Abia State Clash between herdsmen and the people of

Umuobasikwu 1 person was killed and several others injured , In 2018 March 12 Enyanwu Igwe Village in Igbeagu Community, Izzi LGA Ebonyi State Herdsmen attacked villagers for no known reason 4 persons killed, economic trees and other properties worth (Akerjiir, 2018; Oli, Ibekwe, &Nwankwo, 2018).

Statement of the Problems

Over the years insecurity has been a major setback towards economic development of the country and one of the negative impacts of Fulani herdsmen is that it endangers lives and properties which tend to hinder foreign economic relations to jumpstart the agricultural development. The constant farmers-herders clash in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon, most especially in the Northern part of the country. However, what it is relatively new is now the many news headlines about farmers' herders' clash in the states and regions, in particular, the Southwest and South Eastern part of the country.

In the past, many people have argued around the narrative of religion, land ownership rights, political power rotation, ethnicity and indigene settlers' arguments in the Northern part of Nigeria that are dominated by Hausa-Fulani ethnic group competing with other minority groups. Such cannot be said of the Southern parts of Nigeria that are predominantly Christians. Although, in the past decades, across Nigeria most especially in the Southern part of the country, the Fulani settler and their families were accepted and permitted into the host communities due to the cordial relationship between the sedentary farmers and herders (Genyi, 2014). Following the recent increase in the clash, the relationship between both groups had deteriorated (Chigozie, 2012).

Obviously, livestock open grazing and rearing currently practice in Nigeria, is not environmentally supportable. Several gaps relating to deficiency of vigorous machinery for stakeholder participation in land reform processes, inadequate access to information, deficiency of robust legal protection for pastoralists in existing in their legal framework and inadequate access to effective clash resolution mechanisms in case of conflict, have all worsened the spate of open grazing conflicts and clashes in Nigeria (Ogboru and Adejonwo-Osho 2018). Some of the identified problems of the study include:

Destruction of farm crops by Fulani herdsmen: The recent attacks by Fulani herdsmen have a drastic effect on food security of people in Nigeria as this has resulted in reduction in crop yield. This has made the farm owners to either relocate or abandon farmland with their crops totally due to insecurity or fear of being killed.

Loss of live and displacement of farmers: It is on record that the recent *attacks* by *Fulani herdsmen* have led to loss of live and has displace many farmers in Nigeria, with the most recent attacks leading to the total killings involving no fewer than 40 persons *in this community*.

Lack of security: One of the negative impacts of insecurity is that it endangers lives and properties of local farmers which tend to hinder foreign economic relations to jumpstart the economy.

Reduction in farmers' income/gross domestic product (GDP): The *Fulani herdsmen* activities and insecurity in the country has also reduced drastically farmers' output/income resulting to reduction to the country's GDP.

It is as a result of the gap identified by this present study and the failure of the present government to sincerely combat the occurrence of Fulani herdsmen attacks on Nigerian citizens especially the farmers that this study examines the effect of Fulani herdsmen clashes and agricultural development in Nigeria using descriptive survey techniques and with particular focus on Uzo-Uwani community of Enugu State, Nigeria.

The major objective of this study is to examine Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes on agricultural development in Nigeria. Other specific objectives of the study include:

- i. To determine the causes of Fulani – Herdsmen and farmers clashes in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.
- ii. To investigate the social effects of the menace of Fulani – Herdsmen on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.
- iii. To find out the economic effects of the threat of Fulani – Herdsmen on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.

In line with the research questions, the researcher hereby formulates the following null hypotheses they are:

- H₀₁:** There is no significant difference between farmers and Fulani perception of the causes of Fulani – Herdsmen and farmers clashes in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.
- H₀₂:** Fulani – Herdsmen menace has no significant social effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.
- H₀₃:** Fulani – Herdsmen threat has no significant economic effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.

Review of related literature

The researcher aimed at establishing what is already known about research “The challenges of insecurity and its negative impact in Nigeria economy” in this chapter. The related literature is reviewed under the following sub-headings: Conceptual frameworks, Theoretical framework, Empirical review and summary of gap in literature.

Conceptual Framework

Herdsmen

The Fulani originated from the Senegambia before spreading out into about 20 states which cut across West Africa and the Sahel as well as western Sudan and Central African Republic. The people are found in large number in Nigeria but while some have moved into the cities, many are still living as semi-nomadic herders (Okoro, 2018). However, these group who own and rear herds of animals like cattle for commercial purposes are called Herdsmen. Fulani herdsmen or Fulani pastoralists are nomadic or semi nomadic herders whose primary occupation is raising livestock. They usually move their herds from one place to another in search of pasture and fresh water. It is predominantly the occupation of the Fulani ethnic group in Nigeria. They are often armed and visibly move about with weapons (like daggers, machetes, arrows etc) to protect their livestock. The more disturbing issue about the Herdsmen is that they also block the highways with their cattle, rob and kidnap people, keep them captives in the bush and demand for ransom. The Herdsmen have also been involved in the rape of old and young women and burning of communities (The Vanguard, 2015 cited in Okoro, 2018). Due to their violent nature and associated killings, the group was recently described as the world's fourth deadliest militant group (GTI, 2015; Mikailu, 2016).

Farmers

Farmers (also called agriculturists) are persons who engage in agriculture, raising living organisms for food or raw materials. The term therefore applies to people who do some combination of raising field crops, orchards, vineyards, poultry, or other livestock. Based on this broad definition, farmers are both the herdsmen who herd or keep livestock like cattle, goats and sheep, and crop farmers. However, for the purpose of this work, farmers are the crop farmers (those who raise field crops) also called peasant farmers/subsistence cultivators only (Okoro, 2018).

Theoretical Review

Theorizing herdsmen-farmer clashes remains very difficult, since the actors, the effects, causes and dynamics are complex and varied (Le Meur and Hochet, 2010). They believe that a combination of theories is needed to explain vividly farmer-herder clash escalation. This is why this study adopts a twofold-theoretical perspective to discuss the issues in herdsmen-farmer relations and to allow for a more in-depth understanding of the issues. Therefore, the study adopts frustration-aggression theory, dialectical-materialism theory and human needs theory (HNT) in understanding the effects of the herdsmen-farmer clashes in Nigeria.

Frustration Aggression Theory

Frustration–aggression theory also known as the ‘frustration–aggression–displacement theory’, is a theory of aggression proposed by John Dollard, Neal Miller, Leonard Doob, Orval Mowrer and Robert Sears in 1939 and further developed by Neal Miller in 1941 and Leonard Berkowitz in 1961. The theory says that aggression is the result of blocking, or frustrating, a person's efforts to attain a goal (Friedman and Schustack, 2014). When first formulated, the hypothesis stated that frustration always precedes aggression, and aggression is the sure consequence of frustration. Two years later, however, Miller and Sears re-formulated the hypothesis to suggest that while frustration creates a need to respond, some form of aggression is one possible outcome. Therefore, the re-formulated hypothesis stated that while frustration prompts a behavior that may or may not be aggressive, any aggressive behavior is the result of frustration, making frustration not sufficient, but a necessary condition for aggression (Zillmann, 1979). It attempts to give an explanation as to the cause of violence. Frustration is the “condition which exists when a goal-response suffers interference”, while aggression is defined as “an act whose goal-response is injury to an organism (or an organism surrogate). The theory says that frustration causes aggression, but when the source of the frustration cannot be challenged, the aggression gets displaced onto an innocent target (scapegoat). This theory is also used to explain riots and revolutions, which both are believed to be caused by poorer and more deprived sections of society who may express their bottled up frustration and anger through violence.

The terrorist activities of the herdsmen are traceable to the desertification that has caused depletion in grazing opportunities or scarcity of feed for their animals which in the long-run affects their economic wellbeing. If a herdsmen loses his flock to drought and water scarcity, he may be frustrated because of the loss of livelihood. From this reality, he may be aggressive and since, he cannot channel it to the natural causes, he may in the long-run channel

it to any person or group that obstructs his migration to a safe area. On the side of farmers and host communities in Nigeria frustration also occur whenever animals of the herdsmen trample on their farmlands to eat up their crops. And because they are frustrated too, they become aggressive and channel their aggression to the herdsmen and their cows. Owing to this reality, conflict and confrontation is inevitable.

Dialectical-materialism

The theory of dialectical-materialism lies in the concept of the natural world evolution and emergence of new qualities of being at new stages of evolution. Dialectical materialists postulate that man's consciousness of himself in the society is determined by material condition. Here, material condition refers to what one owns, possesses or what one can advert to, in the society. Central in determining man's material condition are the way the society organizes the production, distribution and exchange of these goods and services that man perceives as his possessions.

The theoreticians observe that since these materials are limited, man's aspiration to possess them usually results into conflict with others seeking the same material. Dialectics is thus what the theoreticians call the resultant of this competition, hence the term dialectical materialism. The dialectical materialists are of the firm position that conflict will be inevitable in the absence of equity and justice occasioned by limited resources. Meanwhile, to allay this vicious circle of dialectics in order to ensure harmonious co-existence in the society, the theorists advocate that attempts must be made to ensure equity and justice as sine qua non for progress or development (Shakhnazarov, 1978).

However, the theory as expounded here appropriately matches the situation obtainable in the herdsmen and farmers scenario in Nigeria. It is therefore the perception of each group that the other is a threat to its material condition in the society that eventually escalates into violent conflicts between them. Herdsmen sometimes accuse farmers of killing their cattle, and resort in attacking or killing the farmers. The farmers on the other hand see herdsmen as land encroachers and crop destroyers, and of course, make efforts to protect their properties (land and crops).

Human Needs Theory (HNT)

Human Needs Theory (HNT) was developed in the 1970s and 1980s as a generic or holistic theory of human behaviour. It is based on the hypothesis that humans have basic needs that have to be met in order to maintain stable societies. As John Burton describes: We believe that

the human participants in conflict situations are compulsively struggling in their respective institutional environments at all social levels to satisfy primordial and universal needs-needs such as security, identity, recognition, and development. They strive increasingly to gain the control of their environment that is necessary to ensure the satisfaction of these needs. This struggle cannot be curbed; it is primordial (Burton, 1979). This struggle for primordial needs is theoretically related to the Frustration-Aggression theory which is based on the stimulus-response hypothesis. The frustration of not satisfying these needs leads to aggression and subsequently, conflict. What distinguishes Human Needs theory from the Frustration-Aggression theory is that the former is concerned only with absolute requirements (needs) while the later is also concerned with wants and desires. Burton further states that there are fundamental universal values or human needs that must be met if societies are to be stable. That this is so thereby provides a non-ideological basis for the establishment of institutions and policies. Unless identity needs are met in multi-ethnic societies, unless in every social system there is distributive justice, a sense of control and prospects for the pursuit of all other human societal developmental needs, instability and conflict are inevitable (Burton, 1990).

Empirical Review

Adetunji and Ukhurebor, (2020) looked at the effects of Fulani herdsmen and farmer clashes on food security on Nigeria. The research adopts qualitative research approach, the study noted that some of the advantages of livestock pastoralism includes, source of incomes, production of raw material for the industries, mass production of organic fertilizer most especially for the farmers in the developing areas who cannot afford the costly synthetic fertilizers which has been reported to constitute environmental and health challenges. Moreover, the study found that the surveillance of Fulani herdsmen has constituted several challenges on the issue of food production, environmental consequences, and destruction of natural resources, massive displacement of farmers and dilapidation of agricultural soil.

A further study by Awotokun, Nwozor and Olanrewaju (2020) studied conflicts and the retrogression of sustainable development: the political economy of herders-farmers' conflicts in Nigeria. This study generated both primary and secondary data to evaluate the socio-economic and political implications of the herders-farmers conflicts in Nigeria. While the primary data were generated through the instrumentality of key informant interviews (KIIs), the secondary data were obtained from archival materials and other published works. The study found that herders-farmers conflicts have inflicted serious costs on the Nigerian economy in

terms of loss of resources and human lives. It also found that these conflicts have jeopardized the prospects of meeting the global goals of poverty eradication and zero hunger. The study equally found that the government has no specific set of strategies to contain the conflicts and that its equivocation and unwillingness to prosecute the architects and perpetrators of the conflicts has emboldened them.

Mnguashima and Olushola (2020) evaluated Climate induced conflicts and livelihoods of farming households in Nigeria: lessons from farmers' herdsman conflict ridden communities in Benue State. Data were collected from 110 farming households in Guma and Logo Local Government Areas (LGA) using interview schedule and focus group discussion. The majority experienced high degree of exposure to conflict incidences such as destruction of properties, homelessness and poor access to market. The respondents indicated a high effect of land use conflict on farming households' livelihoods and land availability/use following conflict regime induced by climate change. All respondents perceived the anti-open grazing prohibition law as a right step to reducing conflict occurrence. There was no significant difference in the effects of farmers herdsman land use conflict on livelihood of farming households in Guma and Logo LGA. Farming households were highly vulnerable to the effects of farmers' herders' conflict and are supportive of the current local authority's prohibition of open grazing. A concerted effort involving religious institutions, government and non-governmental organizations including persuasion of herders to consider other options of livestock production such as ranching or settlement scheme would add impetus to the on-going efforts to resolve the conflict.

Terungwa Gideon Tsendzuul (2019) assessed Farmers/herders conflict and the challenges on national security, population growth and development: The Benue state experience. The paper adopted the qualitative research method and employs both primary and secondary sources. Primary source will be used to obtain data through the use of oral interviews, while secondary source relies on existing literature on the topic from books, journals, magazines and the internet. The historical method was used to trace the history of these conflicts between farmers and herdsman in Benue State. Descriptive methods were employed to describe the factors responsible for the conflicts between herdsman and farmers and their effects in Benue State, while the analytic method is used to emphasize the complementary role of the Church in addressing insecurity. The study concluded that there is the need to identify the causes, repercussions and proffered resolution of the critical issues that are at the roots of these conflicts.

Okoro (2018) examined the prevalence of herdsman-farmers conflict and its effects on socioeconomic development in Nigeria. The research adopts qualitative approach to data

analysis which relies on secondary sources like journals, textbooks, newspapers and online publications. Results show that the conflicts have resulted to loss of lives, displacement, distrust, destruction of properties etc. The study concluded that the Herdsmen-farmers conflict created food insecurity, distrust and unemployment. The study recommended that State governments should designate grazing fields for the nomadic herdsmen and make them pay tax to the state.

Akerjiir (2018) assessed increasing farmer-herder conflict in Nigeria: an assessment of the clashes between the Fulani herdsmen and indigenous farmers in ukpabi-nimbo community Enugu State increasing farmers-herder's conflict in Nigeria using a qualitative research approach, the study engaged 20 participants from the farmers community and neighboring community using interview guides, Participant observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGDs). Data acquired was analyzed by describing the situations. The findings reveal that fingers cannot be pointed to one factor causing the increase in the clash between the farmers and the herders. The various factors responsible for the escalation of the clash are soil-erosion caused by change in climate, destruction of farmlands caused by cattle grazing done by the Fulani herdsmen. More so, cattle rustle and cattle theft done by gangs and groups called "Malaysian Boys" who are also raping and using the situation in the community to terrorize the people. It was also found that the government responses to the conflict is slow, and security forces are deployed to the community after an attack has been carried out by the said Fulani herdsmen even though there was an earlier warning prior to the attack that took place in 2016. The study concludes that the investigation into the increasing farmers-herder's in Ukpabi-Nimbo community is far beyond what the eyes can see, looking at the various factors involve for the escalations and the unclarity as to who is behind the sequences of events.

Ajibefun (2018) investigated the social and economic effects of the menace of Fulani herdsmen crises in Nigeria. The study specifically examined the causes of Fulani herdsmen and farmers' clashes in Nigeria, and the social and economic effects of the menace of Fulani herdsmen in Nigeria. The sample of the study consisted of 250 farmers and 150 respondents from Fulani tribe selected from affected Local Government areas in Southwest, Nigeria via purposive sampling technique. A questionnaire titled Economic and Social Effects of Herdsmen Clashes Questionnaire (ESEHCQ) was used to collect data. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics of t-test were used to analyze the data generated from respondents. The findings revealed that the major cause of the conflict was destruction of crops. The social effect of the menace of Fulani herdsmen are loss of human life, sexual harassment of human life,

acquiring of weapons/arms, reduction in quality of social relationship, reduction of social support and high cases of rape while the economic effect of the menace of Fulani herdsmen are reduction in output and income of farmers/nomads, loss of produce in storage, displacement of farmers, scarcity of agricultural products, loss of house and properties and infrastructural damages. The findings also revealed that farmers and Fulani perception of the causes of Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes in Nigeria are not different while farmers and Fulani perception of the social effects and economic effects of Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes in Nigeria are different. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that representatives of the host communities and Fulani herdsmen should be conveyed under a public forum and involved in the decision making and permitted to take part actively in the planning procedure of restoring peace to most of the affected communities.

In another study by Hussaini (2018) on causes and consequences of Fulani pastoralist-farmers conflict in Nigeria. The qualitative study observed that on daily basis the grazing land is continuously shrinking and diminishing due to factors such as climatic change which lead to it takeover of arable lands by desert, global warming also caused available space water to dry up, its encroachment by the farmers and other government/ nongovernmental activities, on the other hand the activities of those involved in arm banditry and cattle rustling also posed a threat to nations peace. The study also found that the conflict between Fulani herdsmen and farmers occurred since time immemorial. One of the proximate causes is scarcity of water resources and animal feeds, which push Fulani pastoralists, migrate southward in search of where to feed their animals. The failure of government to fully implement the long awaited land use act and grazing reserve act which among other things allowed for the demarcation of the land for growing of pastures for grazing and passed routes of animals made the conflict more intractable. The activities of cattle rustlers and arm bandit are continuously increasing which result in the general loss of lives and properties not only among the warring parties but also on the innocent people throughout the country called Nigeria.

Eme, Ugwu and Onuigbo (2017) examined the economic cost effects of Fulani-Farmers Clashes on the populace in general and the nation's economy in particular. Bloody clashes between Fulani herdsmen and farmers over grazing lands have led to the killing or maiming of people and razing down of houses as well as food storage facilities. The herdsmen claimed that they are the original owners of the land in the agrarian areas. According to them, the natives had sold it to them for their cows to graze. This is an allegation the farmers have consistently debunked, saying that the land was never at any instance sold to the herdsmen and that the

cows damage their crops while grazing. Cattle-rustling has also been a major cause of unrest as cows are stolen by criminal-minded youths. This scenario has played out many times in Guma, Makurdi, Gwer West, Agatu, Logo, Kwande, Buruku and parts of Kastina-Ala local government areas of Benue State. The same is common in Enugu, Delta, Taraba and Plateau states. The study revealed that this pattern of insecurity challenge is detrimental to general well being of the people with its resultant effects in the area low quality of life, food insecurity, high cost of food, population displacement and even death, the destruction of business, properties and equipments, relocation and closing down of businesses. The study suggests that the Nigerian government and her security agencies should be pro-active in their responses, improve their intelligence gathering techniques and peace building and equip and motivate her security forces better.

Musa and Shabu (2014) assessed the conflict between herdsmen and farmers in Guma local government area of Benue State using 160 heads of farming households and 40 herdsmen from areas that have experienced farmer-herders conflict which were purposively selected. The study revealed that, both farmers and herdsmen agreed that herdsmen were not accepted by their host communities. The study revealed that the role of traditional rulers, destruction of crops/farmland, contamination of water and harassment of herdsmen by host communities were the major causes of conflict between farmers and herdsmen. The study found displacement of both farmers and herdsmen, loss of lives and properties and decrease in output as the major effects of conflicts between farmers and herdsmen in the area. The study recommended the creation of grazing reserves so that herders can shift from traditional method of animal husbandry to modern methods.

According to Adisa (2013) carried out a study on incessant resource-based conflicts between farmers and herdsmen as it continue to undermine the impact of agricultural extension service delivery in Nigeria. The study focuses on the perceptions of conflict and coping strategies among farmers and herdsmen towards identifying role for Extension in management of farmer-herdsmen conflict. Multi-stage cluster random sampling technique was used to select 300 farmers and 60 cattle herdsmen for the research, using an interviewer-administered questionnaire for data elicitation. The study reviewed that most farmers (78%) perceived the conflict situation as a 'loss', while 68% of herdsmen perceived it as 'threat'. Also, 75% of farmers used 'problem-oriented' coping strategies, while 73% of herdsmen mainly used 'emotion-oriented' coping strategies. Sixty-two percent of farmers and 7% of herdsmen alternatively used 'social-support' strategies. The result shows that annual income, farm size,

non-farm income and household size were the significant associates of loss perception among farmers; while among herdsmen, the significant correlates of threat perception were age and herd size. Furthermore, only 4% of total respondents perceived the conflict situation as 'opportunity to gain'. The study concluded that farmer-herdsmen conflicts in Nigeria need not become inflexible as they currently seem, and suggests the setting up of a three-tier farmer-herdsmen conflict management committee. The study recommends a functional role for Extension in periodic revision and enhanced awareness of and compliance with stock routes, as well as Extension staff and clientele training on appropriate coping mechanisms to douse the socio-psychological effects of conflicts.

Akpaeti and Umoh (2013) examined the impacts of conflict on farm resource productivity in Akwalbom State, Nigeria. Data for the study were collected through Multi-stage sampling technique from 114 farmers. Analysis shows that land area, quantity of fertilizer and planting materials as well as location of community are important determinant of farm outputs. The location of the community was found to have negative impact on farm outputs. This indicates the conflict status of a community could influence agricultural output from such community. The farmers were found to be efficient in the use of only family labour.

Methodology

Research Design

For the purpose of this study, the researcher adopts descriptive survey design. This design is appropriate for the study as it is aimed at collecting information from the respondents on the activities of Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes on agricultural development in Nigeria. Its objective is to get details and factual information about issue, problem and describe it as they are.

Area of the Study

The research is conducted in the Ukpabi-Nimbo Community in Nigeria. Ukpabi-Nimbo community also called Nibo, a village in Enugu State in Uzo-Uwani local government area. Uzo-Uwani L.G.A. of Enugu state is located between latitude 6° 55' N and 7° 15' N and longitude 6° 30' E and 7° 00' E. It shares boundary with Nsukka, Igbo-Etiti, Udi and Ezeagu L.G.A. respectively and Anambra State in the west and Kogi State in the North West. The village shares boundaries with other villages like Umuome, Ebor, Ugwuujoro, Ekwuru, Ugwuachara, and Nimbo-Ngwoko that have also witnessed herdsmen-farmers clashes that led to a loss of both lives and properties in Enugu State sharing boundaries with Benue and Kogi

in the central north, and Anambra and Ebonyi state in the south where there is an increase in farmers-herders conflict. Although, the actual population of Ukpabi-Nimbo cannot be ascertained, what is certain is that Ukpabi-Nimbo is a small village dominated by Christians although the majority of the people in the village are holding strong beliefs in an ancestral god called (Dimanike). They have a firm credo in their ancestors regarding the protection of lives and property, and this deity is mostly responsible for rain, good harvest, good health, and the welfare of children.

Like every Igbo community, each person has a chi (personal god), which brings fortune and guide to an individual's day-to-day activities. The Nibo indigenes are mainly occupied with agricultural production. They produce yam, cassava, garden egg, pepper, maize, and the Nimbo village Market attracts patronage across the Enugu State and neighboring states. These market days are referred to by names such as Ahopabi and Apada, and they take place once every four days. Leadership (Igweship) in Nimbo community is done through election within the community.

Population of the Study

The population of the study was limited Ukpabi-Nimbo in Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area; has a Population of 124,480 (National Population Commission, 2006). However, the recent estimated population projection is 176,000.

Sample Selection and Sampling Techniques

To determine the sample size of the study, Taro Yamane's formula was used thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

- Where, n = Sample size to be determined
- N = Total population size
- e = Margin of error @ 5% or 0.05
- 1 = Theoretical constant.

Therefore

$$n = \frac{176,000}{1 + 176,000(0.05)^2}$$

$$= \frac{176,000}{1 + 176,000(0.0025)}$$

$$= \frac{176,000}{441}$$

$$n = 399.09$$

Therefore, the sample size for the study stood at approximately three hundred and ninety nine (399) respondents.

A total number of one hundred and twenty people were selected by purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was used because not all the people in the community are farmers even though almost every household have those that engage in farming business are affected by the effect of the conflict. It is important to hear directly from those in constant conflicts with the herdsmen, so the occupation as farmers is the main criteria of selecting participants in the interview session while participants of the focus groups were selected at random. The researcher's selection of respondents for an interview was to get balanced information from both groups involved, understanding their perspectives related to the constant conflict, and to understand the dynamics and the causes of the conflict between the indigenous farmer and Fulani herdsmen. It was apt therefore to sustain the in-depth group discussion which ensures that the small group of respondents selected gave their account in detail (Clark, Burgess and Harison 1999).

Remark

The study examined the effect of service brand dimensions on passengers' perception of service quality of domestic Airlines. However, it was discovered that:

- i. That there is significant difference between farmers and Fulani perception of the causes of Fulani – Herdsmen and farmers clashes in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State since the significance value (p-value) of $0.013 < 0.05$, the model is statistical significant.
- ii. Fulani – Herdsmen menace has significant social effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State since the significance value (p-value) of $0.020 < 0.05$.
- iii. Fulani – Herdsmen threat has significant economic effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State since the significance value (p-value) of $0.046 < 0.05$, the model is statistical significant.

Conclusion

Fulani herdsmen and farmers violent conflicts have created humanitarian toll across many communities in Nigeria. Many have died, many displaced and properties in form of crops, animals, houses, vehicles etc. destroyed. Farmers, though, have occasionally been involved in carrying attacks or reprisal attacks against the Fulani herdsmen, have been seen to be mostly at the receiving end of the conflicts. They count more losses than the herdsmen. However, the research concludes that: there is significant difference between farmers and Fulani perception

of the causes of Fulani – Herdsmen and farmers clashes in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State; Fulani – Herdsmen menace has significant social effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State and Fulani – Herdsmen threat has significant economic effect on farmers in Ukpabi-Nimbo, Enugu State.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made in the light of the findings gotten from the research work:

- i. Both Federal and State government should engage peace and conflict resolution experts in dealing with issues concerning herdsmen-farmer clashes. This will enable effective dialogues, negotiations and of course a win-win resolution, while encouraging early warning mechanism.
- ii. State government should as a matter of urgent adopt community policing model to forestall peace in the rural areas as it will enable the police and the community members detect when the herdsmen gain access into the communities to attack residents. Community policing seeks the effective community engagement in the provision of solution to policing issues and also developing partnership in the maintenance of safety and security in the society.
- iii. State governments should designate some areas as grazing fields for the nomadic herdsmen and make them pay tax to the state, whilst warning that any crime involving a Fulani herdsman would attract severe penalties. All Fulani herdsmen operating in any local government should be registered to enable monitoring of their activities and co-existence.

Suggestion for Further Research

This study focuses on effect of Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes on agricultural development in Nigeria, it is suggested that future studies should extend the scope of study and explore other regions in Enugu State in other to be able to generalize the findings and conclusions A qualitative research study could be conducted to look at the impact of Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes on agricultural development in South East Nigeria. Also a further study should be conduct on comparative analysis of the effect of Fulani herdsmen and farmers clashes on agricultural development in six geo-political zones in Nigeria. Qualitative methods

would allow the researcher to use interviews to collect data from the respondents, as in-depth interviews give more information compared to questionnaire.

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