

Effect of Conflicts between Fulani Herders and Farmers in Nigeria

Aluu, Donald Oko

Abstract

The study evaluated herders/farmers conflict and livelihood in Enugu State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to; evaluate the relationship between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital; determine the relationship between armed extremist groups and physical capital. The population for the study was one two hundred and ninety-nine (299) persons. The whole population was used due to small number. A survey design was adopted for the study. Instrument used for data collection was the questionnaire and interviews. A total of two hundred and ninety-nine (299) copies of questionnaire were distributed while two hundred and eighteen (218) copies of questionnaire were returned. Pearson correlation(r) was used to test the hypotheses. The findings indicated that there was significant relationship between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State ($r=.437 < .737, p<.05$). There was significant relationship between armed extremist groups and physical capital ($r=.360 < .972, p<.05$). The study concluded that conflict of interest and armed extremist groups had a significant relationship between mistrust on Natural capital and physical capital.

Keywords: Fulani Herders–Farmers Conflict, Conflict of Interest, Natural Capital, Armed Extremist Groups, Physical Capital

Cite: Aluu, D. O. (2026). Effect of Conflicts between Fulani Herders and Farmers in Nigeria. *International Journal of Religion, Peace, and Social Transformation*, 4 (1), 85-105. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21609148>

© Copyright and Licensing Notice

Authors retain full copyright over all articles published under BIRPUB. Ownership of the work does not transfer to the publisher at any stage of the publication process. Upon acceptance, authors grant BIRPUB a non-exclusive license to publish, distribute, archive, and index the article in both print and digital formats. This license allows BIRPUB to make the work publicly available while preserving the author's full intellectual property rights. Authors are free to reuse any part of their work in future publications, deposit the article in institutional or subject repositories, and share the published version on personal or professional platforms. They may also republish the article elsewhere, provided that the original appearance in BIRPUB is clearly acknowledged. BIRPUB is committed to protecting author rights and imposes no restrictions beyond appropriate citation of the initial publication.

Authors	Affiliation
1	Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, Enugu State University of Science and Technology

Introduction

The relationship between pastoralists and crop farmers has existed for centuries and has historically been characterized by cooperation and mutual dependence. Traditionally, pastoralists moved seasonally with their livestock in search of pasture and water, while farmers cultivated crops in settled communities. This system of transhumance enabled both groups to coexist through negotiated access to natural resources. However, increasing pressure on land, rapid population growth, climate change, desertification, and changing patterns of land use have transformed this relationship into one marked by recurring conflicts over access to farmland and grazing routes (Nwangwu, 2024; Babatunde & Ibnouf, 2024).

Globally, herder–farmer conflicts are prevalent across Africa, Asia, and parts of the Middle East where pastoralism remains an important livelihood strategy. The competition for scarce natural resources has intensified due to environmental degradation, prolonged droughts, and expanding agricultural activities. The United Nations and other international organizations recognize resource-based conflicts as significant threats to sustainable development because they undermine food security, reduce agricultural productivity, increase poverty, and force rural populations into displacement. Consequently, protecting rural livelihoods has become a major concern in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 1, 2, and 16 relating to poverty reduction, zero hunger, and peace, justice, and strong institutions.

In Nigeria, herder–farmer conflict has become one of the country's most persistent rural security challenges. Historically concentrated within the Middle Belt states, the conflict has expanded into southern Nigeria due to the southward migration of pastoralists resulting from desertification, shrinking grazing lands, insecurity in northern Nigeria, and increasing competition over land resources. The consequences include destruction of crops, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property, displacement of farming households, declining agricultural production, food insecurity, and weakened rural livelihoods. The conflict has also affected social cohesion and economic development across several states, including Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa, Ondo, and Enugu.

In Enugu State, the herders/farmers conflict has assumed increasing significance over the past decade. Several rural communities across local government areas such as Uzo-Uwani, Isi-Uzo, Nkanu East, Udenu, and Igbo-Eze North have experienced repeated incidents involving crop destruction, attacks on farmers, livestock invasion of cultivated lands, displacement of residents, and growing insecurity. These incidents have disrupted farming activities, reduced household incomes, weakened food production, and negatively affected the livelihoods of rural households whose survival depends largely on agriculture. Studies indicate that many farmers now abandon fertile farmlands because of fear of attacks, resulting in declining agricultural productivity and worsening food insecurity within affected communities (Udechukwu et al., 2024).

Livelihood refers to the capabilities, assets, resources, and activities that individuals and households utilize to secure the necessities of life, including food, income, shelter, education, and healthcare. Sustainable livelihoods depend on secure access to productive resources and a peaceful environment that enables economic activities to flourish. When violent conflicts disrupt agricultural production and limit access to farmland, the livelihood assets of rural

households become severely threatened, thereby increasing poverty and vulnerability. Consequently, understanding how herders/farmers conflict affects the livelihood of rural communities is essential for developing effective conflict management strategies and policies that promote agricultural sustainability, rural development, and peaceful coexistence in Enugu State and Nigeria at large.

Statement of the Problem

Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood for the majority of rural households in Enugu State. However, the increasing incidence of herders/farmers conflict has become a major obstacle to agricultural production, food security, and rural development. Reports from several communities indicate frequent destruction of crops by grazing cattle, attacks on farmers, displacement of households, abandonment of farmlands, and loss of productive assets, all of which have adversely affected the livelihood of farming families. These developments have reduced farm output, household income, employment opportunities, and access to food while increasing poverty and vulnerability among rural residents.

Although previous studies have examined the causes, security implications, and conflict management strategies relating to herders/farmers conflicts in Nigeria, many have concentrated on the Middle Belt states such as Benue and Plateau. Comparatively fewer empirical studies have specifically investigated the extent to which the conflict affects different dimensions of livelihood in Enugu State, particularly household income, agricultural productivity, food security, and the sustainability of rural livelihoods. Furthermore, recent escalation of conflicts in some communities within Enugu State suggests that existing interventions have not adequately addressed the socioeconomic consequences on farming households.

It is against this background that this study seeks to examine the effect of herders/farmers conflict on the livelihood of rural households in Enugu State, Nigeria, with a view to providing empirical evidence that will assist policymakers, security agencies, community leaders, and development practitioners in formulating sustainable strategies for conflict resolution, livelihood protection, and agricultural development.

The regular crisis between farmers and herders in the studied area necessitated this study to evaluate the herders/farmers conflict and livelihood in Enugu State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to evaluate the herders/farmers conflict and livelihood in Enugu State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to;

- i. Evaluate the correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State.
- ii. Determine the connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State.

Research Questions

The following research question will guide the study;

- i. What is the correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State?
- ii. What is the connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State?

Statement of Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses guided the study;

- i. There is no significant positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State.
- ii. There is no significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State.

Significance of the Study

The study will be beneficial to the following

Government: The study will be of great value to the federal and state governments of Nigeria in its fight against the large-scale insecurity in the country, food insecurity inclusive. The study will highlight the possible ways government could go about tackling herders/farmers conflict in the state.

Security agencies: The study will be of benefit to the Nigerian Police Force and other security agencies in South East by exposing them to the various forms by which these conflicts are expressed and ways to bring violent parties to book. The study will be of benefit to the general public. This is because the study is focused on ways through which these violent conflicts came about, while investigating the proper ways to curb them and restore sanity in the communities ensure food security and reduce high cost of livelihood in Enugu state, Nigeria.

Scope of the Study

Unit Scope: the unit scope of the study was on herders/farmers conflict and livelihood in Enugu State, Nigeria.

Content Scope: The content (variables) scope of the study include; growing land pressure, dispossession, interest and mistrust, armed extremist groups, theft as the independent variables and human capital, financial capital, natural capital, physical capital and social capital as the dependent variable.

Geographical scope: The geographical scope of the study was Enugu State, Nigeria, with particular reference to herders/farmers conflict occurrences in various communities in Enugu State.

Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Literature

Herders

Fulani herdsmen or Fulani pastoralists are nomadic or semi-nomadic herders whose primary occupation is raising livestock (Iro 1994). 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's. 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). 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 those people or a person who own or manages a farm for sustaining their families and society at large. Based on the foregoing, the research intends to see a *farmer* as a person engaged in agriculture, raising living organisms for food or raw materials or a person who pays a fixed sum for some privilege or source of income and a person who cultivates land or crops or raises animals (such as livestock or fish).

Conflicts

According to Shittu, (2020) explained that conflict could be referred to as a form of friction, discord or strong disagreement arising within a group when the behavior or action of one or some members of such groups are unexpected or restricted by some or other members of the group, especially in fierce or bloody manner. However, Rahim (2010) view that conflict could better be defined in context. Abdul et al. (2014), and Shittu (2020) defines conflict as opposition among social entities directed against one another, it distinguished from competition defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something of which the supply is inadequate to satisfy all. Therefore, conflict could be well understood if defined on the basis of society, hence a social conflict. Thus, social conflict is the struggle for agency or power in the society. Hence, this research focuses on the conflicts between the Fulani nomadic pastoralists and crops farmers which have led to intolerance and loss of lives and properties in Enugu state, Nigeria.

Herders/Farmers Conflict

Farmers-herdsmen conflicts are a struggle between crop farming and pastoral groups for land or other resources that are critical for the sustainability and/or development of pastoral and agricultural production systems, such as watering areas, wetlands and fertile lands which can assume violent or non-violent dimensions, (Audu,2013). The view outlines the importance of land and water resources to the development of pastoral and agricultural production, as well as emphasizes the influence of resource scarcity in farmers' herders' conflict. Other scholars who support this view include Udoh and Chilaka (2012) who believe that resource scarcity is the primary cause of farmers-herdsmen conflict.

Conflict of Interest and mistrust

The rise of farmer-herder conflict in Africa is more pernicious than fatality figures alone since it is often amplified by the emotionally potent issues of ethnicity, religion, culture, and land. The interactions between settled farmers and herders are inevitable, because the social interaction between them is regarded as fundamental. This however has birthed clashes between herders and their hosts and entangled them in a tussle for land, water and natural resources (International Crises Group, 2020). Cooperation between herders and farmers is expressed through everyday interactions, cattle entrustment, resource sharing, trade, friendship, intermarriages, visitations, exchanges, communal labor, and social solidarity. The conflicts that emanate from pastoralists and farmers interactions in Nigeria have assumed unprecedented violent dimensions and have far reaching impacts on the people and the country as a whole. In the pre-colonial era, records of conflict between herders and farmers were lean. The conflicts between both groups are an annual occurrence and is worsened by urbanization, increasing need

for farmlands and grazing lands, increased desperation for pasture and water, migration and sedentarization of herders at new, unfamiliar, socio-cultural communities, proliferation of arms, the collapse of the *Ruga* system and so on (Njoku, 2022).

Armed extremist group

Conflicts disrupt access to basic services like food and water, and force people into extreme poverty, with the poorest and the most vulnerable paying the highest price. Conflict and violence are currently on the rise globally, according to the United Nations (UN). And although armed conflicts now tend to be less deadly, the impact they can have is no less severe (Lowery, 2022). Reforms to antiterrorism legislation are required to improve its effectiveness and fairness and make it possible to engage diplomatically with proscribed armed groups. The legal bases for proscription should be clarified and the criteria for delisting published. Listing and delisting instruments should be more nuanced and flexible. In addition, a separate legal and political component should facilitate engagement with proscribed groups in peace processes and humanitarian work. Armed group refers exclusively to the armed or military wing of a non-state party to a non-international armed conflict.

Livelihood

A person's livelihood refers to their means of securing the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing) of life. Livelihood is defined as a set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted over one's life span. Such activities could include securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, and clothing. An individual's livelihood involves the capacity to acquire aforementioned necessities in order to satisfy the basic needs of themselves and their household. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly and in a manner that is sustainable and providing of dignity. For instance, a fisherman's livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish. Livelihoods are 'means of making a living', the various activities and resources that allow people to live. Different people have different lifestyles and ways of meeting their needs. Similarly, households perform various activities to gain and maintain their livelihoods. The nature of these livelihood activities depends on the availability of assets, resources, labour, skills, education, social capital, seasonality, agro-climate/agro-ecology, and gender (Akinwale, 2010).

Natural Capital

Natural capital of livelihood is the natural resource stocks that people can draw on for their livelihoods, including land, forests, water, air and so on (Kamwi, Chirwa, Paxie, Graz, Manda, Mosimane, and Katsch, 2018). For rural people, agriculture and other natural resource-based activities may play an important role, but rural households also diversify into other activities, some of which are linked to agriculture and the natural resources sector, others which are not. There is the interaction between diverse livelihoods and the management of the natural resources upon which they to a greater or lesser extent depend. Goldman (2000) in the study of Ahmed, Kalthum, Roslina & Rahim, (2018) pointed out natural capital as the term used for natural resource stocks from which resource flow and services (e.g., nutrient cycling and erosion protection) that are useful for livelihoods are derived. Natural capital is constituted by a wide variation in resources from intangible public goods such as the atmosphere and biodiversity to divisible assets used directly in the production of goods (such as trees, land). Natural capital describes especially for resource dependent communities the stock all livelihood activities are built on. This capital represents in particular for rural communities, with a high proportion for poor stakeholders, an essential value which in fact is

prone to calamities (Lax, & Krug, (2013). Not seldom these calamities are caused by natural processes e.g. floods, fires, seasonal storms, earthquakes. Natural capital is the gift of nature. It includes land, forests, biodiversity, wildlife, rivers. Without the use of natural capital, no production process whatsoever can ever be carried out.

Physical Capital

Physical capital is the most important asset in adopting environmental strategies. Physical assets means the required accessibilities facilities needed by households or individuals like transportation, good facility, good housing, safe drinking water, and accessibility to medical facilities, market and school (Samsudin & Kamaruddin, 2013). Physical Capital of livelihood is the basic infrastructure that people need to make a living, as well as the tools and equipment that they use. Physical capital is a measure for the existence of physical requirements needed to support livelihood in a sense of infrastructure. Segal & Brock (2020), established that physical capital sometimes simply called "capital," includes human-made items or products that make the manufacturing process possible or enable it to run smoothly. Some types of physical capital are directly involved in the production, such as the welding equipment that fuses parts of a car on the factory floor. Others are indirectly involved, such as the computers and printers in the executive headquarters. The role of this asset can be seen in the context of opportunity costs, where an existing accessible infrastructure releases either labour or provides time as a resource. Physical capital on the other hand consists of man-made products necessary for production of other goods and may include; Bridges, roads, irrigation canals and shelter etc. Better infrastructural facilities enable households to diversify their livelihood strategies and to get engaged in high paying livelihood strategies (Abbassi, A Ullah, Hashmi, Hussain and Akhter, 2020). Physical capital consists of tangible, human-made objects that a company buys or invests in and uses to produce goods.

Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by Rational Choice Theory, (Clarke, 1997)

The Rational Choice Crime Prevention Theory, developed by Roland Clarke, explains that adversaries using a hedonistic calculus during their decision-making process in selecting targets will act in their own best interests. Under this circumstance, security officers should therefore, understand this calculus, manipulate it and use it to their advantage. In view of this, Rational Choice Theory denies the existence of any kind of action or force other than the purely rational and calculating offender (Clarke, 1997).

However, despite this portrayal of offenders as rational decision makers who base their actions on the costs and benefits they perceive in the contemplated activity, research suggests that offenders do not necessarily construct detailed plans for each offence (Steven, 2010). Rather, rational choices and preconceived plans may be set into motion when the offender happens to come across a situation or target which fits the general description of an appropriate target. According to the theory, CCTV surveillance is grounded in the criminological theory that suggests potential offenders are less likely to commit crime if they believe they are being watched or have a greater risk of being apprehended (Moyo, 2019).

Empirical Review

The correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital

Adebayo and Oluwamayowa (2021) examined the impact of the corona virus (COVID-19) outbreak as it directly affects households in a rural community in Nigeria. The study proceeded from on both a qualitative and quantitative method and adopted a mixed-method and case study research design. Data for this study was collected through primary and secondary data. Primary data for this study was collected through a questionnaire and focus group discussions (FGD). The questionnaire used for this study was a validated instrument designed by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to measure food security amongst households. The USDA household's instrument was used and then modified to access the food security status of households during the lockdown. Findings from this study revealed that households, in general, were categorised as having "very low food security" during the lockdown as they testified to all the food insecure conditions. In general, the food intake of household members reported irregular eating patterns as the household lacked the money to purchase food.

Idris and Najmudeen (2021) examined the implication of Herders-Farmers Conflict on food security in North Central Nigeria. Herders-Farmer's conflict is one of the topical and contending issues, most especially in north-central Nigeria. Herders and farmers have had a mutual and beneficial relationship ranging from agricultural production and inter-marriages. The sustainability of this relationship is, however, threatened due to clashes that have resulted in loss of lives and properties. The paper adopted Structural Conflict Theory to explain the position of the conflict between herders and farmers. As a descriptive kind of study, the paper relied mainly on secondary data such as journal, textbooks, conference papers and report from government.

Ani, Anyika and Mutambara (2021) examined the changing nature of climate change impact on the food and human security sector of the Nigerian State. This study is an in-depth case study that involves the use of both quantitative and qualitative data. Statistical data on climate variability in Nigeria obtained from reliable databases were use in the making of analysis. Also, data derived from semi-structure interviews and special reports from International Non-governmental organizations on the subject matter were also used in the study. The findings of the study were based on an in-depth analysis of both primary and secondary sources of data. The secondary data were derived from existing published academic works. The primary data was developed using qualitative data that were collected from January to November, 2018 to 2019 in the different regions of Nigeria. For the South East, primary data was collected from Abakaliki, Ebonyi State.. The findings revealed that climate change has negatively affected food security in Nigeria. it has also led to continuous armed confrontations over natural resources thereby undermining human security in the country.

Solomon (2021) examined the extent to which conflicts between farmers and herders affect food production, food availability, food stability, food utilization in Taraba state. The study adopted survey research method and sampled 285 respondents using multi stage sampling technique. The data for this study was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was generated from field survey carried out in the state. The study utilized data and infrastructure from study multiple policy documents in State Ministry of Agriculture, Jalingo. Data generated from the field was complemented by extensive review on the farmer herders conflicts. The data collected were

analyzed using p-table and percentage, and Pearson Correlation used to test the hypotheses. The study findings revealed that the increasing incidence of the farmers herders conflicts has led to widespread distribution of food stuff, lives and properties and entrenched atmosphere of fair and insecurity in the rural communities..

Appiah-Boateng and Kendie (2021) explored how framing of conflict in different phases is constructed and how the specific framing affects the development of the conflict and its management in the farmer–herder conflict in the Asante Akyem North District of Ghana. The study area is Agogo which falls within the Asante Akyem North District in Ghana. The study used a qualitative approach whose philosophical ontology and epistemology believe that meaning is constructed (interpretivism). It further used a case study design using in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and observation guide. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques were used to select the respondents. The data were analyzed using the thematic analysis approach. Ethical considerations such as informed consent, willingness and anonymity of respondents were duly respected. The findings highlighted that the conflict actors formed frames such as identity-relational, affective-intellectual and negotiation-win frames as the drivers of the conflict. In this conflict, the farmers who are indigenes and custodians of the land feel more potent over the transnational migrants who are pastoralists and argue that the herdsmen be flushed out without negotiation.

The connection between Armed extremist groups and physical capital

Obi, Odikpa, Edegbo and Abubakar (2021) examined how farmers-herdsmen conflict constitutes a threat to rural development, internal security, and socio-economic development in Nigeria about Omala Local Government Area of Kogi State, North Central Nigeria. The study adopted the qualitative method making use of semi-structured interviews and 100 informants were purposively selected. Findings from the study revealed among others that; Crop damage by cattle, land encroachment without permission, inadequate grazing reserves, lack of access to water points, killing of stray cattle, pollution of the water point, cattle routes blockage, Mbororo migrants, ECOWAST reaty, fertile land of the host community, socio-economic, cultural differences, the political economy of cattle herders were major causes and persistence of farmers-pastoralists conflicts. The study among others recommends that; since farmers-pastoralists conflicts were resource-based conflict due to blockage of cattle route by farmers which eventually leads to encroachment of farmers land and thus translate to open violence and animosity, there is a need for resignification of cattle routes for the pastoralist to have a route to avoid farmlands encroachment, regarding the transit route for irregular migrants through Niger, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Chad, Cameroon.

Kugbega and Aboagye (2021) examined the implications of consequent competing interests over land resources between farmers and herders on indigenous farmer’s agricultural investment decisions. The study used qualitative methods and empirical evidence is given by primary data from semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions in the case study area. Results indicated that land owners exploit lapses in customary land administration systems to allocate lands in exchange for money, to pastoralists while neglecting indigenous farmers’ land use rights. Thus, indigenous farmers report land tenure insecurity and a sense of deprivation from their customary lands. Despite tenure insecurity concerns, farmer’s agricultural investment decisions remain unchanged because such changes in investment decisions may reduce incomes and compromise their livelihoods. The findings herein

contradict theoretical expectations and provide new perspectives for understanding the relationship between tenure (in) security and investment decisions.

Bello and Abdullahi (2021) examined farmers–herdsmen conflict, cattle rustling, and banditry in Anka and Maradun local government area of Zamfara State, Nigeria. The study examined the influence of farmers–herdsmen conflicts on cattle rustling and banditry, and vice versa. Exploratory research was employed; focus group discussion (FGD) and key informant interview (KII) were used to collect primary data from the respondents. The data generated were transcribed and recorded verbatim (word-for-word account of verbal interview) and they were converted into written form. Data were enumerated and thematic analysis and categorization were provided. Secondary data were sourced from internet and relevant books. The findings of the study revealed that farmers–herdsmen conflict precipitates the acts of cattle rustling and banditry. It also revealed that conversely cattle rustling and banditry contributed to the farmers–herdsmen conflict in the local government area of Zamfara State. The study discovered that the synthesis of farmers–herdsmen conflicts, cattle rustling, and banditry pose serious threat to the safety and security of the people. The researchers recommended that there should be an introduction of grazing reserves equipped with adequate social amenities and that there should be policies capable of enhancing herders' transformation from traditional to the modern method of animal husbandry.

Olagbemiro, Ojediran, Oladipupo and Ezekiel (2022) examined the effect of resilience on arable crop productivity after farmers-herdsmen conflicts in the Ogbomoso Agricultural Zone of Oyo State. A multistage sampling technique was used to select 270 arable crop farmers, which is about 29.4% of the 919 registered arable crop farmers for the study, using a structured questionnaire to obtain primary data. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics like tables, percentages and inferential statistics such as ordinary least square regression to analyse the effect of resilience strategy to shocks of conflict anticipation cost and arable crop productivity. All analyses were tested at a 5% level of significance. The result of the OLS regression analysis model for the effect of resilience techniques on arable crop productivity indicated that years spent in school ($p = 0.97$), size of farm ($p = 0.006$), hired labour after conflict ($p = 0.000$), transformative index ($p = 0.000$), absorptive index ($p = 0.008$) and adaptive index ($p = 0.008$) were significantly related to arable crop productivity. The transformative, absorptive, and adaptive resilience strategies significantly influenced arable crop productivity after farmers-herdsmen conflicts in the study area. The study concluded that adhere to the rule and regulations of the community serve as a means of preventing conflicts between farmers and herders.

Nnaji (2022) examine the social, economic and demographic determinants of rural households' risk perception of farmer–herder (FH) conflicts in Nigeria. The paper also investigates two aspects of farmers/herders conflict risk perception relating to food production and physical insecurity. A farmers/herders conflict risk perception model is constructed and tested using exploratory factor analysis (EFA), ordinary least squares (OLS) and seemingly unrelated regression equation (SURE) models. The study uses cross-sectional data from 401 rural households in Nigeria. Results show that in addition to economic determinants like farm size, land ownership and crop diversity, socio-demographic variables like age and number of languages spoken are significant predictors of household risk perception of farmers/herders conflict. Second, although gender and frequency of farmers/herders conflict have no

significant effect on the risk perception of farmers/herders conflict, there is a significant moderating effect of frequency of farmers/herders conflicts on the influence of gender on the risk perception of farmers/herders conflict. Third, findings also highlight the important predictors of the risk perception of farmers/herders conflicts relating to food production and physical insecurity.

Gap in Empirical Literature

The study examines the relationship between herders-farmers conflicts and livelihood in Enugu State. This is an attempt to investigate how the incessant occurrences of Fulani herdsmen attack on farmers in various communities in Enugu state has related with the level of livelihood in these communities in the state. To achieve the objectives of the study, a lot of empirical studies on this issue were reviewed so as to add unique value to the existing literature. The empirical studies reviewed showed were shown to have investigated this phenomenon, but with particular reference to other states within the country such as Benue, Zamfara, Taraba, and other states with huge reporting of these kind of conflicts. However, the case of Enugu state remains uninvestigated, especially as it pertains to livelihood within the state. Therefore, the current study becomes the first attempt at understanding the relationship that exists between these conflicts and livelihood in the state. The study also employs the use of the Pearson correlation analysis, which is different from the method of analysis employed by previous studies in the research. Before the current study, majority of studies employed document analysis and literature review to arrive at conclusions. However, the current study attempts at empirically and quantitatively examining the objective of the study, using correlation analysis.

Methodology

The area of the study was Enugu State. The study used the descriptive survey design approach. The primary source of data was the administration of questionnaire. The population of the study was made up of executives of the town unions, councilors, ward leaders, Housa/ Fulani leaders, Market men and women community leaders and selected individuals who were capable of knowing the problems of herders/farmers issues in their communities and local governments. A total population of two hundred and ninety-nine individuals (299) was used for the study. Two hundred and eighteen (218) respondents returned their questionnaire and accurately filled. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability co-efficient of 0.75 which was also good. Data was presented and analyzed by mean score and standard deviation. The hypotheses were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient (r) statistics tool.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Distribution and return of the Questionnaire

Table 4.1 shows the data relating to the distribution and return of the questionnaire

Table 4.1 Distribution and Return of the Questionnaire

S/n	Sample Source	Distributed	No Returned	Percentage	No not Returned	Percentage
	Ward Leaders	70	52	17	18	6

Councillors	70	50	17	20	7
Fulani Leaders	15	13	4	2	1
Hausa Leaders	15	14	4	1	-
Market men and women	80	54	18	26	9
Executives town Unions	49	35	12	14	5
Total	299	218	72	81	28

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Two hundred and ninety-nine (299) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the respondents and two hundred and eighteen (218) copies of the questionnaire were returned representing seventy-two percent (72%) while eighty-one (81) copies of the questionnaire were not returned representing twenty-eight percent (28%). This shows a high rate of the respondents.

Data presentation and analysis

The correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu state, Nigeria.

Table 4.2.1: Responses on the correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu state, Nigeria.

		5	4	3	2	1	ΣFX	-	SD	Decision
		SA	A	N	DA	SD		X		
1	Desertification caused by clement change has caused problems between herders and farmers.	345 69 31.7	200 50 22.9	36 12 5.5	60 30 13.8	57 57 26.1	698 218 100%	3.20	1.226	Agree
2	The population explosion has led to the struggle between herders/farmers as competition has increased in green field	485 97 44.5	176 44 20.2	42 14 6.4	22 11 5.0	52 52 23.9	777 218 100%	3.56	1.576	Agree
3	Violent confrontations between herders and farmers have led to the death of many people.	440 88 40.4	228 57 26.1	24 8 3.7	58 29 13.3	36 36 16.5	786 218 100%	3.60	1.462	Agree
4	Blocking of high way with cattle and rob people creates intentions among the communities.	475 95 43.6	168 42 19.3	21 7 3.2	86 43 19.7	31 31 14.2	781 218 100%	3.58	1.569	Agree
5	The kidnapping by herders and burning of communities in the name cattle rearing keep the people restless.	420 84 38.5	220 55 25.2	45 15 6.9	50 25 11.5	39 39 17.9	774 218 100%	3.55	1.282	Agree
Total Grand mean and standard deviation								3.498	1.423	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4.2.1, 119 respondents out of 218 representing 54.6 percent agreed that Desertification caused by clement change has caused problems between herders and farmers 3.20 and standard deviation of 1.226. The population explosion has led to the struggle between herders/farmers as competition has increased in green field 141 respondents representing 64.7 percent agreed with mean score of 3.56 and standard deviation of 1.576. Violent confrontations between herders and farmers have led to the death of many people 145 respondents representing

66.5 percent agreed with mean score of 3.60 and standard deviation of 1.462. Blocking of high way with cattle and rob people creates intentions among the communities 137 respondents representing 62.9 percent agreed with mean score of 3.58 and 1.569. The kidnapping by herders and burning of communities in the name cattle rearing keep the people restless 139 respondents representing 63.7 percent agreed with a mean score of 3.55 and standard deviation 1.282

The connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu state, Nigeria.

Table 4.2.2: Responses on the The connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu state, Nigeria.

Table 4.3.4.1. Forcefull displacement of people has led to spillover effect on both herders and farmers

		5	4	3	2	1	ΣFX	-	SD	Decision
		SA	A	N	DA	SD		X		
1	Force full displacement of people has led to spillover effect on both herders and farmers.	430	184	48	44	45	751	3.44	1.226	Agree
		86	46	16	22	45	218			
		39.4	22.5	7.3	10.1	20.6	100%			
2	The destruction of agriculture and livestock basically looks at struggles for power and control in society.	470	144	30	70	43	757	3.47	1.576	Agree
		94	36	10	35	43	218			
		43.1	16.5	4.6	16.1	19.7	100%			
3	That armed extremist groups exerting of social power has led to armed clashes between the two groups	350	224	93	10	56	733	3.36	1.462	Agree
		70	56	31	5	56	218			
		32.1	25.7	14.2	2.3	35.7	100%			
4	The prevention of the opponent from attaining compatible goals have given rise to conflicts.	460	224	42	80	16	822	3.77	1.569	Agree
		92	56	14	40	16	218			
		42.2	25.7	6.4	18.3	7.3	100%			
5	The kidnapping by herders and burning of communities in the name cattle rearing keep the people restless.	350	224	63	70	36	743	3.41	1.282	Agree
		70	56	21	35	36	218			
		32.1	25.7	9.6	16.1	16.5	100%			
Total Grand mean and standard deviation								3.49	1.423	

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 4.2.2, 132 respondents out of 218 representing 61.9 percent agreed that Force full displacement of people has led to spillover effect on both herders and farmers 4.09 and standard deviation of 1.226. The destruction of agriculture and livestock basically looks at struggles for power and control in society 130 respondents representing 59.6 percent agreed with mean score of 3.80 and standard deviation of 1.576. That armed extremist groups exerting of social power has led to armed clashes between the two groups 126 respondents representing 57.8 percent agreed with mean score of 3.58 and standard deviation of 1.462. The prevention of the opponent from attaining compatible goals have given rise to conflicts 148 respondents representing 67.9 percent agreed with mean score of 3.84 and 1.569. The kidnapping by herders and burning of communities in the name cattle rearing keep the people restless 126 respondents representing 57.8 percent agreed with a mean score of 3.64 and standard deviation 1.282

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: There is no significant positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State

Table 4.4.3.3 Pearson correlation of there is no significant positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State

		Correlations				
		Desertification caused by clement change has caused problems between herders and farmers.	The population explosion has led to the struggle between herders/farmers as competition has increased in green field	Violent confrontations between herders and farmers have led to the death of many people.	Blocking of high way with cattle and rob people creates intentions among the communities.	The kidnapping by herders and burning of communities in the name cattle rearing keep the people restless.
Desertification caused by clement change has caused problems between herders and farmers.	Pearson Correlation	1	.547**	.498**	.737**	.463**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
The population explosion has led to the struggle between herders/farmers as competition has increased in green field	Pearson Correlation	.547**	1	.549**	.505**	.644**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
Violent confrontations between herders and farmers have led to the death of many people.	Pearson Correlation	.498**	.549**	1	.635**	.338**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
Blocking of high way with cattle and rob people creates intentions among the communities.	Pearson Correlation	.737**	.505**	.635**	1	.437**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
The kidnapping by herders and burning of communities in the name cattle rearing keep the people restless.	Pearson Correlation	.463**	.644**	.338**	.437**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	218	218	218	218	218

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

Table 4.4.3.3 showed the Pearson correlation matrix on conflict of interest and mistrust on natural capital showing the correlation coefficients, significant values and the number of cases. The correlation coefficient shows .437 < .737. This value indicates that correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2 tailed) and implies that there was significant

positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State ($r = .437 < .737$). The computed correlations coefficient is greater than the table value of $r = .000$ with at alpha level for a two-tailed test ($r = .437 < .737, p < .05$).

Decision Rule

The decision rule is to accept the null hypothesis if the computed $r = .000$ is less than the tabulated ($r = .437 < .737$) otherwise reject the null hypothesis.

Decision

Since the computed ($r = .437 < .737$) is greater than the table value of $.000$, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, we concluded that there was significant positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State as reported in the probability value of ($r = .437 < .737, p < .05$).

Relevant Hypothesis: Hypothesis Four: There is no significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State

Shows Pearson correlations on the connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State

Table 4.4.4.3: Pearson correlation of there is no significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State
Correlations

		Force displacement of people has led to spillover effect on both herders and farmers.	The destruction of agriculture and livestock basically looks at struggles for power and control in society	There is reciprocally exerting of social power in an effort to attain scarce through conflicts	The presentations of the opponent from attaining incompatible goals have giving raise to conflicts	The quest for dominance and power become currency rather than consensus.
Force displacement of people has led to spillover effect on both herders and farmers.	Pearson Correlation	1	.554**	.456**	.360**	.428**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
The destruction of agriculture and livestock basically looks at struggles for power and control in society	Pearson Correlation	.554**	1	.421**	.383**	.408**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
There is reciprocally exerting of social power in an effort to attain scarce through conflicts	Pearson Correlation	.456**	.421**	1	.632**	.972**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	218	218	218	218	218
The presentations of the opponent from attaining	Pearson Correlation	.360**	.383**	.632**	1	.619**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000

incompatible goals have giving raise to conflicts	N	218	218	218	218	218
The quest for dominance and power become currency rather than consensus.	Pearson Correlation	.428**	.408**	.972**	.619**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	218	218	218	218	218

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

Table 4.4.4.3 showed the pearson correlation matrix on armed extremist groups and physical capital showing the correlation coefficients, significant values and the number of cases. The correlation coefficient shows $.360 < .972$. This value indicates that correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2 tailed) and implies that there was significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State ($r = .360 < .972$). The computed correlations coefficient is greater than the table value of $r = .000$ with at alpha level for a two-tailed test ($r = .360 < .972$, $p < .05$).

Decision Rule

The decision rule is to accept the null hypothesis if the computed $r = .000$ is less than the tabulated ($r = .360 < .972$) otherwise reject the null hypothesis.

Decision

Since the computed ($r = .360 < .972$) is greater than the table value of $.000$, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, we concluded that there was significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State as reported in the probability value of ($r = .360 < .972$, $p < .05$).

Discussion of findings

Conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State

Trust judgments rely on the credibility, stability, standard procedures, and transparency of institutions and organizations, they could be seen as calculative, rational and rule-based. Development pressures may be only a part of the problem facing natural resource, increased competition and conflict over natural resources is sometimes underpinned by deeper structural causes. The result of hypotheses three showed the computed ($r = .437 < .737$) is greater than the table value of $.000$, we reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, we concluded that there was significant positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State as reported in the probability value of ($r = .437 < .737$, $p < .05$). Rukwe, Abdullahi, Faruk and Nwaeze (2019) evaluated the effects of Farmers-Herders conflict on the farming households of in southern Taraba State, Nigeria and the study showed the major perceived causes of conflicts by crop farmers in the study area was uncontrolled grazing and damage to crops by cattle.

Connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State

Armed conflict in its various forms and manifestations remains pervasive around the world. A decline in state-sponsored terrorism has caused many terrorist organizations to resort to criminal activity as an alternative means of support. The computed ($r = .360 < .972$) is greater than the table value of $.000$, we reject the null hypothesis.

Therefore, we concluded that there was significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State as reported in the probability value of ($r=.360 < .972$, $p<.05$). In view of this findings the study of Aliyu, Ikedinma and Akinwade (2018) examined incidents of farmers-herdsmen conflicts, its causes and effects on national integration in Nigeria with the view to providing information on the intricacies of the conflicts in the country. The study found that farmers-herdsmen conflicts are not caused by a single reason but are propelled by multi-causal factors, such as limited resources in the face of greater need, reprisal attack, and shortage of land as well as climate change among others. The study of Antwi (2018) showed that the major cause of the conflict is competition over arable lands for farming and grazing, especially in the dry season. Other triggers of the conflict reported were crop destructions, stealing and killing of cattle, violence against women, pollution of water bodies, burning of grass, spraying weedicide and pesticide, farming close to grazing lands. The conflict has caused displacement of families and individuals, injuries, loss of lives and negatively affected agriculture production.

Summary of Findings

From the result of the analyses, the study found that

- i. there was significant positive correlation between conflict of interest and mistrust on Natural capital in Enugu State ($r=.437 < .737$, $p<.05$)
- ii. There was significant positive connection between armed extremist groups and physical capital in Enugu State as reported in the probability value of ($r=.360 < .972$, $p<.05$).

Conclusions

The study concluded that growing land pressure, dispossession, conflict of interest, armed extremist groups and theft had a positive significant relationship between human capital, financial capital, mistrust on Natural capital, physical capital and social capital. It shows that with the presence/existence of these various components of herders/farmers conflict been practiced in a positive way would not only enhance the livelihood of herders/farmers but will also create peaceful existence between them. The interactions between settled farmers and herders are inevitable, because the social interaction between them is regarded as fundamental.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made by the study

- i. Government should ensure peace and security through avoidance of biased attitude in sharing the wealth of the nation, one ethnic group, in particular, should not be favored against another.
- ii. Government should commission military men, troop or groups that would be well equipped to be in charge of states forest reserve and also to secure individuals in the rural areas.

Contribution to knowledge

The study examines herders-farmers conflicts and livelihood in Enugu State. This is an attempt to investigate how the incessant occurrences of Fulani herdsmen attack on farmers in various communities in Enugu state has related with the level of livelihood in these communities in the state. However, the case of Enugu state remains uninvestigated, especially as it pertains to livelihood within the state. Therefore, the current study becomes the first attempt at understanding the relationship that exists between these conflicts and livelihood in the state. Before the

current study, majority of studies employed document analysis and literature review to arrive at conclusions but the current study empirically and quantitatively examined the objective of the study, using correlation analysis.

References

- Abanyam, N. L. (2019). The effects of cattle herders and crop farmers conflicts on socio-economic development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Conflict Management*, 4(1); 90-103
- Abanyam, N. L., Aver, T. T. and Gwambeka, E. J. (2020). The impact of cattle herders and crop farmers conflicts on socio-economic development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Management, Social Sciences, Peace and Conflict Studies*, 3(3); 203-216
- Abbassi, F.A., Ullah A., Hashmi M.S., Hussain K. and Akhter N. (2020). The role of livelihood assets' endowment in adoption of rural livelihood strategies: an intra-regional comparison of district Bhimber, AJ&K. *Sarhad Journal of Agriculture*, 36(1): 258-271.
- Abdui, R. Y., Remi, A. and Oyedolapo, B. D. (2014). *Understanding Conflict and War*. National Open University of Nigeria
- Adebayo, T. S. and Oluwamayowa, L. (2021). COVID-19 and food security as catalyst of conflict among rural households in Nigeria: a study of Ilaje community, Ondo state. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 13(4); 23-33
- Ahmed Z.I., Kalthum H.H., Roslina K., & Rahim A.A., (2018) The Level of Livelihood Assets Ownership Among Vulnerability Group in East Coast of Malaysia. *European Journal of Sustainable Development* 7, (3) 157-161
- Ajibefun, M. B. (2018). Social and economic effects of the menace of Fulani herdsmen crises in Nigeria, *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 8(2); 12-23.
- Akinwale, A.A. (2010). Livelihood and environmental challenges in coastal communities of Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 12(8): 79-88.
- Aliyu, K. M., Ikedinma, H. A. and Akinwade, A. E. (2018). Assessment of the effect of farmers-herdsmen conflicts on national integration in Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 8(10); 118-128
- Amao, O., Adeagbo, T. A., Olojede, M. O., Ogunleye, B. T. & Ogundoyin, C. O. (2018). Effects of Fulani Herdsmen Conflict on Productivity of Arable Crop Farmers in Ibarapa Areas of Oyo State. *International Journal for Research in Social Science and Humanities*, 4(7):1-12
- Ani, K. J., Anyika, V. O. and Mutambara, E. (2021). The impact of climate change on food and human security in Nigeria. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 14(2); 13-28
- Antwi, S. (2018). Farmer-herder conflict and food security in Kwahu East District, Eastern Region, Ghana. *Master's Thesis, Faculty of Social Science, Department of International Environment and Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences*.
- Appiah-Boateng, S. and Kendie, S. B. (2021). Framing and conflict: the case of the Asante Akyem North district's farmer-herder conflict in Ghana. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 14(3); 121-130
- Audu, S. D. (2013). Conflict Among Crop Farmers and Pastoralist in Northern Nigeria induced by Freshwater Scarcity. *Journal of Developing Country Studies*, 3(12), 25-36
- Babatunde, A. O., & Ibnouf, F. O. (2024). *The dynamics of herder-farmer conflicts in Plateau State, Nigeria, and Central Darfur State, Sudan*. *African Studies Review*, 67(2), 321–350. <https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2024.45>
- Nwangwu, C. (2024). Herders without borders: Transhumance securitisation and the challenges of national security in Ghana and Nigeria. *Security Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41284-024-00455-z>

- Udechukwu, N. S., Nnameka, J., Ngwu, C. N., Akumas, U., et al. (2024). *Food insecurity in Enugu State, Nigeria: Farmer-herders conflict and conflict-research dilemma in view*.
- Ugwu, C. C., et al. (2019). Residents' assessment of farmers–pastoralists conflict in Enugu State, Nigeria.
- Ugwu, C. C., et al. (2025). Climate-driven conflicts in Nigeria: Farmers' strategies for coping with herders' incursion on crop lands. *Sustainability*, 17(24), 11316. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su172411316>
- Bello, B. and Abdullahi, M. M. (2021). Farmers–Herdsmen Conflict, Cattle Rustling, and Banditry: The Dialectics of Insecurity in Anka and Maradun Local Government Area of Zamfara State, Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/>
- Celestine, V. G. and Coleman, F. E. (2017). Newspaper coverage of the herdsman-farmers conflict in Central Tiv Land, Benue State, Nigeria. *Media, War & Conflict*, 12(1); 102-120
- Francis, E., Bawa, Y. B. and Haruna, S. M. (2019). Impact of farmers and Fulani herdsman conflict on socio-economic activities in Agatu LGA of Benue State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Social Sciences and Management Studies*, 4(2); 12-24
- Goldman I, (2000). Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches: Progress and Possibilities for Change. http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0812/SLA_Progress.pdf.
- Idris, A. B. & Najmudeen, A. M. (2021). *Herders-Farmers Conflict: A Review of Consequences and Mitigation Strategies on Food Security in Nigeria*. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/>
- International Crisis Group, (2020) “[Violence in Nigeria’s North West: Rolling Back the Mayhem](#),” Report No. 288, May 18, 2020
- Kamwi, J.M.; Chirwa, Paxie W.; Graz, F.P.; Manda, S.O.M. (Samuel); Mosimane, A.W. and Katsch, C. (2018) Livelihood activities and skills in rural areas of the Zambezi Region, Namibia : implications for policy and poverty reduction. <https://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/66700>
- Kugbega, S. K. and Aboagye, P. Y. (2021). Farmer-herder conflicts, tenure insecurity and farmers' investment decisions in Agogo, Ghana. *Agricultural and Food Economics*, 9(19); 1-10.
- Kwaghtster, P. A. (2019). Impact of the conflict between farmers and herdsman on food production in the agro-ecological zone B of Benue State, Nigeria. *Ianna Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 1(1); 56-64
- Lax, J. & Krug, J., (2013) : Livelihood assessment: A participatory tool for natural resource dependent communities, Thünen Working Paper, No. 7, Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institut, Braunschweig, <https://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:gbv:253-201308-dn052272-8>
- Lowery T., (2022)10 Heartbreaking Facts About Ongoing Conflicts Around the World <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/facts-about-world-conflicts/>
- Mbah, E. N., Jiriko, K. R. and Amah, N. E. (2020). Socio-economic impacts of conflicts between farmers and cattle herdsman in rural households in Benue State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agriculture and Sustainability*, 13(13); 1-12
- Mikailu, N. (2016). Making sense of Nigeria’s Fulani-farmer conflict. *British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News*, 5th May
- Mohammed, A. K. and Abdulkadir, A. (2019). Causes of socio-economic implication of herders-farmers conflict in Sabon Daga, Nigeri State. *African Scholar Journal of Environment Design and Construction Management*, 15(4); 163-179

- Mufutau, A. P., Brimah, A. N. and Shittu, M. O. (2020). Effect of farmers and herders conflict on entrepreneurial practice in Southwest Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics, Finance and Sustainable Development*, 2(3); 73-83
- Njoku C.G., (2022) Farmer-Herder Relations in Nigeria: Historical antecedents and the way forward for social cohesion <https://bbforpeace.org/blog/2021/05/02/farmer-herder-relations-in-nigeria-historical-antecedents-and-the-way-forward-for-social-cohesion/>
- Nnaji, A. (2022). Determinants of the risk perception of farmer-herder conflicts: evidence from rural Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJSE-10-2021-0578/full/html?skipTracking=true>
- Nwachukwu, C. A., Ajaero, I., Ugwuoke, J. and Odikpo, N. C. (2021). Is there ethnic othering in Newspapers' coverage of farmers/herders conflict in Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://www.semanticscholar.org/search?q=herders%20farmers%20conflict%20in%20Nigeria&sort=relevance>
- Obasanmi, J. O. and Enoma, A. (2021). The effects of farmer/herder conflict on socioeconomic development in Nigeria. *Saudi Journal of Economics and Finance*, 6(4); 118-125
- Obi, S. E., Odikpa, S., Edegbo, S. J. and Abubakar, Y. (2021). The implication of farmers-herders conflicts on the socio-economic development of Omala L.G.A. Kogi State, North Central Nigeria. *International Journal of Qualitative Research*, 1(1); 61-72
- Ojelade, S. E. (2019). Effect of herdsmen and farmers' crises on food security in Nigeria. *International Journal of Law and Politics Studies*, 1(1); 1-15.
- Okoro, J. (2018). Herdsmen/farmers conflict and its effect on socio-economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Peace, Security and Development*, 4(1); 143-158
- Okoro, J. P. (2018). Herdsmen-Farmers' Conflicts: Implication on National Development (Nigeria in Perspective). Paper Presented at the 1st *International Conference of Social Sciences (ICOSS'2018) held at National Open University of Nigeria*. 25th June, 2018.
- Olagbemiro, M. F., Ojediran, J. T., Oladipupo, O. K. and Ezekiel, A. A. (2022). Farmers-herdsmen conflicts: effect of resilience strategy on arable crop productivity in the Ogbomoso agricultural zone of Oyo State. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 13(3); 73-85
- Oludayo, T. and Yikwab, P. Y. (2020). Conflict triggers between farming and pastoral communities in Nasarawa State, Nigeria. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 13(3); 23-30
- Rahim, M., A.(2010).Towards A Theory Of Managing Organizational Conflict. *International Journal of Conflict Management*, 13(3); 23-41.
- Rukwe, D. T., Abdullahi, Y. M., Faruk, A. U. & Nwaeze, U. (2019). The effects of farmers-herders conflict on farming households in Southern Taraba State, Nigeria. *South Asian Research Journal of Agriculture and Fisheries*, 1(3); 106-111
- Samsudin, S., & Kamaruddin, R. (2013). Distribution of the livelihood asset among the hardcore poor:Evidence from Kedah, Malaysia. *World Applied Science Journal*, 28, 38-42. DOI:10.5829/idosi.wasj.2013.28.efmo.27008
- Segal T., & Brock T., (2020) Physical Capital <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/physical-capital.asp>
- Shittu, M. O.(2020). Farmers And Herders Conflict in South-West Nigeria. From 2011 – 20219; *Unpublished M. Sc. Thesis. Department Of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, Faculty of Social Science. National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN)*

- Solomon, B. L. (2021). Impact of the farmers and herdsman conflict on food security: focus on Taraba State. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Sciences*, 5(3); 564-573
- Soomiyol, M. V. and Fadairo, O. (2020). Climate-induced conflicts and livelihoods of farming households in Nigeria: lessons from farmers-herdsmen conflict-ridden communities in Benue State, *Agricultura Tropica et Tropica*, 53(2); 93-103
- Stephen, I. P. (2019). Ethnic conflict and living conditions of displaced people of South Sudan, *Masters' Dissertation, Kampala International University*.
- Sulaiman, A. & Ja'afar-Furo, M.R. (2010). Economic Effects of Farmer-grazier Conflicts in Nigeria: A Case Study of Bauchi State. *Trends in Agricultural Economics*, 3; 147-157.
- Udoh, S. I. & Chilaka, F. C. (2012). Climate Change and Conflict in Nigeria: A Theoretical and Empirical Examination of the worsening incidence of Conflict between Fulani Herdsmen and Farmers in Northern Nigeria. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 2(1); 65-75.