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Article

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LAND CULTIVATORS-HERDERS CONFLICT IN ISI-UZO AND UZO-UWANI LGAS, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Land cultivators-herders conflict is a conundrum in Nigeria, increasingly generating a peak of loss of lives and property in many communities. The causes of the conflict include destruction of farmland and crops, contamination of water points by herdsman, blockage of official grazing routes and reserves, illegal arms proliferation, climate change and bush burning, among other factors. The effects of the conflict on the socio-economic livelihood of farmers and herders include food insecurity, unemployment, loss of lives, damage to private and public property, poverty, and social dislocation of the citizenry. This paper, therefore, examines the Land cultivators-herders conflict and its socio-economic impact in Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs of Enugu State, Nigeria, using a mixed method. Through Key Informant Interview (KII), primary data were collected while secondary data were sourced from published and unpublished materials and internet (online) materials. Theoretically, the study is anchored on Eco-Violent Theory (EVT) by Thomas Homer-Dixon. Findings of the study showed that destruction of farmland/crops, blockage of grazing routes and reserves and contamination of water points were the major factors precipitating the pervasive conflict between farmers and herders in Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani of Enugu State. The study concludes that land cultivators-herders conflict is responsible for food and insecurity, poverty and lawlessness across the affected communities in Enugu State and other parts of Nigeria and recommended the establishment of ranching system in all the affected LGAs where nomadism and cattle rearing thrive as a mitigation to curb the menace of land cultivators-herders conflict in Enugu State in particular and Nigeria in general.

Keywords: Conflict, Enugu State, Land Cultivators, Herders and Land Cultivators-Herders, Socio-economic Impact.

Introduction

Conflict in all senses of judgment is an intrinsic and inevitable part of human existence. According to Ibeanu (2014), conflict is the pursuit of incompatible interests and goals by different groups, while armed conflict is the resort to force and armed violence to achieve interests and goals in a given system. Internal conflict is one of the peculiar characteristics of West African States, including Nigeria. However, there has been an increasing number of conflicts in Nigeria recently, which is linked to the Farmers-Herders interaction (Akerjiir, 2018). This conflict appears devastating and has caused several humanitarian losses such as killings, loss of lives and destruction of property (Tsuwa & Odigbo, 2019). Indeed, internal conflicts in West African States have manifested in communal clashes, land and boundary disputes, mineral and resource control disagreements, coup d'état, separatist agitation and civil wars. Some of these conflicts have caused enormous setbacks, including bad governance, underdevelopment, retrogression, spread of epidemic diseases, poverty and inequality among other negative impacts to West African States (Rikarnob, 2015). In buttressing the above assertion, Obi (2019) averred that civil unrest and terrorism are some of the internal conflicts that have challenged peace and security in the West African states in the 21st century.

Akpen (2019) argue that one of the conflicts that has torpedoed the contemporary Nigerian State is the conflict between farmers and herders. He further identified that conflicts among farmers and herders include damage to farmlands and crops, cattle rustling and the use of water points between herdsmen and farmers during dry-season grazing. The use of protected areas led to crises between farmers and herders in the communities and local government areas of Enugu State. In addition, the encroachment by herders on these areas has led to land degradation and destruction of farmlands, thus causing tension between farmers and herdsmen in the host communities (FAO, ECOWAS, 2012). Adeleke (2019) revealed that conflicts between farmers and herders generated immense social tension and violence in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin Republic, Cameroon, Mali and Chad and resulted in several losses of lives and massive destruction of property, including herds, farmlands, and public edifices. The loss of livelihoods, loss of income, social and family dislocation and insecurity are some of the characteristics of the conflict.

Land cultivators-herders conflict (FHC) skyrocketed and spread to all the Geo-Political Zones of the Country in recent times. Out of internal strife in Nigeria, farmers-herders' conflicts accounted for 35% of deaths, thus taking centre stage across the country (Fasona and Omojola, 2005). In addition, the conflicts have also spread tentacles to other regions of the country, such as South/South, South West, and South-East regions. Okoro and Okoro (2018) is more specific in this direction by identifying the worst ravaged states amidst the conflict including Zamfara and Kaduna States in the North-West, Benue, Kogi, Nasarawa and Plateau States in the North central, Adamawa, Taraba and Yobe in the North East, Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States in the Southwest, Edo and Delta in the South/South and Enugu, Abia and Imo states in the South Eastern region of the country. Enugu State had the taste of farmers-herders conflict in 2005, and since then, it has become a prominent feature in Nkanu West, Isi-Uzo, Uzo-Uwani and Udi LGAs. Factors such as climate change, population growth, migration of herders, and struggle over land as inducement contributed to the persistence of conflicts between farmers and herders. The split over effects from neighbouring states, such as Benue and Kogi States, contributed to conflict escalation in

this study area. These LGAs border with Agala, Ador and Okpokwu LGAs in Benue State and Igalamela/Odolu and Ibaji LGAs in Kogi State (Akerjiir, 2018).

Audu (2013) asserted that the reason for the conflict in Enugu state remains climate change induced by less rainfall and increased sunshine, thereby exacerbating high temperature, which led to water scarcity in some parts of the LGAs mostly affected by the conflict. Important to note is that water is a causal factor that triggers the armed conflict. Other factors identified by (Mayah et al, 2016; Akerjiir, 2018 and Oli et al, 2018) as the root causes of the conflict include unfavourable climatic condition and encroachment, coordinated reprisal attack by herdsmen, massive killing, misconducts by laborers, cattle rustling and criminal tendencies exhibited by herdsmen in their host communities. According to Bello and Abdullahi (2021), the major causes of the conflict include the destruction of farmland and water points by cattle. Indeed, it is worth noting that the farmers–herders’ conflict has reached a crescendo and assumed a dangerous dimension in Enugu state, especially Isi Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs. This is because there have been invasions and attacks on farm settlements, displacement of innocent residents, destruction of their farmland and crops and by extension, created security breaches in the affected LGAs and communities in the state. The government's responses to this persistent armed conflict have been low-key and include kinetic and non–kinetic measures, including a peace committee to mediate between the two warring parties, deployment of law enforcement agents to maintain peace and order, and creation of a community vigilante. The government established a green wall agency, an inter-ministerial committee on grazing reserves, a livestock development plan, cattle colonies, and national grazing bills represented the measures to mitigate the conflict. The proposal to create a cattle ranch system, the RUGA initiative and anti-open grazing bills in Enugu State are ineffective measures. Against these measures, this study examines the socio-economic impact of farmers-herders conflict in Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs of Enugu State, Nigeria, to recommend strategies to address the effects of the conflict on the livelihood of the people in Enugu State, Nigeria.

Review of Related Literature

Causes of Land Cultivators-Herders Conflict: The preponderance of the aged long clashes between land cultivators-herders in different states of the Federation, Enugu inclusive, is attributable to many factors which are remote and immediate causes (Akerjiir, 2018; Bashir & Mustapha, 2021; Udemezue & Kanu, 2019; Ofem & Iyang, 2014; Akerjiir, 2018; Olaniyan, 2015; & International Crisis Group, 2017). Akerjiir (2018) contends the overwhelming climate change and population growth in the Sahel region of northern Mali, Chad, Niger, Libya and Nigeria as parts of the remote causes propel the migration of herders Southward geopolitical zone of the country. Similarly, Ogungbenro (2024) argued extensively and noted that water scarcity, one of the impacts of climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa, is a crucial factor responsible for farmers-herders’ clashes in the region. He further averred that water, an essential resource, is required for agricultural production and livestock development; climate change triggers water scarcity, leading to conflict between farmers and herders.

In the past, migration of herders was usually seasonal, with herders spending December to May in the southern and central zones before returning northward. In recent times, however, pastures have been dwindling in the far north, which has led herders to stay back in the south and central zone of Nigeria. This forced migration led to a massive influx of herders in the south, thereby increasing the number of violent clashes among farmers, herders and host communities in Enugu state (International Crisis Group, 2017). Also, Akerjiir (2018) stated that the

inadequate livestock diaries and beef meat, which cannot sustain or meet the growing population, contribute to increased land cultivators-herders conflict in many communities and LGAs in Enugu State. Consequently, Oli et al (2018) revealed that reprisal attack, a wound difficult to heal in the minds of farmers and herders, remains a remote trigger of the armed conflict. However, reprisal attack is a revenge tactic and defensive mechanism for farmland and livestock deployed by Farmers and Herders in their respective communities and has triggered the conflict in many parts of Enugu state, including Uzo-Uwani and Isi-Uzo LGAs.

In another development, Ofem & Inyang (2014) identified the immediate causes of land cultivators-herders conflict in Enugu state, including destruction of farmland and crops by cattle. According to them, the damage created on the farmland and crops remains the immediate cause of land cultivators-herders conflict across communities and LGAs of Enugu state. Bashir & Mustapha (2021) argued that sexual harassment of women, indiscriminate defecation and contamination of water sources by cattle are the commonest factors responsible for land cultivators-herders clashes in Enugu State, Nigeria. Relatedly, Ogungbenro, Gbadeyan, Abodunrin, Towobola, Adediran & Yusuf (2025) identified encroachment on farmland and crop destruction, drought and massive killing of land cultivators-herders as the predisposing factors intensifying conflict in the state. Ofuoku & Isife (2009) identified that overgrazing, desecration of customs and traditions of the host communities and burning of range land or grazing areas are aiding the persistent farmers-herders conflict in Enugu State.

Consequently, Okpara (2023) identified the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and a ban on open grazing in the rural communities and LGAs of Enugu State as the predisposing factors causing the incessant scuffles between farmers and herders in Uzo-Uwani and Isi-Uzo LGAs of the state. In addition, the activities of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) and the Independent People of Biafra (IPOB) are aiding the circulation of arms and ammunition for the execution of this conflict in the state. The menace of the land cultivators-herders crisis has had negative effects not only on the socio-economic relations of the people of Enugu State in particular, but also on other parts of Nigeria in general. However, evidence of violent conflict so far from Uzo-Uwani and Isi-Uzo LGAs indicates that several lives, including farmers and herders, have been lost and property worth billions of naira destroyed. Agricultural activities have also been abandoned as a result of increased destruction of farmland and killing of innocent people, as well as sustained attack on livestock and their owners in the affected LGAs. Other effects of the conflict include increased unemployment due to the displacement of farmers and livestock owners, hunger and starvation, increased criminality, underdevelopment and the absence of mechanised farming, especially in the affected rural communities of Enugu State, Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

This treatise is underpinned by Eco-Violence Theory, conceptualised by Thomas Homer-Dixon (1999). The basic assumptions of this theoretical framework remain that, under certain circumstances, scarcity of renewable resources such as cropland, fresh water, oil, minerals, and forest creates civil violence and instability among the contending parties dwelling in the ecosystem. This is the commonest characteristic of the Nigerian states and other West African Third World Countries (TWCs) that lack human and financial capabilities to manage their resources but are dependent on developed nations such as America, China and Japan. Homer-Dixon (1999) maintains that the shortage of these renewable resources in any environment creates what is known as environmental security problems (violent conflicts). As an environmental security expert, Homer viewed ecological issues and the presence of natural

resources as a catalyst that propels violent conflict, which in turn affects human security. Humans depend on the ecosystem and the services it provides. These include provision of services such as food and clean water, regulating services such as disease and climate, cultural services such as Spiritual fulfilment and Aesthetic enjoyment, and also supporting services such as primary production and soil formation. The degradation and eventual scarcity of these services often causes human security problems such as farmers-herders conflict, communal clash, land disputes and oil and gas resource conflict (Homer-Dixon, 1999).

This theoretical exposition, therefore, revealed that Third World Countries (TWCs), for example, Nigeria and the rest of African countries, are more vulnerable to environmental violent conflicts than the developed countries and thereby experience large-scale violence as a result of a shortage of natural resources. These pressures include reduced agricultural production, economic decline, overpopulation or population growth, demographic displacement, infrastructural development on the landscape and so on. However, when these atmospheric environmental pressures occur and trigger an increase in population growth and match with scarce resources, without government proactive interventions to resolve them, it is likely to lead towards environmental security problems. This is the central vocal point of Homer-Dixon (1999). Generally, environmental scarcity is caused by degradation, unfavourable climate change, depletion of renewable resources, unequal distribution and population explosion. This treatise also explained that the social effects of environmental scarcity are due to human or natural activities, which in turn causes constrained economic productivity, population movements, social segmentation, and thus weakens institutions and states leading to ethnic or resource violent conflict, insurgency and uprising among other violent upheavals (Homer-Dixon, 1999). Undoubtedly, competition over scarce ecological resources such as grass and pastures, cropland and grazing range between farmers and herders in Enugu State has created several insecurities such as farmers-herders clashes, communal uprising and ethnic violence between the Igbo farmers and Fulani herders. The pressure over arable land and its attendant resource conflict worsens due to the ever-shrinking resources, livelihood crisis, policy deficiencies on grazing and pastoral governance by the past and present administrations. Thus, population increase has continued to exert greater pressure on available land resources with varying environmental and socio-economic implications (Ruben and Verhagen, 2001).

This treatise is criticised by Ruben & Verhagen (2001) because sustainable and equitable Management of shared natural resources alone cannot avert environmental insecurity. The incident of insecurity and terrorism debunked the claim that the world's classic countries and developed countries, such as America, Japan, and Russia, do not have the abundant natural resources as found in the West African Continent. This theory also received wider criticism and rebuke from Deudney & Dalby (1999). The duo wondered how and why the scarcity of renewable natural resources can cause insecurity. These proponents critique Homer-Dixon's theory and state that conceptualising the environment as a national security issue perpetuates the kind of us versus them and zero-sum thinking that leads to conflict rather than cooperation. The theory failed to explain the entire range of possible causes of conflict and does not provide an alternative explanation, thus ignoring instances of peace and cooperation that lead to environmental security.

Study Area/ Methodology

The study was conducted among farmers, herders and host communities in Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs, Enugu State (Fig. 2). It is one of the 36 states in the Federation, which derived its name from Enu Ugwu, meaning top of the hill. Enugu State was created from old Anambra State in 1991 with Enugu City as the capital. It has a population of 3,267,837, with 1,671,795 females and 1,596,042 males. NPC (2006). Structured in 17 local government areas such as Aniri, Ezeagu, Enugu East, Igbo Eze South, Igbo Etiti, Igbo Eze North, Isi-Uzo, Nkanu East and West, Nsukka, Oji River, Udi, Udenu and Uzo-Uwani, Enugu State is known for its large deposit of a mineral deposit known as coal, hence regarded as the Coal city of the Nation (Author's field work, 2023). As an agrarian State, situated in the tropical rainforest zone with fertile soil for agricultural endowments and the State has good climatic conditions all year round, with about 223 Meters (732 ft) above sea level and a daily mean temperature of approximately 26.7 °C and an average night temperature of about 11 °C cooler than other states in the region. The relative humidity is high, mostly from March to November, while the mean daily humidity is around 70% during the dry season. The annual rainfall is about 2,000 millimetres (79 in) per annum, paving the way for quality greener pastures, hence a cynosure of all eyes for herdsman and cattle grazing range. The major crops cultivated by farmers in the state are Cassava, Rice, Yam, Beans, Maize, Soya Beans and Vegetables. Despite its agricultural endowments of arable land and favourable weather conditions for farming and animal husbandry, the State has suffered tremendous crises, which have negatively impacted food insecurity, prominent among them is the farmers-herders conflict. The primary areas of study are Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs with semi-boarders aligning with Benue, Kogi, Anambra, and Ebonyi states, prevalent with farmers-herders' conflicts. The major communities affected by the farmers-herders conflict are Eha-Amufu, Ikem, Mgbuji, Amuda, Agu-emedede, Ukpabi Nimbo, Umuomi, Ebor, Ugwurugu and Ugwuachara.

Methodologically, a mixed research design was adopted with primary and secondary sources of data collection. Purposive sampling techniques were adopted, and Uzo-Uwani and Isi-Uzo LGAs were purposively sampled for the study based on their prevalent cases of land cultivators-herders conflicts. The farmers who had experienced destruction of farmlands or attacks were purposively selected, while the snowball technique was adopted to determine herders due to the spatial nature of the herders. Primary data were collected using observation and key informant interviews with 6 herders and farmers selected from each of the two LGAs, thus bringing the total to 24 respondents. However, interviews, interactions and discussions with respondents were centred on the primary causes of the farmers-herders conflict and its socio-economic implications in the study areas and content analysis was adopted. The secondary data were sourced using policy documents, academic journals and publications, research papers, newspaper articles and internet materials.

Map of Enugu State Showing the Study Areas of Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani Local Government Areas

Fig: 2



Source: www.enuguonline.com

Study Areas

Isi-Uzo Local Government Area, Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area

Discussion of Findings

Causes of the Land Cultivators-Herders Conflict in Enugu State: land cultivators-herders conflict, a resource base and armed conflict in Enugu State has primarily exacerbated negative impacts such as killing, maiming, social and political displacement of families and destruction of farmlands, thereby entrenching food insecurity and untold hardship on the livelihood of Enugu citizens. The findings from key informant interviewees (KII) and respondents revealed that the primary causes of the conflict are attributable to factors such as destruction of farmlands and unharnessed crops, traditional open grazing system, bush burning and deliberate blockage of official cattle routes as well as pollution of water sources in the affected communities of Uzo-Uwani and Isi-Uzo LGAs of Enugu State. According to key informants and respondents interviewed in Isi-Uzo LGA, the major causes of the conflict include, but are not limited to, damage to farmlands and unharvested crops, the traditional open grazing system, indiscriminate defecation by grazing and transhumance herders and crass carelessness exhibited by labourers tending the herds of cattle. The following are extracts from key informants and respondents from Eha-Amufu and Mgbuji communities in Isi-Uzo LGA of Enugu State;

What causes conflict between farmers and herders in this community remains deliberate or unintentional destruction of farmlands and unharnessed crops by cattle, traditional open grazing system, defecation by cattle along the highways and major streets in Eha-Amufu township and pollution of water sources and

sexual harassment of female farmers by the marauding herders (Farmers /KII/ Isi-Uzo LGA).

Similarly, another key informant from the farmers group interviewed in NimboUkpabi community in Uzo-Uwani LGA indicated as follows;

The herders do not have respect for our customs and traditions. They do things with impunity, encroach on our farms and destroy our crops. The Fulani herders have invaded the sacred and traditional lands reserved by our elders and ancestors for sacred activities. Their cows eat up and destroy our farmlands, and we cannot farm again, and we cannot harvest our remnant crops due to the fear of being killed by the herders. There were no positive results from the government or security agencies when we reported this matter. No compensation is made to the farmland and crops destroyed, the Fulani herders will not pay; instead, they will point their guns at us (Farmer/KII/ Uzo-Uwani LGA).

The above extracts from the key informant and respondent are in alignment and consonant with the views of Ofem & Inyang (2014), Oli et al (2018), Ofuoku & Isifu (2018) and Okpara (2023) who are of the views that the root causes of farmers-herders conflict in Enugu state are destruction of farmlands by cattle, reprisal attack, proliferation of small and light weapons, blockage of official grazing routes and reserves as well as traditional open grazing system. Another key informant interviewee and herders' respondent group disclosed that the main causes of the conflict in Uzo-Uwani LGA are attributed to bush burning and blockage of cattle routes and reserved areas by the community farmers. The key informant opined:

The farmers accused us of destroying their farmland and unharnessed crops, and that our cattle eat up their cassava, yam and rice plants. They will not mention and refuse to understand that some of the pathways and farmlands where they planted cassava and rice are designated cattle routes meant for the movement of our cattle during transhumance. They also burn the bushes that nature has created to graze our cattle (Herder /KII/ Uzo-Uwani LGA).

However, the above extract from the respondents depicts destruction of farmlands and crops, blockage of cattle routes and bush burning as the factors responsible for the recurring conflict of farmers-herders conflict in Enugu state.

Socio-economic Impact of Farmers-Herders Conflict

Findings from key informants and respondents revealed pervasive and persistent clashes between farmers and herders and negative socio-economic impacts on the livelihood of people in many communities of Uzo-Uwani and Isi-Uzo LGAs of Enugu State. When asked about the socio-economic impact of the conflict on the livelihood of the people of Enugu State, the key informants responded as follows:

The effects of the conflict are numerous and have hurt our socio-economic livelihood. We have no food again to eat, our indigenes are killed on daily basis by the marauding herders, our farmlands are being destroyed and Fulani herders are pointing their guns at us, everybody has deserted the community to hide elsewhere, our markets have been shut down and remain dormant, and

there is hardship in the land, we cannot even move freely because we are afraid and our lives are in danger (Farmer/KII/Isi-Uzo LGA)

In a nutshell, the above responses from a key informant and interviewee from Eha-Amufu community in Isi-Uzo LGA reflect a scenario of killing, destruction, proliferation of arms and ammunition, food insecurity and shortage, breakdown of law and order and social displacement, and untold economic hardships as the impact of the conflict (See fig. 1) This is in consonant with the views of Erundu (2018), Jonathan (2021), Nwakaji (2021) and Okpara (2023) who disclosed in their various studies that social displacement, hardship, farmland encroachment, food and environment of insecurity, proliferation of arms and ammunition, and breakdown of law and order as the major impacts of farmers-herders conflict in the affected communities of the study areas in Enugu state. In another development, a key informant and a leader of herder groups from NimboUkpabi in Uzo-Uwani LGA revealed as follows:

In 2016, we witnessed a major conflict between farmers and herders, and everybody deserted the community. My brother Aminu Babuga was killed by erring youths, and his Ruga settlement and other property were burnt down. Markets, Churches and Mosques were shut down. Since then, we are to recover from the shocks of the disaster (Herder/KII/Uzo-Uwani LGA).

However, the above extract from the key informant and respondent connotes social displacement, family dislocation, killings, destruction and hardship, essentially witnessed in one of the farmers-herders' conflicts in Nimbo Ukpabi Uzo-Uwani LGA.

Conclusion

The rising cases of farmers-herders conflict in Enugu State, in particular, and Nigeria in general have posed a dangerous threat to the lives and property of the Nigerian citizenry. This study examined the Farmers-Herders conflict and its socio-economic effects in Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs of Enugu State, Nigeria. The study identified some of the causes of the armed conflict in the areas, which include climate change, illegal migration by foreign herders and uncontrolled human population. Other causes include destruction of farmland and crops, pollution of water points (dams), reprisal attacks, sexual harassment, and cattle rustling, among others. The study further uncovered killings and destruction, social dislocation of citizens, breakdown of law and order, food insecurity and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, environment of insecurity, economic hardship and stunted developmental growth as some of the socio-economic effects of Farmers-Herders conflicts in Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs of Enugu State. Indeed, the heightened cases of farmers-herders conflict and major attacks that resulted in devastating numbers of casualties were recorded in Mgbuji, Ugwunesi, Nimbo-Ukpabi, Ugwuachara, Ikem, Eha-Amufu, Nimbo-Ngwoko, and Agu-Amede Communities of Isi-Uzo and Uzo-Uwani LGAs of Enugu State. Following the environment of insecurity caused by the armed conflict in Enugu State, the study concluded that the farmers-herders conflict posed a dangerous and alarming security threat to the progress and development of the State, including food insecurity.

Recommendations

The study recommends the following:

- i. Based on the foregoing, the need for various stakeholders, including the State and Federal Governments as well as the International Communities, to muster the political will to

- eliminate the menace of Farmers-Herders' conflict and its attendant security threats to the lives and property of Enugu People becomes imperative.
- ii. On this note, the researcher suggested the following policy options in mitigating the land cultivators-herders conflict in Enugu State through monitoring and securing by the law enforcement agencies through facilities such as high tensions, crude oil pipelines, railway lines and National grazing routes and reserves that enable the migration of herders through Benue and Enugu States boundaries.
 - iii. The study recommended that ranches and grazing reserves for pastures and dams, water points by the Federal, State Governments and private individuals be established as major priorities in bringing lasting solutions to the Farmers-Herders conflict in Enugu State in particular and Nigeria in general.
 - iv. It is suggested that the Federal Government establish a National Commission for Farmers-Herders with State branches all over the Federation and charge it with the responsibility of organising conflict resolution, mediation and dispute resolution training among Farmers and Herders. The Commission will be responsible for civic education and awareness for farmers and herders' peaceful co-existence, peace and security of host communities.
 - v. The study recommended that stringent laws be enacted to discourage the open grazing system across the States of the Federation.
 - vi. Forest Guard Commission should be established and equipped with modern gadgets and personnel to protect farmers, herders and forest resources in all the States of the Federation.

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