

**IMPLICATION OF FARMERS AND HERDERS CONFLICT ON HUMAN SECURITY:
CASE STUDY OF TSAFE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ZAMFARA STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Since the return of Nigeria to democratically elected government in 1999 over 100,000 citizens mostly in rural areas have been killed and hundreds of thousands have been displaced in conflict involving farmers and herders. Intensive agricultural activities and the rising density in population have put pressure on land which is natural resources that farmers and herders compete for in order to sustain their means of livelihood. Desert encroachment, soil erosion, environmental degradation, and proliferation of small arms and light weapons have been advanced by scholars as the factors responsible for farmer-herder's conflict in Nigeria. Thus this study sets out to assess the nature, factors and the impact of farmer-herder's conflict on human security in Nigeria. This study adopts survey research design. The sample selected for the study consist of 190 respondents from the study area. The number (sampling size) was computed in line with the Taro Yamane (2007) formula. The sample was drawn using purposive sampling of three villages (communities where farmers and herders co-dwell). Primary data were obtained through close ended questionnaire with likert 5 points rating scale. Data was presented using frequency and percentage. Arithmetic mean was used in analysing the variables from the questionnaire weighing the degree of response. The study finds out that climate change has effect on the quantity and quality of natural resources available to both the farmers and herdsmen, hence the cause of conflict. Blockage of designed cattle grazing route and water points by farmers and other land users hinders assess of herdsmen to essential means of livestock existences and this serve as trigger to the conflict. This study recommends that government and enforce gazette grazing routes and reserves for herdsmen and earmark land for farmers in a way that conflict can be minimised.

Keywords: Farmer-herder's conflict, human security, conflict management, cattle rustling, grazing reserve

Introduction

Conflict has manifest in different dimension across the globe. It is a phenomenon that is so important to human existences in view of it being a natural part of human daily lives. Conflict is therefore natural part of human daily lives. Conflict is therefore natural, healthy and promote organization development as well as enhance human endeavour but if conflict is not managed well it becomes destructive (Marshall and Gurr 2005). In the past, scholars in behavioural science were more concerned with creating harmony within human society than the damaging effect of conflict to human organization. Recent studies have place more importance to the aspect of conflict as it affects organizational behavior. Keghku (2004) assert that not every conflict that is harmful and that conflict is inevitable in human society. What is of importance is understanding the implication of conflict and developing measure to control such conflict.

Blench (2010) in his report on farmers and herders conflict in the 20th century, point out major development in farmers and herders conflict to the introduction of modern veterinary services that led to increase in herders' sizes, and also increase farming activities as a result of expansion in population puts pressure on land. Other factors such, as the collapse of the traditional system of cattle routs, the declining importance of dairy product, migration, disease and the intensification of agricultural activities in riverine areas. Gregory (2014) point out how conflict between farmers and herders to be age long reoccurring issue in northern Nigeria. In 2004 to him "farmers and herders" conflict almost resulted to genocide of both Christian and Muslims in plateau state, with over 20,000 refugees fleeing to neighboring Cameroun. The frequency in which farmers and people of Nigeria are attacked by herdsmen are alarming. Attesting to this fact, Adetula (2016) averts that previously the herdsmen were known to wreck minimal havoc in some communities in Nigeria. But now the rate at which they are committing these crime has increased exponentially. This conflict is more worrisome due to the use of sophisticated weapons such as AK47 by the herdsmen who before now use stick and cutlasses while grazing. More to it is that the conflict has defied security measured put in place by the federal Government of Nigeria. Farming communities across the federation have suffered incessant attacked for years. Report has it that a single attack involving farmers and herdsmen in the month of January 1st, 2018 in Benue State alone claim 73 lives (the nation newspaper, January, 11, 2018). This threaten the peace, security and unity of the Nigeria entity, and also retarded growth and development in all sphere of human endeavour.

The following are the objectives of this study Research:

- a. To assess the level of intolerance in the society as one of the general causes of conflict in Nigeria.
- b. To examine the factors responsible for farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security.
- c. To investigate the impacts of farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security.

In consonance with the objective the following research questions serve as guide to the inquiry:

- a. How is intolerance in the society one of the general causes of conflict in Nigeria?
- b. What are the factors responsible for farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security?
- c. What are the impacts of farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security?

Based on the research objectives and questions literature will be reviewed to explore the issues raised in order to bring out the variable in this study.

Human Security

Human security is all about security of human lives. National and international security policy of nations are the principal objective of human security. This is a deviation from the state centric perception of traditional security. Human vulnerabilities in this contemporary time cannot be neglected for the purpose of protecting those in leadership, those controlling the affairs of modern state. Addressing the vulnerability that are responsible for breach of peace in any country is the major assumption put forward by the new definition of security tagged human security. This means that lack of sustainable livelihood and abject poverty, epidemics or pandemics and homelessness are part of dimensions of security threats that must be catered for in any country (Sakiko and Carol, 2012; Kaldor, 2007).

Paradigm shift from state centric security after the cold-war to human security concentrates on how vulnerable the generality of the people is beyond the sphere of inter-state interest in which threats and vulnerabilities of armament by great powers were conceived and the political office holders were heavily protected to the detriment of other citizens centred security conception. The threats of armament among the great-powers in developed nations and their proxy governments in the developing nations had their alignment weakened and civil wars and insurgency, trans-and border crimes took over the global landscape This informed the shift in paradigm in the 1990s (Haq, 1995; Gasper, 2010; Ryerson and Amitav, 2008). The 1994 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) was an eye opener in terms of broadening the concept of security to a more human dimension with the objective of being committed to the people as the centre of focus. The United Nations now looked at the challenge of hunger, malnutrition, diseases, unemployment, illiteracy and other socio-economic issues that threaten freedom and opportunities for all citizens as real security threats. This led to the different dimensions tagged food, health, environment community and personal forms of security. The conflict between farmers and herdsmen has environmental, food, community, personal dimensions to security from the background of the threats posed by this phenomenon in Nigeria. The recurrence and intensity is also an economic dimension. The increase in size of cattle, forces herdsmen to seek more pasture beyond their immediate environment and the allocation of wetland used as grazing routes and reserve by herders for agricultural activities, building of infrastructure and houses by the government is now stretching the land which is becoming more of a scarce resource in Nigeria.

Farmers and herdsmen's conflict in Nigeria

Farmers are involved in the act of raising living organism for food or raw material is attributed to a farmer. It further, applied to those set of people who combine raising of field crops, orchards, vineyard, poultry, or other livestock farming which may not necessary be a farming directly; he can employ people to work for him as labourers as obtain in advance economy. There are different kinds of farmers, there are some who engage in raising animals and those who grow crops (Wendell, 2016). According to business dictionary, an individual who is primarily involve in a job that has to do with livestock or agricultural related activities is a farmer. It ensures that all necessary steps are taken to nourished those agricultural products he rise in other to command a purchasing value in the market (Onimode, 2015).

Herdsmen are group of people found living mostly on dry land or remote areas. Their surrounding usually determines their means of livelihood which usually is a function of the ecosystem. These groups of people most a times are known as pastoralist who are of different types and can easily adapt to any natural environment with influence on political as well as economy situation around

them. Mobility is part of their lifestyle. Sometime they are seen to be nomad hence they are called nomadic particularly when their movement is frequent and irregular manner that is back and forth related to a particular location in a fixed pattern (Antomo and Silvia 2009).

Blench (2010) the Fulani ethnic groups and the arable farmers are interdependent of each other based on social exchange of dairy product for grain and a market for the animals that must be on timely basis, sold to the market to provide income for domestic purposes. Blench (2010), stresses further that products of the animals are beneficial to the farming communities, that create a such of peaceful co-existences between the farmers and the pastoralist.

Nigeria's fourth republic witness over 10,000 killing of Nigeria citizens and displacement of hundreds of thousands of its peoples across the federation as a result of violence due to farmers and herdsmen's conflict. It is not only in Nigeria but across the western Sahel region of Africa due to increase in agricultural activities and population density that put pressure on pasture land, environmental degradation, desertification, soil erosion and proliferation of small arms and light weapons among others in rural areas. All these force rural population to seek self-defense through the establishment of tribal and ethnic militias creating an atmosphere of more violence. Record within this period shows a greater percentage of this farmers and herdsmen clash mostly taken place between and among the Christian and Muslim farmers communities, which in the long-run turns into ethno-religious hostilities (Adelula, 2016). The continued and constant clash between these two in Nigeria rural communities is a serious threat to not only human security but also to the cooperate existence of the Nigeria state in particular and the entire African continent. Government response to issues of these nature has led to suspicions among the Nigeria population, pointing at government to be in support of the Fulani militiamen involved in the violence (Hussaini and Lydia, 2013).

Causes and implication of farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security in Nigeria

Farmers and herdsmen conflict is as old as agriculture. Its intensity and frequency is a function of economic, and environmental factors. It is a no fact that increase in size of cattle, forces herdsmen to seek more pasture beyond their immediate environment. Climatic condition has also constituted a greater threat in putting more pressure on the already depleted land thereby instigating conflict between farmers and herdsmen. Furthermore, improvement in living condition has enhanced population growth to the extent that more land is needed to accommodate the fast growing population, putting more pressure on the land. Since 1980, there has been remarkable expansion in Fadama (flood plain), where most herdsmen use it for animal grazing, creating clashes between the farmers and herdsmen' access to such valuable lands which more often than not result in increased conflict and violence (Abbas, 2014).

Farmers and herdsmen conflict has created room for proliferation of small and light weapons for self-defenses on both side. The Fulani herdsmen whom traditionally are known with long stick and possible cutlass are today seen with AK47 rifle and other dangerous weapons moving around farming communities in a bid to protect their cattle. This has placed farming communities with no option than to look for alternative means of defending themselves against any attack from these herdsmen, in view of the failure of security agencies to protect them in the past (Legume, 2009). The local media also have not helped in managing the conflict due to the negative image on the Fulani herdsmen. This has led to the lynching of herdsmen by farming communities, living the herdsmen with no other alternative but to also retaliate on farming communities, leading to loss of

lives and properties in millions. Government in the past has conducted security intervention on communities undergoing violence due to cattle rustling. But the government has done little intervention in the earliest period herdsman and farmers violent clashes. Government attributed the growing violence to encroachment of traditional grazing routes by farmers. There are claims that government has at one time or the other gave support to the herdsman particularly, if such leadership in government shared ethnic identity with herdsman (Peter, 2012). This is one of the insinuation that are yet to be substantiated empirically.

Theoretical framework.

The study is anchored on conflict theory. The word conflict means differences and disagreement, strife and struggle. The theory is hinged on the ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883) who sees society to be dynamic and going through continuous change due to conflict arising from struggle to meet human needs and wants. The means to reach these needs and wants are limited and controlled by a dominant or ruling class. The means of production in human society are the prerogative of this few individuals. The struggle between the ruling class and the ruled degenerate to the level of conflict that is destructive to human society (Marx, 1971). In general, the theory sees society as a phenomenon that consists of individuals in a stage of continuous competition for survival over limited resources within their reach. It is on this basis that social relation is established. Society is constantly in conflict over resources, and that conflict drives social change. Conflict theory therefore, gives a framework for explaining social change.

The relevance of the conflict theory to the study is that competition for natural resources between farmers and herdsman gives rise to conflict which clearly explains the underlying motive for the continuous conflict between herdsman and farmers in Nigeria. The problem with the conflict theory is that it tries to provide means in which society can be in an equilibrium or balance position. It places more emphasis on ways of ensuring that farmers and herdsman depend on each other for survival. What the theory fails to understand with human society is that there is demarcation between different types of conflicts as witnessed in the farmers and herders conflict, as well as other conflicts involving individuals and groups within human society (Akpaki, 2002 in Ofulka and Isife, 2009).

Methodology

The research is a field survey of the study area. The method is appropriate for the study since it assists to produce statistical information on the topic of study. The sample size was arrived at using Yaro Yamane (2007) computation. The geographical location of this study is Tsafe Community, located in the north-west part of Nigeria, in Tsafe Local Government Area of Zamfara State. It shares a common boundary with Faskari Local Government Area of Katsina State (from the South), Birnin Gwari Local Government Area of Kaduna State (from the West), Bungudu Local Government Area (from the North) and Gusau Local Government Area (from the East). It is also a linking route for vehicles going to Gusau, Sokoto and Kebbi State. The major inhabitants of Tsafe Local Government Area are Hausa and Fulani but due to migration other tribes can be found there. Major economic activities of the people include; trading, farming and merchandising while some people are engaged as labourers or civil servants.

The target population for this study are the cattle herders and crop farmers. This selection was based on the frequency of occurrence of farmer-herdsman conflict in the state. Tsafe Local Government Area was selected because it has recorded frequent clashes between herders and

farmers. The population of this study therefore consists of 150 farmers and herdsmen, village heads, opinion leaders, heads of vigilante group otherwise known as civilian JTF from three farming villages in Tsafe community who have actually witnessed the various farmer and herdsmen conflicts in Tsafe community or actively participated in the management of such conflicts (Researcher's Field Work, 2019).

The sample selected for the study consists of 109 people from the study area. The 109 respondents were selected in consonance with the Yaro Yamane (2007) formula as shown below.

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

Where:

n = sample size (unknown)

N= population size (109 people)

1 = constant

e = sample error limit i.e. 5% or 0.05

Therefore;

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 0.525}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1.525}$$

$$n = 109$$

The sampling technique adopted in drawing the sample is the purposive sampling of 3 villages (farming communities) because of the fairly heterogeneous nature of the research population, fairness, and the frequency of occurrence of conflicts.

In the case of the herders, because of the nature of their settlement pattern and economic activities, their grazing places, markets and their extended family settlements (*Rugage*) were detected. A total of 41 farmers and 40 cattle herders, 3 village heads, 3 opinion/community leaders and 3 civilian JTF commanders each from the 3 farming villages were chosen using the snowball sampling method. The snowball method was used by identifying one respondent that helps the researcher to identify the other, on and on. In all, 109 (a unit police head inclusive) respondents were selected for enumeration.

The selection of these herders was assisted by the list of cattle herders given by the Zamfara Agricultural Development Project.

Purposive sample of three villages, constituting farmers and herders' communities. Primary data were obtained through close ended questionnaire with the aid of properly trained enumerators and translators who assist in the course of the research. Information collected were those based on the

implication of conflict on human security, Respondents of the study includes crop farmers, community leaders and cattle herdsman. Data were presented and analysis through information gathered from the respondent during field work. Data was presented after the field work in frequencies and percentages on likerts 5 points rating scale. Data was analysed and interpreted with the aid of descriptive statistical techniques known as arithmetic mean. It was use in analyzing the variable from the questionnaire weight the degree of responses.

Data presentation and analysis of results

This section presents data collected from the field by using contingency tables. The demographic variables of the respondents involved in the study are presented in two scale tables and analysed using simple percentage. The responses to the individual items in the questionnaire were scored on Likert's 5 points rating scale, presented along the research questions and analysed using the arithmetic mean. In the course of scoring the items, the magnitude of the respondents' responses to the options in the five-point scale was used to determine the direction of the respondents' opinion.

Analysis of Respondents' Demographic Variables

Table1: Sex Distribution of the Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	60	66.7
Female	30	33.3
Total	90	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 1 above shows the sex distribution of the respondents. To this end, 66.7% of the respondents are male while the remaining 33.3% are female. This shows that there were more male respondents used for the study than the female respondents. Women are not allowed to come out to speak with strangers in the area.

Table 2: Respondents' Age Range

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20 – 25 years	3	3.8
26 – 30 years	15	16.7
31 – 35 years	34	37.8
36 years and above	38	41.7
Total	90	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 2 shows the respondents' age range. To this end, the analysis shows that 3.8% of the respondents belong to ages ranging from 20-25. Another set of respondents (16.7%) belong to ages ranging from 26-30 while 37.8% of some respondents belong to ages ranging from 31-35 and the remaining 41.7% of the respondents belong to age grade ranging from 36 years and above. The analysis shows that more respondents (79.5%) belong to ages above 30 years. The implication is that the respondents used for the study might have experienced one or more farmers-herders conflicts and can therefore give informed decision and also take a constructive critique stance.

Table 3: Respondents' Status

Options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Religious/traditional leader	6	6.6
Farmer/Herder	76	84.6
Head of security/vigilante group	8	8.8
Total	90	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 3 shows respondents' status in the society. The analysis indicates that 6.6% are religious leaders and traditional rulers, while the vast majority of respondents (84.6%) are the actual participants in the conflict (farmers and herders), and the remaining 8.8 % are the leaders of security agents and civilian JTF. This implies that farmers and herders who are actively involved in the conflicts were adequately represented to give better judgment to the questionnaire and equally divulge dependable and verifiable information for valid research conclusion.

4.3 Data Presentation and Analysis

Here, the researcher presents and analyzes the data collected from the respondents using Likert's 5 points rating scale and the arithmetic mean by working out the mean from the responses to each research question.

Table 4: Obtaining mean by using variable 1 of the data in table 4

Variable		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Total	Mean	Remarks
1.High level of intolerance in the society is one of the general causes of conflict in Nigeria.	F	45	30	6	9	0	90	4.2	Agreed
	X	5	4	3	2	1			
	F x	225	120	18	18	0	$\frac{381}{90}$		

Source: Researchers' Field Survey Computation, 2019.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mean score} &= \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} \\
 &= \frac{762}{180} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{4.2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 4 above depicts high level of intolerance in the society as one of the general causes of conflict in Nigeria. This factor is likely responsible for all manners of conflicts experienced in Nigeria. People from different ethnic groups and religion that were accommodating themselves in the past

are now becoming intolerant of the others due to economic hardship. People are frustrated and easily led themselves to anger at the slightest provocation.

Table 5: Mean score on the respondents’ opinion on the factors responsible for farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security

S/N	Variables		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Total	Mean	Remarks
2.	Scarcity of grazing resources	f x fx	45 5 225	30 4 120	6 3 18	9 2 18	0 1 0	90 <u>381</u> 90	4.2	Agreed
3.	Blockage of stock routes and water points by crop encroachment.	f x fx	34 5 170	33 4 132	8 3 24	6 2 12	9 1 9	90 <u>347</u> 90	3.9	Agreed
4.	Destruction of crops by cattle and the destruction of other property as irrigation and infrastructure by herdsmen.	f x fx	39 5 195	34 4 136	4 3 12	4 2 8	9 1 9	90 <u>360</u> 90	4.0	Agreed
5.	Cattle rustling and increasing rate of cattle theft.	f x fx	36 5 180	48 4 192	0 3 0	6 2 12	0 1 0	90 <u>384</u> 90	4.3	Agreed
6.	Climate change.	f x fx	54 5 270	36 4 144	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	90 <u>414</u> 90	4.6	Strongly Agreed

N-90

cut-off point = 3.0

(Source: Researchers’ Field Survey Computation, 2019).

$$\text{Grand mean} = \frac{4.2+3.9+4.0+4.3+4.6}{5} = \frac{21.0}{5} = \underline{\underline{4.2}}$$

From the analysis of data presented in the above table 5, the respondents used for the study agreed on a number of factors that are responsible for the incessant conflicts between farmers and herdsmen and which include Table 5: opinion on the factors responsible for farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security scarcity of grazing resources, blockage of stock routes and water points by crop encroachment, destruction of crops by cattle and the destruction of other property as irrigation and infrastructure by herdsmen, cattle rustling and increasing rate of cattle theft and climate change. The respondents used for the survey statement agreed on a grand mean score of 4.2, which is greater than the 3.0 adopted as cut-off point.

Implications of farmers and herders conflict

Table 6: Mean score on the effects/implications of farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security

S/N	Variables		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Total	Mean	Remarks
7.	Creation of artificial scarcity of food, goods and services which lead to inflation and currency devaluation.	f	39	34	4	4	9	90	4.0	Agreed
		x	5	4	3	2	1			
		fx	195	136	12	8	9	$\frac{360}{90}$		
8.	Distraction in government programmes and unnecessary waste of time.	f	36	54	0	0	0	90	4.4	Agreed
		x	5	4	3	2	1			
		fx	180	216	0	0	0	$\frac{396}{90}$		
9.	Closure of primary and secondary schools and even tertiary institutions located within the area.	f	30	36	9	9	6	90	3.8	Agreed
		x	5	4	3	2	1			
		fx	150	144	27	18	6	$\frac{245}{90}$		
10.	Socio-cultural effects such as increase in unemployment gap and change in population size.	f	34	33	8	6	9	90	3.9	Agreed
		x	5	4	3	2	1			
		fx	170	132	24	12	9	$\frac{347}{90}$		
11.	Affects religious activities like night prayers/supplication and open-field preaching.	f	36	48	0	6	0	90	4.3	Agreed
		x	5	4	3	2	1			
		fx	180	192	0	12	0	$\frac{384}{90}$		

N-90

cut-off point = 3.0

(Source: Researchers' Field Survey Computation, 2019).

$$\text{Grand mean} = \frac{4.0+4.4+3.8+3.9+4.3}{5} = \frac{20.4}{5} = \underline{\underline{4.1}}$$

From the data presented and analysed in table 6 above, the respondents used for the study agreed on a grand mean score of 4.1 that farmers and herdsmen conflicts have negative effects on human security, as it leads Table 6: effects/implications of farmers and herdsmen conflict on human security, creation of artificial scarcity of food, goods and services which lead to inflation and currency devaluation, distraction in government programmes and unnecessary waste of time, closure of primary and secondary schools and even tertiary institutions located within the area, socio-cultural effects such as increase in unemployment gap and change in population size, affects religious activities like night prayers and open-field preaching. Other factors sourced through interview are inflation and devaluation of naira, structural imbalance via changes in population size and widening unemployment gap, distraction from implementing government programmes, and unnecessary waste of time in the execution of government projects.

Summary of findings

From the data collected from the field and analysis the respondent agreed on a grand means of 4.1 that the farmers and herdsmen conflict have negative effect on human security in both political, economic, social and political means. This conflict led to inflation in the economy system that usually result to devaluation of the country currency creating structural imbalances in the country economy sectors. The end result is change in the population widening unemployment gap; as well as changing the direction of government policies and programmes resulting to unnecessary waste of time and resources on existing government project.

The major findings of the study are that:

- I. Climate change affect the quantity and quality of natural resources to both the farmers as well as the herdsmen hence the cause of conflict by both.
- II. Implication of this conflict to human security cannot be overemphasized as it leads to inflation and devaluation of the country currencies thereby obstructing government programme and policies resulting to waste of scarce resources in the country.
- III. Blockage of designed rout for herdsmen by farmers and water points for cattle by farmers through irrigation hinders access of herdsmen to these most essential means of livestock existences so the conflict by herdsmen.

Based on the findings and discussions and findings. The of this negative for that government and other stakeholders in conflict management should create means of ensuring that farmers and herdsmen are provide means in which further conflict in areas pointed out are minimize in such a seal that further conflict those not have negative economy as well as political implication to human society.

Conclusion

Nigeria Government in the past and present fail to formulate and organize a well plan policy on how to solve farmers and herdsmen conflict. Its conflict management policies are so poor that it has shown little or no effort toward resolving this conflict. It is concluded, that farmers and herdsmen conflict has negatively implication on the economic as well as the political wellbeing of the people of Nigeria to the extent that human security of it citizens is at the receiving end. As such there is the need for both government and non-governmental institution (civil societies organization) alike to come together to work towards creating enabling environment to eradicate farmers and herdsmen conflict in Nigeria.

Recommendations

From the findings of the study, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Mechanism be put in place by government to handle all forms of farmers and herdsmen conflict before the get out of hand.
2. Conflict prevention should be the focus of government than conflict resolution through adequate and effective responses to early warning signs of conflict.
3. Government at all level should be just and fair to both farmers and herdsmen in adjudicating about conflict of this nature.
4. Civil society organization through legislation by the national assembly should be given necessary support in taking part in conflict resolution.
5. Government should ensure all routs and sources of water are maintained and provided for herdsmen across the federation particular the nomadic herdsmen.

6. Finally, and most importantly government should strive to create ranches and grazing reserve for herdsmen and as well make provision for agricultural inputs at subsidized rate for farmers.

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