



MIGRATION AND CONFLICT IN THE POST COLONIAL AFRICA: A CASE OF FARMERS-HERDERS CONFLICT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria's landscape has been affected by climate change for decades. Desert is fast encroaching into the northern region of the country, which is characterised by severe drought, and the country's rivers are at their lowest levels in years. Thus, conflicts are encountered due to irregular migration in this aspect of the country, which are attempts to survive under these severe conditions. Conflict arises when there is competition for limited resources, and this competition is brought by climatic change and environmental degradation in the country. Farmers and herders are at odds over these limited resources, and the conflict has turned violent. Economic survival which are land-related remains the major cause of the conflict. This can be positioned within the larger context of the political economy of land struggle given the expanding population and the fierce competition for it. As a result, pasture, water, and land are in higher demand. Additionally, large-scale agricultural expansion initiatives exacerbated competition for scarce pasture and land by reducing the amount of land suitable for both pastoralism and sedentary lifestyles. Also, the effect of gold mining, corporate mining and other mining activities limits access to land use. This study makes use of qualitative data to explore the nature of this conflict. Research into earlier government interventions revealed poor desirable outcomes.

Keywords: *Migration, conflict, climate change, farmers and herders, fadama programme*

Introduction

Post-colonial Africa has been facing series of conflict which includes political, ethnic and religious conflicts which has led to the significance migration and displacement of people. One of the most relentless conflicts in Nigeria is the farmer's herder's conflict, which has led to fairly large economic losses and social break down. The conflict is frozen in a complex interplay of factors, which includes a contest for land and resources, ethnic and religious differences and climate change. One of the most significant difficulties humanity is facing in the twenty - first century is climate change. There is a possibility that it will have an impact everywhere and it possess significant implications for human societies including conflict and migration. Between climate change, conflict and migration, the connection that exists between them is complex and multidimensional which makes it an object of emphasis in explaining the farmer herder's conflict in Nigeria. It was reported by international crisis group that the conflicts that exist between farmers and herders in Nigeria has resulted in more death than Boko Haram and other extremist groups in the country (international crisis group, 2018). Thousands of displacements have abandoned their place of living and livelihood due to the conflicts.

The factor that is significant in the conflict is the migration of herders from one region to another. As herders migrate due to several factors especially climate change, competition for land and resources is created, especially in areas where farmers depend on the limited resources on land and water. The origination of new culture and values was brought about due to the migration of herders from the northern part of Nigeria or other parts of the country to the southern part or places where farmers farm which have added to tensions between different ethnic and religious groups. The conflict has had a significant impact on migration, due to the conflict; people are now left with no choice to forsake where they live. A loss of social cohesiveness has also resulted from the migration and dislocation, as individuals are sent away from their community and forced to recreate themselves in unexpected environments. The influence of climate changes on migration and violence has been recognized internationally, not only in Nigeria. According to the intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC), climate change will increase worldwide migration, displacement and war. The effects of climate change on migration and conflict is not straight forward and depends on several factors such as the vulnerability of the affected population,

the availability of resources and the political and social context. In regions that are vulnerable to conflict, climate change is exacerbating existing tensions and conflicts and creating new ones.

On farmers and herders, the continuous mining activities have a significant impact on them, leading to conflict over resources and migration, conflicts over land and water sources are often caused by the displacement of farmers and herders, resulting in the migration of herders to the other areas. The environmental degradation caused by mining activities also have a negative impact on agriculture and pastoralism, leading to a loss livelihood and income for farmers and herders. Migration and conflicts over resources is often caused by loss of livelihood. The establishment of a national livestock transformation plan is one out of the various ways the Nigerian government has responded to the conflict. However, there's a need for policies that address the underlying causes of the conflict, including land tenure and resource management.

Theoretical Framework

The resilience framework has been applied to comprehend the causes and consequences of conflict between farmers and herders with relation to climate change. For centuries, farmers and herders have been in conflict but the severity and frequency of these conflicts have been exacerbated by environmental factors which is both desertification and drought, and land degradation, which are linked to climate change. (Tache & Fenta 2028). The resilience framework proposes that resilience building scheme can lessen these communities' exposure to the effects of climate change and the possibility of conflict. For example, farmers and herders can become more resilient to the environmental stress that contribute to conflict, by building social networks, improving access to resources and developing alternative livelihoods. The resilience framework has also been applied to realize the drivers and impacts of conflicts between farmers and herders in Nigeria which has been aggravated by climate change. Related factors such as drought, Land degradation, and competition for resources are reasons for conflict between these two (Ogundipe et al., 2019).

Kgosimore et al. (2021) noted that the use of resilience of such as Improving and pasture, upgrading inter-ethnic dialogue, and strengthening social networks could help minimize the chances of conflict and lessen the effects of climate change. This will also call for the need for policies that promote Sustainable land management practices and endorse the livelihoods of farmer

and herders. Another Study that applied the resilience framework to the study of farmers and herders Conflict in Nigeria is Resilience building in pastoral communities in northern Nigeria, by Oyedemi et al. (2020). The study examined the resilience of pastoralist Communities in northern Nigeria, who are facing the disputes of Climate change, conflict and Migration. He noted that resilience building schemes Such as improving access to credit, developing Alternative livelihoods, and promoting sustainable land management techniques might lessen the chances of conflict and aid to lessen the effects climate change. There change is also a need to stress the need for policies that sustain the adaptive capability of farmers and herders, and promote Sustainable resource management. Overall, these Studies establish the Potential for the resilience framework to promote scheme and to lessen Conflicts between farmers and herders in Nigeria in the circumstances of Climate change. By accentuating the importance of social networks, access to resources, and adaptive capacity, this framework highlights the potential for resilience building scheme to enhance peace and sustainability in these Communities.

Literature Review

In order to survive, people must move and one of the reasons is climate change. Migration and conflict is one of the tremendous effects the phenomena of climate change have on human Societies. Climate change is expected to escalate current wars, fuel the Emersion of new ones, and regulate population shifts as global temperatures continue to increase. The work will analyse the enquiry on the relationship between climate change, conflict, and migration in this literature review. This review will analyse the enquiry on the relationship between climate change, conflict, and migration. Specifically, it will explore how climate change is considered to affect conflict and migration, and how the two are inter-related. It will review the literature on the reasons for climate change, its effects on conflict and migration, and the possible resolutions to address the difficulties posed by climate change. Understanding the relationship between climate change, conflict, and migration is vital to developing efficient polices and schemes to address this global difficulty. The phenomenon of global Climate Change is one that impact series of regions and countries differently. Like many other countries, Nigeria has experienced substantial alteration in its climate in recent years. Diverse and complex are the reasons for Climate in Nigeria and they consist of both natural and human factors.

- **Deforestation:** In recent years, Nigeria has experienced substantial deforestation, mainly because of agricultural activities, logging and other land use changes. An increased level of atmosphere carbon dioxide is caused by deforestation, which adds up to global warming.
- **Industrialization:** Global warming related greenhouse gas emissions are caused by Nigeria fast industrialization. The most of the nation's industrial activities supported by Fossil fuels, which render carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the environment.
- **Agricultural Activities:** An important contributor to Nigeria economy is agriculture, but it is also responsible for climate change. Agricultural activities such as burning of crop residues, use of nitrogen fertilizers, and livestock farming unloose greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
- **Oil and Gas Exploration:** A sole maker of oil and gas is Nigeria, and the exploration and making of these resources impartation significantly to the greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Population Growth:** Nigeria's population is developing speedily, and this has brought about increment in the need of energy, food and other resources. The increment in the need for energy and food has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate Change and Conflict

In many ways, climate change is projected to heighten the oftenest and strength of conflict. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, for example, might cause short fall and food poverty, leading to competition and conflict over resources (Gleditsch et al., 2007) Climate Change can also lead to displacement and migration, which can further aggravate existing tensions between the host and migrant communities (Hartmann, 2010) Enquiry has proved that one sole reason for conflict is climate change including interstate, intrastate, and communal conflicts (Bernauer & Bohmeit, 2013). For example, in the Sahel region of Africa, climate change has been linked to increased tensions over land and water resources, which have added to inter-communal conflict (Selby et al., 2017). In Syria, a terrible drought from 2006-2009 was a sole contributor to the social and political up thrust which resulted in the Syrian civil war (Gleick, 2014).

Climate change also adds to conflict by aggravating existing socio-economic and political stress. For example, in regions where governance has no strength and has limited access to resources, climate change can aggravate poverty and inequality, which can in turn cause social and political

unbalance (Adger et al., 2014). Moreover, climate change can also aggravate conflict by providing non-states actors like terrorist groups and criminal gangs with chances to exploit resource scarcity and social imbalance (Schneider & Holzscheirer, 2014). Conflicts are expected to intensify and become more frequent as a result of climate change, primarily by creating rivalry and conflict over resources, aggravating social and political stress, and providing opportunities for non-state actors to exploit resource scarcity and social imbalance. Understanding developing effective policies and how to extenuate the impacts of climate change on human civilizations postulates knowledge of the relationship between conflict and climate change.

Climate Change and Migration

Climate change is prefigured to have an important effect on population movements in various ways. For instance, extreme weather events and sea level rise can lead to coastal flooding and erosion, ejecting people to relocate (Black et al., 2011). Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can also lead to crop failures, which can lead to rural-to-urban migration (10M, 2020). As stated by studies, climate change is believed to lead to an increment in the number of people who are displaced globally, and the range of estimates of between tens and hundreds of millions of dollars (10M, 2020). Significant population movements are also caused by climate change, both within and between countries. People are trying to get away from the impacts of climate change, such as rising sea levels, more often and grave natural catastrophes, and food and water scarcity (10M, 2020). There is a complicated relationship between migration and climate change, and migratory patterns brought on by climate change are considered to be foretold.

Climate change sums up the various types of migration including voluntary and forced migration, as well as short-term and long-term migration (Adger et al., 2013). For instance, in the Pacific island rising sea levels and coastal erosion are bringing about the resettlement of whole communities to higher ground (McNamara & Gibson, 2009). As a result of the country's recurring floods and storms, millions of people in Bangladesh have resettled to urban regions and other places in the country (Warner et al., 2009). Furthermore, climate change is expected to aggravate pre-existing migratory reasons such as poverty and conflicts, resulting in the displacement of vulnerable persons (Black et al., 2011). The impact of climate change on migration is probably intricate and interrelated. For instance, migration may aggravate existing social and economic

inequalities, and create new difficulties for the host communities, such as rivalry over resources and stress on infrastructure and services (Adger et al., 2013). Furthermore, climate-induced migration may also have a substantial gender proportion, with women and girls being disproportionately affected by the impact of climate change and going through a particular challenge in receiving resources and services (Haugen & Musser, 2017).

On the population movements, the impact of climate change is felt and even fosters it. This happens in both voluntary and forced migration and adds to the displacement of vulnerable populations, climate-induced migration is expected to have complex and interwoven consequences, and understanding how climate change and migration are linked is important in making effective policies and schemes to address this global problem.

Climate Change, Conflict and Migration

Conflict and insecurity are also caused by climate change, which brings about a rise in migration (Hsiang et al., 2018). For instance, drought and other climate-related events may lead to rivalry, and that water and arable land are two examples of commodities that can exacerbate existing tensions and conflicts (Theisen et al., 2013). In addition, it is foretold that the increment in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather occurrences like hurricanes and floods would be caused by climate change, which might result in displacement and foster conflict-friendly situations. (Hsiang et al., 2013). The links between climate change, conflict, and migration are likely to be contemplated by several social, political, and economic variables for the complexity of the relationship (Brzoska et al., 2014). For instance, conflicts over resources may be aggravated by political imbalance, weak governance, and corruption (Bizoska et al., 2014). Furthermore, the effects of climate change on migration may be moulded by several factors such as demographic change, cultural values, and access to resources (Black et al., 2011).

Climate change induced migration may also have substantial implications for conflict and security, especially in regions with high levels of political imbalance and weak governance. For instance, the inflow of large numbers of migrants into already stressed communities may lead to an increment in tensions & conflict (Gleditsch et al., 2014). Moreover, border tensions and security concerns may be increased by the movement of people across borders particularly if the migrants are considered a threat to national security or sovereignty (Brzoska et al., 2014). Due to climate

change, conflict, and insecurity are expected to strengthen, perhaps increasing migration. The impact of climate-induced migration on conflict and security is predicted to be contemplated by several social, political, and economic variables. There is a relationship between conflict, migration, and climate change. To create successful policies and schemes to deal with the complex issues posed by climate change, conflict, and migration, it is crucial to recognize these relationships.

The information given in this paper suggests that climate change will probably lead to population movements, strengthen current conflicts, and fuel the emergence of new ones. Climate change has the potential to increase terror by exaggerating current pressures, causing competition and conflicts over resources, and eradicating people forcing them to migrate. To lessen the impacts of climate change on migration and conflict, it is important to address its causes.

Discussion

An Overview of the Farmers-Herders Conflict in Nigeria

The farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria has been a happening issue for several decades, especially in the northern area of the country. Nigeria is home to over 250 ethnic groups and the conflict has taken on ethnic and religious dimensions, with most farmers being non-Fulani and herders predominantly Fulani.

The Fulani are a wandering ethnic group that has traditionally engaged in cattle rearing, moving their cattle across the country, and hunting for grazing lands and water resources. However, there has been an increment in population, and urbanization over the years, and climate change has led to the shrinkage of grazing lands, forcing the herders to move further south into farming communities, the conflict had been qualified by clangor between farmers and herders over land and water resources. Loss of lives, properties, and livelihoods of both farmers and herders is the result of the clashes. Individuals were forced out of their houses, with serious economic consequences. The conflict is primarily caused by rivalry for resources like water and land. Farmers need land to farm while herders need land for grazing livestock. The competition for resources has led to fights which have often resulted in violence.

The conflict has been aggravated by other factors such as climate change, population growth, and government policies. Climate change has led to the drying up of water sources, which has made it a challenge for herders to find water for their livestock. There has been an increase in the demand for food and land due to the population rise which has put pressure on the limited resources. The government policies, especially the land use Act: which places ownership of all land in the hands of the state governors, have also added to the conflict.

The conflict has also been fuelled by ethnic and religious divergence. Most of the farmers in Nigeria are Christians, while most of the herders are Muslim. This has led to the perception that the conflict is religious or ethnic. The government has endeavoured to address the conflict, but they have not been very successful. One of the major difficulties has been the lack of political will to address the underlying causes of the conflicts. The government has also been accused of taking sides in the conflict. Nigeria's farmer-herder conflict is a complicated problem that calls for a multi-pronged scheme to resolve. The underlying cause of the conflict such as rivalry for resources and climate change needs to be addressed by the government. There is also a need for dialogue and conflict resolution mechanism that are inclusive and involve all stakeholders.

Historical Background of Farmers-Herders Conflict in Nigeria

From the pre-colonial agricultural and herding techniques, Farming and herding were essential to the livelihoods of several ethnic groups in pre-colonial Nigeria. Communities in different regions used different farming techniques to grow crops including yam, millet, sorghum, and cassava. Subsistence farming was a common practice among farmers, who farmed small parcels of land to feed their families and communities. Shifting cultivation was one of the farming methods used, in which plots were frequently switched to allow the soil to regain its fertility. Another widespread activity was nomadic herding, which was mostly practiced by pastoral communities like the Fulani. These groups of people, referred to as "herders" or "pastoralists," raised animals, particularly cattle, sheep, and goats. They relied on transhumance, a seasonal travel pattern, to ensure that their livestock had access to grazing grounds and water sources. The surrounding people were heavily reliant on the herders for meat, dairy products, and other by-products (Nmadu, 2012). Interactions between farmers and herders were characterized by mutual benefits and collaboration. Farmers commonly used herders' dung, which nourished the soil and enhanced agricultural productivity. In

exchange, herders relied on farmers' surplus crops for fodder during dry seasons. Sometimes issues over resources arose, but traditional means such as community talks and mediation assisted in resolving them amicably (Enweremadu & Ojo 2015).

The colonial impact on land ownership and resource distribution was another phase of the conflict which drastically changed the distribution of resources and land ownership in Nigeria. Different from customary methods, land tenure systems were implemented by British colonial officials. The colonial government wanted to introduce private land ownership, which was in conflict with the communal landholding arrangements that were common in many Nigerian villages. As a result, there were disputes about who had ownership of the land, dividing farmers from herders. The commoditisation of land grew during colonial control. Policies limiting access to grazing pastures interfered with traditional herding patterns. The British government promoted the growing of cash commodities for export, including cocoa, groundnuts, and palm oil. Tensions between farmers and herders were exacerbated as a result of the spread of agriculture, which frequently encroached upon traditional grazing sites (Adesina 2016).

The Post-independence political and economic change following the country's independence in 1960, Nigeria faced political and economic issues that impacted the farmers-herders interaction. Political insecurity, ethnic rivalries, and economic difficulties all provided substantial challenges to good government and resource management. Land reforms were implemented to address concerns of land tenure and ownership, but their effectiveness was hampered by implementation challenges.

Rapid population development, urbanization, and growing agricultural product demand all put additional strain on land and resources. Cities and towns encroached on grazing pastures, reducing the available space for herding. As competition for scarce resources escalated, limited access to water sources strained ties between farmers and herders even more.

Traditional dispute settlement processes also declined in the post-independence era. The ability to settle disputes peacefully between farmers and herders has dwindled due to the dissolution of traditional institutions and the influence of modern legal systems. This resulted in a power vacuum, which exacerbated disagreements and increased incidences of violence (Mustapha, 2018).

Role of Migration in the Farmers-Herders Conflict

An important role is played by migration in the Farmers-Herders conflict in Nigeria. There has been an increment in the rivalry for land and resources between farmers and herders due to the migration of people from the northern part to the southern part. The northern part of Nigeria is predominantly inhabited by pastoralism Fulani herders while the southern part is mainly tenanted by farmers.

An increment has been noticed in the movement of herders southward in search of grazing land for their cattle since the population of Nigerian has arisen. However, this movement has brought them into conflict with farmers who depend on the same land for their crops. The rivalry for resources has led to fierce encounter with both sides unhesitating to use weapons. One of the things that contributed to the conflict is the migration of herders from neighbouring countries such as Chad and Niger. The herders bring their cattle frequently into Nigeria in search of grazing land which fosters the rivalry for resources with Nigerian farmers. The inflow of herders from other countries has also added to tensions between various ethnic and religious groups as the herders are mainly Muslim while the farmers are mainly Christian.

The origination of new culture and values which has added to tension between different ethnic and religious group is due to the movement of people from one area to another. People movement has led to the growth of Islamic extremism which has played a big role in the war. The acceptance of Sharia law in some northern states has also added to the tension between Muslims and Christians the effect of migration on the conflict has been substantial as it has led to the displacement of thousands of people due to the conflict people are evicted from their homes and places of employment. Those who are lacerated from their communities and forced to start over in new context due to migration and displacement has also added to a loss of social cohesiveness.

Migration and Conflict in the Context of the Farmers - Herders Conflict in Nigeria

The farmers - herders conflict in Nigeria is a clear example of how migration and rivalry for resources can lead to conflict. The conflict is mainly driven by rivalry for resources especially land and water the migration of herders has brought them into conflict with farmers who view them as encroachers and menace to their livelihood. The conflict is also fueled by ethnic and religious tensions political interests and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Various researches has shown the link between migration and conflict in the context of the farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria for example a study by Oke et al. (2021) Found that the migration of herders in search of resources has led to fierce fights with famers resulting in the loss of lives and properties. The research also pointed out the role of government policies such as the land use act in aggravating the conflict by reducing access to land resources for both famers and herders. Afolayan et al. (2020) showed the role of climate change in the conflict listing the effect of desertification and drought on the livelihood of both farmers and herders. The study also pointed out the proliferation of small arms and light weapons as a key factor that has intensified the conflict and made it more lethal. The research advocates the cause for a holistic advance that addresses the underlying reason for the conflict including climate change land use and governance. Idris and Sabo (2020) analysed the relationship between migration and conflict in the context of the Nigerian conflict between farmers and herders. The research revealed that migration played a part in exacerbating the violence as herders moved into new territories and competed for resources with farmers. The research also highlighted the hard felt contact of climate change on the conflict as changing weather patterns and extreme weather events have made it more challenging for both farmers and herders to sustain their livelihood. The role of governance in managing the conflict has also been explored in various researches. For example, Adewuyi and olorunfemi (2020) inspected the role of governance in the management of the farmers - herder’s conflict in Nigeria. The study revealed the lack of effective governance structures and policies as a key factor that has added to the exacerbation of the conflict. The table below show the region that have been affected by climate change and migration in Nigeria

Region	Conflict Areas
North-Central	Benue (Agatu, Guma), Plateau (Bassa)
North-West	Zamfara (Anka, Maradun), Katsina (Faskari)
North-East	Borno (Mafa, Konduga), Adamawa (Numan)
South-West	Oyo (Ibarapa), Ogun (Yewa)
South-South	Delta (Uwheru), Rivers (Oyigbo)
South-East	Enugu (Nkanu East), Ebonyi (Ohaukwu)

Source by Authors

The Impact of Conflict on Migration of Farmers and Herders

The Farmers-Herder's conflict in Nigeria has had a substantial effect on migration pattern in the country. The conflict has led to the displacement of thousands of people who are evicted from their homes and livelihoods due to the conflict. A substantial number of internal refugees have been created by the displacement with many people living in camps or with host communities. A significant increment in cross-border migration was also caused by conflict as people seek refuge in neighbouring countries. More than 2 million people have been displaced by Farmers-Herders conflict in Nigeria according to the international organization for migration (IOM) with many seeking refuge in neighbouring countries such as Cameroon Niger and Chad (IOM 2021).

Loss of social cohesion is also the result of migration of people as individuals are lacerated from their communities and forced to re-establish themselves in unknown settings. Also, the breakdown of traditional systems of conflict resolution is also due to the conflict which has made it challenging for displaced people to return home. The conflict has also had a substantial effect on the economic well-being of those affected. Many farmers have been forced to leave their crops and livestock resulting into substantial economic losses. Herders have also been affected as they have lost access to grazing land and water resources as they have lost access to grazing land and water resources which have affected their ability to support themselves and their families.

The effect of the conflict on migration has also been gendered especially with women and children being vulnerable. Women and girls are usually endangered due to sexual assaults forced marriage and other forms of gender based violence in circumstances of relocation (UN women, 2019). The farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria has generally had a substantial effect on the nation's migration pattern causing thousands of people to be displaced and creating a sizeable number of internal refugees. The conflict has had a substantial effect on the economic well-being of those affected and has led to the breakdown of traditional systems of conflict resolution.

The Role of Mining Activities on Migration

Mining activities have a high and consuming effect on the environment leading to deforestation soil erosion water pollution and loss of bio diversity. Aside from adding to climate change the environmental impacts frequently result in loss of livelihoods for farmers and herders who rely on the environment for survival. Farmers and herders that are already affected by climate change are

further made to lose more land to over mining activities. The displacement of farmers and herders often leads to conflict over resources such as water grazing lands and crops. This is one of the major sources of conflict in Zamfara North western Nigeria.

Research has revealed that mining activities is also responsible for migration patterns particularly in rural areas where agriculture and pastoralism are the main sources of livelihoods. A research conducted by Aloha (2021) in Nigeria revealed that the displacement of farmers and herders due to mining activities has resulted in conflicts over grazing land and water sources resulting in the migration of herders to other areas.

The Impact of Climate Change on the Nigeria Economy and Government Response to the Conflict Between the Farmers and Herders

It is no news that climate change has been nailed as a substantial factor that has added to farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria. The North of Nigeria has experience increased desertification and the drying up of water resources due to the changing climate making it challenging for herders to find grazing lands and water for their cattle. The changing climate has led to a decline in agricultural productivity making farming more difficult for farmers. This has also lead to an increment in the competition for limited land resources as herders move further south in search of grazing lands further aggravating the conflict.

The changing climate has lifted the circulation of diseases affecting both livestock and crops further aggravating the situation. This has resulted in the increment of poverty and food insecurity as both farmers and herders scramble to make a living. The Nigerian government has reacted to the Farmers-Herders conflict in several ways which include the establishment of communities and the deployment of security forces. In 2014, the government set up a presidential committee on grazing reserves to address the conflict. The committee task with the duty of distinguishing grazing routes and reserves for herders as well as developing peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders.

In 2018, the government establishes the national livestock transformation plan (NLTP) which intends to make ranches and grazing reserves for herders as well as develop livestock productivity. The plan was aimed to upgrade modernization in the sector of livestock lessen the movement of

herders and reduce conflicts between farmers and herders. The government has also distributed security forces to areas impacted by the conflict to maintain law and order. The security forces have been aerated with the act of going against human rights through extra judicial executions arbitrary imprisonment and arrest without warrant. The security forces have also been criticized with their inability to curb the conflict and their sensed prejudice towards one side of the conflict.

Additional governmental efforts such as the launching of a climate change department under the ministry of environment the promoting of a national climate change adaptation scheme and plan of action and the approval of the Nigerian national climate change policy go well beyond this. However, these efforts have not been equal and more comprehensive and sustainable solutions are needed to address the effect of climate change on the conflict. This may include the upgrading of climate, smart agriculture, the development of sustainable grazing practices, and the launching of water harvesting and conversation mechanism to lessen the effect of climate change in both farmers and herders. The government answers on migration, climate change and conflict on farmers and herders. Climate change can differ depending on the country and its policies. However, in general, government can take various measures to address this issues which are;

Encourage sustainable land use practices: government can encourage farmers and herders to embrace sustainable land use practices such as crop rotation, conservation tillage and agro forestry. These patterns can help to maintain soil fertility, minimize erosion and upgrade sustainable agriculture.

Improve infrastructure: Government can promote infrastructure such as road, water supply and electricity in rural areas. This can assist productivity and minimize the risk of conflict.

Promote conflict resolution mechanism: government can improve conflict resolution mechanism such as meditation, arbitration and discussion between farmers and herders. This can help to minimize tension and forbade violence

Provide economic incentives: Government can make available economic incentives such as subsidies, credit and tax break to farmers and herders who embrace sustainable land use practices. This can assist improving sustainable agriculture and minimize the risk of conflict.

Develop climate change adaptation strategies: government can make scheme for adapting to climate change to help farmers and herder contend with its effect. They could include things like promoted water management, crop diversification and the use of climate smart farming methods

Strengthen migration policies: Government can intensify migration policies to address the origin of migration such as poverty, unemployment and conflict. This can include step such as providing training, making employment opportunities available and improving peace building efforts.

Overall, the government answers to migration, climatic change and conflict on farmers and herders conflict should concentrate on improving sustainable land use practices, promoting infrastructure, improving conflict resolution mechanism, making economy incentives available, improving climatic change adaptation scheme and intensifying migration policies. These steps can help to minimize tension, improve sustainable agriculture and promote peace and the livelihood of farmers and herders

Way Forward

A scheme is added to address the complex interactions between migration, climatic change and conflict as they relate to farmers and herders. Here are a few possible solution to the issues.

Sustainable land use practices: Promoting sustainable land use practices such as conservation tillage, agro forestry and improved water management can assist in lessening climatic change and migration to its nearest minimum which will also lessen its effect on agricultural productivity and minimize conflict between farmers and herders.

Economic incentives: Making available economic incentives such as subsidies, tax breaks and loans to farmers and herders who embrace sustainable land use practice. This can assist to improve sustainable agriculture and lessen conflict.

Conflict Resolution Mechanism: Improving conflict resolution mechanism such as meditation, conversation and arbitration can assist minimizing tension between farmers and herders and prevent violence.

Climate change adaptation strategies: improve climate change adaptation scheme that take into account the need of farmers and herders can assist in minimizing the effect of climate change on agriculture and minimize the risk of conflict.

Strengthen migration policies: Intensifying migration policies that address the main reason for migration such as poverty, unemployed and conflict can assist in minimizing the number of people forced to migrate and alleviate pressure on agriculture land.

Regional cooperation: If the root cause of conflict is addressed, sustainable agriculture can be improved, and the impacts of climate change can be reduced through encouraging regional cooperation amongst nations in the affected regions.

Addressing the complex interplay between migration, climate change and conflict on farmers and herders demand a comprehensive approach that takes into account the need of all stakeholders and improve sustainable land use practices, economic incentives, conflict resolution mechanisms, climatic change adaptation schemes, intensifying migration policies and regional cooperation.

Conclusion

The farmer herder's conflict in Nigeria is a complex issue that is closely linked to migration and post-colonial politics. The conflict is mainly driven by rivalry over land and resources, as well as ethnic and religious tensions and has led to thousands of deaths and displacement of people. The farmer's herder's conflict in Nigeria is a clear example of how migration and rivalry for resources can result in conflict. The importance of land use has brought a lot of tension. Ethnicity and religious tension, political interests and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons has also been fostered by conflict. Climatic change is a substantial factor that has added to the farmer's herders conflict on Nigeria as changing weather patterns which has forces herders to move to the south in search for grazing areas and water which has brought about coalition and conflict. The effect of climatic change on the conflict is not restricted to Nigeria but has been observed globally with the IPCC launching increased migration, displaced and conflict globally.

The conflict highlights the difficulties that is facing the post-colonial African countries in managing integration and addressing the main reason for conflict while Nigeria government has established series of policies and programs to address conflict, including the launching of national

livestock transformation plan, with this, there is still much work to be done to ensure sustainable peace and development in these regions.

Furthermore, conflict emphasizes the need for holistic and cooperative advance that involves all stakeholders including government, civil society and the private sector. Such approach should take into account the complex historical, economic, social and political factor that drives migration and conflict in post-colonial Africa and should aspire to improve social cohesion, equitable resources distribution and respect for human right. In all, the farmers-herders conflict in Nigeria is a microcosm of the wider difficulties post-colonial Africa countries faced in managing migration and addressing conflicts. Effective solutions require sustainable will, collective actions and long term investment in peace building development and governance.

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