







AWARENESS LEVEL OF INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES IN CURBING HERDERS-FARMERS CONFLICT AND FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA

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Outline of Presentation

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of food security is a vital aspect that has attracted several stakeholders and it has a direct impact on human existence. Food security according to **FAO**, 2006 deal with Availability, accessibility, and affordability of food.

- ✓ Availability: Regular food production and supply.
- ✓ Accessibility: Physical and financial access to food.
- ✓ **Utilization:** Effective absorption and use of food.
- ✓ **Stability:** Consistent access over time despite shocks.

Current Issue of Herders-Farmers Conflict in Nigeria Contributes significantly to food insecurity.

Factors that triggers Herders-Farmers Crisis:

- ➢ Grazing on farmers Crops by herders-Adeoye (2017)
- ➤ Changing Climatic Conditions-Olaniyan*et al*, 2015
- Disrespect of Traditional Authorities- Ofem and Inyang (2014)
- ➤ Urbanization

Implication of the Crisis

- ✓ Loss of both Human and Animal Lives-(Aliyu, 2015)
- ✓ Destruction of Farmers Crops- (Adurogbangba & Akinbile 2015)
- ✓ Suspicion Relationship between Herdsmen and Farmers-(Burton (2016)
- ✓ Retaliation Attacks-(Olugbenga, 2013)
- ✓ Reduction in economic investment in the nation-Ewetan, &Urhie 2013
 ✓ Food insecurity

• Programs and Policies:

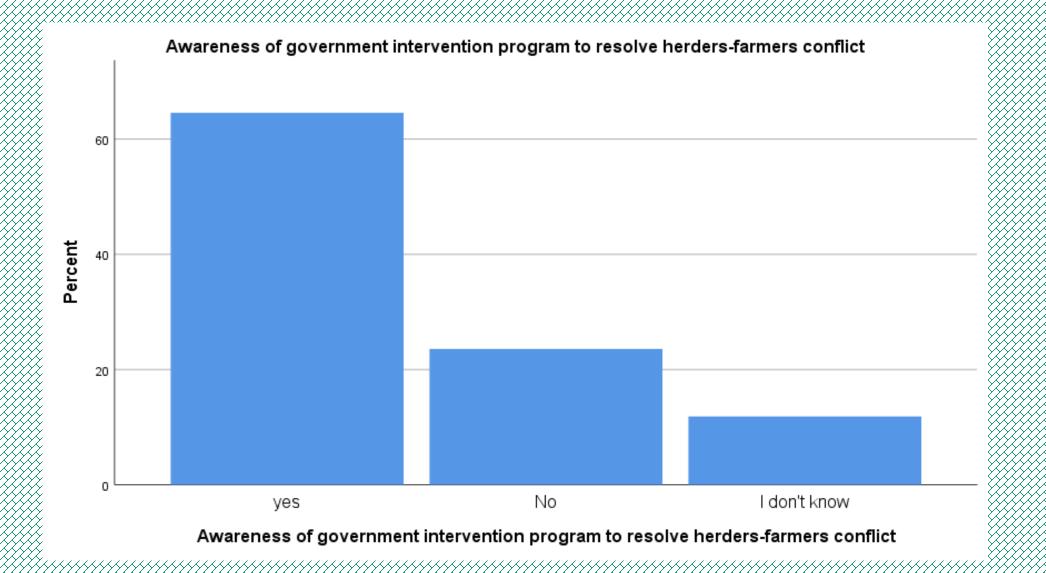
- Grazing Reserves (1965)
- ➢ Nomadic Education (1989)
- Comprehensive Livestock Development Plan (2015), etc.
- Need for Awareness: Effectiveness of these interventions depends on public awareness and understanding.

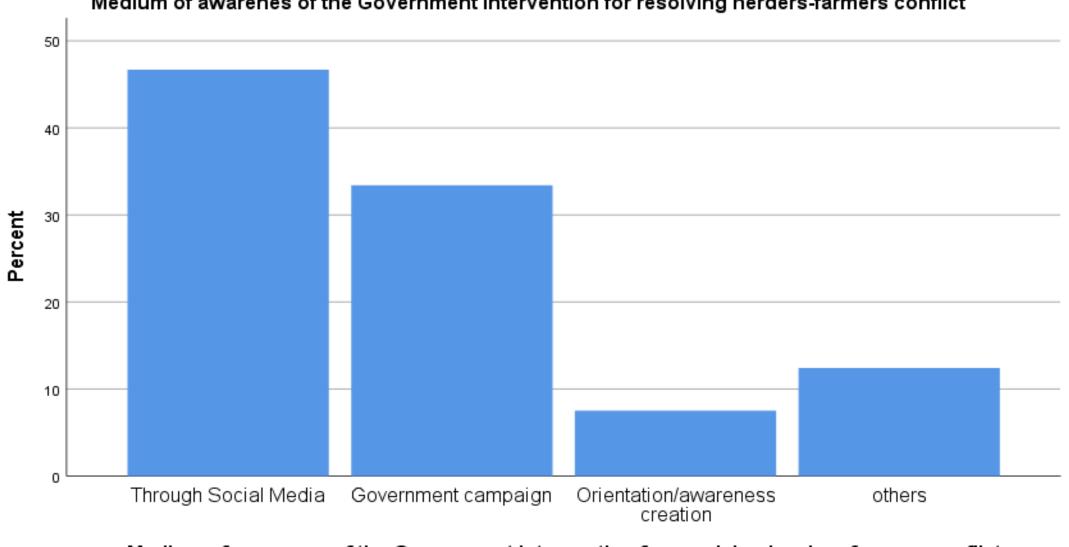
Theory/ Methodology

- The study adopted the Structural Functionalism Theory which examines how society is structured to maintain stability and function effectively. It focuses on the interconnectedness of various social institutions and their roles in maintaining social order.
- **Application:** Analysis of interventions and policies through the lens of Structural Functionalism to Understand how interventions are perceived and their impact on community stability.
- Survey Method
 - Sample Size: 759 respondents from 8 Local Government Areas in Kogi and Benue States, Nigeria.
 - ***Data Collection:** Questionnaire designed to assess awareness of government intervention programs for herders-farmers conflict.
 - Analysis: Descriptive statistics, presented in tables and stacked bar charts.

Key Findings

- Agricultural Disruption: Destruction of crops and farmland, reduced food production.
- General Awareness: Mixed levels of awareness about government intervention programs both mass media and traditional methods.
- Challenges: Inadequate understanding of program objectives and scope. Need for improved communication and clarity
- **Community Engagement:** Invest in conflict resolution and dialogue. Adopting Bottom-Top Approach.
- Local Effectiveness: Traditional communication channels are seen as more effective.





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Conclusion and Recommendations

- The Findings of the study shows a Mixed awareness of intervention programs; mass media is the primary source, but traditional channels are more effective locally.
- Suspicion remains as a major factor that has affected the effectiveness of these interventions programs.
- The implication of the non-stop nature of the herders-farmers conflict is food insecurity.
- Food insecurity can in turn exacerbates the level of insecurity through social unrest.
- This is also impact on the peace in the society.

Recommendations

- Enhance Communication: Improve strategies and community engagement to boost awareness and effectiveness of the intervention programs. Bottom-Top Approach.
- **Comprehensive Approach:** Address immediate security issues and underlying socio-economic and environmental factors.
- Foster Cooperation: Promote understanding and collaboration among stakeholders for sustainable conflict resolution and food security.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Encourage cooperation among government, NGOs, and communities in addressing the current crisis.

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