

# This is Our Land - Resource Conflict and Arable Crop Production: Evidence from Southwest Nigeria

Authors: Isumonah K. Tofameh and Olajide O. Adeola

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

## Introduction

- Crop and cattle production alleviates poverty, creates employment and strengthens food security status.
- However, farmers-herdsmen conflicts is on the rise, resulting in huge economic setback.
- Widespread increases in death tolls, loss of properties and displacement of farmers.
- **What factors cause farmers-herdsmen conflict? And what effects does conflict have on crop production?**



Figure 1: Cattles grazing on a maize field  
Source: Field survey, 2019

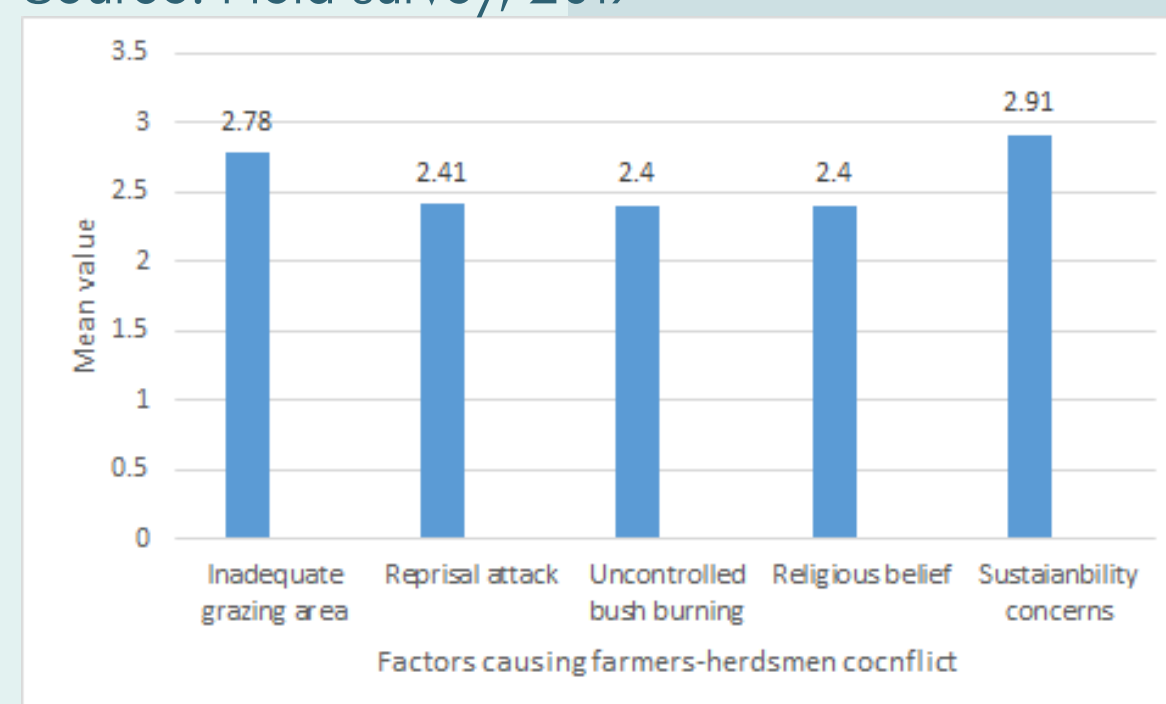


Figure 3: Result on factors causing conflicts

## Results

- Factors that cause farmers-herdsmen conflicts are inadequate grazing areas, reprisal attacks, uncontrolled bush burning, religious belief and sustainability concerns.
- These factors generate a conflict level.
- Increases in conflict level results in decrease in crop production activities.
- Low crop production activities ultimately affects farmers and threatens their means of livelihood.

## Methods

- Interviews with 150 farmers through purposive and random sampling selection in Odeda Local government, Ogun state, Nigeria.
- Likert scale applied to measure the factors that cause conflicts.
- Tobit regression model applied to analyse the effect of conflicts on crop production.

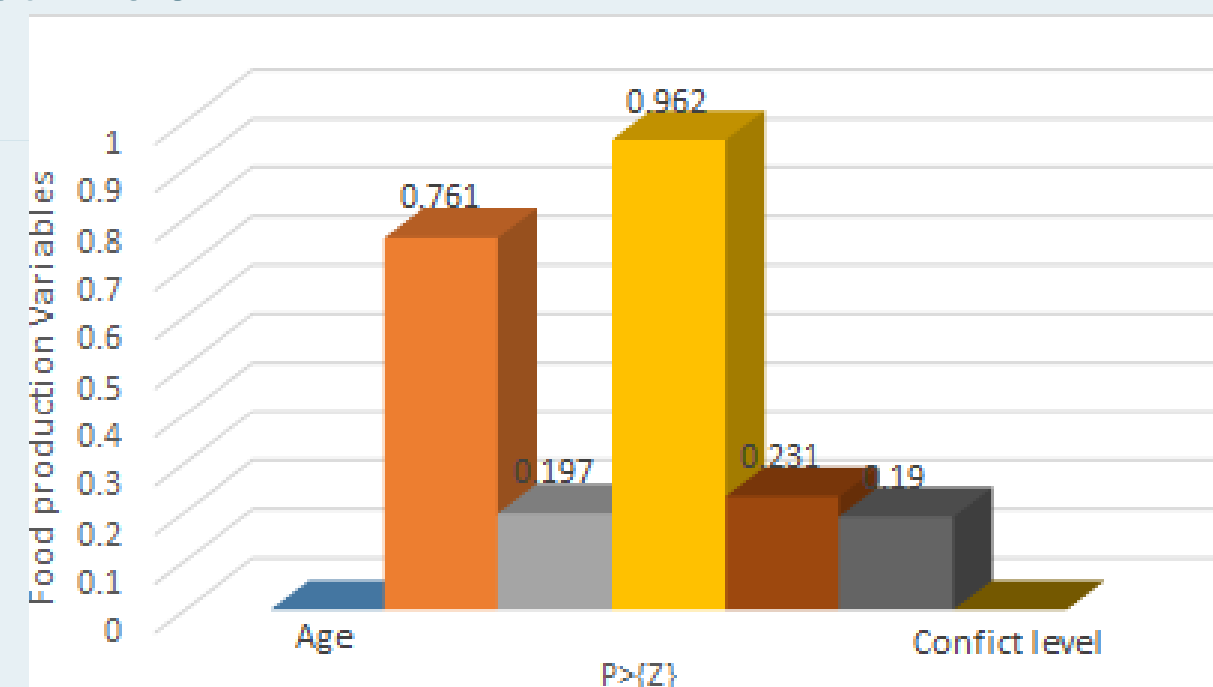


Figure 4: Effect of conflicts on crop production



Figure 2: Thoeries that formed the basis of the study

## Conclusion

- Factors like scarce resources, retaliation and over population are catalysts to conflicts.
- Persisting factors of conflict result in devastating effects on crop production.
- Community leaders and herdsmen should deliberate on land appropriation and orientation strategies of resources.
- Rural grazing area settlement programme (Ruga) should be adopted.