

## Violent Extremism And Food Security In Guma Local Government Area, Benue State And Its Implication For National Security

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### ABSTRACT:

Benue State has continued to experience various forms of violent activities ranging from kidnapping, banditry, farmers-herders killings, and other violent extremism. This study examined the effects of violent extremism on food security in the Guma Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria, and its implication for national security. The study objective was to examine how violence disrupts economic activities and the impact on food production. Protracted social conflict theory was used to explain extremist activities in Guma LGA. The study used a cross-sectional survey design, while a questionnaire and in-depth interview (IDI) were used to collect data from 300 respondents. Linear regression was used in testing the hypotheses. The study hypothesis found a significant ( $R=0.716$ )  $p<0.05$ ) relationship between crop destruction, abandonment of farmland, and socio-economic activities in Guma LGA. Also, there was a significant ( $R=0.825$ )  $p<0.05$ ) relationship between lack of access to social gatherings and socio-political activities in Guma LGA. The study concludes that many people have been rendered homeless in their fatherland due to violent extremism, thereby disrupting agricultural activities and supply chains and resulting in a decline in food production. The study recommends, among others, that traditional leaders should be involved in resolving violence. As a matter of statutory responsibility, the government should take urgent security measures to protect citizens' lives and property. Furthermore, there is a need for attitudinal change among groups in the areas to avoid future violent occurrences that affect both food security and national security.

**KEYWORDS:** *Violent extremism, food security, national security, agricultural productivity*

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### INTRODUCTION

Human society globally is facing myriad challenges which affect the socio-economic activities of the people. One such problem is the phenomenon of violence. Violence is an inevitable part of human existence. Almost no nation has been spared as violence has swept around the globe, with Europe and America experiencing attacks from both homegrown and foreign extremist groups, leading to security concerns and counterterrorism efforts. A report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2021) shows that about 750 million people worldwide were exposed to different levels of food insecurity in 2019 due to insecurity. Similarly, in

Latin America and the Caribbean, socio-political crises have led to high food prices, resulting in acute food insecurity.

Countries like Ghana and Morocco have seen relatively low violent extremism in Africa. At the same time, Sudan, Niger, and Nigeria continue to grapple with ongoing threats, resulting in widespread insecurity, humanitarian crises, and strained resources (Ikoh, 2021).

Since agriculture is the main preoccupation of the people in Africa, where most of its population lives in rural areas, violent attacks on farmers have seriously affected food production (Ijirshar *et al.*, 2015). Violent extremism suggests an act of engaging in or supporting ideologically motivated violence to achieve a targeted goal for economic, socio-political, or ethno-religious purposes. In the last decade, Nigeria has witnessed. It is still experiencing a series of violent attacks arising from herder-farmer clashes, armed banditry, Boko Haram terrorism, communal violence, kidnapping, terrorism and insurgency, religious and tribal crises, civil war, and robbery where farming is the primary source of livelihood of the rural settlers and communities (Alubo, 2007). The presence of violent extremist groups, such as Boko Haram, herders militia, armed bandits, etc, has led to the displacement of farmers and disruption of food supply chains, contributing to widespread food shortage. This complex issue not only threatens the availability and accessibility of food but also exacerbates poverty and instability in the region. Concern over food security is, therefore, becoming a severe social problem, not due to natural disasters but man-created violence. Food security is the condition in which all individuals always have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. It encompasses many factors, including food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. It is essential for the well-being and development of individuals and communities (Akinyetun, 2018).

The connection between violent extremism and food security is a complex interplay, with food insecurity exacerbating the conditions that make communities susceptible to extremist ideologies. Food scarcity, often driven by conflict and displacement, can lead to desperation and vulnerability, making individuals more susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups (Fadeyi & Mmahi, 2019). These groups may exploit hunger to gain support and recruits, and their actions, including attacks on agriculture and food distribution, can further disrupt food supply chains. For example, violent activities between herdsman and farmers have displaced more than 100,000 people in Benue and Enugu States and left them under the care of relatives or in makeshift Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps while many are still struggling to rebuild their lives (Idowu, 2017). This no doubt has implications for food security, not only for the urban population that depends on food crops from the hinterland but also for the locales themselves, most of whom are peasant farmers whose families depend on the crops from the farm for feeding and only very little to sell for income. In Benue State alone, over 1600 deaths have been recorded, while 176,070 persons were displaced between 2013 to March 2018 as a result of violent activities (David *et al.*, 2019). This explains why the Food and Agricultural Organization (2017) reported in March 2017 that about 7.1 million people in Nigeria were subjected to food insecurity that required urgent intervention. This scenario is applicable in the Guma Local Government Area, where most communities with an approximate cost of 43.8 million properties were destroyed, 30 people were killed and over 32 people were injured (Musa *et al.*, 2014). This has directly reduced food availability by disrupting the channel of food cultivation, production, demand, and supply. This situation has also hindered food availability and food accessibility and made the supply of food products complex within Benue State and the country at large. Several studies, such as those conducted by Iorkosu *et al.* (2020), Nwobashi and Nnaji (2018), Ahmed and Zaidu (2019), and Fadeyi and Abdullahi (2019) examined the effect of violence on food security. Iorkosu *et al.* (2020) studied Ihyarev and Kparev communal violence and agricultural productivity in the Agboughul and Tyo-Mu communities of the Makurdi metropolis of Benue State. They found that communal violence led to massive loss of human lives and farming activities in the communities. The study failed to interrogate the factors influencing violent extremism. This study seeks to bridge the gap.

Similarly, Ahmed and Zaidu (2019) investigated the implication of farmers-herders conflict on human security in Zangon Kataf, Kaduna State. They found that conflict results in loss of human lives, population displacement, restriction of movement, and destruction of markets. However, the authors failed to acknowledge other critical areas of life endeavor, such as economic activities. Also, whether these effects are common in the study area is uncertain. This study seeks to interrogate the effects of violent extremism on socio-economic activities in Guma LGA. In the same context, Fadeyi and Abdullahi's (2019) study focused on communal conflict, neglecting its effect on food security and challenges to national security in Nigeria. These studies were not conducted in Guma LGA; even if they were, inadequacies exist. The authors failed

to empirically interrogate the effects of violent extremism on socio-economic activities in Guma LGA, Benue State, Nigeria. On this note, this study will bridge this gap created by previous studies by interrogating the effects of violent extremism on food security in Guma LGA, Benue State, Nigeria.

### ***Factors Influencing Violent Extremism***

Many factors result in violent extremism in Nigeria. These causes, moreover, differ from one area to the other. According to Kughur *et al.* (2017) struggle over possession of land has been the root cause of crises among groups and communities for centuries. Similarly, Ahmed and Zaidu (2019) affirmed that conflict between farmers and herders is rooted in inadequate grazing reserves, the killing of stray cattle, crop destruction by cattle, and inadequate water points. Theophilus (2018) believed that boundary dispute has been another issue of confrontation between the Mbakor people of Tarkar and the Nongov community in Guma LGA.

Similarly, Okoliand Handeior (2018) submitted that the increased numbers of cattle force herdsmen to move beyond their areas to search for food for their cattle. This movement often encroached on farmer's land where both compete for scarce resources to survive, resulting in violent confrontations. Ogebe *et al.* (2019) asserted that damageto farm yields, pollution of water, cattle theft, and sexual assault of women, among others, have been the causes of violence between herders and farmers in various communities in Nigeria.

### **Hypothesis Development**

#### ***Violent Extremism and Socio-Economic Activities***

For decades, Nigeria has been experiencing violent extremism, and its impact on the economic development of the rural population has been particularly devastating. It has imposed huge and difficult costs, including direct human suffering and disastrous socio-economic disruptions, significantly hindering people's political, economic, and social progress with grave consequences on national security. Most violent attacks occur in rural settings with severe damage to people's activities, including agricultural production. Ahmed and Zaidu (2018) postulated that the dwindling economy and food scarcity experienced in the country today are orchestrated by continued incessant attacks on farmers, resulting in crop destruction, killing of livestock, and dislodgement of the rural population, among others. In their study, Musa *et al.* (2014) found that the communities most affected were in Yogbo, with a projected cost of ₦43.8 million properties destroyed, 30 people killed, and over 32 people injured. This means that food security might be impossible to achieve because farming activities are hindered and the outcome possibly is food shortages.

Moreover, Emmanuel *et al.* (2019) observed that violence among herders-farmers results in a shortage of farm produce in the country, leading to low productivity and less income generated. According to Ahmadu and Ayuba (2018), violent extremism does not only lead to people displacement in the community, but its occurrence threatens national security. This affected national security and socio-economic activities negatively as people no longer go about their everyday business activities for fear of being kidnapped or killed. This, however, means that violent extremism not only displaced people and led to the loss of lives but also exposed them to hard socio-economic attainment with its socio-psychological consequences.

***Hypothesis 1. Crop destruction and abandonment of farmland have no significant impact on socio-economic activities***

#### ***Violent Extremism and Socio-Political Activities***

For effective administration of any given country, its citizenry's security must be assured. National security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole. For citizens to actively contribute to development, the people must be protected from attack and other external dangers. According to Chinwokwu (2013), between 2010 and 2011 alone, more than 50 incidences of bomb explosions were reported in Nigeria, with over 800 deaths and properties worth millions destroyed. Fadeyi and Mmahi (2019) assert that violence has displaced a massive population from their natural abodes. Similarly, Ishor *et al.* (2018) posited that the incessant violent attacks on communities had generated a high level of insecurity in the communities, thereby causing much damage, deaths of people, kidnapping, injuries, and displacement. As a result, hampered the levels of agricultural production where crops are not cultivated, weeded, or harvested and social activities. Adedeji *et al.* (2019) maintained that violence hindered food cultivation, disrupted the country's processing and supply of food, and disrupted political and social activities. This means violent extremism stalled families and relatives' social, economic, and political unity. However, the long-existing mutual and cordial relationship among persons was weakened, thereby affecting the people's socio-political activities and social functioning as populations are dislodged.

**Hypothesis 2:** *Social gathering has no significant effect on socio-political activities***Theoretical Framework**

This study adopted the protracted social conflict theory by Edward Azar (1938-1991). The premise of protracted social conflict theory is that conflict arises when communities feel disadvantaged in fulfilling their essential needs, such as land, farmlands, and political power, based on communal uniqueness or identity (Azar, 1990). Azar (1990) argued that denying access to human needs is rooted in denying accepting others' communal identities, which increases the possibility of protracted conflicts. This theory consists of four fundamental elements or assumptions that confine the phenomena of violence in society. This assumption includes communal content, deprivation of human needs, government, and the role of state and international linkages (Ramsbotham, 2005). When citizens feel they are unjustly being denied what is theirs as a right, they are compelled to resist. More so, when people are alienated from their sources of livelihood, a sense of resistance is awakened. For instance, when the Federal Government decided to establish cattle colonies or RUGA settlements on peoples' land (farmland), the people expressed "opposition" because they would be deprived of their ancestral land and source of livelihood. Such deprivation, especially in the absence of an alternative option, is bound to breed violent reactions. In this context, the effect of violent extremism on food security can be attributed to the exacerbation of existing disparities, as extremist groups often exploit grievances related to resource allocation and unequal access to opportunities. This resultant violence and instability disrupt agricultural productivity, displace communities, and hinder food distribution, further exacerbating food insecurity and poverty. On this basis, the protracted conflict theory is considered appropriate for this study's analysis.

**METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted in Guma LGA Benue State, Nigeria. Guma Local Government Area is located in Benue State, Nigeria. It is known for its agricultural activities, with a predominantly farming community engaged in crop cultivation, particularly yam and cassava. The LGA is home to various ethnic groups, and its administrative headquarters is Gbajimba. The choice of the LGA is due to its susceptibility to communal conflicts and farmer-herder clashes, which have the potential to escalate into violent extremism. Understanding these conflicts' underlying factors and dynamics is crucial for promoting peace and stability in the region and addressing the root causes of extremism. The study employed a cross-sectional survey research design method.

A multi-stage selection procedure involving purposive and simple random sampling techniques was employed to select respondents. A total of 332 respondents were sampled, and questionnaires were administered. However, only 290 questionnaires were retrieved and used, while 10 respondents were interviewed. Thus, a total of 300 sample sizes were utilized. Descriptive mean and standard deviation statistics were used to answer the research questions. A mean cut-off point of 2.50 was used for decision-making. Any mean score of 2.50 and above was regarded as having the desired influence. In contrast, any score below 2.50 was regarded as not having influence. Quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interview) were used to elucidate data. The analysis presented helps to ascertain the reliability and validity since the survey instrument of the sample questionnaire captured the needed variables. Data obtained from the survey were analyzed using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) software. The responses were reported using frequency distribution tables, counts, and percentages. The hypotheses were tested using linear regression analysis. Qualitative data was analyzed using manual content analysis.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This section presented and discussed the results of the study.

**Table 1: Factors Influencing Violent Extremism**

Response	SD	D	UD	A	SA	Mean	Std. Dev
Destruction of farm crops	1(0.3)	3(1.0)	6(2.1)	71 (24.5)	209(72.1)	4.67	.606
Opening grazing on farmland by Fulani herdsman	-	2(0.7)	-	76 (26.2)	212(73.1)	4.72	.495
Inadequate grazing reserves	3 (1.0)	5(1.7)	1(0.3)	182(62.8)	99(34.1)	4.27	.659
Struggle over land between farmers and herdsman	228(78.6)	60(20.7)	2(0.7)	-	-	4.79	.409

Source: Field survey, 2023 Note: (Percentages are in parenthesis)



Table 1 indicates that respondents agreed with most of the items enumerated. Based on the result in sub-scale 1, a statement mean value of 4.67 and standard deviation (STD) of .606 was derived. Also, a mean of 4.72 and a standard deviation of .495 were arrived at sub-scale 2. A mean of 4.27 and a standard deviation of .659 were derived from the respondents on inadequate grazing reserves and the killing of stray cattle. In contrast, a mean of 4.79 and a standard deviation .409 were derived above the criterion mean of 2.5. This means that the above-mentioned are push factors to violent extremism in Guma LGA. Respondents re-echoed these views during an in-depth interview when a traditional leader affirmed that:

The causes of violent attacks on communities in Guma are numerous. However, the most famous among them is herders' destruction of farm crops and land encroachment (IDI, Male, 60 Yrs Old).

Similarly, in another IDI, a male youth leader from Iye in Uvir ward said that:

The manner Fulani graze their cows with sophisticated weapons on people's farms carelessly, not considering whether crops are damaged, often results in violence, especially when there is any form of retaliation by farmers (IDI, Male, 34 Yrs old).

**Table 2: Extremism and Socio-Economic Activities**

Response	SD	D	UD	A	SA	Mean	STD
It hinders access to farming and business activities	-	-	-	20(6.9)	270(93.1)	4.93	.254
Threat to food availability accessibility, utilization, and stability	-	1(0.3)	1(1.3)	69(23.8)	219(75.5)	4.74	.467
Those who should be producing food are killed	-	-	-	82(28.3)	208(71.7)	4.72	.451
Crop destruction and abandonment of farmland	-	-	-	103(35.5)	187(64.5)	4.64	.479

Source: Field survey, 2023 Note: (Percentages are in parenthesis)

The finding shows that violence hindered access to farming and business activities, threatened food security, and loss of lives. This is evidenced by the mean value of 4.93 and an STD of .254, a mean of 4.74 and an STD of .467, and a mean value of 4.72 with an STD of .451 greater than the 2.5 benchmark for the three selected items, respectively. Furthermore, the result also showed that crop destruction and abandonment of farmland were some of the significant impacts of violent extremism in Guma LGA, with a mean value of 4.64 and STD of .479. This finding is in line with the IDI male interviewee who testified that:

Not only lives that have been lost, but much havoc has been inflicted on the people. In fact, in every attack, people are displaced, houses are burnt, businesses are disrupted, and farming is hindered (IDI, Male, 45 Yrs old).

**Table 3: Violent Extremism and Socio-Political Activities**

Response	SD	D	UD	A	SA	Mean	STD
	3(1.0)	1(0.3)	-	100(34.5)	186(64.1)	4.60	.621
It limits access to social-gathering							
People are displaced	-	-	-	201(69.3)	89(30.7)	4.31	.462
Threat to national security	-	-	-	106(36.6)	184(63.4)	4.63	.482
All of the above	-	-	-	9(3.1)	281(96.9)	4.97	.174

Source: Field survey, 2023 Note: (Percentages are in parenthesis)

Table 3 shows the responses from the respondents in Guma LGA on the effects of violent extremism on socio-political activities. This is evidenced by the mean value of 4.60 and STD .621 for limited access to social gatherings. At the same time, a mean of 4.31 and STD .462 for displaced persons were derived. Furthermore, the result shows that violence threatened national security with a mean value of 4.63 and an STD of .482. At the same time, respondents accepted that the above-listed affects political activities with a mean mark of 4.97 and STD of .174, above the benchmark of 2.5 criteria. This means that violent extremism affected socio-political activities in Guma LGA. These findings agreed with interviewed respondents; a community leader in Yogbo Mbagwen ward who spoke with the researcher confirmed that:

It is by the grace of God that we are surviving because, with a look at things, it is as if the government has abandoned us. No markets, no good roads, and no social gatherings, people are killed. The violence is felt by everybody (IDI, Male, 65 Yrs old).

Another IDI with a vigilante member from Agasha on the effects of violent extremism on socio-political activities in the LGA revealed that:

Since the escalation of violent attacks on communities by Fulani herdsmen, lives have been lost, farmer crops have been destroyed, and people are afraid of performing their normal activities. This has affected most sectors, not only politics (IDI, Male, 37 Yrs old).

### *Test of Hypotheses*

**Hypothesis 1.** Crop destruction and farmland abandonment have no significant impact on socio-economic activities in Guma LGA.

**Table 4 Relationship between crop destruction, abandonment of farmland, and socio-economic activities in Guma LGA**

Model	R Square Change	F Change	Change Statistics		
			df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.716 <sup>a</sup>	240.040	3	286	.000

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The above statistical test found an R-value of 0.716 with a P-value of 0.000. Since the P-value is less than 0.05, the variables are significantly related. This implies a significant relationship between crop destruction, abandonment of farmland, and socio-economic activities in Guma LGA. Furthermore, the null hypothesis was rejected, which states that no significant relationship exists between crop destruction, abandonment of farmland, and socio-economic activities in Guma LGA. In contrast, the alternative hypothesis is upheld ( $R=.0.716$ )  $p<0.05$ . Based on the finding above, it could be deduced that crop destruction and abandonment of farmland in Guma LGA significantly affect socio-economic activities since those producing food are killed, displaced, and abandoned, and crops are destroyed. The finding of this study corroborates the studies of Solomon (2021), Emmanuel et al. (2019), and Musa et al. (2014).

**Hypothesis 2.** Social gathering has no significant effect on socio-political activities

**Table 5 Social gathering and socio-political activities**

Model	R Square Change	F Change	Change Statistics		
			df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.825 <sup>a</sup>	448.872	3	286	.000

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The result in Table 6 shows an R-value of 0.825 with a P-value of 0.000. Since the P-value is less than 0.05, the variables are significantly related. This indicates a significant relationship between the lack of access to social gatherings and socio-political activities in Guma LGA. However, the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between lack of access to social gatherings and socio-political activities in Guma LGA was rejected. In contrast, the alternative hypothesis was upheld ( $R=.0.825$ )  $p<0.05$ . Based on the finding above, it could be deduced that lack of access to social gatherings significantly affects socio-political activities area since those who should be involved in politics are killed and displaced. This finding aligns with the studies of Fadeyi and Mmahi (2019), Solomon (2021), and Amadi and Anokwuru (2017).

### **Discussion of Findings**

This study aimed to examine the effects of violent extremism on food security in Guma Local Government Area, Benue State, Nigeria, and its implications for national security. The need to extensively discuss this research becomes necessary from the research findings and the outputs so far, as well as the interpretations given. The majority of the respondents believed that the destruction of farm crops, open grazing on farmland by herdsmen, inadequate grazing reserves, killing of stray cattle, and struggle over land were some of the significant causes of violence in Guma LGA. The study found that significant problems that resulted from violent extremism encompass the killing of stray cattle and struggle over land as well. The findings of this work corroborate the study findings of several scholarly research works, including the work of Ogebe et al. (2019), who reported that destruction of crops, contamination of water, cattle theft, and sexual harassment of women by herdsmen have been the significant causes of violence between herders and farmers in various communities in Nigeria.

Similarly, a study by Ahmed and Zaidu (2019) on farmers-herders conflict and its implication on human security in Zangon Kataf, Kaduna state, found that inadequate grazing reserves, killing of stray cattle, crop destruction by cattle, and inadequate water points were the primary cause of violent attacks between farmers-herders in Nigeria. Okoli and Handeior (2018), in their research on a related topic, identified that the increase in herd sizes due to the improved condition of the cattle compelled herders to seek more pastures beyond their limited range, which often results in conflict between herders and farmers. In the same vein, Kughur *et al.* (2017) opined that the struggle over possession of land has been the root cause of crises among groups and communities for centuries.

Findings on the effect of violent extremism on socio-economic activities in Guma LGA found that the incessant attack on communities in the area has led to the loss of human lives, population displacement, and decline in agricultural productivity, hindering business activities, education, and destruction of farm crops and disintegration of families. This aligns with the findings of Solomon (2021), who found that the rising incidence of farmers' and herders' conflicts has led to the extensive destruction of food commodities, lives, and properties. In the same vein, the study corroborates with the findings of Ishor *et al.* (2017), who found that the invasion of herders on farmers in Guma has resulted in loss of lives, abandonment of farmlands, and rendered people homeless in their fatherland. Similarly, the study is in line with the findings of Abughdier (2016), who found that between 2010-2014, 664.4 hectares (56.4%) of farmland were said to have been destroyed in three local government areas of Benue state, including Agatu, Guma, and Logo as a result of violent extremism. Ahmadu and Ayuba (2018) believe that violence not only leads to people displacement in the community but destroys markets, and its occurrence threatens national security. This study corroborates with Bosede and Agyeno (2015) study, which found that traders are barely in business in times of violence as the level of sales remains poor. Ijirshar *et al.* (2015) found that attacks on farmers have destabilized the rural dwellers' economic functioning, resulting in low crop yield, loss of farm produce, displacement, destruction of warehouses, and loss of lives. Thus, one can infer that violent extremism tends to negatively affect socio-economic activities, considering its disastrous impact on human and national security.

The data in Table 3 indicates that the majority of the respondents have relatives who are now squatting in internally displaced camps as a result of violent attacks. These have seriously affected their political activities, food cultivation, and national security since people are scared to go about their normal activities. Better still, violent attacks have restricted people's access to social gatherings, reduced the labor force, as well as threatened food and national security. This finding is in accord with the position of Fadeyi and Mmahi (2019), who found that violence has displaced massive populations from their natural abodes, forcing them to abandon their farmland and produce. Similarly, Adedeji *et al.* (2019) maintained that violence has disrupted social and political activities in the country, dislodged the population, declined agricultural production, and loss of human lives. This, however, means that people who should be participating actively in political governance are killed, displaced, or run for safety.

The implication is that violence hindered families and relatives' social, economic, and political unity. However, the long-existing mutual and cordial relationship among persons is weakened, which affects the social functioning of the people. This development has negatively impacted the living conditions of the people, where schools, worship centers, economic activities have remained closed and, children no longer go to schools. People no longer move freely or access their farms at will without exposure to harm or death.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study investigated the effect of violent extremism on food security in Guma LGA of Benue state and its implications for national security. The study concludes that socio-economic and socio-political activities would continue to be affected unless the root causes of the violent attack, which range from the destruction of farm crops, open grazing on farmland by herdsmen, inadequate grazing reserves, killing of stray cattle and struggle over farmland amongst others are not adequately addressed. Food security would continue to elude the people and the country in general.

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Traditional rulers should be involved in peacemaking to resolve violent issues with severe implications on national security that may cause a break of law and order in the community. As a matter of statutory responsibility, the Federal Government of Nigeria should take urgent security measures to protect citizens' lives and property by implementing policies to eradicate this problem.

2. There is a need for attitudinal change among all groups in the area to avoid future occurrences of violent extremism in the area for optimal economic productivity. This means stakeholders should be more proactive in preventing such problems.
3. Stakeholders, both the victims and culprits, should be involved to ensure practical reconciliation and achieve an excellent political atmosphere for effective administration. Restitutive and restorative justice should be implemented in affected areas to mitigate losses.

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