

Humanitarian Crises Management and Farmers-Herdsmen Conflict in Nasarawa State: An Assessment of the Management of Internally Displaced Persons

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Abstract: *This paper argues that the humanitarian crisis which has plagued the middle-belt in the recent past is because of the incessant conflicts between herdsmen and farmers. These conflicts have produced a large number of displaced persons which have largely been mismanaged by the efforts of NGOs and Government agencies due to poor coordination and the failure to channel the myriads of organizational interventions which are disjointedly applied. The paper relied on both primary and secondary sources for data collection and descriptive analysis in presenting and analyzing the data from field survey. The findings show that there is the problem of coordination in the distribution of relief materials in the internally displaced persons camp (IDPs) among other problems. The paper recommended among others for a more systematic approach in the management of the IDP camps and for camp officials to ensure that persons other than the approved authority do not monopolize the process of management of victims of humanitarian crises as such.*

Keywords: Conflict, Humanitarian Crises, Crises Management, Internal Displacement

1. Introduction

In modern armed conflicts, millions of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other civilians affected by war have been affected by the psychosocial consequences of crisis. Many have suffered severe mental distress caused by traumatic experiences of having witnessed or been subjected to gross violations of human rights such as killings, torture, sexual violence, family separation and displacement from home. War-affected individuals run the risk of depression, anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorders or other forms of mental distress caused by their experiences. Similarly, natural disasters such as earthquakes, flooding, drought; epidemic; extreme temperature; farmers/herdsman clash; insect infestation; and storm which can cause massive destruction, can lead to the development of anxiety, depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (Oladeji, 2015).

Expectedly, humanitarian donors have over the years come to the entreating assistance of the victims of the above noted adverse situations given the spine-chilling effects that they experience from both man-made and natural disasters. In fact, local and international humanitarian agencies have often been stretched to the limit in their efforts to bring timely relief to stricken communities (Oladeji, 2015). However, the timeliness of these relief materials can only be effective when the intended targets are reached at the appropriate time with little or no hindrances.

Disappointedly, the managers of relief materials in conflict-laden areas where internally displaced persons camps are located have on several occasions been alleged to mismanage and appropriate these relief materials to themselves thus, defeating the projected aims. In some cases, relief materials are grossly mishandled despite apt responses by donor agencies. Hence, in an attempt to ameliorate this concern, organizations and commissions like the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of the United Nations High

Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), agencies have constantly looked for ways of ensuring a more efficient, effective and coordinated response, by working to strengthen legal and physical protection; by addressing resource constraints on assistance; by improving consistency with United Nations political and development action; and by strengthening coordination tools and activities (Punch, August 23, 2015).

Several other efforts have been articulated and geared towards addressing issues related to management of humanitarian resources and materials. Those efforts require consistent monitoring and support from international donors, including for the “forgotten” (Oladeji, 2015) emergencies.

Against this backdrop therefore, the paper studies the impact of the incessant conflict emanating from farmers/herdsman clash in Nasarawa state. The paper too attempts a critical study of the large number of displaced persons which have largely been mismanaged by the efforts of NGOs and Government agencies due to poor coordination and the failure to channel the myriads of organizational interventions which are disjointedly applied. The study finally makes policy recommendations on how to forestall, moderate and mitigate the extent of mismanagement of both internally displaced persons and relief materials being availed to them in Nasarawa State of Nigeria. The study is organized into six parts. The first, second and third parts give a background to the study, the method of data gathering and conceptual/theoretical framework respectively; the fourth presents and analyzes data while the last two parts discuss the research findings and concluding remarks.

1.1 Research Questions

Given the above, the research asks the following questions:
1) How do Camp Officials Distribute Relief Materials

Volume 8 Issue 6, June 2019

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- 2) Are relief materials and infrastructures made available in camp?
- 3) How Can Humanitarian Crises Management Be Addressed In IDP Camp?

1.2 Conceptual/Theoretical Review

Conflict

Many scholars have viewed conflict from different perspective such as a process, situation or an interaction. Conflict is a process which begins when one party perceives that the other has frustrated, or is about to frustrate, some concerns of his. Poole and Putman (1997) defines conflict as “the process of interaction by interdependent individuals who perceive incompatible goals”. Moreso, there are others for whom conflict is just a situation and nothing beyond it, as for Donohue and Kolt (1992):

it is a situation in which interdependent people express (manifest or latent) differences in satisfying their individual needs and interests and they experience interference from each other in accompanying these goals.

For Dunmoye (2010) conflict is:

an inevitable aspect of human existence, wherever you have two or more people, there will be disagreement. Conflict occurs when two people desire the same thing. Conflict may be caused by action which leads to mutual mistrust, pluralization of relations and hosting among groups in an apparently competitive interaction within a country.

From the above, it is unequivocal to assume that conflict is a *sine qua non* in any human organization. However, the ability to peacefully reconcile and manage conflict makes the human society to enjoy concrete and relative peaceful co-existence. It is in the nature of human groups and associations to disagree and agree for social growth and development. Types and various factors that may arise conflict abound. For the purpose of this paper, interest is placed on cross-examination of the communal conflict type.

Communal Conflict

Communal conflict is made up of two axiomatic words “communal” and “conflict” while conflict has been conceptualized; communal is derived from a Latin word “communis” which mean “common”. Communal relates particularly to groups, and it involves things commonly used shared or experienced by a group in a society. Such things can be resources or conflict. When it is conflict, it is known as communal conflict. Communal conflict is a social conflict that relates to a group or groups in a society. When it occurs within a group, it is known as intra-communal conflict and inter-communal conflict when it occurs between groups. It is worth noting that these groups have common social ties, which may make the competition that may ensue to be fierce.

The point is that the misuse or unequal distribution of the available resources that should be jointly enjoyed by a group will produce conflict. The conflict will usually be complex to tackle because of the level of hatred that would probably have been cultivated among the parties in the

process. Communal conflict was considered by Azuonwu (2002) as a conflict that occurs between two or more communities. Oboh and Hyande (2006) described communal conflict as:

involving two or more communities engaging themselves in disagreement or act of violence over issues such as claims for land ownership, religious and political difference leading to loss of lives and destruction of properties.

Communal violence (sometimes inter-communal violence) is a situation where violence is perpetuated across ethnic lines, and victims are chosen based upon ethnic group membership (Horowitz, 2000). Dzurgba (2006) was of the opinion that communistic violence is that which occurs between two or more communities over territorial land, farmland and territorial water for fishing. These definitions and many more have revealed that communal conflict is more or less community conflict or ethnic conflict. The concern of the form of communal conflict in question is the fisticuff between the Fulani herdsman and rural farmers in Nasarawa state Nigeria.

Fulani-Herdsman/Farmers Conflict in Nasarawa State

In his contribution, Adogi (2013) points out that the conflicts between the farmers and herdsman in Nasarawa State have been on the rise since the 1990s. According to him:

Nigeria in general and Nasarawa in particular has experienced resource –related communal clashes (often misrepresented or mis-interpreted as ethnic, political and religious clashes) since the beginning of the 1990s. Of particular concern are the clashes between farmers and pastoralists (Fulani), especially in rural areas where the dwellers are predominantly small scale farmers (Adogi, 2013).

The observation implicit in the foregoing citation is that the herder/farmer conflict in Nasarawa State has been, in the main, occasioned by the rising migration and settlement of the Fulani pastoralists in the state in search of arable grazing fields. The movement brings the herders into conflictive relations with the native farming communities, who are often bent on asserting their exclusive right to land tenure and inheritance in that context.

This movement of the pastoralists must be understood as a consequence of the global trend of climate change, leading to increasing desertification of the wider northern Nigeria (Blench, 2003). In his seminar work on natural resources conflict in north-central Nigeria, Blench (2004), among other things, sought to establish the nexus between pastoral migration and increased herder/farmer conflicts in the ecological zone that also encompasses Nasarawa State. The outcome of this study implicated climate change, desertification and drought, land tenure and scarcity, as well as pastoral migration as factors that account for the spiral farmer/herder conflict in the region. This corroborates the dominant scholarly standpoint on the subject matter, as we have seen in the foregoing.

Nchi (2013) opines that the herder/farmer conflicts in Nasarawa State have copious economics undertones. According to him:

These are clearly economic conflicts and are not sectarian in any way. You have migrant pastoralists on the one hand and sedentary farmers on the other hand fighting for pastures and farmlands which are decreasing as the population of humans and cattle increase.

To conceive of the conflict simply in terms of ‘clash of economic interests’ is, at best, reductionist. Granted that economic conditions are crucial to explicating the conflict situation, it ought to be noted that what really gives the conflicts decisive impetus is their socio-ecological underpinnings. In this sense, the issue of economic interests should be treated as secondary (symptom rather than cause) in trying to come to terms with the real essence and substance of the conflict.

It must be noted, however, that recent developments have revealed the culpability of politico-primordial variables in predisposing the conflict under review. In this regard, Adogi (2013) observed that politicization of the already conflictive farmer/herder relations in that context has contributed in complicating the situation. This politicization is achieved through subtle mobilization of clannish, ethnic, religious, and other parochial sentiments in prosecuting group struggles.

From the point of view of the vast extant literature and official documents, the farmer/herder conflicts in Nasarawa State have been engendered by interplay of factors, prominent among which are:

- 1) Disputes arising from claims and contestations regarding land ownership and use;
- 2) Struggles for grazing/farm fields in the light of the diminution of arable land in the state;
- 3) Destruction of farmlands/farm-crops by Fulani herd;
- 4) Provocation of parties – farmers and herders alike – through trespass on cherished valuables;

- 5) Increasing deprivation and livelihood crisis in the context of growing ecological resource scarcity and lack;
- 6) Politicization of native/nomad differences through mobilization of clannish, ethnic, religious, or their primordial sentiments;
- 7) Increasing pressure on land and resources therefore of as a result of rising population;
- 8) Indigenization and sedentarisation of grazing communities in the state;
- 9) Culture of criminal brigandage and opportunism among the youth of both sides of the conflict divide;
- 10) Inefficient land use laws and administration;
- 11) Politicisation of the indigene-ship questions; etc (Gyuse and Ajene, 2006; Adogi, 2013).

Indeed, the herder/farmer conflicts in Nasarawa State have been quite endemic, perennial and intractable. This is so because the prevailing social cum existential conditions in that context tend to be conducive such an occurrence. According to Nchi (2013:229), “the social, economic and political environment sustains the violence”. Nchi further asserts:

Increasing rate of youth unemployment, political, economic and cultural exclusion, poverty, corruption, collapse of family and its values resulting in bad upbringing of children who have no sense of restraint, weak state institutions that have deliberately failed to punish perpetrators of previous violence thus promoting impunity, all combine to nurture and sustain perennial round (of) violence (2013:229).

In its unfolding dynamics of degeneration, the conflicts tend to have reached a critical threshold whereby the prospect of its resolution largely appears precarious. The current stage of the situation is characterized by pathological hate and vindictive vendetta, which threaten the mutual wellbeing and co-existence of the parties.

Table 1: Selected Incidents of Fulani/Farmer Clashes in Nasarawa State, 2011 – 2014

| s/n | Month/year | Place | Immediate cause(s) | No of people killed | other Effect |
|-----|------------|--|---|---------------------|---|
| 1. | 20/11/2011 | Akpanaja, Ondori Rukubi in Doma Local Govt. Area | Trespass into Agatu, Tiv and other farms by the Fulani herdsmen | 4 | Houses were burnt, farm produce destroyed and people deserted their homes |
| 2. | 10/2/2011 | Udeni-Gida Nasarawa Local Govt. Area | Killing of Fulani cows by Afo farmers | 1 | Houses and farm produce were damaged by both parties; girls were rapped |
| 3. | 17/4/2011 | Border communities between Doma local Govt. of Nasarawa State and Guma LGA | Killing of a Fulani herdsmen by the Tiv community. | 30 | Damage of property, injuries of varied degrees; Population displacement |
| 4. | 13/1/2012 | Doka, Kwara and Ungwan Yaran mada in Keana and Doma LGA | Fulani herdsmen alleged stealing and killing of their cows by the Tiv/Mada/Migili community | 10 | Destruction of prosperity, population displacement |
| 5 | 24/3/2012 | Yelaw (Igbabo) in Ekye Dev. Area of Doma LGA | Encroachment on Eggon farmland by the Fulani herdsmen | 10 | Destruction of property; people displaced |
| 6 | 24/7/2012 | Kotsona village in Tunga, Awe LGA | Fulani herdsmen grazing on Tiv farms in the area | About 35 | Property were destroyed. |
| 7. | 5/1/2013 | Agbashi town in Doma LGA | Chopping of a young Agatu man’s hand in his farm and rapping of women and girls in the farms by Fulani herdsmen | 5 (Fulani) | Houses were destroyed in Fulani camp; people was displaced |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 8. | 6/1/2013 | Agbashi town in Doma LGA | Reprisal attack Fulani herdsmen over the killing of their people | 16 (Agatued) | Houses and property were destroyed |
| 9 | 17/3/2013 | Ambane-Egga, Ladi Ende in N/Eggon LGA | Fulani Herdsmen attacked claiming reprisal for killing two of their own | 5 | Houses and property were destroyed |
| 10 | 4/8/2013 | Kuduku, Ajo villages in Keane LGA | Reprisal for killing five Fulani herdsmen for trespass | 20 | Houses and property were destroyed |

Source: National Orientation Agency (NOA) Nasarawa State Pulse Report 2011 – 2014

Effects of Conflicts in Nasarawa State

The conflict situation under review has resulted in dire humanitarian, social, economic, and socio-economic consequences. These effects of the conflicts are hereunder discussed based on empirical insights drawn from field study as well as systematic exploration of relevant secondary sources:

- 1) **Humanitarian Effects:** Herder/Farmer conflicts in Nasarawa State have led to loss of life, population displacements, human injury and livelihood crisis. According to a source credited to the National Orientation Agency (NOA Nasarawa State Pulse Report, 2014), the conflicts have led to the killing of not fewer than one hundred and thirty (130) persons between 2011 and 2013 (see Table 1). This is in addition to scores of people who have been rendered morbid, homeless, displaced and destitute by the conflicts. Table 1 above gives insights into some dimensions of the humanitarian impacts of the conflicts. Psychologically, the conflicts are created an atmosphere of mental siege and terror among the populace in such a manner that threatens public peace and tranquility.
- 2) **Social Effects:** The conflicts have also led to tense and volatile inter-group relations amongst the various people of Nasarawa State. This manifests in mutual mistrust and animosity which are often misplaced. The pastoralists see the settled farmers as enemies of their collective survival and destiny, and vice versa. This creates an ambience of mutual suspicion and perpetual tension that threatens peaceful coexistence, security and stability of society.
- 3) **Economic Effects:** The economic impact of the conflict situation under review could be seen in terms of losses associated with destruction of homes, farmlands, community assets, and household properties. These damages have been well documented in relevant official sources (see table 1), even though they have not been properly quantified. Adding to this is the diminishing fortunes of agricultural productivity in the State. When the conflicts occur during the farming season, the tendency is that most farmers would not go to farm fear of being attacked. The implication of this is the possibility of how agricultural productivity in the following harvest season. Besides, the conflicts have resulted in actual damage of farmland and volumes of farm crops and produce. On the other hand, it has also led to killing of cows from the Fulani herd. All these damages translate into real and quantifiable material losses.
- 4) **Socio-Economic Effects:** The socio-economic impacts of the conflicts are evident in the glaring level of rural impoverishment and destitution in the hinterlands of Nasarawa state. The internecine violence associated with the conflicts has tended to exacerbate hunger and human

insecurity. This does not augur well for sustainable socio-economic and livelihood wellbeing of the people.

- 5) **The Cumulative Effect:** On the whole, the conflicts have been engendered untoward outcomes that impede sustainable societal peace and development. As pointed out by Nchi (2013:222) "These rounds of strife disrupt community life and solidarity and destroy local and national economies with negative consequences on general social and economic development.

2. Theoretical Framework

This research relies on the *System Theory*. Easton (1966) considered a system as "any set of variables regardless of the degree, of interrelationship among them". He preferred this definition because it freed the researcher from the need to prove that a political system is really a system. The only question of importance became whether the system was interesting and thus worth studying. The analysis need only provide understanding and an explanation of the human behavior that was of concern to the researcher. Easton (1953, 1966) suggested that a political system was distinct from other systems because it concerned itself with "the interactions through which values are authoritatively allocated for a society" (Easton, 1966:147). Inputs serve as a powerful analytic tool because they summarize variables that "concentrate and minor everything in the environment that is relevant to political stress" (Easton, 1966:150).

In their broadest sense, they include "any event external to the system that alters, modifies, or affects the system in any way". For this purpose, Easton (1966) recommends focusing on two major inputs: demands and support. "Through them, a wide range of activities in the environment can be channeled, mirrored, summarized, and brought to bear upon political life," he wrote, and "Hence, they are key indicators of the way in which environmental influences and conditions modify and shape the operations of the political system'. As inputs to a system, demands and supports can be of different types: material and political demands, as well as material and political supports (Easton 1965b).

In applying the system theory of political analysis to the matter of discuss, one may consider the fact that the communal conflict between the Fulani herdsmen and farmers is an end product of support erosion placed on the Nigerian political space by these people who disbelieve the potency of the state as a conflict/dispute settling organization and moderator. As a way of expressing their grievances against the state after waiting for endless justice on the case of incessant massacre of their community farmers, several indigenes in affected areas of the herders/farmers onslaught have embarked on reprisal attacks and offensive against both innocent and guilty herdsmen in the state. This fisticuff unarguably has led to displacements

of persons in the state. The population displaced in turn has been affected to a significant extent by proportionate mismanagement of these people and even the relief materials they get from donor agencies, NGO etc. This has led to a demand and pressure by these displaced persons on the political system for better management and adequate alternative to security of life, food and other basic necessities.

In response, the government has been able to come up with the building of internally displaced peoples' camps where the needs of the people are alternatively catered for. There is however a constant pressure on the Nigerian government to ameliorate the sufferings and plight of the people who are the victims of this sorry circumstance. While in the camp, these displaced persons obviously have suffered mismanagement of relief materials, unavailability of social amenities like power, portable water supply, good school etc. These lacks have informed and constantly determined their present fate and thus calls for an academic attention at examining the challenges they face.

In line with the system theory, these displaced persons have devised various means geared towards bettering their livelihood. Easton (1966) has however suggested means of expressing these demands. For him, the conventional way of making demand such as those elicited from the Boko Haram attacks on their victims, is to make individual requests, write letters, and carry out other forms of lobbying. More unconventional approaches to making political demands would be to demonstrate or picket. As citizens, through letters, polls, or voting, voice agreement with a decision to providing better camp services for displaced persons.

3. Methodology

The research is a descriptive survey conducted in Karu Local Government Area of Nasarawa. In gathering data for this research, the paper relies on both the primary and secondary sources of data. In view of this, information were retrieved from journal articles, conference papers, textbooks and the internet while the questionnaire was used as instrument for generating information from a drawn sample size of 50 respondents gotten from among Kutara Tataradna Brethren Village were Internally Displaced People's Camp is located. From the 50 questionnaires distributed 48 were returned representing 96% of the total response generated. The outcome of the research is descriptively presented below using statistical tools like tables, frequency and percentage distribution.

3.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Section A

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

| S/N | Variables | Options | Frequency | Percentages | Cumulative Percentage |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | (%) | (%) |
| 1 | Sex | Male | 32 | 67 | 67 |
| | | Female | 16 | 33 | 100 |
| | | Total | 48 | | 100 |
| 2 | Age (in) | 18-35 | 28 | 58 | 58 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|----|----|-----|
| 3 | Religion | 35-Above | 20 | 42 | 100 |
| | | Total | 48 | | 100 |
| | | Christianity | 26 | 54 | 54 |
| | | Islam | 22 | 46 | 100 |
| | | Others | - | | 100 |
| 4 | Educational Qualification | No Formal Education | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| | | FSLC/SSCE | 19 | 40 | 100 |
| | | ND/NCE | 22 | 46 | 100 |
| | | HND/BSC | 1 | 2 | |
| | | Total | 48 | | |
| 5 | Duration in Camp | 01-May | 46 | 96 | 96 |
| | | 6-above | 2 | 4 | 100 |
| | | Total | 48 | | 100 |

Source: Field Research, 2017

Table 2 Discussions

From table 2 above, 67% of the respondents are males while 33% of the respondents are females. More so, 58% of the respondents are between the age-bracket of 18-35 while 42% are 35 years and above. Again, religion of the respondents shows that 54% are Christians and 46% are Muslims.

In addition, 12% of the respondents agreed that they have no formal education, while 40% of the respondents indicated that they have FSLC/SSCE, 46% submitted too that they have acquired ND/NCE and 2% of the respondents said they have got HND/BSC. Finally, while 96% of the respondents have stayed in the camp between 1-5 years, 4% have been there from 6-above years.

Section B: Research Questions

Table 3

Q1: How do Camp Officials Distribute Relief Materials

| S/N | Variable/Question | Response | Frequency |
|-----|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | On what basis are relief materials distributed in the camp? | a) Household Numbers | 48 |
| | | b) Duration of Stay in Camp | - |
| | | c) Immediate Needs | - |
| | | d) All of the above | - |
| | | | 48 |
| 2 | In the last one year, what forms of relief materials have been donated by humanitarian/government agencies? | a) Sanitary materials | 3 |
| | | b) Foods and groceries | 30 |
| | | c) Sleeping items (beddings, mosquito nets, etc) | 5 |
| | | d) Toiletries | - |
| | | e) All of the above | 10 |
| | | f) None of the above | - |
| | 48 | | |
| 3 | Are these supplies frequent and timely? | a) Yes | 12 |
| | | b) No | 30 |
| | | c) Undecided | 6 |
| | 48 | | |

Source: Field Research, 2017

From the above table, respondents agreed that relief materials are distributed on the basis of household numbers available. The table also shows that donor agencies provide food and groceries more than all other identified items

above. Finally, camp officials submitted that donations from humanitarian agencies are not often as expected.

Questionnaire for IDPs

Table 4

Q2: Are relief materials and infrastructures made available in camp?

| S/N | Variables/Questions | Response | Frequency |
|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 1 | What sort of relief materials have you gotten in the last one year? | a) Sanitary materials | 2 |
| | | b) Foods and groceries | 10 |
| | | c) Sleeping items (beddings, mosquito nets, etc | - |
| | | d) Toiletries | - |
| | | e) All of the above | - |
| | | f) None of the above | 36 |
| | | | 48 |
| 2 | Donor agencies have largely turned up in terms of availing the above relief materials to IDP camps. | a) Yes | 18 |
| | | b) No | 10 |
| | | c) Undecided | 20 |
| | | | 48 |
| 3 | Basic amenities like power, pipe borne water and housing structure are poorly availed or unavailable. | a) Yes | 29 |
| | | b) No | - |
| | | c) Undecided | 19 |
| | | | 48 |

Source: Field Research, 2017

The table above shows that only 12 respondents agreed that they receive relief materials from camp officials as against the submission of camp officials that relief materials are received albeit occasionally. The response from the table also show that donor agencies scarcely visit the camp as about 30 of the respondents either remained undecided or gave negative answers to the question. Also, a significant portion of the respondents submitted that basic amenities are poorly made available to them.

Table 5

Q3: How Can Humanitarian Crises Management Be Addressed In IDP Camp?

| S/N | Variables/Questions | Response | Total |
|-----|--|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Replacing the camp officials and bringing new ones will reposition trust in the administration of IDP camps. | a) Strongly Agree | 35 |
| | | b) Agree | 3 |
| | | c) Disagree | 8 |
| | | d) Strongly Disagree | 2 |
| 2 | Adequate security can help mitigate future displacement of persons in Nasarawa State. | a) Strongly Agree | 40 |
| | | b) Agree | 8 |
| | | c) Disagree | - |
| | | d) Strongly Disagree | - |
| 3 | Indoor and herdsmen' state pasturing services can limit communal conflict between herdsmen clash with farmers in Nasarawa State. | a) Strongly Agree | 46 |
| | | b) Agree | 2 |
| | | c) Disagree | - |
| | | d) Strongly Disagree | - |

Source: Field Research, 2017

From the table above, the IDPs opted for the replacements of camp officials who seem fraudulent with the distribution of relief materials. They also opted for adequate security as means of mitigating the displacements of persons in the camp. They finally agreed that indoor and state pasturing activities can help limit communal conflicts associated with herdsmen-farmers clashes.

4. Findings and Recommendations

From the above data presentations, the research makes the following findings and conclusions:

- 1) That camp officials often divert relief materials meant for the general consumption of the IDPs
- 2) That the level of trust on the camp officials by the IDPs have greatly reduced as a result
- 3) That the overhauling of camp managements as they are will lead to effective administration of the IDPs camp
- 4) That donor agencies have not been frequent with donations in recent times
- 5) That indoor/state controlled pasturing service, adequate security will all lead to peace and a conflict free Nasarawa State.

With the above in mind, the research makes the following recommendations

- 1) The Nasarawa State government should as a matter of urgency implement the anti-grazing bill so as to ward-off the persistent clashes between farmers and herdsmen conflict
- 2) The State should also have designated camps for the management of Internally Displaced Persons so as to reduce instances of misappropriation of relief materials by camp officials
- 3) The basic needs of IDPs should be prioritized by State Governments so that relief materials by donor agencies when not available will not lead to the damnation of the IDPs
- 4) A coordinated scheme should exist to access and manage the aims, types, and forms of relief materials been made available to IDPs by donor agencies.
- 5) A rehabilitation policy and scheme should also be put in place in order to aid faster restoration of displaced persons back to their original homes

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APPENDIX 1
Research Questionnaire

Department of Political Science
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27th October, 2017

Dear Respondent,

Request for filling of questionnaire

We are a team of researchers delving into: “**HUMANITARIAN CRISES MANAGEMENT AND FARMERS-HERDSMEN CONFLICT IN NASARAWA STATE: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**”

We therefore request you to please provide the information as stated in the attached questionnaire. Please, the study is just for academic exercise only and the information will be used for such. So feel free to complete the questionnaire with objective and independent judgment.

Questionnaire

Instruction: Please tick appropriately the options as applied to you.

Section A: Personal Data

1. Sex:
Male Female
2. Age
18-30
31-above
3. Marital Status:
Single Married
Divorced Widowed
4. Years in IDP Camp:
1-5 6-above
5. Educational Qualification:
NCE/OND
HND/B.Sc
M.Sc and above

Section B: Research Questions

Q1: Conduct of camp officials on distribution of relief materials

6. On what basis are relief materials distributed in the camp?
- a) Household Numbers
 - b) Duration of Stay in Camp
 - c) Immediate needs
 - d) All of the above
7. In the last one year, what forms of relief materials have been donated by humanitarian/government agencies?
- a) Sanitary materials
 - b) Foods and groceries
 - c) Sleeping items(beddings, mosquito nets, etc)
 - d) Toiletries
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above
8. Are these supplies frequent and timely?
- a) Strongly Agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly Disagree

Questionnaire for IDPs

Q2: Availability of relief materials and infrastructures in camp

- 9 What sort of relief materials have you gotten in the last one year?
- a) Sanitary materials
 - b) Foods and groceries
 - c) Sleeping items(beddings, mosquito nets, etc)
 - d) Toiletries
 - e) All of the above
 - f) None of the above
- 10 In numerical quantities, state the amount of the above relief materials collected in the last one year.
- a) -----(Sanitary Materials including pads, wrapper and clothes)
 - b) -----(Bags of Rice, Beans; Tubers of Yam; Gallons of Oil, others)
 - c) -----(Bedspreads, Blanket, Mattress, Mosquito Nets, etc)
 - d) -----(Bars of bathing/washing soap, Bottles of body cream/ointments etc)
- 11 Donor agencies have largely turned up in terms of availing the above relief materials to IDP camps.
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Undecided
- 12 Basic amenities like power, pipe borne water and housing structure are poorly availed or unavailable.
- a) Strongly Agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly Disagree

Q3: Solutions to Humanitarian Crises Management in IDP Camp

- 13 Replacing the camp officials and bringing new ones will reposition trust in the administration of IDP camps.
- a) Strongly Agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly Disagree
- 14 Adequate security can help mitigate future displacement of persons in Nasarawa State.
- a) Strongly Agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly Disagree

- 15 Indoor and herdsmen' state pasturing services can limit communal conflict between herdsmen clash with farmers in Nasarawa State.
- a) Strongly Agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Disagree
 - d) Strongly Disagree