Herders-Farmers Crisis And Human Rights Violation In Nigeria

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Abstract
The herder's crisis in Nigeria has been a recurring issue in recent years, with numerous reports of violent clashes between herders and farmers resulting in loss of lives and property. The aim of the study is to analyze the extent of human rights violations that have occurred in the course of the herders-farmers crisis in Nigeria. The study will adopt the Time series research design, documentary method of data collection; we also adopt the Situational Crisis Communication theory as its theoretical framework and will use content analysis as the method of data analysis. Data will be collected from various online sources and books, using purposive sampling technique. The study will focus on identifying the types of human rights violations that have occurred in the course of the crisis, the parties involved in the violations, and the responses of the Nigerian government and the international community. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing literature on the Fulani herders' crisis in Nigeria and will provide valuable insights into the human rights violations that have occurred in the course of the crisis. This study is significant as it sheds light on the impact of the crisis on human rights and highlights the need for effective responses of the government and Non-governmental organization to prevent further violations.
Keywords: *Fulani herders crisis, human rights violations, Nigeria.*

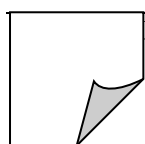## I.   Introduction

Nigeria has experienced a long-standing conflict between farmers and herders, particularly those of the Fulani ethnic group, over access to land and resources. This conflict has escalated in recent years, leading to significant human rights violations and loss of lives. According to the Global Terrorism Index, Fulani militants were responsible for the highest number of terror-related deaths in Nigeria in 2018, surpassing Boko Haram, which has long been the main threat in the country. The herders-farmers conflict has become one of the most pressing security challenges in Nigeria, with implications for regional stability and human rights (Adesina & Adesina, 2018).

The conflict is rooted in a complex set of factors, including population growth, climate change, land use, and political dynamics (Umar, 2019). As Nigeria's population grows, demand for land and resources increases, leading to competition and tensions between farmers and herders. Climate change has exacerbated these tensions, with increasing desertification and competition for scarce water resources (Umar, 2019). In addition, the government's handling of the conflict has been criticized as inadequate, leading to a sense of impunity among perpetrators and exacerbating the crisis.

The herders-farmers crisis and human rights violations have been widely documented by human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Reports have documented extrajudicial killings, rape, destruction of property, and displacement of communities. In some cases, the conflict has taken on religious and ethnic dimensions, with attacks on churches and mosques and reprisal attacks (Okeke & Udoh, 2019). Given the gravity of the situation, it is essential to understand the root causes of the conflict, the human rights implications, and the efforts made by the government and civil society to address the crisis. The crisis is rooted in a complex mix of factors, including environmental degradation, climate change, demographic changes, and political instability (Umar, 2019). It is characterized by violent clashes between nomadic Fulani herders and sedentary farmers, primarily in Nigeria's Middle Belt region, over access to land and resources such as water and pasture (Adesina & Adesina, 2018).

The crisis has been marked by severe human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, torture, sexual violence, and forced displacement (Human Rights Watch, 2018). The conflict has affected millions of people across the country, with thousands of lives lost and thousands more displaced from their homes (International Crisis Group, 2018). The impact of the crisis has been particularly devastating for women and children, who are often the most vulnerable to violence and displacement (Okeke & Udoh, 2019).

The herders-farmers crisis in Nigeria has been an ongoing conflict that has escalated in recent years and has led to numerous human rights violations. The crisis is primarily between the Fulani herders and farmers from various ethnic groups in the country, particularly in the middle belt region (Omoniyi & Asuelime, 2018). The conflict revolves around access to land and resources, as well as competition for grazing land and water for the herders' cattle. The roots of the conflict can be traced back to historical land use patterns and demographic changes in Nigeria (Ukiwo & Henshaw, 2017). Population growth and land scarcity have led to increased competition for resources, particularly in the areas where the herders operate. In addition, the expansion of farming activities has led to encroachment on grazing land and destruction of pastoralists' crops. The crisis has evolved over time, with the frequency and intensity of clashes increasing in recent years. According to the Global Terrorism Index, the conflict between herders and farmers in Nigeria resulted in over 1,000 deaths in 2018 alone (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2018). This escalation can be attributed to factors such as climate change, which has led to reduced access to water and grazing land, as well as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country (Omoniyi & Asuelime, 2018).

The conflict has also been exacerbated by the lack of effective government intervention, particularly in terms of addressing the root causes of the crisis and enforcing laws to protect the rights of affected communities (Ukiwo & Henshaw, 2017). This has led to a sense of impunity among those responsible for human rights violations, including attacks on civilians, displacement, and destruction of property.

Another significant event was the 2011 post-election violence in Nigeria, which led to the displacement of thousands of people, including herders and farmers, and further exacerbated tensions between the two groups (Ukiwo & Henshaw, 2017). In response to the crisis, the Nigerian government has implemented several policies and programs aimed at addressing the conflict and its impact on human rights. For instance, in 2018, the government launched the National Livestock Transformation Plan, which seeks to promote modern methods of animal husbandry, provide alternative livelihoods for herders, and reduce conflicts between herders and farmers (Omoniyi & Asuelime, 2018). The government has also deployed security forces to affected areas to quell violence and protect civilians. However, the effectiveness of these responses has been limited by factors such as corruption, inadequate resources, and insufficient political will to address the root causes of the crisis (Ukiwo & Henshaw, 2017).
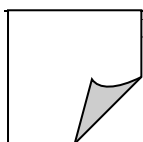
In recent years, the herders-farmers crisis has gained international attention, with various human rights organizations and international bodies calling for action to address the human rights implications of the conflict. For instance, in 2018, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern over the high number of deaths and displacement resulting from the conflict and called for urgent action to address the crisis (United Nations Human Rights, 2018). Understanding the impact of key events, policies, and government responses on the herders-farmers crisis is critical for developing effective strategies to address the human rights implications of the conflict. By examining the government's responses to the crisis, we can identify ways to strengthen the protection of human rights and promote sustainable solutions that benefit all affected communities.

The herders-farmers crisis in Nigeria has had a significant impact on human rights, particularly the right to life, security, property, and freedom of movement. The conflict between herders and farmers has resulted in numerous human rights violations, including killings, abductions, destruction of property, and displacement of communities. According to the Global Terrorism Index, the herders crisis was responsible for the deaths of over 1,200 people in 2018, making it one of the deadliest conflicts in Nigeria (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2019). The violence has continued to escalate in recent years, with clashes between herders and farmers resulting in the loss of lives and property. The right to security has also been impacted by the crisis, as communities affected by the conflict have been unable to go about their daily activities without fear of violence. This has had a significant impact on livelihoods, as farmers have been unable to tend to their crops or harvest them for fear of being attacked.

The conflict has also resulted in the displacement of thousands of people, with many forced to flee their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring communities. The displacement has had a significant impact on the right to freedom of movement, as many people are unable to return to their homes for fear of violence.

II.   Situational Crisis Communication Theory: A Theoretical Reflection

W. Timothy Coombs is the proponent of Situational Crisis Communication theory (SCCT) in 2007. Situational Crisis Communication theory is a framework for understanding how organization should communicate in response to crisis. He proposed that crisis managers should march strategic crisis response to

the level of crisis responsibility and reputational threat posed by a crisis. Situational Crisis Communication theory is employed to explain the herders-farmers crisis in Nigeria. According to Situational Crisis Communication theory, society is characterized by conflict over resources and power. In Nigeria, the herders crisis is a conflict between herders and farmers over land and resources. The Situational Crisis Communication theory suggests that power imbalances between the groups involved in the conflict have led to the escalation of violence and the violation of human rights.

The Situational Crisis Communication theory is relevant in understanding the herders-farmers crisis because it highlights the role of power imbalances, resource competition in causing conflict and the response of government in curbing the crisis. This theory explains that in situations where resources are scarce or competition is high, conflict is likely to occur. In Nigeria, the conflict between Fulani herders and farmers is fuelled by competition for land, water, and other resources.

In addition to the Situational Crisis Communication theory, the study also draws on the response of government by facilitating dialogue between the herders and farmers, to find a mutually acceptable solution, the government could also invest in irrigation project and establish water points for both herders and farmers to reduce the conflict over water resources. In the context of the herders-farmers crisis, government have demonstrate the willingness to corporate with officials and stakeholders to manage the crisis by establishing National livestock transformation plan (NLTP), Miyetti Allah cattle breeders association and deployment of security forces to the affected communities . In this research, data was collected and analyzed using a mixed-methods approach, drawing from both internet and book-based research. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods allowed for a comprehensive exploration of the herders-farmers crisis and its impact on human rights in Nigeria.
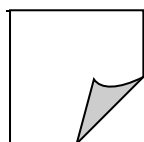
Tussle for Land and Water Resources

The competition for scarce land and water resources has significantly contributed to the intensification of the Fulani herders crisis in Nigeria. This contention over resources between herders and farming communities has amplified conflicts, aggravating the broader crisis. This section explores the pivotal role of the land and water resources struggle within the context of the Fulani herders crisis. The struggle for resources, particularly arable land and water sources, has heightened tensions and violent clashes between herders and farmers (Adesina, 2020). The depletion of fertile lands due to increased cultivation and urbanization has led to encroachment on grazing areas, triggering conflicts (Bakano, 2019). Additionally, changing climate patterns impacting water availability have intensified disputes (Abdulkadir, 2019).

Resource scarcity has driven herders to move southwards in search of grazing land, leading to clashes with settled agricultural communities (Olayemi, 2017). Competition over water points for livestock and irrigation has further strained relationships (Musa, 2018). The struggle for resources has become a central driver of the crisis, intertwining with socio-economic and political factors (Mustapha, 2020). Addressing the issue of resource competition is crucial for conflict resolution. Effective management of land and water resources, along with sustainable agricultural practices, could alleviate tensions and foster peaceful coexistence (Obayelu, 2021). Policies promoting community-based resource management could contribute to mitigating the crisis (Olaitan, 2019). The contestation for limited land and water resources is a pivotal factor in the Fulani herders crisis, intensifying conflicts between herders and farmers. Sustainable resource management strategies are vital for addressing this aspect of the crisis and achieving long-term peace. Land and water are fundamental resources for both herders and farmers, but their scarcity has intensified the conflict (Bakano, 2019). Population growth, urbanization, and environmental changes have led to increased demands for land for agriculture and settlements, often encroaching upon traditional grazing routes used by herders for generations (Bakano, 2019).This scarcity has created a situation where both groups are struggling to secure their livelihoods and survival.

The tussle for land and water resources represents a clash of livelihoods. While herders depend on grazing lands for their cattle, farmers rely on fertile land for agriculture. The encroachment of farming activities onto traditional grazing areas has resulted in direct competition for resources (Adesina, 2018).This competition has been fueled by economic factors, as both herders and farmers seek to maximize their gains from these limited resources. The pressure on land and water resources has led to environmental degradation, further aggravating the crisis. Overgrazing by cattle can damage the land, making it less suitable for farming (Olayemi, 2017). Additionally, deforestation and depletion of water sources have adverse effects on local ecosystems. This degradation creates a vicious cycle, as scarce resources become even scarcer, intensifying the conflicts.

The tussle for land and water resources has contributed to the displacement of communities, particularly among herders who are forced to seek new grazing lands. This displacement often leads to migration into new territories, where competition with existing communities can escalate tensions. Displaced herders may resort to using land unsustainably, exacerbating conflicts over resources. The absence of clear policies and regulations regarding land and water resource management has amplified the crisis (Ibrahim, 2015). The lack of defined grazing routes, land use policies, and resource management mechanisms has created

a vacuum that often results in conflicts. The tussle for resources highlights the need for comprehensive policies that balance the interests of both herders and farmers.

Table 4.1: **Table of Attacks by Herdsmen in Nigeria, 2016-2021:**

Date	State	Local Government Area	Number of People Killed	Affected communities
January 1, 2018	Benue	Gboko	10	Nughul Udege
February 8, 2018	Benue	Gwer West	20	Nughul Atai village
January 2017	Plateau	Riyom	50	Dogo Nahawa
August 16 2016	Kaduna.	Jema'a	30	Gidan Waya
August 10 2019:	Taraba	Gashaka	25	Tati
April 25th 2016	Enugu	Uzo-Uwani	50	Nimbo village
September 2019	Enugu	Ezeagu	10	Ezeagu
February 17, 2021	Oyo	Ibarapa North	11	Igangan village
May 12, 2021	Oyo	Iseyin		Iseyin

Source: Compiled by the researcher

Effects of Climate Change Resulting to Displacement of Communities

Climate change has emerged as a significant factor exacerbating the complexities of the Fulani herders crisis in Nigeria. The changing climate patterns and environmental conditions have directly impacted the livelihoods and dynamics of both herders and farming communities, contributing to the escalation of conflicts (Umar, 2019). This section delves into the effects of climate change on the Fulani herders crisis and its implications for human rights.
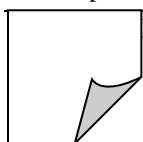
One of the prominent effects of climate change is the disruption of traditional rainfall patterns (Ukiwo & Henshaw, 2017). This irregularity in rainfall affects the availability of water and vegetation, critical resources for both herders and their cattle. Longer dry seasons and unpredictable rainfall can lead to the scarcity of grazing lands and water sources, forcing herders to encroach upon farmlands, triggering conflicts (Oduh, 2018). Climate change-induced resource scarcity, intensifies competition between herders and farmers. Diminishing water sources and reduced pasturelands further strain the delicate balance between the two groups. This scarcity-driven competition amplifies tensions and can escalate into violence, as both communities fight for access to increasingly scarce resources. (OCHA2019).

The vulnerability of livelihoods is heightened by the effects of climate change. Herders heavily rely on their livestock for income and sustenance, and any disruption to grazing patterns or access to water can lead to devastating consequences (Baker, 2018). Similarly, farmers face challenges due to unpredictable weather patterns, affecting crop yields and food security (Adesina, 2018). The effect of climate change has led to a significant displacement of communities and a disturbing number of abductions, resulting in dire humanitarian consequences and intensifying the complexity of the conflict (Ukiwo & Henshaw, 2017).The forced displacement of communities is a visible consequence of the crisis. It occurs due to the fear of attacks, actual attacks, or the destruction of homes and properties. Displacement leads to challenges in accessing shelter, food, healthcare, and education (Joffe & Zenn, 2020). Disrupted livelihoods and social structures compound the hardships faced by displaced populations.

The adverse effects of climate change, such as prolonged droughts or reduced agricultural productivity, can lead to displacement and migration. Herders may be forced to move their cattle to new areas in search of better grazing, often leading to clashes with existing farming communities (Adesina, 2018). Displaced populations, whether herders or farmers, can place additional stress on resources and escalate conflicts (UNHCR2018).

The effects of climate change on the herders-farmers crisis have direct human rights implications. Displacement, resource scarcity, and conflicts over land can result in violations of the right to life, inadequate food, and insecurity (Adesina, 2018). Additionally, the vulnerability of marginalized communities, such as women and children, is heightened during climate-related conflicts.

Abductions have become common within the context of the crisis (Oduh, 2018). Both herders and farming communities report cases of abductions for reasons such as economic ransom, revenge, or pressure on rival groups. Victims endure physical and psychological trauma, and families are often forced to pay ransoms, worsening vulnerabilities. The displacement of communities and the prevalence of abductions contribute to a humanitarian crisis (Onapajo & Uzodike, 2019). Displaced populations face harsh conditions in makeshift camps or host communities, lacking access to basic necessities. The rise in abductions deepens insecurity and fear experienced by affected communities. Displacement and abductions disrupt lives and social fabric.

Families lose homes, agricultural lands, and income sources, increasing poverty and dependency on aid (Adesina, 2018). The cycle of violence and displacement can perpetuate vulnerability and instability. Protection and support mechanisms are urgently needed. Humanitarian agencies, government, and civil society must collaborate to provide services like food, clean water, healthcare, and psychosocial support (Akinyele, 2020). Prevention of abductions and safe release of abducted individuals are crucial. Long-term reintegration strategies are essential. Displaced communities need help to rebuild lives, livelihoods, and reintegrate. This includes education, vocational training, and income opportunities.

The displacement of communities and abductions are profound consequences of the Fulani herders crisis (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019).Urgent action is required to provide protection, assistance, and long-term solutions for affected populations and victims of abductions. Addressing root causes of the crisis is essential to prevent further displacement and abductions and ensure stability and well-being. Addressing the effects of climate change requires policy interventions and adaptive strategies (UNHCR2018). Implementing sustainable agricultural and pastoral practices, promoting water resource management, and creating climate-resilient livelihoods can help mitigate the impacts (Adesina, 2018). Government and non-governmental efforts should prioritize community-based adaptation measures that consider the needs of both herders and farmers. Collaborative efforts among government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities are essential to address the effects of climate change on the Fulani herders crisis (Umar, 2019). Climate adaptation strategies should be integrated into conflict resolution initiatives, emphasizing the importance of resource-sharing, dialogue, and cooperation (Umar, 2019).
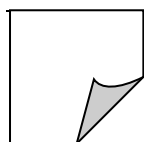
Establishment of National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP)
The establishment of the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) by the Nigerian government represents a significant step toward addressing the challenges posed by the Fulani herders crisis. The NLTP aims to transform the country's livestock sector, promoting modernized and sustainable practices while mitigating conflicts between herders and farming communities (Ogundipe & Sulaimon, 2019). The NLTP acknowledges the need for a comprehensive approach that goes beyond reactive measures. It seeks to create an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence by providing alternatives to open grazing, which often leads to conflicts over land and resources (Ikejiaku, 2018). Under the NLTP, designated grazing areas with adequate infrastructure are planned to accommodate herders and their livestock (Obasi, 2018). These areas would include facilities for water, fodder production, and veterinary services. By providing improved conditions for herders, the NLTP aims to reduce the pressure on farmlands and minimize confrontations with farmers (Obasi, 2018).

Restrictions of Movement and Inhuman Treatment
The Fulani herders crisis in Nigeria has been marked by instances of restrictions of movement and reports of inhuman treatment, which have further fuelled tensions and human rights concerns. As conflicts escalate and security measures are implemented, various forms of movement restrictions and dehumanizing treatment have been reported within the context of the crisis (Umar, 2019). A significant consequence of the conflict is the imposition of movement restrictions on both herders and farming communities. These restrictions often result from security concerns, with local authorities, community groups, or security forces implementing measures to prevent clashes or encroachments on farmlands. Movement restrictions, however, can exacerbate the isolation of communities, disrupt economic activities, and contribute to escalating tensions (Onapajo & Uzodike, 2018). Reports of inhuman treatment have surfaced within the crisis, with allegations of abuses committed by both herders and security forces. In some instances, herders have been accused of engaging in acts of violence, including killings, kidnappings, and property destruction. On the other hand, security forces have been implicated in using excessive force, arbitrary arrests, and mistreatment of individuals suspected to be involved in the conflict. The imposition of movement restrictions and instances of inhuman treatment have grave implications for human rights. Freedom of movement, a fundamental human right, is compromised as individuals and communities find their mobility restricted due to security concerns (Ajibola & Adeniran, 2016). Furthermore, allegations of inhuman treatment violate the rights to life, dignity, and security of affected individuals. The imposition of movement restrictions and reports of inhuman treatment contribute to an atmosphere of fear, suspicion, and hostility (Ojo, 2020). As communities experience these measures, resentment and grievances can intensify, further entrenching divisions and escalating the conflict. The lack of trust between conflicting groups is exacerbated by such actions.

The responsibility to address movement restrictions and inhuman treatment lies with both government authorities and relevant stakeholders. Government agencies should ensure that security measures are proportionate, respectful of human rights, and designed to protect all communities. Additionally, efforts should be directed towards improving security forces' training and accountability to prevent abuses. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that emphasizes conflict resolution mechanisms and dialogue (Onapajo & Uzodike, 2018). Establishing avenues for open communication between herders and farming

communities, as well as involving community leaders and civil society organizations, can help in building trust, clarifying misunderstandings, and finding peaceful solutions (Okpara & Ojukwu, 2021).

The imposition of movement restrictions and the occurrence of inhuman treatment within the Fulani herders crisis contribute to a complex web of challenges. These issues not only violate human rights but also exacerbate tensions and mistrust between conflicting groups. Mitigating these challenges demands a concerted effort from authorities and stakeholders to ensure that security measures are balanced with respect for human rights and that mechanisms for dialogue and conflict resolution are prioritized (Adesina, 2018).

Advocacy for Protection of Human Life and Properties

Advocacy plays a significant role in addressing the Fulani herders crisis by raising awareness about the importance of protecting human life and property, as well as highlighting the need for peaceful coexistence between herders and farmers (Amnesty international, 2018). Various individuals, organizations, and groups engage in advocacy efforts to promote dialogue, understanding, and respect among different communities. Advocates use various platforms, including media, community gatherings, and social media, to raise awareness about the human rights abuses and violence associated with the crisis (Ezeanya & Orji, 2019). By sharing information and stories, they aim to mobilize public opinion and build support for conflict resolution.
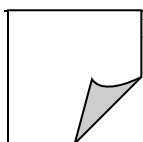
Advocacy encourages dialogue between herders and farmers, local communities, and government officials (Onapajo & Uzodike, 2018). These dialogues provide opportunities for stakeholders to express their concerns, share their experiences, and find common ground for peaceful coexistence (Ezeanya, 2019). Advocates often put pressure on relevant authorities to take action against perpetrators of violence and human rights abuses. They call for investigations, arrests, and fair trials to ensure accountability and deter future offenses. Advocacy efforts also focus on providing support and assistance to victims of violence. This can include legal aid, medical services, and psychological counseling to help survivors recover from their experiences (Ojo, 2020).

Advocates contribute to policy discussions by offering recommendations for effective conflict resolution strategies. They engage with government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to influence policy decisions that prioritize human rights and peaceful coexistence (Ezeanya & Orji, 2019). Advocacy often involves working directly with affected communities to empower them with knowledge about their rights and legal recourse (Uzodike, 2018). This helps communities better protect themselves and seek justice when violations occur. It's important to note that advocacy efforts can face challenges, including resistance from groups with vested interests in the status quo and the potential for backlash from those who perceive advocacy as biased. Nonetheless, advocacy remains a crucial tool for promoting the protection of human life and property, fostering understanding among diverse groups, and contributing to the overall resolution of the Fulani herders crisis.

Collaboration and Coordination between Government and NGOs in Addressing the Crisis.

Collaboration and coordination between government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in effectively addressing the complexities of the Fulani herders crisis (Ezeanya &Orji, 2019). This partnership brings together diverse resources, expertise, and perspectives to develop comprehensive strategies for conflict resolution, humanitarian aid, and sustainable development (Akinyele, 2020). Government agencies and NGOs share information and data related to the crisis, enabling a better understanding of its dynamics, root causes, and evolving trends (Okeke & Udoh, 2019). NGOs often possess specialized skills, local knowledge, and experience in conflict resolution and humanitarian assistance (Adesina, 2018). Collaborating with government agencies allows these organizations to access government resources, funding, and logistical support to amplify their impact. Collaborative efforts involve joint planning of initiatives, projects, and interventions. Government agencies provide the regulatory framework and legal support, while NGOs contribute on-the-ground implementation and community engagement (Ademowo & Okeke, 2019). NGOs contribute to capacity building by training government officials, security forces, and local leaders in conflict-sensitive approaches, human rights awareness, and dialogue facilitation (Akinyele, 2020). This enhances the effectiveness of government-led initiatives.

Government support ensures a more comprehensive and sustainable response. Collaboration enhances the monitoring and evaluation of interventions (Adesina, 2018). Government agencies and NGOs can jointly assess the effectiveness of initiatives, making adjustments as needed. While collaboration brings numerous benefits, including a broader scope of resources and expertise, there can be challenges. Differing organizational cultures, priorities, and expectations may need to be aligned. Effective communication and clearly defined roles are crucial to ensure smooth collaboration (Akinyele, 2020

III. Conclusion

The herders-farmers crisis in Nigeria has had significant implications on human rights, leading to recurrent abuses and violence in affected communities. This research has provided valuable insights into the underlying causes, dynamics, and impact of the crisis on human rights. Additionally, it has assessed the effectiveness of government and non-governmental organization interventions in mitigating the conflict.

The findings of the study reveal that the herders-farmers crisis has resulted in severe human rights violations, including killings, displacement, sexual violence, and property destruction. The crisis has strained social cohesion and trust between communities, leading to a cycle of violence and retaliation. It is evident that urgent and comprehensive measures are required to protect and uphold human rights in the context of the herders crisis. Government interventions, such as the deployment of security forces and the implementation of the National Livestock Transformation Plan, have been important steps towards addressing the crisis. However, challenges in implementation, bureaucratic hurdles, and human rights violations by security forces highlight the need for greater accountability and effective coordination in government efforts.

The herders-farmers crisis poses significant challenges to human rights in Nigeria. Government and non-governmental organizations' interventions have had both positive impacts and limitations. To effectively address the crisis and protect human rights, a multi-faceted approach that involves community engagement, conflict resolution mechanisms, and sustainable interventions is crucial.

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