Conflict Between Farmers and Herders in Africa An Analysis

The conflict between farmers and herders is a complex issue that has been ongoing for decades. This conflict is often rooted in historical and cultural differences, land use, competition for resources, and changes in farming practices and land use policies. The conflict can lead to violence, displacement, and loss of life and property, which has serious implications for socio-economic development and peace.

In recent years, the conflict has increased due to climate change, which has affected agricultural production and access to water. In addition, it is exacerbated by the presence of national parks and protected areas, which limit the mobility of pastoralists and lead to conflicts with farmers over land use and the protection of wildlife.

Governments and international organizations have tried to mediate these conflicts, but the solutions have been largely unsuccessful. There is a need for a more comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of the conflict, including land tenure, resource management, and the role of different stakeholders.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the conflict between farmers and herders in Africa. It examines the causes of the conflict, its impact on society, and the different strategies that have been implemented to resolve it. The study also identifies the challenges that need to be addressed to achieve sustainable peace and development.

The study concludes that the conflict cannot be resolved without addressing the underlying issues of land tenure, resource management, and the role of different stakeholders. It recommends the implementation of policies and strategies that promote peaceful coexistence and sustainable development, and the strengthening of institutions and mechanisms that can resolve conflicts in a peaceful and effective manner.

The study also highlights the need for a more integrated approach to the resolution of the conflict, including the involvement of different stakeholders, such as farmers, herders, policymakers, and civil society organizations. It calls for a greater commitment from all parties involved to address the conflict and promote peace and development.
Managing Conflict Over Natural Resources in Greater Equitorial, Sudan

This book presents the experiences of farmers and herders who have successfully negotiated and resolved conflicts over natural resources. The strategies and lessons learned can be applied by practitioners and policy makers in the face of increasing natural resource scarcity. Kofi Wedemey-Aveend

Fell Murder

Knowledge Sovereignty Among African Cattle Herders

Links Among Environment, Population and Security

Creed & Grievance

Life and Death in West Africa

Director of the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) 'This fascinating book not only gives a unique insight to the knowledge and practices of the Horn of Africa from the author's first-hand experience, it also provides an insidiously critical perspective of a diverse knowledge, giving tribute to the sovereignty of indigenous knowledge. It has a study relevance for global sustainability that will appeal to a broad range of literature and archives.

Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria

A History

Muslim-Christian Relations & Conflict Resolution in Northern Nigeria

The book also delivers powerful yet practical lessons that can prevent social disruptions and increase peace and security in regions with volatile and national security, including Horn of Africa. Fell knowledge and practices have been integral to the natural resource management in the region and thus, it is a significant contribution to the African library. Hala Alkarib, Development Planning Unit, UCL

In south-west Burkina Faso, conflicts between herders and farmers are becoming more frequent. These conflicts originate in competition over access to natural resources. A number of different actors are involved in managing these conflicts. The paper presents these different actors and their roles, current conflict management practice in the region, the strengths and weaknesses of the different actors, and the impact of current political changes, such as land tenure reform and decentralisation, on these practices.

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The prosperity and national security of the United States depend directly on the prosperity and partnership of both cattle and farmer communities across the nation. Today, U.S. interests are under rising pressure from water security. Extreme weather events and water-driven ecological change is seen as strategic imperative for U.S. foreign policy as the environment and sustainability issues impact the impacts of water-driven social disruptions on the stability of partner governments and U.S. interests abroad.

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In recent decades, the regional integration of Pasco agro-pastoralists into the Central Province of Burkina Faso, and the relatively peaceful coexistence of farming communities of different ethnic groups and the agro-Pusul Fulbe is becoming increasingly problematic. This book deals with processes of peace and justice in a context where conflicts of interests between pastoralists, Fulbe agro-pastoralists, Tewa farmers of the north and local government officials - leaders dispute related to lacked resources. This book is based on four years of well-said fieldwork in southwestern Burkina Faso, as well as on studies of other West African countries. It shows how the pastoralists and farmers have sought to resolve conflicts of interests. It is an interesting contribution to African literature. Alain J. E.-D. Demba

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