EFFECT OF ANCHOR BORROWER PROGRAMME ON FARM PRODUCE OF BENEFICIARIES IN LAPAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA 2016-2021

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KEYWORDS
Anchor Borrower Programme, Farm Produce, Farmers, Agrarian communities

ABSTRACT
The effect of the Anchor Borrower Programme on the agricultural output of its beneficiaries is of utmost importance. The program has significantly improved the productivity of beneficiaries in Nigeria through the provision of credit facilities and extension services. This research specifically examined the effect of the Anchor Borrower Programme on the farm produce of beneficiaries in agrarian communities in the Lapai Local Government Area of Niger State from 2016 to 2021. The research employed a descriptive survey research design with a population of 5,800. The sample size of 377 was randomly selected using Slovin's formula, and Information was gathered using a formalized questionnaire. The study used descriptive statistics, including simple percentage, frequency count, mean, and standard deviation, to address the research questions. Regression analysis was employed to test null hypothesis 1 with an alpha level of 0.05 significance using SPSS20, while chi-square was utilized for null hypothesis 2. The outcomes of the research hypotheses revealed a significant impact of the Anchor Borrower Programme on the farm produce of farmers in the study area. Consequently, based on these findings, the research concludes that the Anchor Borrower Programme has a notable effect on the farm produce of farmers in agrarian communities in the Lapai Local Government Area of Niger State. The program has played a crucial role in substantially increasing the agricultural output of its beneficiaries in the specified area. As a recommendation, it is suggested that the Anchor Borrower Programme should be expanded to encompass more farmers, aiming to further enhance farming output in agrarian communities within the Lapai Local Government Area of Niger State.

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			Agriculture, Gombe State	
2.	AlhajiAbubakarDanburam	62	Former Manager, Landa Sack Factory Gombe	27th May, 2018
3.	Dr. Garba Muhammad Bajoga, Gombe	64	Former Manager, Bauchi Meat Factory and Retired Permanent Secretary	22nd June, 2018
4.	Professor AbdullahiMahadi,		Former Vice Chancellor, Gombe State University, Gombe	15th June, 2018
5.	Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed,	40	General Manager, Niko Plastic Industry Limited, Gombe on	18thSeptember,2019
6.	AlhajiYayaHammari,	73	WazirinYeriman Gombe)	25th September, 2018
7.	MallamUsman Hassan,	40	secretary, Gombe State Oil Millers Association	10thSeptmeber, 2018
8.	Alhaji Musa YahayaUmaru,	52	Former Chairman, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria,	26th September, 2018
9.	Alhaji Abbas AbubakarAliyu	36	Financial Secretary, Gombe Oil Millers Association	17th October,2019
10.	AlhajiAbubakar	35	Procurement Manager, Dadaka International Flour Mills, Gombe	17th October,2019

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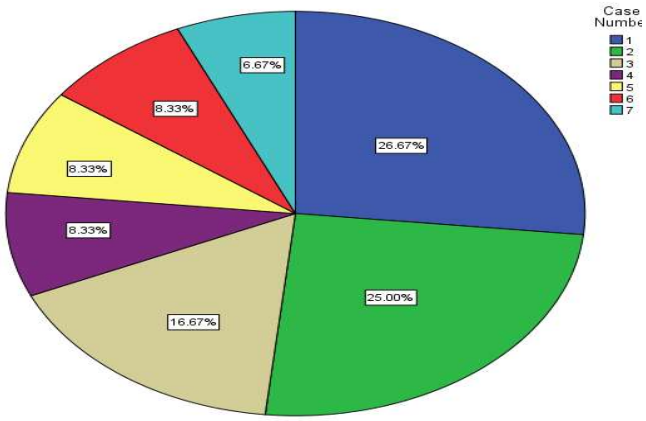
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commencement of production in 1976, but it was closed in 2000s. Other industries such as Landa Sack Factory, Frotline Oil Mill, and Dukson also suffered the same fate. It should be noted that other factors such as corruption and embezzlement of funds, inadequate spare parts, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), financial constraints have among other factors contributed to the collapse of many firms in Nigeria and Gombe metropolis in particular. More so, there are evidences to show that closure of industries also induced what could be termed as manufacturing apathy, given that investors became increasingly unwilling to set up new firms due to the closure of existing firms as a result of challenges bordering on infrastructure. The figure below gives a percentage of causes of manufacturing apathy in which lack of capital and epileptic electricity supply have 26.67% and 25.00% respectively.

Figure 1: Pie Chart on the Percentage of Interviewees' views on Causes of Manufacturing Apathy in Gombe State



Key:

[1] = Lack of Capital.

[2] = Epileptic Power Supply.

[3] = Weak Political Will.

[4] = Long gestation period of profit.

[5] = Crisis of Confidence/ Erosion of Trust.

[6] = Disdain for interest attached loans.

[7] = Poor Managerial Skills.

Source: *Authors' Field Work, 2018*

Conclusion

This paper has so far contextualized infrastructural deficit within global and national spheres to show that poor infrastructure is ubiquitous and its attendant consequences hampered the development of firms with varying degrees and magnitude. In line with the findings of Alex and Anas in 1992, the evidences in Gombe metropolis demonstrate that firms responded to infrastructural challenges through private provisioning, illegal connections, and electricity supply on special request. Other responses identified were factor substitution, output reduction, relocation and closure. It has been contended that incidences of relocation were rare, and relocation of industries such as Gombe Flour Mill, Gombe Textile and Gombe Asbestos Factory was informed more by political consideration than by poor infrastructure. While closure of firms such as Gombe Oil Mill, Landa Sack Factory, Frontline Oil Mill and Dukson Soap and Detergent factory did not take place overnight as owners of those firms have been exerting efforts to ensure their enterprises remained functional. However, in most cases, the firms closed shop as a last resort. Finally, the chapter argued that other factors such as weak political will, corruption and embezzlement, financial constraints, lack of spare parts and other challenges brought about by or exacerbated by the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) were critical in explaining the collapse of many firms in Gombe Metropolis.

References

Oral Interviews

S/N	Name of the Interviewee	Age	Occupation/Rank	Date of the Interview
1.	AlhajiDahiruBubaBiri	64	Former Commissioner, Ministry of	2nd May, 2018

services. The high setup cost with a large amount of initial capital investment for own service provision would make it difficult for the firms to move.[147]Another problem with relocation is that it often involves trading one infrastructure deficiency for another.[148]

It should be noted that in the history of industrial development in Gombe State and Gombe metropolis in particular, in addition to infrastructural decay, political considerations also influenced the relocation of industries. For instance Gombe Flour Mill project was modified and relocated to Bauchi on political ground. The idea of establishing a flour mill in Gombe was conceived due to availability of raw material (i.e maize). Because World Bank-Assisted Agricultural Development Project in Gombe led to the popularization of maize production in Gombe, an area hitherto dominated by millet production.[149] Following this production switch, a Flour Mills Project was to be established in Gombe to process the quantities of maize being produced but for the relocation.

More so, Gombe Asbestos Company was also relocated to Bauchi in 1976. The initial motivation for the project was proximity to, and presence of raw materials at Ashaka Cement Company[150]. Finally, large cotton seed production in Gombe, and the neighbouring areas of Biu, Guyuk and Numan, motivated the Northern Nigerian Government to conceive the idea of establishing a textile industry in Gombe.[151] According to Yusuf Ibrahim Gamawa, a feasibility study for the project was carried out by MessrsPolcomex of Warsaw under the former North Eastern State Government (NESG) and Arewa Textile came in as technical partners. However, following a "doubt" expressed by some of the stakeholders on the viability of the project, the then Federal Ministry of Economic Planning Development struck out the project. Although, in subsequent years, the project was reinserted in the fourth national development plan, 1980-1985 and Spinning Mill started, it suffered neglect and thereafter abandoned altogether.[152] However, it is important to note that, relocation of industries was done in collaboration with elites from Gombe. The foregoing discourse has shown that just as in the case of industrial location, political factors greatly influenced the relocation of industries as typified by the examples of the three eclipsed factories[153] given above. This implies that poor infrastructure alone cannot explain why industries relocate.

Closure

According to MAN Survey in 2013, out of the 450 large, medium and small industries that existed in Kano State in the early 1990's, only about 120 were in operation with only 45-50% capacity utilization. In the Kaduna sector of MAN which includes Katsina, Abuja and Niger, out of 105 industries, 72 are operational while 33 have closed shop.In the Jos sector of MAN, which includes Bauchi and Borno, out of 54 industries, 38 are operational. See appendix.[154]

In Gombe Metropolis, more than 90% of the industries established from 1973 to 2013 have closed shops. This development was partly informed by poor infrastructure especially electricity supply. It is important to emphasize that closure of firms did not occur overnight as manufacturers devised many strategies to stay in business. For instance, Gombe Oil Mills has been wrestling with infrastructural challenges since the

[147]K.S. Lee and A. Anas, Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing

[148]K.S. Lee and A. Anas, Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing p.111-4

[149] Interviews with AlhajiYayaHammari . See also Adesiyan J.O**, "**Regional Development Alternatives: Critical Assessment of Gombe Agricultural Development project",Department of geography, ABU Zaria, 1983,P. 260-265 and UsmanFaruk, The Making of Gombe State: A Historical Panorama, Op.Cit,p. 12

[150]U. Faruk, (Jarman Gombe), *The Making of Gombe state: A Historical Panorama,*Ahmadu Bello University Press Limited Zaria, 2009

[151]U. Faruk, (Jarman Gombe), *The Making of Gombe state…p.11*

[152]Y.I. Gamawa, "The Impact of State Administration on Bauchi: The Era of Tatari Ali and After, 1979-1999", MA History Thesis, University of Abuja,2007, P.68-69

[153] S. Misbahu, History of Industrial Development in Gombe State, 1974-2011, M.A Dissertation, Department of History, ABU Zaria, p. 127

[154]S. Sagagi, M., et-al (Ed), *Strategic Agenda For Northern Development* (STAND), A Publication of Arewa Research and Development Project (ARDP),Clique Nigeria, 2017,P.98

plant.[141] This is what is described in this thesis as an "industrial stillborn".

Factor Substitution

This involves a situation where by a firm substitutes away from the use of the poorly provided service by adjusting its mode of production in favor of those inputs and raw materials which are fewer infrastructures intensive. The use generator in sealing some bags at Dadaka International Flour Mill is one example of this response.[142] However, it is pertinent to note that this approach was rarely adopted by Nigerian firms. On this, Anyanwu laments that:

> *… Industries in Nigeria cannot acquire modern machines that have reduced processes. Most of them, especially textiles, cement, bakery, leather, paper manufacturing and many others are all producing with machinery that were procured in the 1960s and 1970s, giving rise to frequent breakdown and reduction in capacity utilization rates. Low technology is responsible for the inability of local industry to produce capital goods such as raw materials, spare parts and machinery, the bulk of which are imported. Hence there is very low value added and low productivity.*[143]

Responses to Water Supply Problem

Historically, Gombe town has been wrestling with problem of water scarcity; therefore, this challenge was faced by all manufacturing industries from 1963 to 2013. However, the settlements surrounding Gombe town had lesser problem of water because the water bearing quality was better and had low fluoride content. But in all cases, industries supplemented the unstable water supply by drilling private bore holes. Some industries like Gombawa Water factory obtained their water supply from Kwadon, a town about 8 km from Gombe Town. Each tank cost ₦ 3500 as at 2013 as confirmed by Usman Isa Yau. Some rice millers relied on water vendors such as *Engaruwa*, *MasuKus-Kus,MasuTanki* or private boheroles[144].

Relocation

The firm may relocate to a site with better infrastructure services. Such relocation can occur within a city or from one region to another. Many Large and strategic Industrial establishments were forced to close down. Dunlop, Michelin, Many Textile Companies are examples in this case. Within the last five years (1987-1992,) casualties to retrenchment in Nigeria numbered over 1 million. It is estimated that over 800 companies, including multinational, have relocated all or part of their manufacturing facilities outside Nigeria where they can get a more reliable power supply Coca Cola's only concentrate factory in Ogun State to Switzerland in 1998 Nestle & Unilever have made similar arrangements[145]

However, Alex and Anas revealed that Nigerian firms rarely move to new locations from the initial site as 50 percent of the firms had been at their present location since[146] A typical example of relocation could be seen the relocation of Oil mills scattered in different parts of Gombe metropolis to one location- Nassarawo industrial cluster. Apart from this, there was near absence of relocation of industries in Gombe metropolis. This trend is not confined to Gombe as absence of mobility in Nigeria was also observed by Alex and Anas considering that the average annual mobility rate observed in large cities in other developing countries is about 5 percent. The relative immobility of Nigerian firms is tandem with the fact that the capacity, regularity and quality of infrastructure vary from bad to worse within and across Nigerian cities. This tends to limit the gains in infrastructure quality that can be achieved by moving to new locations. Nigerian firms instead undertake their own extensive capital expenditures and incur regular operations and maintenance outlays to provide their own

[141] Interview with AlhajiAbubakarDanburam, Former Manager, Landa Sack Factory Gombe, 27th May, 2018

[142] Interview with AlhajiAbubakar, Procurement Manager, Dadaka International Flour Mills, Gombe on 17th October, 2019

[143]C. M. Anyanwu ,*Productivity in the Nigerian Manufacturing Industry*, Research Department,Central Bank of Nigeria, P.129

[144]Interview with AlhajiAbubakar, Procurement Manager, Dadaka International Flour Mills

[145]K.S. Lee and A. Anas, Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing, Private Alternatives and Policy Options, World Bank Discussion Paper, February, 1992,p. 111

[146]K.S. Lee and A. Anas, Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing, p.111-3

clusters relied solely on electricity supplied by the Jos Electricity Distribution Company (JED). [136]The fact that the cluster was on a blue line and about 18 hours supply was guaranteed, the manufacturers became 'contented' captive. While more than half of the 78[137]Satchet water industries such as Gombawa Table Water, Demas, Mamsa, DiyamKwadon, andNasab used generators when there was power outage. This implies that private provision of power was another response of small and medium industries in Gombe metropolis to infrastructural deficits. This was in tandem with responses of firms in other parts of Nigeria. According to the figures by the National Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC), of the N796 billions spent to fuel generators in 2008, members of MAN spent over ₦350 billion. This excludes amount spent on maintenance and repairs and acquisition of new generators.[138] Our interviews have revealed that Niko Plastic Industry and Dadaka International Flour Mill among others relied solely on public supply of electricity as they did not purchase generator. This implies that their machines remained idle in the period of blackout.

Our field work also revealed that some industries were illegally connected to the grid on the claim that they could not afford to pay the exorbitant electricity bill. To further ensure 'secrecy' during production, these industries began production at night strategy. However, additional sources have shown that this illegal connection was done in connivance with JED staff who were bribed.

PowerSupply on "Special Request"

To cushion the effect of unstable electricity supply so as to remain in business, some small and medium scale industries in Gombe Metropolis adopted a strategy of requesting for electricity supply for certain hours. Our interviews revealed that this was done based on negotiation with management of power distribution companies. In some instances, this deal was sealed with some staffs that were not necessarily in the top management cadre. Under this arrangement, power supply was made available for four to six hours depending on the agreement. An interviewee revealed that an undisclosed amount was paid. While in some instances, the cash payment was accompanied with 'gifts', especially the good produced by the negotiating factory. Factories such as Dukson Soap and Detergent Factory, and Niko Plastic industry have admitted adopting this strategy. In fact, in the case of the former, soap and detergents were given to the NEPA (now JED) staff to strengthen the deal.[139]

Output Reduction

According to Alex and Anas 1992, this response to infrastructural deficiencies is perhaps the most common and the only possible response in the very short run. The firm reacts to the infrastructure deficiency (such as a power interruption) by temporarily shutting down its operations and thus producing a lower level of output over a period. For example, if a firm cannot afford to have its own electric power generators, it has no choice but to reduce output during periods of power interruption.[140] In Gombe metropolis, industries such as Dadaka international Flour Mill reduced their output by about 30% to mitigate the impact of fluctuation in power supply. The same applies to Gombe Oil and Landa Sack Factory. As mentioned ealier, this strategy was temporary as firms could not continue to reduce their outputs for long. Because such response was injurious to their profit turn over. Therefore, the measure was to delay the inevitable (i.e the collapse of the factory) or purchase of generator/improvement in public supply of electricity or relocation.

Furthermore, the implication of continuous output reduction by existing firms could be contagious given that births of new firms will be reduced if prospective entrepreneurs expect that they might have to shut down because of infrastructure inadequacies soon after they set up

[136]Interview with Alhaji Abbas Aliyu, Financial Secretary, Gombe Oil Millers Association on 17th October, 2019

[137] Excerpt from Gombe state University Economic Survey Report, 2013,p.54

[138]B. ChimaOnuoha "Factors Militating Against the Global Competitiveness of Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria" in the *American International Journal of Contemporary Research Vol. 3 No. 4; April 2013,P. 58*

[139]Interview with Anonymous on 28th September, 2019

[140]K. S. Lee and A. Anas, *Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing: Private Alternatives and Policy Options* p.111-1

across large distances, and stepping down the voltage at service drops to the 220 or 110 volts useful for household use. A blown transformer is expensive and laborious to replace.[128]

Gombe town has been suffering from shortage of water since the precolonial period as noted by Karima Muhammad[129]. Before the completion of Gombe Regional Water Supply Scheme from Dadinkowa Dam, presence of water drums was the feature of many houses in Gombe metropolis as people awaited the arrival of water tankers from Kwadon village. However, settlements such as Bomala, WuroBiriji and WuroShi'eo have greater potentials for borehole drilling due to the availability of groundwater. This is similar tothe Greater Lagos region, where the water supply situation presents a picture much different from that of power generation, because an abundant supply of groundwater at low depths below the surface is ubiquitous in the area.[130] It is important to note that the water discharge from the Dadinkowa Dam did not commensurate with the number of inhabitants of Gombe which grew from 18,500 in 1952, to 47,265(57th in the country) in 1963 and 300,000 in the late 1990s.[131] Within a span of eighty (80) years, Gombe grew from the size of village with about 300 inhabitants to a state capital of approximately 300,000 inhabitants(i. e. average annual growth rate of 5.9%) [132].

In terms of transport infrastructure, Gombe metropolis depends almost exclusively on road transportation for intra-city, inter-city, communal Linkage, community-farm linkage and Freight activities. The railway, which was of tremendous assistance in the 1970s and 1980s, has collapsed. As at 2004, Gombe State has about 572.20 Kilometer of rural and semi-urban road network and 302.82 kilometers of urban road network.[133]Although there was an increase in connectivity in Gombe metropolis from 1.61 in 1996 to 1.70 in 2005 and 1.80 in 2014,[134]deficit in road infrastructure could be observed in the metropolis, especially settlements located at the outskirt of Gombe town. In addition, the closure of Gombe-Biu road due to Boko Haram insurgency also slowed down trade in locally manufactured produce.

Responses to Power Failure

In their seminal study in 1992, Alex and Anas classified the responses of Nigerian firms into four categories according to the source of their power: (i) 'NEPA only" or captive firms which purchase all their electricity from NEPA and thus have no private investments to generate their own power; (ii) "NEPA main" or stand-by firms which rely on NEPA normally but switch to their own generators during periods of breakdown in NEPA's supply; (iii) "Own Generators Main" or firms with the public supply as stand-by which normally use their own generators to insure an adequate power supply, but switch to NEPA during periods when the reliability of NEPA power is considered high; (iv) 'Own Generators Only" or self-sufficient firms which never use NEPA power.[135]

It should be noted that some of the categories of responses mentioned by Alex and Anas were also identified in Gombe metropolis. For instance, Oil and Rice Millers of Nassarawo industrial

[128] B. Min, *Power and the Votes,*Op.Cit, p.44-45

[129] K. M. Abubakar, "A History of Water Resources Development in Gombe Town, 1919-1960", M.A Dissertation, Department of History, GSU, 2018,p.47

[130] K. S. Lee and A. Anas, *Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing: Private Alternatives and Policy Options*, Infrastructure and Urban Development Department, Report of the research project, "A Study of the Impacts of Infrastructural Deficiencies on the Nigerian Industrial Sector and Their Policy Implication World Bank, February 1992, p 11-8

[131] E. Oyedele, "Problems and Prospects of Urbanization", *Op.Cit* , P.19

[132] Excerpt from, "The New State Capital Gombe" by HeikoBalzerek , Department of Geography, University of Heldeberg, Germany in HeikoBalzerek Et-al, "Man-Made Flood Disaster in the Savanna Town of Gombe / NE Nigeria The Natural Hazard of Gully Erosion Caused by Urbanization Dynamics and their Peri-Urban Footprints"

[133]SEEDS Committee's Final Report, Op.Cit, P.115-116

[134] B.R. Hashidu, "Effects of Road Transport Development on Urban Growth and Commercial Activities in Gombe Metropolis, Gombe State Nigeria" M.Sc. Geography Dissertation, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, January, 2015

[135]K. S. Lee and A. Anas, *Impacts of Infrastructure Deficiencies on Nigerian Manufacturing: Private Alternatives and Policy Options*… ,P.11-13

helped us accommodate the so-called small- scale industries in our discourse.

Infrastructure

The word infrastructure is a combination of the Latin prefix "infra", meaning "below", and "structure". It is an umbrella term for many activities referred to as "social overhead capital" by such Development economists as Paul Rosenstein Rodan, RagnarNurkse, and Albert Hirschman. Neither term is precisely defined, but both encompass activities that share technical features (such as economies of scale) and economic features (such as spillovers from users to non users).

[121] Infrastructure in a simple parlance is the foundation upon which the structure of an economy is anchored. It is the essential systems and facilities that promotes the smooth running of an economy as well as improve the quality of life of the people. Thus infrastructure is defined as a complex of capital goods which are not consumed directly rather they provide services only in combination with labour and other inputs. According to Jochimsen et al, it is the sum of national, institutional and personal facilities and data which are available to the economic agents,[122]and are capable of of providing goods and services essential for enabling , sustaining and improving the societal standard of living. Infrastructure enables geographic concentration of economic resources and provides wider and deeper markets for output and employment. The necessity of infrastructure as a prerequisite for development of the manufacturing sector cannot be overemphasized. Thus the adequacy or inadequacy of infrastructure determines the success or failure of countries in industrialization, diversification, commercial expansionand improvement of environmental condition.[123]The paper focuses on electricity and water supply

Synopsis of Infrastructural Deficiencies in Gombe Metropolis

Electricity was introduced into Gombe in 1961 and since then, many areas were gradually connected with the national grid. As at 2013, Gombe State was benefitting from the 132/33 KV allocated to the North Eastern Region from the National Grid power line originating from Shiroro.[124]

In terms of electricity supply, our interviewees have concurred that the demand was higher than the supply. This led to load shedding, and frequent power outages which crippled many industrial establishments. It should be noted that the initial installed capacity of 200 KVA did not improve even when the population of Gombe town and neighbouring settlements reached more than 60,000 as at 1963.[125]The subsequent installation of a 330 KV transformer at TashanDukku substation on 17th November, 1979 did not meet the requirements of households and industries, including the Gombe Oil Mill which commenced production two to three years earlier.[126]Although more areas such as BCGA, Nasarrawo, Yelanguruza, Commercial Area and Malam In na were connected, load shedding and black out became the rule rather than exception. It should be noted thatblackouts occurred for a variety of reasons. Electricity is sent from power-generating plants to a country's users through an intricate network of wires interconnected by transformers and substations. A fault or failure at any point can mean a loss of power for all downstream users. Sometimes the faults are due to downed wires or short circuits. More commonly in the developing world, utilities intentionally shut power to parts of the grid to protect sensitive.[127]Not only do wires heat up when placed under excess loads, but so too do transformers which can explode spectacularly. Transformers are critical nodes in the power grid, stepping up power to the high voltages necessary for efficient transmission

[121]Excerpt from World Development Report 1994 entitled "Infrastructure for Development", Oxford University University,p.2. It is interesting to note that as late as 1973, the editors of *Urban Studies* eliminated "infrastructure" from a paper R. Prud'homme was contributing to this well-written British journal, and replaced it with "social overhead capital"

[122][122]Jachimsen, R. Gustafsson K. Art Infrastrukur. In :Gorres=Gese;;schaft (Hrsg) Staatslexikon. 10/Bd,6 Aufi, Feiburg/Br, (1970) Sp. 339-348

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[124]Interview with Alhaji Musa YahayaUmaru, aged 52 , Acting Chairman, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, and Commodity Board, Gombe State Chapter on 26th September, 2018

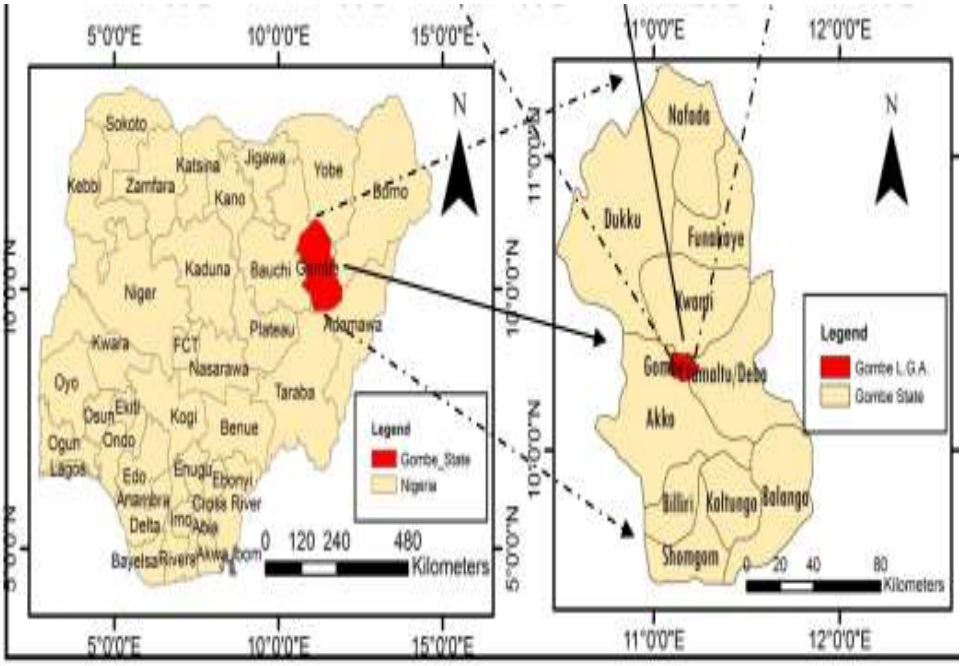
[125] Interview with AlhajiYayaHammari on 25th September, 2018

[126] Interview with AlhajiYayaHammari on 25th September, 2018

[127] B. Min, *Power and the Votes*, Op.Cit, p.44-45

Gombe Metropolis.[118] However, this order was revoked on 13th July, 2020 when Executive Order number 4 came into effect. The new order stipulates that all land within 20 kilometres radius of Gombe Local Government headquarters has become an urban area[119]. The industrial landscape of Gombe metropolis had industries such as Gombe Oil Mill incorporated in 1973; Dukson Soap Factory, 1992, Landa Sack Factory, 1994, Gombe Fertilizer Blending Company, 2000, Niko Plastic Industry in 2001, Gombe Dadaka International Flour Mill, 2011 and DemmoAluminium established 2012 among others.

Map of Nigeria showing Gombe State



Source: *Ministry of Lands and Survey, Gombe State, 2014.* ***See also*** *B. R. Hashidu, "Effects of Road Transport Development on Urban Growth and Commerce in Gombe Metropolis": An M.Sc. Research Proposal presented to the Department of Geography, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, March,2015,P.6*

Definition of Terms

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the systematic production, generation or creation of finished articles such as hoes, cutlasses, clothes shoes, cars etc., from raw materials by hand using hand tools or machines. As such manufacturing could be fabricative, analytical or synthetic. This paper considers the simple meaning of manufacturing as "things made by hand".[120] This is because; the modern conception of the word misleadingly brings to mind only factories and machines. This approach

[118] Excerpt from *Gombe Master Plan*, p.4

[119] Excerpt from *Tribune Newspaper*, 20th July, 2020

[120] W. Rodney, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, Panaf Publishing Abuja, 2009. P.47

Introduction

One of the recurring decimal in human history from the sedentarization of man to the unbundling of the power sector in Nigeria in 2013 has been man's ability to respond to challenges posed by his environment. The challenge posed by the annual flooding of the river Nile made ancient Egyptians to build canals and dykes[110], while the periodic invasion of the Mongols partly inspired the construction of the Great Wall of China.[111] Unfortunately, this ingenuity of man to response to challenges is downplayed in most of the literature on infrastructure and industrial development in developing countries. Thus producing the linear argument by many scholars that infrastructure deficit leads to collapse of manufacturing industries. For instance Winch, Luger and Butter provide an overview of the critical relationship between infrastructure and manufacturing in United Kingdom and show how manufacturing depended on infrastructure.[112] On their part Azolibe, and Okonkwo, focus on infrastructure development and industrial sector productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Their research findings reveal that infrastructure influences industrial productivity in sub-Saharan Africa. They observed that the low level of industrial sector is largely due to their poor electricity, transport, water supply and sanitation.[113]Nadabo examined the nexus between infrastructure development and manufacturing sector performance in Nigeria. His findings show that poor infrastructure has negative impact on manufacturing sector performance in Nigeria and thus called for improvement of the quality of infrastructure in Nigeria.[114]Thus, despite the fact that infrastructure impact on manufacturing developed as shown by some scholar butit wrongly portrays manufacturers as helpless spectators in the face of dwindling infrastructure and the negative attendant consequence on their investments. This paper demonstrates that owners and managers of manufacturing industries in Gombe metropolis did not adopt a lets-wait and attitudes towards excruciating deficits in public infrastructure. They did so by adopting strategies to mitigate the impact of epileptic electricity supply, poor transport infrastructure, and decay telecommunication system.

Gombe Metropolis is located between latitude '10° to 100 20'Nand longitude 11°01 and 110 19'E.[115]The area comprises of Gombe town (the capital of Gombe State), Gombe Local Government Area, some parts of Akko 2 LGA and Kwami LGA, and cover an area estimated at 45 km[116]. It shares common boundaries with Kwami Local Government to the north and Akko Local Government Area to the south east and south west. The metropolis is a multi-cultural society consisting of different ethnic groups such as the Fulani, Hausa, Tera, Tangale, Bolawa, Waja, Igbo, Yoruba, and Kanuri tribes, with Islam and Christianity as the two dominant religions. The total population of Gombe metropolis was 266,844 in 2006 and increased to almost double (400,000) in 2010.[117] The core part of the metropolis is the most densely populated area with 260 persons per square hectare and coincidentally the most densely part of the metropolis in terms of buildings.

The Gombe State Designation of Urban Areas Order of 2nd August, 1998 as amended by the Order of 11th November 1999 designates the urban centres; with Gombe having radius of 15 kilometres from its geographic centre. This therefore defines the legal planning Area of

[110]G. Mokhtar, (Ed),*Ancient Civilizations of Africa* , Heinemann -California –Unesco,1981,P.153

[111]G. Mokhtar, (Ed),*Ancient Civilizations of Africa, Op.Cit*

[112]Luger N., Butter, A and Winch *Infrastructure and Manufacturing: Their Evolving Relationship* (2019)

[113]Azolibe, C.B. and Okonkwo, J.J. *Infrastructure Development and Industrial Sector Productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa* Journal of Economics Development Vol. 22 no.1 (2020)

[114]Nadabo, Shamsuddeen Yusuf *Nexus Between Infrastructure Development and Manufacturing Sector Performance in Nigeria: The Moderating Role of Institutional Quality* (2020)

[115] Excerpt from Gombe State Ministry of Land and Survey, 2003

[116]Y. C. Makadi, D. Gideon & L. A. Mbaya, "Application of Geographic Information System (GIS) in Monitoring Gully Erosion in Gombe Metropolis, Gombe State, Nigeria" *International Journal of Advanced Research in Social Sciences, Environmental Studies & Technology* | IJARSSEST ISSN Hard Print: 2536-6505 | ISSN Online: 2536-6513 Volume 3, Number 1, August, 2017

[117] Excerpt from National Population Commission, 2006,p.1

RESPONSES OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TO POOR INFRASTRUCTURE IN GOMBE METROPOLIS, NORTH EAST NIGERIA, 1963-2013

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Development, Industrialization, manufacturing, Infrastructure

ABSTRACT
Beginning from the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, the nexus between infrastructure and growth of manufacturing has been well established in the literature. As such, poor infrastructure has been identified to have negative effect on industrial development as evident in low capacity utilization and collapse of industries. However, response of manufacturers to infrastructure deficiencies is rarely analyzed in most of the literatures. This gives an impression that manufacturers adopt a lets-wait-and see attitude towards poor infrastructure. It is against this backdrop that this paper interrogates the responses of manufacturing firms to infrastructure decadence within the context of Gombe metropolis in North East Nigeria. Gombe remains a city with overwhelming infrastructure decay which affects its industrialization process. Thus, there is compelling need to explore how the manufacturers in Gombe face the challenge of infrastructure deficits. A historical method of inquiry based on the use of primary and secondary sources was adopted. The result showed that manufacturers responded to poor public infrastructure through private provisioning, requested public electricity, water supply, factor substitution, output reduction, relocation, and closure. The paper finally contends that collapse of industries due to poor infrastructure in Gombe metropolis was a long and protracted one not sudden or overnight occurrence as often assumed and popularized.

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of governance in Nigeria that is clutched in corruption, ethnicity and religious bigotry is also a good driver to the success of herders-farmers conflicts in the country. For instance, the security personnel whose major role is to ensure the security of lives and property of the citizens as well as ensure that justice prevails in the society are the very ones that most often compromise their official roles. Those who are supposed to ensure security and justice in many instances are both inefficient and corrupt that the transgressors are not apprehended either because they cannot or are paid to look the other way hence breed the culture of impunity.[109] Poor or weak governance have caused the state not to able to sustainably support the nomads pastoralists, elsewhere, the appropriate support has been to create ranches for pastoralists. Poor governance had also caused the failure of the grazing routes, just as it has caused or placed certain individuals and groups above the laws of the country. The implication is that such individuals can propagate and perpetrate impunity, lawlessness and crime without recourse to justice and laws of the land. Weak or poor governance has caused the handling of the violence both in the official and at the individual levels in partial manner along religious and ethnic lines.

Finally, ethnicity, religious and cultural divides are also prime factors in driving the success of the violence. Hardly will a Muslim, Hausa or Fulani man sees it as wrong and immoral if violence is orchestrated by Muslim, Hausa or Fulani herdsman, likewise the Christian or traditionalist sedentary person will see it as wrong and barbaric if his group leash violence.

Conclusion

Nomadic pastoralists' herders and cultivators' conflicts have undoubtedly reached violence level in Nigeria. These two socio economic groups have embraced violence in achieving conflict-pursuing their interests. The violence has had negative socioeconomic implications on Nigerians, politically, it serves as severe threat to the corporality of the Nigerian nation. The sum of all these is the underdeveloped condition Nigeria is currently thriving; poor access to food, education and health services, insecurity of life and property and of the environment etc. Existing literature have pointed to the implications of global warming as being the drivers of the nomadic herder pastoralist and cultivators' violence conflicts in Nigeria which has almost reached apogee level. Such argument in the existing literature is not disputable. The ever desiccating nature of the environment, continued loss of lands due to erosion, and loss of soil fertility among other environmental challenges caused by global warming have actually caused many pastoralists across the globe, to be on the move in search of water and fodder for their animals. The search is not on empty spaces since land is not empty but occupied by sedentary populations hence the contestation for the land resources between the two groups. However, this paper has found that the interplay of other forces including population explosion, poor governance which manifests in corruption; ethnic and religious divides, and Nigeria's porous borders which allows for proliferation of arms and influx of mercenaries into the country have heightened the violence between nomadic herders and sedentary populations.

For all intents and purposes, open grazing in Nigeria has outlived its usefulness and therefore need to be abolished. It is in this light that the anti – open grazing law enacted by the immediate past governor of Benue State, Mr Samuel Ortom as plausible. Be that as it may, the governor in his action and utterances demonstrated his hatred towards the herders, as such the law was misinterpreted. If the anti-open grazing law is being successfully in checkmating farmers – herders conflict, the herders need to be compensated by providing them with grazing area and facilities for effective pursue of the economic activities provided. Until this is done, we have not heard the end of farmers – herders conflict in Nigeria.

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[109]*Strategic conflict assessment*…p.19.

of property destroyed[101].Similarly the International crisis Group argue that the violence have caused huge populations displacements and impacted negatively in many spheres of socioeconomic and political spheres. Agricultural and food production has become crippled. While thousands of herders are displaced and cannot find enough fodder, thousands of farmers who fear attacks are unable to attend to their farms. This therefore has contributed largely to the food deficits, food prices inflation and hunger been experienced in Nigeria at the moment. As at 2018, it was argued that food production in Benue, Nasarawa, and Taraba states was estimated to drop by 33 percent to 65 percent in that year[102]. The displaced populations lacked access to health, just as they lacked access to education.

Accordingly, it has been stated that from September 2017 through June 2018, farmer-herder violence left at least 1,500 people dead, many more wounded and about 300, 000 displaced[103]. These figures may be conservative after all as a result of improper data sourcing and politicization of issues in Nigeria. Some of those injured became incapacitated in engaging in their productive ventures which has then thrown them into poverty. The displaced have became vulnerable to poverty of different forms including hunger, lack of income, health poverty, non access to educations etc. While some of them are staying with kin in safer places, a vast majority of them are still in internally displaced person's camps (IDPs) which are characterized by very appalling conditions including severe inadequate shelter, food and are at risk of communicable diseases[104]. As rightly reported, the camps are overcrowded and lack safe water; poor sanitation which most often leads to the death of communicable diseases like measles, diarrhoea etc[105]. The escalating humanitarian challenges caused by the violence has "overwhelmed the capacities of the states... governments 'resources are badly overstretched , undercutting their ability to provide medical care, food, clothing and infrastructure in the camps"[106].

The Exacerbating Forces of the Violence

The consensus argument is that global warming, which has evolved as a result of human activities on the environment has led to the depletion of environmental resources including land and water hence their scarcity. Thus, imbalance in availability and demand of these resources has formed the basis for violence between the nomadic herders and sedentary farmers. However, insight into the trends of the violent conflicts between these two has clearly indicated that other factors including population growth/demographic changes, proliferation of arms, weak governance, and lack of nationalistic feeling and patriotism, have contributed immensely to the success of the violence.

Added to these are the government policies of promoting agricultural cultivation such as Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) and Green Revolution among others. These programmes were aimed at improving the production of crops in Nigeria. The implication of this is that, more lands were put into cultivation without regard to the plight of the nomadic herders. Even what in Fulani sources was referred to as *burtali*[107] were cultivated

The Nigerian civil war 1967-1970, the prolonged military rule in Nigeria which militarized the Nigerian society, and the deployment of Nigerian troops to other west African states for peace keeping missions are perceived as a cause of the leakage of arms into the hands of unscrupulous elements in Nigeria including cultivators and herders. Related to the above factor is the fact that Nigerian borders are so porous and with the active connivance of unpatriotic and corrupt officials mercenaries and unauthorized weapons from Chad, and Niger are smuggled into the country[108]. The weak nature

[101]World Research. 2015. Migration and violence in divided societies…pp. 30-35

[102]*The Punch.* 2018. *Herdsmen: Anxiety in states over food shortage.*4February 2018, also *Sunday Sun*.2018. Food shortage looms, 3. June 2018, and *Daily Sun.*2018. Herdsmen's killings: Hunger, starvation imminent in Taraba. 20 July 2018.

[103]International Crisis Group. 2018. Stopping Nigeria's spiraling farmer-herder violence. *Africa Report.*No. 262. 26 July 2018. p.12

[104]Agba

[105]*The Guardian*. 6 April 2018. Measles outbreak in IDP camp kills seven children.

[106]Stopping Nigeria's spiraling farmer-herder violence…pp12-13

[107]Burtali is road designated for the herders and their cows to use for their seasonal movement.

[108]Federal Government of Nigeria. 2003. *Strategic conflict assessment: Consolidated and zonal*

fact in his open letter to President Goodluck Jonathan when he reported that "at some point the two Commanding Officers of NASME Barracks, Makurdi, and 72 Special Forces Battalion, Makurdi, were Fulani and there was serious concerns of bias in the intervention of the military"[95]. In a suit No.FHC/MKD/CS/55/2013 between Grace Igbavenda and 4 others Vs Nigerian Army, at the Federal High Court, Makurdi, five widows sued the Nigerian Army, the Chief of Army Staff, the Commanding Officer of 72 Special Forces Battalion, one Staff Sergeant Auta Mohammed and the Attorney General of the Federation for complicity in the murder of their husbands by Fulani herdsmen. The plaintiffs accordingly, complained that Staff Sergeant Auta Mohammed led a team of 6 soldiers to accompany 34 youths from Imande Dem, Guma Local Government Area of Benue State to search for bodies of two Tiv youths earlier killed by Fulani herdsmen. At some point there in the bush, the soldiers asked the 33 of the youths to squat in the grasses and wait while they (soldiers) advanced with one of the youths when suddenly some Fulani herdsmen emerged and opened fire on the un-armed squatting youths, killing 5 while the armed soldiers did not respond, but rather ordered them to remain squatted in the grass while the attack lasted. The soldiers were even said to have driven away the youths that ran towards them for refugee but asked them to go and fight their battle[96]. The same allegation was lebelled against the Bachama farmers whom Hamman Manu accused of using military personnel and retired military officers to kill them at Dong.[97]

In other circumstances, the nomadic herders resort to ambushing mourners either in wake keep in honour dead sedentary farmers or during burial ceremonies of dead members whom they have earlier killed and shot sporadically at the gathering thereby killing as many people that their bullets can hit in the crowd. The perpetrators of the violence also engaged in guerrilla warfare tactics by laying ambush for their opponents. For instance while the nomadic herders lay ambush at farms sites of a sedentary farmer(s), the sedentary farmer lays ambush on suspected routes of the nomadic herder, and as the unsuspecting cultivator or herder to engaged in his activity, he or she was shot at from the bush[98]. The nomadic herdsmen especially rape women of the sedentary farmers under the watch of their husbands or fathers who after witnessing the devilish act perpetrated on their wives/daughters/sister etc are at times then murdered; they tear open the bellies of pregnant women and leave the foetus to fate[99].These examples and many more others which for want of time and space forms the trajectories and trends of violence between nomadic herders and sedentary farmers in Nigeria.

The incidence of violence in the nomadic herders-sedentary farmers' conflict have being very high even as they are ceaseless such that as at 2018, Benue state alone had 726 attacks from nomadic herders, followed by Adamawa with 540, Plateau 492, Zamfara 489, Taraba 453, Kaduna 414, Nasarawa 196 and Niger 94. Others included Kogi 66, Enugu 46, Delta 22, CrossRiver 16, Oyo 13, Edo 9, Ebonyi 4, Abuja 2, Ondo 2, Rivers 2, Ekiti 1, Anambra 1, and Abia 1[100]. These figures might have grown in leaps now that is has been five years after they were generated as the phenomenon of the violence has never ceased since then.

Humanitarian and Economic Toll of the Conflict

It is obvious that the violent skirmishes between the nomadic herders and sedentary populations in Nigeria birthed tremendous humanitarian and economic toll. The study by World Research succinctly provided the data of the violence in terms of its incidences, dates of incidents, location, number of casualties, number of people injured, and displaced and the number

[95]Ortese, B. T. 2014. An Open Letter to President Goodluck Jonathan Appealing to the Federal Government Intervention in the on-going attack on Tiv people in Nassarawa and Benue States and annexation of our land by Armed Fulani herdsmen and Hired mercenaries from Nasarawa and other northern states and neighbouring African countries. retrieved on 6th August 2014, from *https//www. Facebook.com/briantilex/posts/836965789653735*

[96]Ibid.

[97]Oral interview , Hamman Manu 2018

[98]Oral interview.Obonogo John. 2014.

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minority groups' attempts to wrench themselves free from their perceived political domination by the combined Hausa and Fulani group[87]. However, the conflict between herders and farmers is not restricted to central Nigerian area along, it is also common in the far-Northern region. Once it happened in the 'far-north' it is easily resolved due to the common faith and belief of the contending parties.

Thus, the phenomenon of nomadic herders-sedentary farmers' violence grasped the entire country, it is, however, more pronounced in northern Nigeria with high level flash points in the north central region including parts of central and southern Kaduna state, Plateau, Southern part of Bauchi state, Adamawa, Taraba, Nasarawa and Benue states. Others include Kogi, Kwara and Niger states and the federal capital territory since 2010[88].For example, in Plateau State, which has rich tourism and agricultural potentials, several communities including Dogo- Nahawa, Zot, and Rassat and Kutgot were attacked on 7th March, 2010, by the Fulani herdsmen terrorists[89]. On September 5th, 2011 Zakaleo Village, in Babale, Jos North Local Government was attacked by the Fulani nomadic herdsmen. "The attackers came by midnight when the villagers were soundly asleep, surrounded the village and opened fire on the unsuspecting villagers by burning their houses and shooting at sight any villager who attempted to escape. The attack left scores of the villagers dead including a 74-year old man, his wife and two grandchildren. Four of the deaths were burnt beyond recognition when the invaders set their houses on fire and locked the doors from outside"[90].Such barbarous and dastardly attacks have remained a current decimal in the socioeconomic life on the Plateau up to date. Similarly, in Kaduna state particularly in its central and southern parts where there exist very fertile lands and adequate water to support both plant and animal lives; the Fulani herdsmen has perpetually carried out attacks on the sedentary communities. This narrative is the same in Benue, Nasarawa and Taraba states[91]. It should be emphasized that most of these attacks carried out by the herders were reprisal attacks which were done against them by the farming communities: killing their cattle, women and children. For instance in a village of Dong near Numan, Adamawa State, mere altercation between a Fulani herder and a Bachama farmer on 4th December 2017, led to the killing of about 40 Fulani herders, most of whom were old men, women and Children. [92] When the corpses were brought to Numan for burial, it almost lead to war in the State.

The methods of operation of both the nomadic herders and the farmers are cruel, barbaric and inhuman. The herders most often storm and surround a village and homesteads in the midnight when the unsuspecting sedentary farmers and villagers have slept off. They then set the houses ablaze and lay siege some distance away from the inferno to shoot at anybody who attempted to escape from the fire. Or to save their bullets they simply get hold of the attempted escape and slaughter him or her with the machete[93]. On the other hand, the farmers normally kill the whole cattle of the herders, kill old men, children and raped their women, even pregnant women were not spare.

The violence has also been alleged to involve the use of military personnel of the Nigerian Army from both sides. The perpetrators most often colluded with some undisciplined and corrupt officers and men of the Nigerian armed forces to attack the sedentary farmers and villagers or herdsmen[94].Brian TilexOrtese emphasized this

[87]Ogoh Alubo.2006. *Ethnic Conflicts and Citizenship crisis in the Central Region* .Ibadan: Programme of Ethnic and Federal Studies, University of Ibadan,; also OkwudibaNnoli, , 2003."Ethnic Violence in Nigeria: A Historical Perspective", *Communal Conflict and Population Displacement in Nigeria* in, ed., OkwudibaNnoli.Enugu: PACREP.

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[89]*The Nation,* Thursday March 11th2010, pp.1-2

[90]*Tell*, Sept. 19th2011,p.2

[91]See World Research. 2015. Migration and violence in divided societies: Non Boko-Haram violence against Christians in the Middle-Belt region of Nigeria. *Working Paper.* No.1. Abuja, Nigeria: Nigerian conflict security analysis network(NCSAN)

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The Trends of the Conflicts

Pastoral nomadism is age long practice in Africa including Nigeria. In the Nigerian region, pastoral nomadism is nearly an exclusive occupation of the Fulani ethnic group[81] "who ostensibly still hold onto the Neolithic culture of cattle rearing"[82].The history of Fulani herdsmen grazing and conflicts with sedentary farmers in the Nigeria area predates the colonial era, as most often in the course of grazing, the animals strayed into farms of the people and destroyed crops either by eating them up or by running over it. This phenomenon caused conflicts between the Fulani and the farmers. Criminal elements between the two provoked instances of conflict for example some dubious herdsmen may let their cattle to eat up or destroy crops of a farmer and if the farm was far away in the bush (where no homestead was close), such a farmer was beaten or at times even killed or raped (if it were a woman) by the herdsman trespasser, upon demand for compensation by the farmer. Similarly, sedentary farmers on their part at times provokingly robbed the cattle herders when they trespassed on their farms or simply rustled the cattle without provocation from the herder. This was done especially when the herder was alone or when they were not enough to repel the sedentary turned rustlers. Still, some unscrupulous elements at times could rustle a cow of the Fulani especially when such cattle strayed[83].

The conflicts however, never escalated into full blown violence as they were settled through traditional dispute resolution mechanisms or constituted authority. Accordingly, both the pastoralist nomads and sedentary farmers complemented each other in their spheres of economic, political and social endeavours[84].This relationship extended to the colonial era up to the two decades covering the post-colonial era. However, beginning from the early 1980s the relationship started showing serious strain. From the late 1990s the relationship greatly deteriorated and at the turn of the 21st Century it collapsed.

The violent conflicts regime between the herders and sedentary groups in Nigeria's post - independence history is wrongly traced to the conflict events in the central Nigeria's region over time; being the transition belt between the extremely wet Southern region and the extremely dry Northern region. This region it was claimed, has been described as a 'grossly marginalized region with an endangered species on the brink of extinction and cultural annihilation'[85] and have witnessed the intermittent flare of violence conflict for over twenty years, pitting Muslims against Christians, indigenes against settlers, one ethnic group against the other[86]. Such violence emanated from conflicts over the central Nigeria's

L.Bashir. 2018. Managing a clash of civilization: Issues and policies pastoral nomadism in contemporary Nigeria. In *Proceedings of the first national conference…*pp. 9-32, and Isah Mohammed Abbas. 2018. Contest for survival between Fulani pastoralists and farmers: Charades of conflicts and dilemma in Nigeria. In *Proceedings of the first national conference…*pp.65-80

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come in contact with sun light they undergo chemical change that react with water vapour to create acid rain which represent environmental change. Aside long rising temperatures and acid rain other forms of environment/climate change arising from global warming include long term changes in wind, atmospheric pressure, precipitation-rain and snow, and humidity. Others include desertification, desiccation, flooding, erosion, drought, ice, ice melting, forest fires, landslides, loss of land fertility, rising sea levels and a host of others.

Conflict is a social phenomenon that exists in human relations: relationship to authority, political space, land and economic materials[76].It emerges when two or more parties perceive that their interests are incompatible as such expresses that incompatibility through hostile attitudes or actions that damage the other parties' interest which could be political, money, territory, land, values, religious etc[77]. Conflict is an inherent feature in human interaction arising from the diverse interests in human needs in his quest for sustainable existence. Conflict is not necessarily dysfunctional to human development when it is positively adopted as a means of creating a balance in diverse interest situations. Conflict becomes dysfunctional when violence is used as a means of achieving the interest between parties. Accordingly, while conflicts may be expressed through other hostile but non-violent means, violent conflicts tend to adopt violent strategies including the use of arms in the execution of conflict. Violence entails actions executed by force which are intended to cause destruction, death, pain, maim, etc. Violent conflicts are, therefore, one of major drivers of displaced populations, human deaths, ill-health and poverty in Nigeria[78].

Many theorists have explained the sedentary farmers-nomad herders' violence in Nigeria from the lens of environmental changes induced migration[79].The Fulani nomadic herders are indigenous groups in the Nigeria's arid/semi arid region whose expanse is the fringes of Northern Nigeria covering such states as Sokoto, Borno, Zamfara, Katsina, Yobe, Kano down to areas such as Adamawa, and Bauchi states of the Nigerian federation. The theorists argue that owing to the desiccated nature of these areas which manifest into shortage of grass and water to support cattle life, the herders wander about to locate spots that have such advantage. Meanwhile such spots are not empty spaces, but are occupied by sedentary populations whose major economic activity is cultivation of crops. In the quest to use the cultivators' spaces for grazing conflicts then emerges. They argued that the constant friction over farming and grazing spaces between the two economic groups is as result of the impacts of the manifestations of global warming-environmental or climate change. Such theorists contend that environmental changes such as desiccation, erosion, decreased rain pours, high temperatures, shortage of grass and fodder for sustainable support of animal life and the lives of the nomads themselves have caused the nomads to seek for territories that would support them and cattle rearing. This leads to their encroachment of sedentary farmers' lands hence a clash of interest emerges which if not properly managed escalate to violence between the two[80].

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