

Gender Dynamics in Agricultural Conflicts and Conflict Resolution in Nigeria

Nijerya'da Tarımsal Çatışmalarda Cinsiyet Dinamikleri ve Çatışma Çözümü

Mohammed Sanusi



SADIQ¹

¹Federal University Dutse (FUD), Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness, Dutse, Nigeria

Invinder Paul SINGH²



²Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University (SKRAU), Department of Agricultural Economics, Bikaner, India

Muhammad Makarfi



AHMAD³

³Bayero University Kano (BUK), Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Kano, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the bedrock of Nigeria's economy, employing a large percentage of the population, particularly in rural areas. However, agricultural activities are frequently disrupted by conflicts over resources such as land, water, and grazing rights. These conflicts are deeply embedded in social, economic, and political frameworks, with gender dynamics playing a significant role in how they evolve, persist, and are resolved. The gendered nature of these conflicts often leads to disproportionate effects on women, who are typically marginalized in decision-making processes despite their crucial role in agricultural production. This research review paper delves into the gender dynamics in agricultural conflicts in Nigeria, examining how men and women experience these conflicts differently, the gender-based power imbalances, and the impact on conflict resolution mechanisms. It draws on a variety of case studies and theoretical perspectives to discuss the intersection of gender, agriculture, and conflict, ultimately providing recommendations for more inclusive conflict resolution strategies that consider the needs and contributions of both men and women.

Keywords: Agriculture, conflict, dynamics, gender, Nigeria, resolution

ÖZ

Tarım, Nijerya ekonomisinin temelini oluşturuyor ve özellikle kırsal alanlarda nüfusun büyük bir yüzdesine istihdam sağlıyor. Ancak tarımsal faaliyetler sıklıkla toprak, su ve otlatma hakları gibi kaynaklar üzerindeki çatışmalar nedeniyle sekteye uğramaktadır. Bu çatışmalar sosyal, ekonomik ve politik çerçevelere derinlemesine yerleşmiş durumda; cinsiyet dinamikleri bu çatışmaların nasıl geliştiği, devam ettiği ve çözüldüğü konusunda önemli bir rol oynuyor. Bu çatışmaların cinsiyete dayalı doğası, tarımsal üretimdeki önemli rollerine rağmen genellikle karar alma süreçlerinde dışlanan kadınlar üzerinde orantısız etkilere yol açıyor. Bu araştırma inceleme makalesi, Nijerya'daki tarımsal çatışmalardaki toplumsal cinsiyet dinamiklerini ele alıyor; kadın ve erkeklerin bu çatışmaları nasıl farklı deneyimlediklerini, cinsiyete dayalı güç dengesizliklerini ve çatışma çözüm mekanizmaları üzerindeki etkisini inceliyor. Cinsiyet, tarım ve çatışmanın kesişimini tartışmak için çeşitli vaka çalışmalarından ve teorik perspektiflerden yararlanıyor ve sonuçta hem erkeklerin hem de kadınların ihtiyaçlarını ve katkılarını dikkate alan daha kapsayıcı çatışma çözümü stratejileri için öneriler sunuyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım, anlaşmazlık, dinamikler, cinsiyet, Nijerya, çözüm

Geliş Tarihi/Received 25.09.2024
Kabul Tarihi/Accepted 11.12.2025
Yayın Tarihi/Publication Date 02.07.2026

Sorumlu Yazar/Corresponding author:

Mohammed Sanusi SADIQ

E-mail: sadiqsanusi30@gmail.com

Cite this article: Sadiq, M. S., Singh, I.P., & Ahmad, M.M. (2026). Gender dynamics in agricultural conflicts and conflict resolution in Nigeria. *Advances in Women's Studies*, 8(1), 10-17.



Content of this journal is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 4.0 International License.

Introduction

Agricultural conflicts in Nigeria have become a pervasive challenge, particularly in regions where farming and pastoral activities are the primary economic means for the population (Quadri et al., 2024). The causes of these conflicts are multifaceted, including competition over land, water, grazing rights, and other natural resources, exacerbated by climate change, population growth, and economic pressures (Musa & Muhammad, 2024). In such scenarios, gender plays a significant role in how these conflicts are experienced and managed.

In Nigeria, as in many other parts of the world, agriculture is not only an economic activity but also a cultural and social one, deeply intertwined with gender roles (Olonade et al., 2021). Men and women have distinct roles in agricultural production, resource management, and household responsibilities, which in turn shape their access to resources and their involvement in conflict and conflict resolution (Adelakun, 2022). While men often control the most valuable resources like land and cattle, women are typically responsible for food production and household management (Musa & Muhammad, 2024). These roles place women at the centre of both the impact of agricultural conflicts and the efforts to resolve them, even though their voices are often marginalized in formal conflict resolution mechanisms (Gwandu, 2022).

Agricultural conflicts in Nigeria have escalated in recent years, particularly in regions where both farming and pastoralist activities intersect, such as the Middle Belt and northern Nigeria (Achem & Aderinto, 2024). These conflicts are primarily between farmers and herders, with disputes over land use, grazing paths, and access to water sources at the heart of the issue. The situation is further exacerbated by climate change, which has led to desertification in northern Nigeria, pushing nomadic herders southward in search of fertile land and water. As herders encroach on farming communities, competition over shrinking resources intensifies, often resulting in violent clashes (Fosudo, 2024).

Additionally, population growth has placed greater pressure on land, leading to the fragmentation of farmlands and the overuse of pastures. Economic factors, such as the rising cost of living and dwindling access to alternative livelihoods, further inflame tensions. In these regions, where agricultural production is the primary means of survival, the struggle for resources becomes not just an economic battle but a fight for survival (Ogwu et al., 2024).

In this context, gender dynamics play a crucial role in how these conflicts unfold and are managed. Women, though often marginalized in formal decision-making and conflict resolution processes, are disproportionately affected by agricultural

conflicts. As the primary managers of household food production and family well-being, they bear the brunt of disruptions caused by violence and displacement. For instance, when farmlands are destroyed or livestock is lost due to conflict, women face increased difficulty in providing for their families, particularly in terms of food security (Ojo et al., 2024).

Moreover, women's responsibilities often extend to gathering water, firewood, and other resources for the household-tasks that are rendered more dangerous during periods of conflict. In areas where violence is prevalent, women are at greater risk of physical harm when carrying out these essential duties. Displacement, a frequent consequence of agricultural conflicts, disproportionately impacts women, who often find themselves taking on new roles as heads of households in refugee camps or temporary shelters (Mashi & Husaini, 2024).

Despite the central role women play in managing the impacts of conflict on their families and communities, they are frequently excluded from formal peace negotiations and conflict resolution processes. In patriarchal societies such as Nigeria, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are often male-dominated, with men seen as the primary actors in both the conflict and its resolution. This marginalization of women's voices overlooks the valuable insights they can provide, particularly in relation to how conflict impacts daily life and the family unit (Popoola & Popoola, 2024).

However, in many cases, women's informal roles in conflict resolution prove essential. They often act as mediators between conflicting parties at the community level, using their influence within families and social networks to facilitate dialogue and promote peace. Women's participation in conflict resolution can help bridge divides by focusing on shared community interests, such as the need for food security, children's education, and general well-being (Adegaju et al., 2024).

Addressing the gendered dimensions of agricultural conflicts in Nigeria requires a more inclusive approach to conflict resolution that recognizes and amplifies women's contributions. This includes integrating women into formal conflict resolution frameworks, providing them with equal access to decision-making roles, and ensuring that their unique needs and perspectives are considered in policy and peace building efforts. Empowering women as agents of peace and development can not only help to mitigate the effects of agricultural conflicts but also contribute to more sustainable solutions that address the underlying drivers of conflict, such as resource scarcity and climate change (FAO, 2024).

Succinctly, agricultural conflicts in Nigeria are a complex issue exacerbated by climate change, population pressures, and competition for dwindling natural resources. The gendered dimensions of these conflicts highlight the need for greater inclusion of women in conflict resolution and resource

management strategies. By recognizing the distinct roles that women play in both the agricultural sector and the resolution of conflicts, Nigeria can work towards more equitable and sustainable solutions that benefit all members of society.

The objective of this research review paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the gender dynamics in agricultural conflicts and conflict resolution in Nigeria. By examining existing literature, case studies, and theoretical frameworks, the paper seeks to highlight the gendered dimensions of these conflicts and offer recommendations for more inclusive and effective conflict resolution strategies.

Literature Review

Theoretical Framework

Agricultural conflicts in Nigeria cannot be fully understood without applying key theoretical frameworks such as feminist political ecology, conflict theory, and social constructivism, each of which explains the intersection between gender, power, and access to resources.

Feminist Political Ecology

The feminist political ecology framework posits that environmental and agricultural conflicts are inseparable from gendered power structures and socio-economic hierarchies (Karakara et al., 2024; Olanrewaju, 2024). In Nigeria's Middle Belt farmer–herder conflicts, women are central to food production but have little say in decisions about land use or peace negotiations. Their exclusion from resource management is not incidental—it stems from patriarchal land systems that confer ownership and decision-making power almost exclusively on men (Chukwudi et al., 2024; Gwandu, 2022). Consequently, while women bear the brunt of displacement, food shortages, and violence, their perspectives are rarely represented in conflict resolution processes (Adegbite & Machethe, 2020).

Conflict Theory

Conflict theory emphasizes that competition for limited resources, when combined with unequal power relations, fuels persistent social tension (Adebayo & Oluwamayowa, 2021). This is evident in South-Eastern Nigeria, where long-standing land inheritance disputes are intensified by patriarchal laws that privilege men in ownership and inheritance (Ohachenu, 2023). Women's exclusion from land ownership and agricultural decision-making leads to both economic dependency and vulnerability to displacement during conflict (Edeh et al., 2022). The resulting inequality demonstrates how conflict is embedded within structural systems of patriarchy that limit women's access to both productive resources and conflict mediation platforms

(Akinde & Adekunle, 2024).

Social Constructivism

Social constructivist theory holds that gender roles and identities are socially constructed and reinforced by tradition and culture (Ahmed & Fasilat, 2020). In Northern Nigeria, traditional norms assign men as landowners and decision-makers, while women are relegated to caregiving and subsistence roles. These cultural constructs sustain women's exclusion from formal conflict management, even when they informally act as mediators or peace facilitators (Idris & Abdullahi, 2024). The persistence of these norms shows how social beliefs—not lack of capacity—define women's marginalization within agricultural conflict dynamics (Endeley & Molua, 2024).

Case Studies

Farmer–Herder Conflicts in the Middle Belt

The Middle Belt of Nigeria remains a hotspot of violent conflict between farmers and pastoralists over land and water (Ioryue, 2024; Ogbobe et al., 2024). Environmental degradation and desertification have pushed herders southward, intensifying resource competition. Women farmers, who are the main cultivators of food crops, lose their farmland and livelihoods during these clashes, which in turn threaten household food security (Adofu et al., 2024). Despite their pivotal role in managing post-conflict recovery, women are largely absent from local mediation processes dominated by male elders and religious leaders (Musa & Muhammad, 2024). Feminist political ecology explains this exclusion as a function of patriarchal land tenure systems that render women “invisible” stakeholders in agricultural governance.

Land Disputes in South-Eastern Nigeria

In South-Eastern Nigeria, land disputes between communities are driven by inheritance inequalities and boundary disagreements (Ohachenu, 2023). Customary land laws allocate ownership primarily to men, while women gain access only through marriage or kinship (Edeh et al., 2022). This structural bias not only marginalizes women economically but also deprives them of legitimacy in land-related negotiations. As observed by Endeley and Molua (2024), when women are excluded from decision-making forums, conflict resolutions often ignore the daily realities of those most affected—particularly women responsible for food security and household welfare. The case underscores conflict theory's central argument that unequal control over resources perpetuates social and gendered tensions.

Climate Change and Resource Conflicts in Northern Nigeria

In Northern Nigeria, desertification and declining water availability have triggered resource-based conflicts between farmers and herders (Idris & Abdullahi, 2024). Women's workload increases as they walk longer distances to collect water and firewood while facing greater insecurity (Mashi & Husaini, 2024). Although women's grassroots organizations have initiated informal peacebuilding efforts—encouraging dialogue and shared resource management—patriarchal norms prevent them from being recognized as legitimate actors (Ezugwu et al., 2024). From a social constructivist lens, this reflects how entrenched gender ideologies shape women's exclusion from institutionalized peace processes.

Why Women's Limited Involvement is Rooted in Patriarchy and Ownership Rights

Patriarchal Exclusion

Across Nigeria, patriarchy institutionalizes male dominance in political, economic, and social domains (Gwandu, 2022; Olonade et al., 2021). It defines leadership, authority, and negotiation as masculine traits, relegating women to the background in agricultural governance. Formal conflict resolution bodies—customary courts, traditional councils, and religious committees—are almost entirely male-dominated, ensuring that women's concerns remain peripheral (Okoyeuzu et al., 2024). This exclusion undermines both gender equality and the sustainability of peacebuilding initiatives.

Ownership and Economic Dependency

Limited ownership rights further entrench women's exclusion. Customary and statutory land laws largely deny women independent ownership of farmland (Keith, 2023). Their access to resources is typically mediated through male relatives—fathers, husbands, or brothers (Akinde & Adekunle, 2024). This lack of property rights not only limits women's economic autonomy but also their bargaining power in conflict mediation. As feminist political ecology suggests, ownership translates into agency—without secure tenure, women's capacity to influence outcomes remains minimal (Karakara et al., 2024).

Socioeconomic Consequences

The consequences of exclusion are severe: loss of livelihoods, deepened food insecurity, and continued dependency on male-controlled systems (Adegbite & Machethe, 2020; Bamishaiye et al., 2024). Moreover, when women are excluded from formal peace processes, informal mediation by women's associations—often the most effective at community level—goes unrecognized and unsupported (Ashagidigbi et al., 2022; Sheidu & Patrick, 2024).

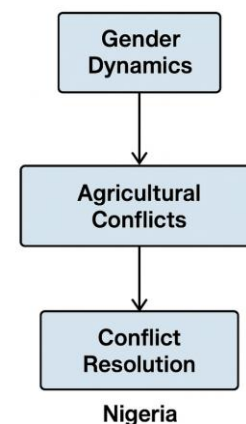
Synthesis

By integrating these theoretical perspectives, it becomes evident that patriarchy and property rights inequality are structural forces that perpetuate women's marginalization in agricultural conflict management. Feminist political ecology highlights the environmental and gendered dimensions of exclusion; conflict theory exposes the resource-based power inequalities that underpin violence; and social constructivism explains how social norms justify women's limited participation in decision-making. Together, these theories reveal that sustainable peace in Nigeria's agricultural sector demands a gender-inclusive approach that challenges patriarchal systems, strengthens women's land rights, and legitimizes their role in conflict resolution (FAO, 2024; Oyekanmi & Doyinsola, 2024).

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this research review is based on the intersection of gender, agriculture, and conflict. It posits that agricultural conflicts in Nigeria cannot be fully understood without considering the gendered dimensions of resource access, power dynamics, and conflict resolution. The framework is structured around three key components (Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Conceptual Framework



Gendered Access to Resources

Access to resources such as land, water, and grazing rights is central to agricultural conflicts in Nigeria. However, this access is not equally distributed between men and women (Keith, 2023). Patriarchal norms and legal frameworks often give men control over the most valuable resources, while women's access is mediated through their relationships with men—whether as wives, daughters, or sisters. This unequal access to resources is a key driver of agricultural conflicts, as women are often left to bear the brunt of resource scarcity without the power to influence decision-making processes.

Gendered Power Dynamics in Conflict

Power dynamics in agricultural conflicts are also deeply gendered. Men, particularly those from dominant ethnic or social groups, often have more political and economic power, which allows them to control resources and influence conflict resolution mechanisms (Sheidu & Patrick, 2024). Women, on the other hand, are frequently marginalized in these processes, despite their crucial role in managing agricultural resources and household food security. This marginalization not only reinforces existing gender inequalities but also limits the effectiveness of conflict resolution efforts, as women's perspectives and needs are not adequately considered.

Gender-Inclusive Conflict Resolution

The final component of the conceptual framework is the need for gender-inclusive conflict resolution mechanisms. Effective conflict resolution in agricultural settings requires the participation of both men and women, as they have different experiences, needs, and perspectives (Ezugwu et al., 2024). However, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in Nigeria, whether formal or informal, often exclude women or limit their participation to secondary roles. This exclusion undermines the sustainability of conflict resolution efforts, as the root causes of conflict—particularly those related to gender inequality—are not addressed.

Results and Discussion

Gendered Impact of Agricultural Conflicts

Agricultural conflicts in Nigeria disproportionately affect women (Adegbite & Machethe, 2020), who are often responsible for food production and household management. In many cases, women are the primary cultivators of the land, growing crops for both subsistence and commercial purposes. However, their access to land is frequently insecure, as customary laws and patriarchal norms grant men primary ownership and control over land. When conflicts arise—whether between farmers and herders, or between different farming communities—women are often the first to suffer, as they lose access to the land and resources they depend on for their livelihoods.

In regions where pastoralism and farming coexist, such as in the Middle Belt of Nigeria, conflicts between farmers and herders over grazing land and water resources are common (Ioryue, 2024). These conflicts are often exacerbated by climate change, which has led to increased competition for scarce resources. In such situations, women, particularly those in farming communities, are disproportionately affected. When herders encroach on farmland, women lose their crops, which directly impacts household food security. Furthermore, women are often

responsible for fetching water and firewood, tasks that become more difficult and dangerous in conflict-affected areas.

The gendered impact of agricultural conflicts is also evident in the way that women are excluded from formal conflict resolution mechanisms (Endeley & Molua, 2024). In many communities, conflict resolution is the domain of male elders, religious leaders, and government officials, who may not take women's perspectives and needs into account. As a result, conflict resolution efforts often fail to address the root causes of conflict, particularly those related to gender inequality and resource access.

Gender Roles in Conflict Resolution

Despite their marginalization in formal conflict resolution mechanisms, women play important roles in informal conflict resolution at the community level (Edeh et al., 2022). In many rural communities in Nigeria, women's groups and associations act as mediators and peacemakers, particularly in conflicts related to land and natural resources (Ashagidigbi et al., 2022; Bamishaiye et al., 2024)). These groups often work behind the scenes to prevent conflicts from escalating and to promote dialogue between conflicting parties. For example, in some communities in the Middle Belt, women have successfully mediated between farmers and herders, helping to negotiate agreements on grazing rights and land use.

Women's roles in conflict resolution are often rooted in their social roles as caregivers and community organizers (Endeley & Molua, 2024). Because women are responsible for feeding their families and managing household resources, they have a vested interest in preventing and resolving conflicts that threaten their livelihoods. However, their contributions are frequently undervalued or overlooked by male-dominated conflict resolution mechanisms, which tend to prioritize formal negotiations and legal solutions over community-based approaches.

Case Studies of Gender Dynamics in Agricultural Conflicts

Several case studies from different regions of Nigeria illustrate the gender dynamics in agricultural conflicts and conflict resolution.

Case study 1: farmer-herder conflicts in the middle belt

In the Middle Belt region of Nigeria, conflicts between farmers and herders have escalated in recent years, driven by competition for land and water resources (Ogbobe et al., 2024). These conflicts have had devastating effects on farming communities, particularly on women who are responsible for food production and household management (Adofu et al., 2024). Women in these communities often bear the brunt of the conflict, losing

access to their farmland and facing increased insecurity and violence. However, women have also played important roles in conflict resolution, forming women's groups that mediate between farmers and herders and advocate for peaceful coexistence.

Case study 2: land disputes in south-eastern Nigeria

In the South-Eastern region of Nigeria, land disputes between communities are a common source of agricultural conflict (Ohachenu, 2023). These disputes are often rooted in long-standing grievances over land ownership and inheritance, which are complicated by patriarchal norms that limit women's access to land. Women in this region are typically excluded from formal conflict resolution mechanisms, which are dominated by male elders and traditional leaders. However, women have found informal ways to assert their rights and advocate for peaceful resolution of land disputes, often through community organizing and advocacy.

Case study 3: climate change and resource conflicts in northern Nigeria

In Northern Nigeria, climate change has exacerbated resource conflicts between farmers and herders, as dwindling water and grazing resources have led to increased competition. Women in this region are particularly vulnerable to the effects of these conflicts, as they are responsible for managing household water and food resources (Idris & Abdullahi, 2024). In some communities, women have played a key role in conflict resolution, working with local leaders to develop sustainable resource management practices and advocating for the inclusion of women in formal conflict resolution processes.

Challenges and Opportunities for Gender-Inclusive Conflict Resolution

One of the main challenges to gender-inclusive conflict resolution in Nigeria is the patriarchal nature of many communities, where men hold the majority of power and decision-making authority. This makes it difficult for women to have their voices heard in formal conflict resolution processes, which are often dominated by male elders, religious leaders, and government officials (Okoye et al., 2024). Additionally, women's roles in conflict resolution are often seen as secondary or informal, despite the important contributions they make at the community level (Ezeh et al., 2024).

However, there are also opportunities for promoting gender-inclusive conflict resolution (Kayode et al., 2024). In recent years, there has been growing recognition of the importance of including women in peace building and conflict resolution efforts, both at the national and international levels. This has led to the development of policies and programs aimed at increasing

women's participation in conflict resolution, such as the United Nations' Women, Peace, and Security agenda (Oyekanmi & Doyinsola, 2024). In Nigeria, some government and non-governmental organizations have begun to implement gender-sensitive conflict resolution programs, which aim to increase women's involvement in peace building efforts and address the specific needs and perspectives of women in conflict-affected areas.

Conclusion

Agricultural conflicts in Nigeria are complex and multifaceted, driven by competition for resources, environmental pressures, and social inequalities. Gender dynamics play a crucial role in these conflicts, as men and women experience and respond to conflicts in different ways. Women, who are often the primary food producers and household managers, are disproportionately affected by agricultural conflicts, yet they are frequently excluded from formal conflict resolution mechanisms.

To address these challenges, it is essential to adopt a gender-inclusive approach to conflict resolution that recognizes the contributions and needs of both men and women. This includes increasing women's participation in formal conflict resolution processes, supporting women's groups and associations that work on conflict resolution at the community level, and developing policies and programs that address the specific needs of women in conflict-affected areas.

In conclusion, addressing the gender dynamics in agricultural conflicts in Nigeria requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach that takes into account the different ways that men and women experience and respond to conflict. By promoting gender equality in resource access and conflict resolution, it is possible to develop more sustainable and effective solutions to agricultural conflicts in Nigeria.

Recommendations

1. Strengthening Women's Land Rights: Legal and policy reforms are necessary to secure women's access to land and other natural resources. This can reduce tensions and empower women to play a more active role in conflict resolution.

2. Promoting Gender-Inclusive Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Formal and informal conflict resolution mechanisms should actively include women, ensuring that their perspectives and needs are taken into account in decision-making processes.

3. Supporting Women's Groups in Peace building: Women's associations and groups that work on conflict resolution at the community level should be supported and recognized for their contributions to peace building.

4. Capacity Building for Women in Leadership: Programs that build women's leadership capacity in conflict resolution and peace building should be expanded, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas.

5. Gender-Sensitive Policies on Resource Management: Policies on land and resource management should be gender-sensitive, ensuring that women have equal access to resources and are involved in decision-making processes related to resource allocation.

By adopting these recommendations, Nigeria can create a more inclusive and sustainable approach to conflict resolution that recognizes the crucial role that gender plays in agricultural conflicts.

Ethics Committee Approval: This study didn't require ethical approval.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Yazar Katkıları: Fikir- M.S.S.; Tasarım- M.S.S.; Denetleme- M.M.A.; Kaynaklar- M.S.S., I.P.S., M.M.A.; Veri Toplanması ve/veya İşlemesi M.M.A.; Analiz ve/veya Yorum- I.P.S.; Literatür Taraması- M.S.S.; Yazıyı Yazan- I.P.S.; Eleştirel İnceleme- M.M.A.

Conflict of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

Use of Artificial Intelligence: There is no use of AI tool.

Etik Komite Onayı: Bu çalışma için etik komite onayı gerekmemektedir.

Hakem Değerlendirmesi: Dış bağımsız.

Author Contributions: Concept-M.S.S.; Design-M.S.S.; Supervision-M.M.A.; Resources-M.S.S., I.P.S., M.M.A.; Data Collection and/or Processing-M.M.A.; Analysis and/or Interpretation-I.P.S.; Literature Search-M.S.S.; Writing Manuscript-I.P.S.; Critical Review- M.M.A.

Çıkar Çatışması: Yazarlar, çıkar çatışması olmadığını beyan etmiştir.

Finansal Destek: Yazarlar, bu çalışma için finansal destek almadığını beyan etmiştir.

Yapay Zeka Kullanımı: Yapay zeka aracı kullanılmamıştır.

References

- Achem, V. O., & Aderinto, A. A. (2024). 'I lost over 700 tubers of yam but am glad I am still alive': Implications of victimhood and displacement on conflict management—Insights from displaced farmers in North Central Nigeria. *International Review of Victimology*, 30(2), 379-400. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02697580231193691>
- Adebayo, T. S., & Oluwamayowa, L. (2021). COVID-19 and food security as catalyst of conflict among rural households in Nigeria: A study of Ilaje community, Ondo state. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*, 13(4), 169-185. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JACPR-06-2020-0518>
- Adegbaju, M. S., Ajose, T., & Adegbaju, I. E., Omosebi, T., Ajenifujah-Solebo, S. O., Falana, O. Y., Shittu, O. B., Adetunji, C. O., & Akinbo, O. (2024). Genetic engineering and genome editing technologies as a catalyst for Africa's food security: The

case of plant biotechnology in Nigeria. *Frontiers in Genome Editing*, 6, Article 1398813.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fgeed.2024.1398813>

Adegbite, O. O., & Machethe, C. L. (2020). Bridging the financial inclusion gender gap in smallholder agriculture in Nigeria: An untapped potential for sustainable development. *World Development*, 127, Article 104755.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104755>

Adelakun, O. (2022). Gender mainstreaming in post-conflict reconstruction in north-east Nigeria. In A. Onuora-Oguno (Ed.), *Promoting Efficiency in Jurisprudence and Constitutional Development in Africa* (pp. 95–117). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-13814-0_6

Adofu, I., Okwanya, I., Adofu, S. O., & Eraye, C. (2024). Land tenure insecurity and agricultural recovery: Evidence from displaced farmers in North-Central Nigeria. *Futurity Economics & Law*, 4(3), 118-138. <https://doi.org/10.57125/FEL.2024.09.25.08>

Ahmed, O. O., & Fasilat, D. O. (2020). Gender differentials on the challenges of land acquisition among arable crop farmers in Southwest Nigeria. *Journal of Land and Rural Studies*, 8(2), 138-149. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23210249209147>

Akinde, A. A., & Adekunle, C. P. (2024). Effects of farmers-herders conflict on the technical efficiency of cassava-based farmers in Yewa North, Ogun state, Nigeria. *Western Balkan Journal of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development (WBJAERD)*, 6(1), 49-64. <https://doi.org/10.22004/AG.ECON.343142>

Ashagidigbi, W. M., Orilua, O. O., Olagunju, K. A., & Omotayo, A. O. (2022). Gender, empowerment and food security status of households in Nigeria. *Agriculture*, 12(7), 956. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture12070956>

Bamishaiye, E. I., Oyeyipo, S., & Atibioko, O. A. (2024). The role of women in enhancing food security and nutrition at the community level. In M. S. Sadiq (Ed.), *Impact of Women in Food and Agricultural Development* (pp. 340-363). IGI Global.

Chukwudi, C. E., Osimen, G. U., Dele-Dada, M., & Ahmed, T. M. (2024). Conflict and security challenges in the semi-arid region of Sahel: Implications for Sahel women's empowerment and demographic dividend (SWEDD). *Journal of Somali Studies: Research on Somalia and the Greater Horn of African Countries*, 11(1), 81-107.

Edeh, H. O., Mavrotas, G., & Balana, B. B. (2022). Land tenure security and preferences to dispute resolution pathways among landholders in Nigeria. *Land Use Policy*, 119, Article 106179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2022.106179>

Endeley, A. N., & Molua, E. L. (2024). Gender and conflict in Africa: beyond stereotypes to analytical reflections. In S. O. Ehiane, L. S. Shulika, & C. H. Vhumbunu (Eds.), *Engagement of Africa in conflict dynamics and peace architectures* (pp. 293-328). Springer Nature Singapore. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981->

99-8235-6_15

- Ezeh, K. D., Chinenye, O. B. I., & Chinwe, E. Z. E. (2024). Building resilience to gender-based violence connected to climate change. *Nnamdi Azikiwe Journal of Political Science*, 9(2), 137-156.
- Ezugwu, U. J., Maduka, E., Etta, E. E., Ekanem, S. A., & Egaga, U. T. (2024). The place of women in environmental management and sustainability in Nigeria. *Studia Ecologiae et Bioethicae*, 22(2), 77–83. <https://doi.org/10.21697/seb.5808>
- FAO (2024). Nigeria: Tackling food insecurity in conflict-affected regions. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/nigeria/en>
- Gwandu, H. A. (2022). Exploring the gender gap in the context of the Nigerian peace process for sustainable development in Nigeria. In E. Spiegel, G. Mutalemwa, C. Liu, & L.R. Kurtz, (Eds.) *Peace studies for sustainable development in Africa: Conflicts and peace oriented conflict resolution* (pp. 183-198). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-92474-4_16
- Idris, A. A., & Abdullahi, A. (2024). Gender livelihood strategies among farmers' household in Kano State, Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*, 42(3), 92-104.
- Ioryue, D. A. (2024). Farmer-herder conflict and national security in Nigeria: The Benue State in perspective. *Kashere Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 2(2), 245-259.
- Karakara, A., Nunoo, J., & Coffie, M. (2024). Gender, forms of land ownership and agriculture value chain participation: empirical insights from smallholder farmers in Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria. *African Journal on Land Policy and Geospatial Sciences*, 7(3), 775-793.
- Kayode, A. O., Adebayo, S. A., Salami, M. F., & Odeleye, S. T. (2024). Gender gaps in agro-based income generating enterprises among rural households in Ogun state, Nigeria. *SVU-International Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 6(2), 110-120.
- Keith, R. M. (2023). Gender and food security: cross cutting or crossed out? The challenge of implementing 'gender-just' food security solutions. In M. Caraher, J. Coveney, & M. Chopra (Eds.), *Handbook of food security and society* (pp. 145-161). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Mashi, M. A., & Husaini, B. A. (2024). Armed banditry and the challenges of food security in Northwest Nigeria. *Journal of Human, Social, and Political Sciences*. <https://ssaapublications.com/index.php/sjhpsr/article/view/226>
- Musa, A., & Muhammad, S. (2024). Roles of sub-national government in farmers-herders conflict resolution in Kebbi State, 2015-2023. *Journal of Political Discourse*, 2(1 (2)), 221-232.
- Ogboke, S. S., Adams, A., & Asala, B. (2024). Ethno-religious conflicts and challenges of food insecurity in Plateau State, Nigeria. *ESCAE Journal of Management and Security Studies (EJMSS)*.
- Ogwu, M. C., Izah, S. C., Ntuli, N. R., & Odubo, T. C. (2024). Food Security complexities in the Global South. In M. C. Ogwu, S. C. Izah, & N. R. Ntuli (Eds.), *Food safety and quality in the Global South* (pp.3-33). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-97-2428-4_1
- Ohachenu, I. E. (2023). Gender and land use for farming in rural Ubaha-Akpulu community Imo State Nigeria. *CACH Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies*, 4, 66-81.
- Ojo T. O. O, Adesiyani O. F, Ige A. O., Emenike C. U., Kassem H. S., Elhindi K. M., Kitole F. A. & Sesabo J. K. (2024). The role of sustainable land management practices in alleviating household food insecurity in Nigeria. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems* 8. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2024.1414243>
- Okoyeuzu, C. R., Ujunwa, A. I., Ujunwa, A., Nkwor, N. N., Kalu, E. U., & Al-Faryan, M. A. S. (2024). Interactive effects of armed conflict and climate change on gender vulnerability in Sub-Saharan Africa. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 51(3), 347-363.
- Olanrewaju, J. S. (2024). Gender mainstreaming and climate mitigation actions in Nigerian governance: problems and prospects. *Sustainability and Climate Change*, 17(2), 130-140.
- Olonade, O. Y., Oyibode, B. O., Idowu, B. O., George, T. O., Iwelumor, O. S., Ozoya, M. I., Egharevba, M. E. & Adetunde, C. O. (2021). Understanding gender issues in Nigeria: the imperative for sustainable development. *Heliyon*, 7(7), Article e07622. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07622>
- Oyekanmi, O., & Doyinsola, A. O. (2024). Financing women and gender inclusion in Cote d'Ivoire's peacebuilding process. In T. A. Ojo (Ed.), *Women and finance in Africa: Inclusion and transformation* (pp. 105-114). Springer Nature Switzerland.
- Popoola, G. O., & Popoola, O. A. (2024). Food insecurity transition among agricultural households in Nigeria. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 58(1), 55-76. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/jda.2024.a924515>.
- Quadri, S. O., Silwal, P. K., Archibong, B., & Luwa, S. (2024). Feed the future Nigeria integrated agriculture activity: Footprints of youth and women engagement in economic and entrepreneurial activities, northeast Nigeria. *International Journal of African Innovation and Multidisciplinary Research*, 3(2). <https://mediterraneanpublications.com/mejaimr/article/view/285>
- Sheidu, C. F., & Patrick, H. O. (2024). From rhetoric to reality: Strengthening peace building through women's leadership in Nigeria. In N. Tshishonga & I. Tshabangu (Eds.), *Democratization of Africa and its impact on the global economy* (pp. 73-88). IGI Global.