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FARMERS-HERDSMEN CRISIS AND TENDENCY TO MIGRATE AMONG FARMERS IN IBARAPA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, OYO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract
The upsurge of farmer-herdsmen crisis accentuates the challenge of rural-urban migration. This migration can be beneficial or inimical to agricultural productivity. The study was designed to examine farmer's experience of farmer-herdsmen crisis and tendency to migrate because of this. Closed-ended questionnaire were administered *via* structured interview to collect primary data among 266 respondents selected using a multi-stage sampling procedure. One-way ANOVA, independent sample *T* test, Eta and Eta^2 were among statistical techniques used to analyze data. Results shows that 89.1%, 62.4%, and 48.9% of respondents knew at least one person who was physically molested, threatened to be killed, and maimed respectively. Respondents who indicated people were sexually molested and killed were 32% and 36.5% respectively. Respondents who also indicated that farm-produce were eaten by cows (98.1%), planted crops were uprooted (98.9%) and stepped on (98.5%) were very common. Tendency to migrate was high among 50.8% of respondents. Sex, age, education and marital status had no significant effect on tendency to migrate ($p> 0.05$) but religion did ($p< 0.05$). Life-threatening/damaging experiences, including knowledge of at least one person who was physically molested ($p< 0.05$); threatened to be killed ($p< 0.05$); sexually molested ($p< 0.05$) and killed ($p< 0.05$) significantly predisposed respondents to higher tendency to migrate. However, knowledge of who was maimed ($p> 0.05$); whose farm-produce were eaten by cows ($p> 0.05$); planted crops were uprooted ($p> 0.05$) and stepped on ($p> 0.05$) did not significantly predisposed farmers to higher tendency to migrate. Being a Muslim is effectively more predisposing to migrating in the study area. In addition to the apparent and gruesome loss of human lives and properties, the farmers-herders crisis is strongly making communal social configuration repulsive to its manpower. Halting the crisis is valuable for obvious reasons including checking the exodus of rural manpower.

Keywords: Farmers-herders Crisis, Migration, First-hand experiences, and Hearsay

Introduction

The Nigerian farmers-herdsmen crisis is becoming an essential element influencing Nigeria's socio-political history especially in recent times. An escalation of the crisis led to the death of approximately 1,300 people in the first half of 2018 alone. This number is six-fold higher than the number of people lost to the Boko-haram crisis within the same period (ICG, 2018). Although, the Nigerian middle-belt region is most ravaged by the farmers-herdsmen crisis, there is no part of Nigeria that has not had its own fair share of the crisis. Farmer-herdsmen conflicts are as old as agriculture in Africa (Fratkin, 1997). The root of the upsurge of the crisis in recent times is the environmental challenges caused by climate change. Nigeria's far north is increasingly getting warmer and not clement to the survival of cattle, inducing herders to migrate towards Southern Nigeria. Northern Nigeria is also ravaged with violence of different shades, making herders to be prone to migration down South. The threat to herder's livelihood is unfortunately, common to farmers as well. Owing to increasing human population among other factors, farmers have been grappling with the need to increase food production. Expanding population therefore creates the need to expand farms and human settlements. These have decreased possible grazing areas and contributed in no small measure to the soaring herders-farmers crisis (Oladotun and Oladotun, 2019). The clash of needs; wandering culture of herders and sedentary culture of farmers manifests in power tussle (Maiangwa, 2017) that cause untold hardship to its surviving victims. Indeed, the farmer-herdsmen crisis has attracted numerous scholarly attention. Baca (2015) asserted that the crisis has affected the growth of the Nigerian agricultural sector. Yet, there is dearth of empirical studies delineating the consequences of the crisis on the

exodus of farmers from the hinterlands.

Migration is an essential feature of human history as man migrated from Africa, its original point of existence (Schlebusch and Jakobsson, 2018). The gross migration of men from farm to cities is an essential feature of the industrial era which revolutionized the world (World Bank, 2019). Migration is typically from less developed regions to more developed ones. It is fueled by the assumed or actual opportunities to prosper which are ascribed to more urbanized centers (Sorenson, 2004; Madu, 2006). It is logical for people to pursue migration in order to tap from enticing opportunities. Furthermore, the sustained degradation of rural environments (Ajaero and Mozie, 2011; Timalsina, 2007) is considerably motivating rural dwellers, who are typically farmers, to migrate. In this context, the escalating farmer-herdsmen crisis in Nigeria is argued to be an additional push factor of rural out-migration among farmers in affected communities. Rural out-migration is typically on the account of push and pull factors that drive farmers away from rural communities and attracts them to urban centers respectively. This migration is recognized as survival strategy, whose gains cannot be underrated. Ajaero and Onokala (2013) reported that rural-urban migrants contribute monetary remittances that aid community development in rural communities of South-East Nigeria. Still, rural out-migration affects rural-farm labour which in turn threatens agricultural production. Food production is dominantly accomplished in rural areas in developing countries. Urban food production is only 15% of total production (Ozor, Enete and Amaechina, 2016). Invariably, increased rural-urban migration is a threat to agricultural productivity and the upsurge of farmer-herdsmen crisis serves to accentuate this threat. Meanwhile, rural migration is expected to linger (De Brauw, Mueller and Lee, 2014). Hence, this study was designed to examine farmer's experiences of the Nigerian farmer-herdsmen crisis and their tendency to migrate in Ibarapa North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria.

Methodology

Study area

The study was conducted in Ibarapa North Local Government Area (LGA) of Oyo State, South-West Nigeria. This was because the LGA is noted to have recorded several episodes of the herders-farmers crisis in Oyo State. For example, Akinelure (2018) reported the outburst of people of forty-eight communities in the LGA over the farmer-herdsmen crisis. Ibarapa North LGA was part of the former Ifeloju LGA of Oyo State but was carved out to become a LGA in 1996. The LGA is made up of three prominent towns including AbaaTapa, Igangan and Ayete. Ayete is the town in which the headquarters of the LGA is located but several other smaller settlements make up the LGA. The LGA is situated between latitudes 7°30'N and 7°50'N and also between longitudes 3°001E and 3°25'E (Wahab and Ogundele, 2011). It has a land mass of about 1,218 square kilometers. Ibarapa North LGA is bounded in the North, East, South and West by Iwajowa/Iseyin LGA, Ibarapa East LGA, Ibarapa Central LGA and Ogun State respectively. According to the 2006 population census, the population of the study area is made up of 50.9% males (51,410) and 49.1% (49,682) females (NPC, 2007). This translates to a population density of about 83 persons per square kilometer. Yoruba people dominate this population because South-West Nigeria is indigenous to the Yoruba people. Fulanis', Hausas' and Igbos' are other Nigerian ethnic nationalities that reside in the study area. Foreigners from the Republic of Benin and Togo also reside in the study area. These people of different ethnicity find the study area favourable because of market availability, demand for on-farm labour, cultivable fertile land for agriculture and for grazing animals. Most people are farmers, many of who diversify their income by engaging in trading and transport services. Cassava, yam, vegetables, maize and melon are some of the arable crops planted in the area.

Sampling procedure

The process of sampling involved multiple stages. The first was the determination of the sample size. To do this, a 2016 projected population figure of the LGA was used. This was 140,900 (CPS, undated). The modified Cochran formula displayed below was used to calculate sample size:

$$n = \frac{Npqz^2}{e^2(N-1)+pqz^2} \quad \ldots\ldots 1$$

Where e is the desired level of precision (i.e. the margin of error) =6% or 0.06; p is the (estimated) proportion of the population which has the attribute in question at assumption of 50%= 0.5; q is 1–p; z is obtained from 95% confidence on z table as 1.96 and N is the population size, 140,900, n is the sample size. The required sample size was 266. Out of the ten wards in Ibarapa North LGA, four were randomly selected, in the second stage which includes: Ofiki II, Igangan I, Tapa II and Ayete I. In each selected ward, three villages were randomly selected in the third stage, including: Igangan, Idiyan, Ayete, Egbeomo, Aba-Isale, Idi-Ope, Aba-Ibadan, Temidire, Olokete, Elede, Owode and Abidioki. Twenty-two copies of the questionnaire were administered in each village while additional two copies were administered in Ayete. The study was conducted between November 2019 and January 2020 and all the copies of the questionnaire were complete (100% response rate).

Data Collection

Primary data were collected with the use of closed-ended questionnaire, administered *via* structured interview. The questionnaire was translated into Yoruba language for easier and consistent conversation with majority of respondents who do not speak English language. The questionnaire contained questions about hearsay and first-hand experiences of farmer-herdsmen crisis. These questions were generally categorized into life-threatening/damaging and property-threatening/damaging. Respondents were to respond in the affirmative or otherwise. Tendency to migrate was assessed using a six-item author-constructed rating scale. Some items in the scale reads: "there is no reason for me not to leave my community once I have the

opportunity", "it makes a whole lot of sense to migrate away from my community". Available responses were "absolutely correct", "fairly correct" and "not correct at all". These were scored 1 to 3, making possible total score to range from 6 to 18. Cronbach's alpha of 0.827 shows that the scale was internally consistent.

Analytical Procedure

The distribution of socio-demographic profile of respondents and respondent's hearsay and first-hand experiences of farmer-herdsmen crisis were identified using percentile analysis. Mean ±SD was used to attempt the univariate analysis of tendency to migrate. Kolmogorov Smirnov test (for normalcy) was used to affirm that the distribution of respondent's total score on the scale of tendency to migrate did not deviate significantly from normal distribution. The effects of age, education and marital status on tendency to migrate were tested using One-way ANOVA. The effects of sex and religion on tendency to migrate were tested with Independent samples *t* test. This *t* test was also used to assess the effects of first-hand experiences of farmer-herdsmen crisis on tendency to migrate. Homogeneity of variance across sub-groups was assessed using Levene'stest. Eta and Eta^2 were used to measure the extent of effects, when effects were significant. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 22.0) was used to analyze data.

Results and Discussion

Socio-demographic profile of respondents

The results in Table 1 show that about 76.3% of the respondents were males, while 23.7% were females. This indicates the preponderance of men over women among farmers in the study area. Many of the farmers (44.7%) were within the age range of 36-45years, while 1.1%, 18.8% and 0.7% were within the age range of 16-25, 26-35 and 46-55 years respectively. Many (40.6%) of the respondents completed secondary education. The proportion of respondents who attained primary and secondary education was 26.7% and 8.6% respectively, with 22.9% who had no form of formal education. Educational achievement of farmers in the study area is poor and in need of improvement. Christians constituted 53.4%, while the proportion of Muslims was 43.2% and one respondent was a practitioner of traditional religion. Majority (90.2%) were married, with 2.3% single, divorced (1.1%) and widowed (5.3%). Majority of respondents were Yorubas' as expected. Respondents who were of the Igbo ethnic group were 7.9%. None of the respondents was Fulani apparently because farmers were targeted.

Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of respondents (N = 266)

Socio-demographic characteristics	Sub-groups	Frequency (%)
Sex	Male	203 (76.3)
	Female	63 (23.7)
Age*	16-25	3 (1.1)
	26-35	50 (18.8)
	36-45	119 (44.7)
	46-55	55 (20.7)
	56-65	25 (9.4)
	66-above	12 (4.5)
	No response	2 (0.8)
Education	No formal education	61 (22.9)
	Primary school	71 (26.7)
	Secondary school	108 (40.6)
	NCE/OND/HSC/A LEVEL	23 (8.6)
	B.Sc./HND	0 (0)
	No response	3 (1.1)
Religion	Islam	115 (43.2)
	Christianity	142 (53.4)
	Traditional	1 (0.4)
	No response	8 (3.0)
Marital status	Single	6 (2.3)
	Married	240 (90.2)
	Divorced	3 (1.1)
	Widowed	14 (5.3)
	No response	3 (1.1)
Ethnicity	Yoruba	242 (91.0)
	Igbo	21 (7.9)
	No response	3 (1.1)

***The mean ±SD of age was 43.98±10.32, minimum= 25, maximum= 80.**

Hearsay and first-hand experiences of the Nigerian herders-farmers crisis

Tables 2 and 3 shows the distribution of respondent's according to hearsay and first-hand experiences regarding the herders-farmers crisis. Property threatening/damaging experiences were quite predominant and tend to increase from hearsay to first-hand experiences. Hearsay and first-hand experiences of farm product's consumption by cows, uprooting of planted crops and stepping on planted crops increased marginally from 95.5% to 98.1%, 98.1% to 98.9% and 98.1% to 98.5% respectively. In contrast, respondent's life threatening/damaging experiences reduced as hearsays (what respondents have heard) and first-hand (what respondents know) experiences are considered. Being physically molested, threatened to be killed and maimed reduced from 95.1% to 89.1%, 69.9% to 62.4% and 65.8% to 48.9% respectively. Being sexually molested and killed also reduced from 44.4% to 32.0% and from 45.5% to 36.5% respectively. These distributions have indicated that where life threatening/damaging issues are concerned, there tend to be a little more exaggeration in people's estimations when compared with actual threat or damages suffered by people.

These distributions have shown that the herders-farmers crisis must have affected the psyche of the people of the study area. People's confidence in the social fabric of society will be threatened in a community where 45.5% and 36.5% of the people have heard and known respectively that someone was killed in crisis.

Table 2: Distribution of respondent's hearsay experiences of the Nigerian herders-farmers crisis

s/no	Items*	Yes Frequency (%)	No Frequency (%)	No response (%)
1	Who was physically molested	253 (95.1)	13 (4.9)	0 (0)
2	Who was threatened to be killed	186 (69.9)	80 (30.1)	0 (0)
3	Who was maimed	175 (65.8)	89 (33.5)	2 (0.8)
4	Who was sexually molested	118 (44.4)	147 (55.3)	1(0.4)
5	Who was killed	121 (45.5)	145 (54.5)	0 (0)
6	Whose farm produce were eaten by cows	254 (95.5)	12 (4.5)	0 (0)
7	Whose planted crops were uprooted	261 (98.1)	5 (1.9)	0 (0)
8	Whose planted crops were stepped on	261 (98.1)	5 (1.9)	0 (0)

*** Respondents were to respond to this statement: In the herders-farmers crisis, I have *heard about* at least one person**

Table 3: Distribution of Respondent's first-hand experiences of the Nigerian herders-farmers crisis

s/no	Items*	Yes Frequency (%)	No Frequency (%)	No response (%)
1	Who was physically molested	237 (89.1)	29 (10.9)	0 (0)
2	Who was threatened to be killed	166 (62.4)	100 (37.6)	0 (0)
3	Who was maimed	130 (48.9)	136 (51.1)	0 (0)
4	Who was sexually molested	85 (32.0)	179 (67.3)	2 (0.8)
5	Who was killed	97 (36.5)	169 (63.5)	0 (0)
6	Whose farm produce were eaten by cows	261 (98.1)	5 (1.90)	0 (0)
7	Whose planted crops were uprooted	263 (98.9)	3 (1.1)	0 (0)
8	Whose planted crops were stepped on	262 (98.5)	4 (1.5)	0 (0)

*** Respondents were to respond to this statement: In the herders-farmers crisis, I *know* at least one person**

Univariate analysis of tendency to migrate among respondents

The mean±SD of respondent's tendency to migrate was 14.34±3.09 (minimum= 6, maximum= 18). This mean is high; it is greater than the mid score of the range of possible scores which is 12. In addition, tendency to migrate was high among 50.8% of respondents, arbitrarily implying that about1 in every 2farmers in the study area is highly predisposed to migrate from the study area (Table 4).This distribution follows the findings of Alarima (2018), who examined factors influencing rural-urban migration among 240 youths in Osun State, Nigeria.

Table 4: Distribution of dimensions of tendency to migrate

Variable	Dimensions*	N	%
Tendency to migrate	Low	131	49.2
	High	135	50.8

***The mean (below the mean and the mean; above the mean) of summary score was used to categorize respondents into two**

Socio-demographic characteristics and tendency to migrate

Table 5 indicates that female (mean ±SD = 14.70±2.91) respondents are a little more predisposed to migrate compared to their male (mean ±SD = 14.24±3.15) counterparts. This indicates a change in traditional attitudes because patriarchal societies like the study area are typically more permissive and less constraining towards men as opposed to women. Women have been said to specially desire migration because they experience more socio-economic and cultural limitations as push factors (Lambert, 2007; Ungruhe, 2010) including avoidance of early marriage (Pickbourn, 2011).The result of the *t* test indicates that there is no significant difference in means between the sex sub-groups ($p > 0.05$). Sex has no effect on respondent's tendency to migrate. In a similar vein, Ibrahim and Adeboboye (2019) studied farmer's propensity to migrate in Ido LGA, Ibadan, Nigeria and indicated that sex was not a significant factor affecting this propensity. People are generally inclined to migrate irrespective of their sex. Results also show that tendency to migrate is inversely related with age. The lowest age sub-category (16-25 years) exhibited the strongest tendency to migrate (mean ±SD = 15.00±2.82) while the highest age sub-category (66-above years) exhibited the weakest tendency to migrate (mean ±SD = 12.77±2.86).This agrees with the findings of Ibrahim and Adeboboye (2019) who reported that younger farmers were more significantly predisposed to migrating. Younger age influence on propensity to migrate is intuitive, reflecting the greater energy and aspiration of younger persons. Besides, the cultural environment is typically harsher on younger as opposed to aged persons, thereby expanding push factors for younger people. However, result of One-way ANOVA indicates that there is no significant difference in means across the age sub-groups ($p > 0.05$). Ibrahim and Adeboboye (2019) and Alarima (2018) reported that age was a significant determinant to migrate. The bearing of age on predisposition to migrate is not in doubt but current findings indicate that tendency to migrate is not significantly responsive to age.

The result of the analysis between education and tendency to migrate demonstrates that tendency to migrate is highest among respondents with primary education (mean ±SD = 14.77±3.11) and lowest among those with tertiary education (mean ±SD = 13.08±2.98). Result of the One-way ANOVA indicates that there is no significant difference in means across the education sub-groups ($p > 0.05$). Hence, education is not a significant determinant of tendency to migrate among farmers in the study area. This is similar to the findings of Ajaero *et al*. (2018) who examined the Nigeria dataset of the World Bank Household Surveys on Migration of 2009 and found that 40.19%, 38.65% and 20.72% of international migrants understudied had primary, secondary and tertiary education respectively. This distribution reflects that increased or decreased education has no bearing on migration. However, Ochocho (2019) found that education was a significant factor predisposing rural-urban migration in Hosanna Town, Ethiopia. Current findings did not confirm this significance. People are predisposed to migrate irrespective of their education.

Information on Table 5 reveal that tendency to migrate is stronger among Muslims (mean ±SD = 15.17±2.74) compared with Christians (mean ±SD = 13.75±3.30). The result of Levene's test indicate homogeneity of variance across sub-groups of religion ($p > 0.05$) while the result of independent sample *t* test shows that there is significant difference in means between religion sub-groups ($p < 0.05$). Hence, religion is a significant factor influencing tendency to migrate among farmers in the study area. This finding suggests that there are peculiar social conditions of Muslims in the study area that significantly predisposes them to migrate. This raises some curiosity and is therefore an interesting focus for further studies. The extent of the effect of religion on tendency to migrate as estimated with Eta = is 0.225 while the amount of variance in tendency to migrate explained by religion is 5.1% ($Eta^2 = 0.51$).

Table 5: Effect of some socio-economic characteristics on tendency to migrate

Socio-demo-graphic variables	Sub-groups	Mean ±SD	Levene's test for homogeneity of variances		ANOVA		t test		Eta	Eta^2
			Levene's statistic	*p* value	F statistic	*p* value	t Statistic	*p* value		
Sex	Males	14.24±3.15	.042	.838	-	-	-1.022	.308	-	-
	Females	14.70±2.91								
Age	16-25	15.00±2.82	1.959	.087	.883	.493	-	-	-	-
	26-35	14.97±2.96								
	36-45	14.64±2.73								
	46-55	14.71±3.78								
	56-65	13.62±2.65								
	66-above	12.77±2.86								
Education	No formal education	14.28±3.39	2.099	.101	1.752	.157	-	-	-	-
	Primary school	14.77±3.11								
	Secondary school	14.44±2.91								
	NCE/OND/HSC/A LEVEL	13.08±2.98								
Religion*	Islam	15.17±2.74	3.426	.065	-	-	3.661	.000	.225	.051
	Christianity	13.75±3.30								
Marital status	Single	11.33±.816	4.232	.006	2.885	.036	-	-	-	-
	Married	14.36±3.12								
	Divorced	13.66±2.30								
	Widowed	15.71±2.81								

***The only practitioner of traditional religion was excluded from this analysis**

Result shows that widowed respondents exhibited the strongest tendency to migrate (mean ±SD = 15.71±2.81) while their single counterparts exhibited the weakest tendency to migrate (mean ±SD = 11.33±.816).Result of One-way ANOVA indicates that there is significant difference in means across the marital status sub-groups ($p< 0.05$). However, the result of Levene's test threatens the validity of this significant difference because it did not indicate homogeneity of variance across sub-groups of marital status ($p< 0.05$). Hence, it cannot be concluded that marital status significantly affects tendency to migrate among respondents in the study area. Ibrahim and Adeboboye (2019) also reported that marital status had no effect ($p> 0.05$) on propensity to migrate among farmers of Ido, Ibadan Nigeria.

Farmer-herdsmen Crisis and Tendency to Migrate

Table 6 is a presentation of the results of independent sample *t* test indicating how life-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences of herders-farmers crisis has affected respondent's tendency to migrate in the study area. Respondents who knew at least one person who was physically molested had higher tendency to migrate (mean ±SD = 14.46±3.13) when compared with those who did not (mean ±SD = 13.44±2.61).This differential was significantly different ($p< 0.05$) and Levene's test upheld the validity of this significant difference ($p> 0.05$). Hence, knowing at least one person who was physically molested significantly predisposed farmers to higher tendency to migrate in the study area. This trend was recorded in virtually all life-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences. In essence, knowing at least one person who was threatened to be killed ($p< 0.05$); sexually molested ($p< 0.05$) and who was actually killed ($p< 0.05$) significantly predisposed respondents to higher tendency to migrate. However, knowing at least one person who was maimed did not significantly predisposed farmers to migrate ($p> 0.05$). These are gross indications that the herders-farmers crisis is a major significant driving force of rural out-migration in the study area. The values of Eta^2 indicate that knowing someone who was physically molested, threatened to be killed, sexually molested and actually killed explained 1.1%, 3.5%, 1.8% and 3.0% of the variance in respondent's tendency to migrate, respectively.

Results of descriptive analysis using means and standard deviations in Table 7 indicate that the fewer respondents who do not know any victim of property-threatening/damaging experiences exhibited lesser tendency to migrate. However, the results of independent sample *t* test demonstrates that property-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences including knowing at least one person whose farm-produce were eaten by cows ($p> 0.05$), whose planted crops were uprooted ($p> 0.05$) and whose planted crops were stepped on ($p> 0.05$) were not significantly predisposing to higher tendency to migrate. Tendency to migrate is a phenomenon manifesting among farmers in the study area and threats to property worsened same, though not significantly. Alarima (2018) indicated that the distribution of factors pushing youths away from rural areas in Osun State, were poor electricity supply (92.5%), poor condition of roads (80.0%) and inadequate pipe-borne water (75.0%). This study has

demonstrated that property-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences on account of the farmers-herders crisis are in addition to these predispositions to migration. The few people who do not know anyone who has suffered property-threatening experiences are less predisposed to migrate, though was not significantly. This predisposition is significantly exacerbated by the life-threatening aspect of the experiences of herders-farmers crisis. Indeed, as asserted by Gates *et al*. (2012), in the introductory part of their report of the examination of the effects of armed conflict on economic growth across countries:

War is a development issue. War kills, but the consequences extend far beyond these direct deaths. In addition to battlefield casualties, armed conflict often leads to ***forced migration****, refugee flows, capital flight, and the destruction of societies' infrastructure. Social, political, and economic institutions are indelibly harmed. The consequences of war, and especially civil war, for development are profound. War creates a development gap between those countries that have experienced armed conflict and those that have not* (page 1713, highlighted mine).

True to these words, life-threatening/damaging experiences of herders-farmers crisis are significant independent phenomena affecting people's tendency to migrate in the study area. Property-threatening/damaging experiences also predisposes to this tendency, though not significantly. Unfortunately, aside the evident loss of human lives and properties, farmer's experiences of the farmers-herders crisis are germane in aggravating the aversion of the social environment of the study area.

Table 6: Summary of results of independent sample *t* test showing the effects of life-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences on tendency to migrate

Life-threatening Experiences	Responses	Mean ±SD	Levene's test for homogeneity of variances		t test		Eta	Eta^2
			Levene's statistic	*p* value	t Statistic	*p* value		
Knowing at least one person who was physically molested	Yes No	14.46±3.13 13.44±2.61	.064	.455	-1.922	.042	.103	.011
Knowing at least one person who was threatened to be killed	Yes No	14.80±3.03 13.61±3.07	.068	.794	-3.083	.002	.187	.035
Knowing at least one person who was maimed	Yes No	14.63±3.20 14.08±2.97	.410	.523	1.460	.145	-	-
Knowing at least one person who was sexually molested	Yes No	14.97±2.67 14.09±3.24	7.423	.167	-2.175	.031	.134	.018
Knowing at least one person who was killed	Yes No	15.05±2.86 13.94±3.16	1.66	.198	-2.825	.005	.172	.030

Table 7: Summary of results of independent sample *t* test showing the effects of property-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences on tendency to migrate

Property-threatening/damaging experiences	Responses	Mean ±SD	Levene's test for homogeneity of variances		*t* test	
			Levene's statistic	*p* value	t Statistic	*p* value
Knowing at least one person whose farm produce were eaten by cows	Yes No	17.66±.577 14.39±3.02	6.102	.014	1.869	.063
Knowing at least one person whose planted crops were uprooted	Yes No	15.50±2.12 14.43±3.03	1.126	.290	.494	.622
Knowing at least one person whose planted crops were stepped on	Yes No	15.50±2.12 14.43±3.03	1.126	.290	.494	.622

Conclusion

Hearsay and first-hand experiences on herders-farmers crisis is an indication that the crisis is widespread, deep and must have negatively affected the psyche of the people of the study area. Univariate analysis of tendency to migrate among respondents is distributed such that approximately half of respondents is highly predisposed to migrating, making rural out-migration a popular phenomenon that people reckon within the study area. Sex, age, education and marital status have no significant effect on respondent's tendency to migrate but religion does. Life-threatening/damaging first-hand experiences including having the knowledge of at least one person who was physically molested, threatened to be killed, sexually molested and actually killed are significant phenomena making respondents develop higher tendency to migrate. On the other hand, having the knowledge of at least one person who was maimed, whose farm-produce were eaten by cows, whose planted crops were uprooted and whose planted crops were stepped on, were not significant determinants of higher tendency to migrate. Apart from the apparent loss of human lives and possessions, people's experiences of the farmers-herders crisis are contributing tremendously to the evasiveness of social environment of the study area. Governmental and non-governmental actions directed at eradicating the menace of farmers-herders crisis require deeper efforts to safeguard farmers' migration from their community.

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