

# FARMER-PASTORAL RELATIONS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN GHANA

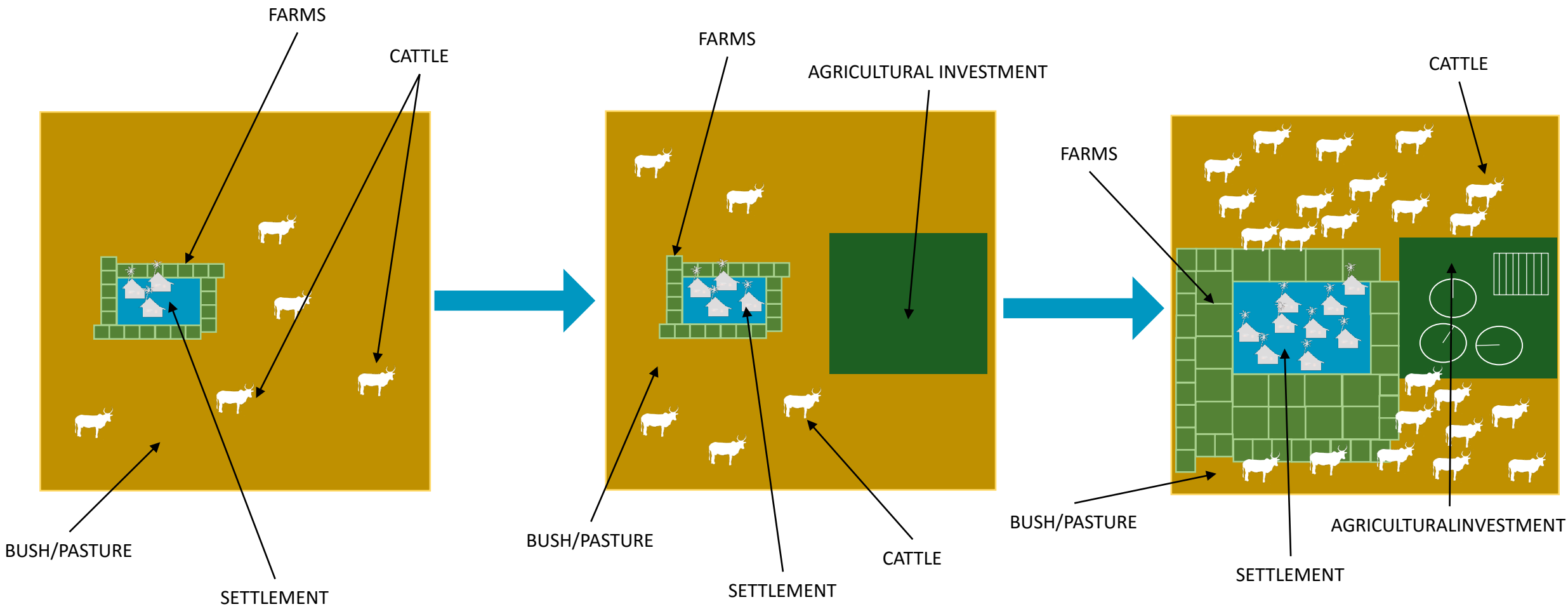
## CONTEXTS OF FARMER-PASTORALIST CONFLICTS IN GHANA #1

- Enabling pastoral production systems is a prerequisite for FASDEP II to achieve its stated goals.
- Pastoral production systems is dominated by ethnic-Fulani, with an estimated 400,000 settled in Ghana on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.
- Fulani are regarded as strangers, but the cattle are ‘Ghanaian’.
- Around 2 million head of cattle in Ghana, representing an asset of around \$500 million.
- Rising urban demand for meat products

## TRENDS IN FARMER-PASTORAL RELATIONS

- Increase in the frequency, intensity and scale of farmer-pastoralist conflicts:
  - Security differentials between Sahelian countries and coastal countries.
  - Widespread conflict in Nigeria increases lateral mobility patterns.
  - Agricultural programming resulting in an expansion of crop-farming in both space and time (extending the farming season)
- Government looking at ranching solutions to conflict, which may work, but ranches have a poor track record in Africa:
  - Development gaps?
  - ‘Fulani reservations’?
  - Ungoverned spaces for crime and radicalization?
  - Environmental unsustainability.

# EVOLUTIONARY MODEL: AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS AND FARMER-PASTORALIST CONFLICTS





TOWARDS GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS TO  
FARMER-FULANI PASTORALIST CONFLICT IN  
NORTHERN GHANA

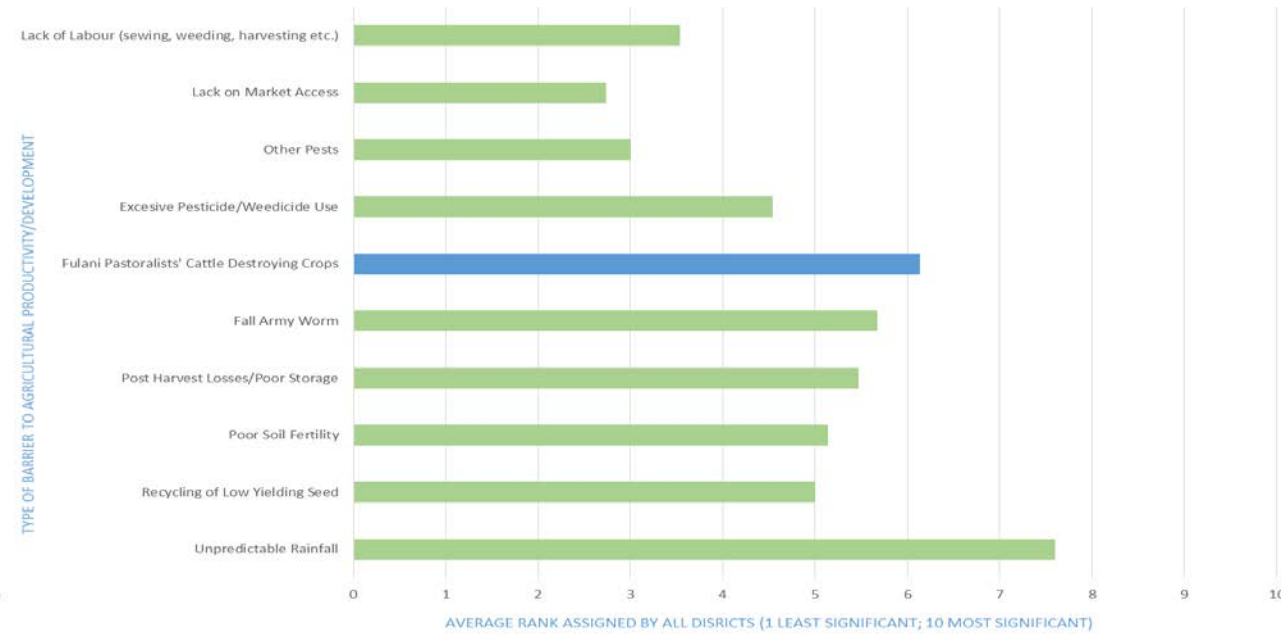
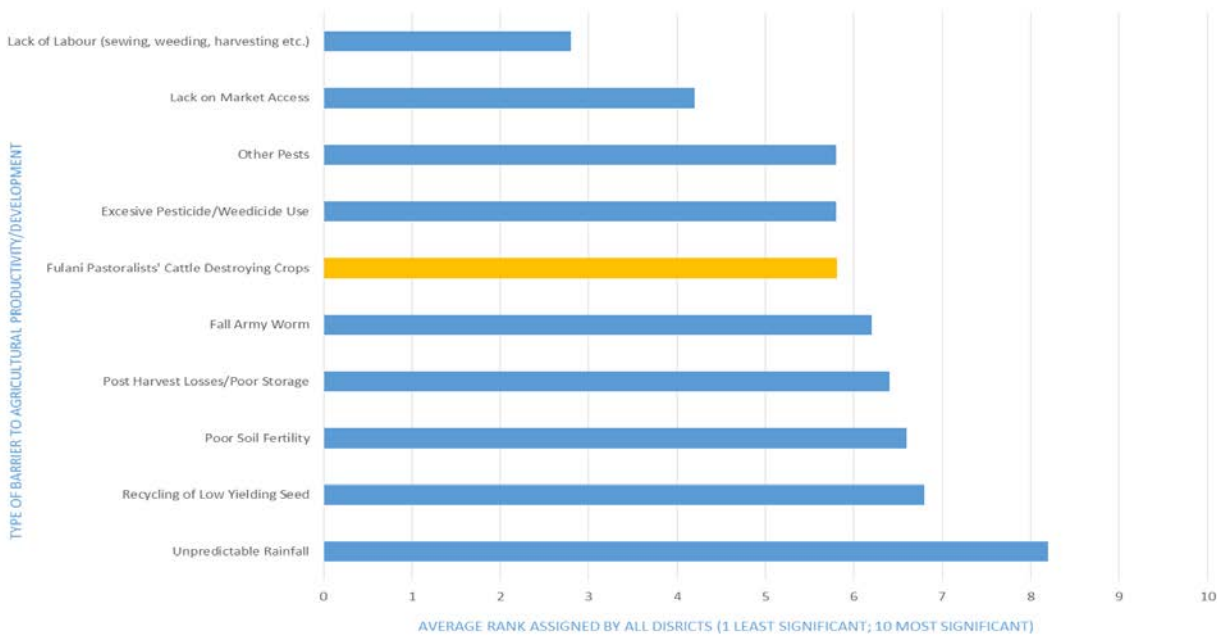
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**act:onaid**



# BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY:



# REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

	UPPER WEST REGION					UPPER EAST REGION						NORTHERN REGION																
	JIRAPA	MADOWUKALEO	SSSALA EAST	SSSALA WEST	WIA EAST	KASENA-MANKANA	BAWKU MUNICIPALITY	BONGO	BOLGATANGA MUNICIPALITY	TALLENSI	NABDAMI	BAWKU WEST	YENDI	BUNKPURUGU-YUINHO	ZABZUGU	GUSHIEGU	WEST GONJA	CHEREONI	SABOBA	TONON	KUMBINGU	SAVELUGUMANTON	MANUMBA SOUTH	EAST MAMPRUSSI	SAWLA-TUNU-KALBA	TATALE	MANUMBANORTH	
FARMERS AND FULANI IN THE DISTRICT WORK TOGETHER TO PUSH AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FORWARD							X																					
FARMERS AND FULANI INTERACT POSITIVELY AND DO NOT IMPEDE EACH OTHERS LIVELIHOODS IN ANY WAY																			X	X								
FARMER-FULANI RELATIONS HAVE NO IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT.																												X
FARMER-FULANI CONFLICTS ABOUT CROP AND CATTLE DAMAGE ARE FREQUENT, BUT THIS DOES NOT AFFECT AGRICULTURE IN ANY WAY									X																			
FARMER-FULANI RELATIONS ARE HIGHLY-CONFLICTUAL, WHICH AFFECTS AGRICULTURAL, BUT NOT SIGNIFICANTLY								X		X	X											X						
FARMER-FULANI RELATIONS ARE HIGHLY-CONFLICTUAL, AND ARE ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY.	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X			X
FARMING WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE IF THE CURRENT TREND OF CROP DAMAGE CONTINUES																										X		

## ROOT CAUSES

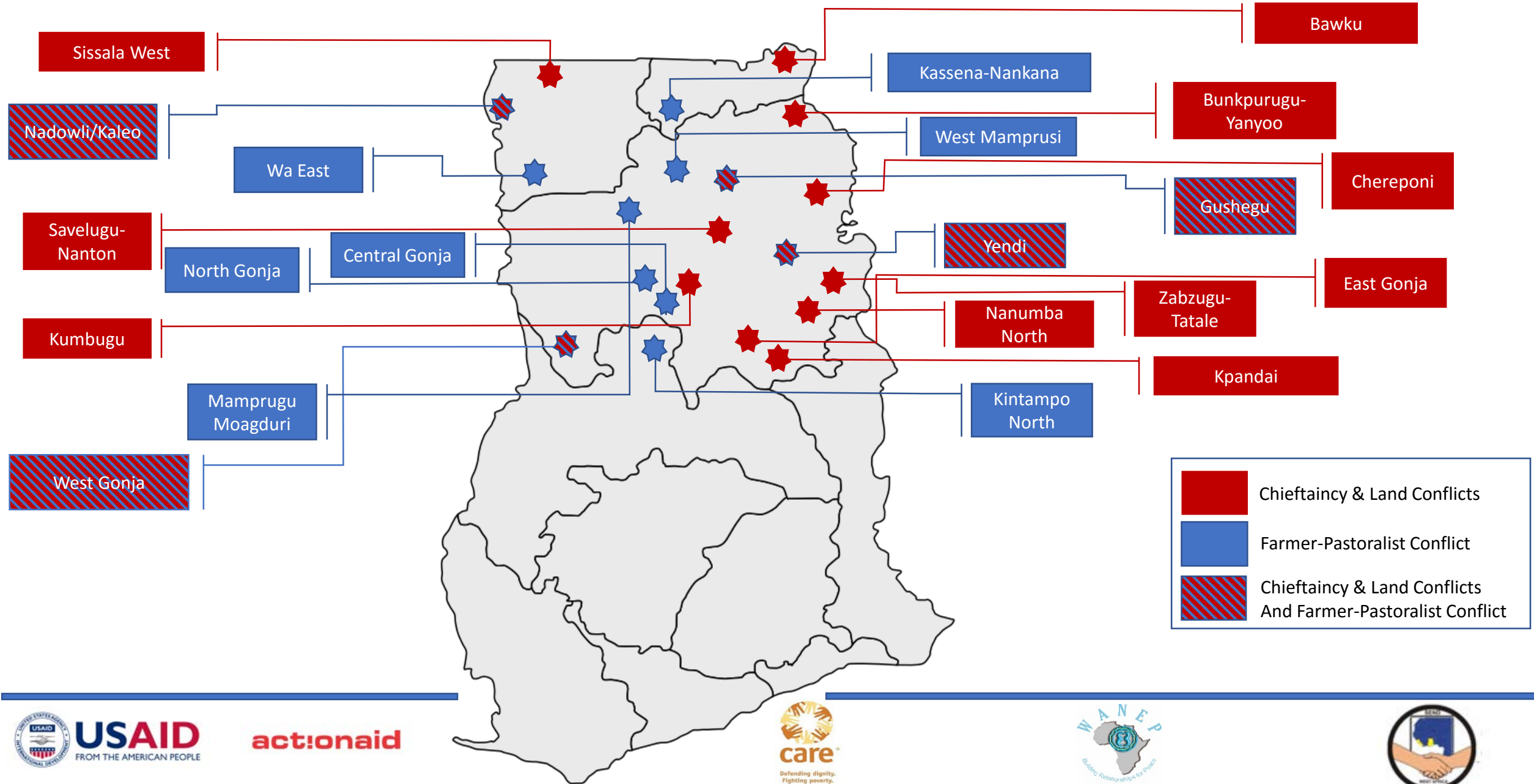
- There is no correlation between the availability of natural resources and farmer-pastoralist conflicts – districts with low population and cattle densities are as likely to experience violent conflict as densely populated districts (human and cattle).
- There are strong correlations between conflicts and the quality of the local conflict resolution mechanisms.
  - Where chiefs (and police) are seen by farmers to be compromised because they stand to gain from the presence of ethnic Fulani (either contract herding services or cattle as rent payments), there is a higher probability of organized violence.
- The solutions to farmer-pastoralists conflicts lie primarily in the domain of governance (regardless of which land-based solution is adopted – corridors, ranches, designated grazing areas).



## WAYS FORWARD

- Facilitate district-level governance structures required to legitimately resolve conflict i.e. District Peace Councils\*
- Mainstream pastoral livelihoods into district planning processes and agricultural programming.
- Promote pastoral production systems as a destination for private sector investments in inputs (i.e. fodder, veterinary services, information services) and outputs (i.e. meat products, dairy, leather goods etc.).

# CONFLICT HOTSPOT DISTRICTS: NORTHERN GHANA



	Chieftaincy & Land Conflicts
	Farmer-Pastoralist Conflict
	Chieftaincy & Land Conflicts And Farmer-Pastoralist Conflict