

## Communal Conflict and Post-Conflict Developmental Challenges in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Communal conflicts stand as a recurrent and significant issue plaguing the socio-political landscape of Africa, posing a major obstacle to Nigeria's security and development. The aftermath of such conflicts often entails extensive destruction, leaving behind a daunting task of reconstruction. In the case of the Modakeke community, their longstanding communal conflicts with Ife community have resulted in property damage and loss of lives over centuries. Despite efforts towards reconstruction and development, progress has been slow. This study aims to delve into the challenges faced by the community in the post-conflict phase. Employing a mixed-method design, data was collected and analyzed using a multi-stage sampling technique. A well-structured questionnaire and semi-structured key informant interviews were utilized to gather data. The analysis encompassed descriptive and inferential statistics, as well as content analysis. The findings shed light on several post-conflict developmental challenges confronted by the community. The destruction of farmlands and disputes over farm settlements have led to reduced agricultural yields and income for farmers. Additionally, the lingering fear of conflict recurrence has deterred new investments in the area. The study proposes crucial recommendations to address these challenges. Increased government involvement in community development, particularly in bolstering the farming and cocoa economy, is essential. Ensuring robust security measures is imperative to attract investors and prevent future conflicts. Moreover, reconstructing and revitalizing abandoned areas along the conflict's buffer zone is vital to fostering peace and progress. In conclusion, this research uncovers the pressing post-conflict developmental issues faced by the Modakeke community. By implementing the proposed recommendations, the community can strive towards sustainable development and foster a more secure and prosperous future.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Communal conflict, Development, Post conflict Development, Developmental challenges

### Introduction

Communal conflicts persist as a major and recurring issue plaguing the socio-political landscape of Africa, posing a significant challenge to Nigeria's security and development. These conflicts are defined as violent clashes between non-state groups organized around shared cultural, ethnic, or religious identities. The term "Communal Conflict" encompasses both inter-religious and inter-ethnic conflicts, such as religious violence between Christians and Muslims or tribal clashes between Yoruba and Hausa in Nigeria's northern and southwestern

regions. Even on a smaller scale, conflicts can arise between neighboring villages with narrower identities defining the opposing groups, as witnessed in the land disputes between Ipetumodu and Asipa communities in Osun State. Interestingly, despite ethnic divisions often being at the root of these conflicts, some of the most intense clashes occur within the same ethnic groups, as seen in the conflicts between Igbo communities of Aguleri and Umuleri in the east and the Yoruba communities of Ife and Modakeke. These conflicts have severe repercussions on the economy and development of affected communities. For instance, the enduring crisis between Ife and Modakeke communities resulted in the loss of over 2,000 lives, with many others injured or displaced, devastating the socioeconomic foundation of both towns.

The economic legacy of such conflicts is a setback for industrialization, leading to increased poverty due to the destruction or seizure of farmland, properties, and economic assets. This research delves into the economic effects of the conflict on the Modakeke community and the developmental challenges it faces, even two decades after the last conflict. While numerous studies exist on the Ife-Modakeke conflict, few have focused solely on Modakeke and its post-conflict challenges.

Recent occurrences of crises over farmland ownership have reignited minor grievances, resulting in the deaths of farmers and potential indicators of future conflict. Therefore, there is an urgent need to examine the challenges faced by the Modakeke community and provide solutions to prevent further escalation.

The study aims to address two crucial questions: firstly, what is the economic impact of the conflict on the community? And secondly, what developmental challenges does the community face as a result of the conflict? By comprehensively understanding these issues, the research endeavors to contribute to efforts geared to mitigating the problem of communal conflicts and the concomitant post-conflict development challenges.

#### Literature Review

Conflict, as defined by numerous experts, is the result of a struggle between two or more parties over ideals and claims to status, power, and valuable resources, with the intention of neutralizing, harming, or eliminating their adversaries (Abass, 2018). Otite et al. (2006) and Akpenpuun (2013) also view conflict as a state of disagreement or confrontation between multiple parties vying for possession or control of scarce and highly coveted resources. Angaye (2003) describes conflict as an escalated competition between groups at any system level, each striving to outperform the others.

Conflicts manifest as disagreements, arguments, fights, and even wars, occurring among individuals, communities, and nations. In any society, the allocation of wealth, influence, and reputation rarely sees unanimous agreement due to the diverse interests of different groups and individuals, leading to inevitable conflicts between their respective goals. Deprived groups and individuals, seeking to improve their share of available resources and power or challenge prevailing norms, attitudes, or ideologies, often trigger conflicts (Angaye, 2003).

The dynamics of conflict arise from the inherent diversity in human interests and aspirations. As long as different groups and individuals vie for their distinct objectives within a limited pool of resources and opportunities, conflicts will continue to emerge, shaping the interactions and outcomes in various social contexts.

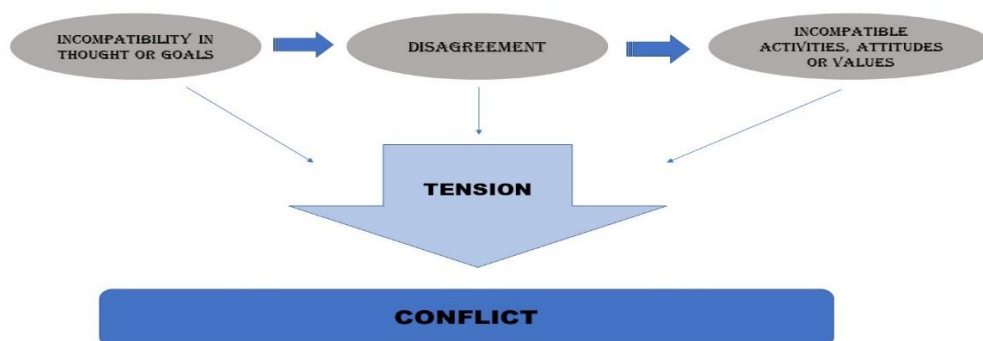


Fig 2.1: Concept of Conflict

Conflict is commonly understood as a state of incompatibility in thoughts or goals, where parties hold conflicting attitudes or values, leading to tension and a failure to reach a peaceful agreement or compromise. This inability to find common ground may prompt one or both parties to resort to violence in pursuit of self-oriented objectives. Communal conflict, as defined by Alozie (2019), arises when individuals or groups have competing interests over valuable and scarce resources, both tangible and intangible. Such conflicts can occur within a community (intra-group) or between different communities (inter-group). The existence of shared bonds or commonalities across groups often exacerbates the intensity of the competition. Communal conflicts are a result of complex social interactions, including issues of control, participation, production, and consumption within a society. Depending on the degree of escalation, managing these conflicts can become challenging (Alozie, 2019).

According to Brosché and Elfversson (2012), communal conflict involves violent confrontations between non-state organizations organized around a shared communal identity. These conflicts typically revolve around the seizure of contested and indivisible resources, such as land or local political power, using lethal force. The parties involved are non-state actors, devoid of government or military control, although state actors might play a supporting role in such conflicts.

In Nigeria, communal clashes have persistently occurred across various regions, resulting in significant destruction of infrastructure, loss of human lives, and adverse effects on the nation's productivity (Adetula 2004: 383; Alozie, 2019). Notably, Northern Nigeria has witnessed a higher frequency of community conflicts compared to other parts of the country, affecting states like Jos, Benue, Nasarawa, Bauchi, Adamawa, Kaduna, Taraba, and Kogi (Alozie 2019). As a consequence, these conflicts have rendered affected communities unstable, hazardous, and inhospitable, hindering successful social interactions and economic activities (Alozie 2019).

### **Theoretical Framework**

Various explanations are provided to understand the persistence of intercommunal issues in Nigeria. One prevalent theory argues that conflicts arise from the competition for limited resources by a local or national elite, which often collaborates and conspires to exploit social resources. In such cases, violence is primarily unrelated to ethnicity or greed, although these factors might be manipulated by the ruling class to serve their own interests. On the contrary, the ethnic theory of conflict posits that conflicts are often rooted in ethnic discrimination and exploitation, leading to extreme cases like the Rwanda genocide of 1994. Traditional African relations, built on the belief in common blood, can exacerbate conflicts in communities composed of heterogeneous groups.

However, this research adopts the Morton Deutch theory of Constructive and Destructive conflict. According to this theory, conflicts can be characterized as either constructive or destructive, depending on their outcomes. In constructive conflicts, where participants are satisfied with the results and perceive gains from the resolution, positive developments, wise judgments, growth, and strengthened relationships can occur. On the other hand, destructive conflicts lead to negative consequences, such as poor decision-making, impeding progress, and harming individuals and groups in the long term (Deutsch, 1969).

In assessing the impact of communal conflicts on the local economy and developmental challenges, this research will investigate whether the conflict falls under the negative side of destructive conflict, causing adverse effects on the community's development. By examining the conflict through the lens of constructive and destructive outcomes, the study aims to shed light on the implications of the conflict on the community's well-being and progress.

### **Research Methodology**

This research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to achieve comprehensive and validated insights. By integrating qualitative and quantitative viewpoints, data collection, analysis, and inference procedures, the study aims to ensure both breadth and depth of understanding. The two main data collection methods used are Key Informant Interviews (KII) for qualitative data and surveys for quantitative data, employing descriptive statistics.

To ensure a representative sample, a multi-stage sampling technique is employed, which includes purposive sampling, proportionate random sampling, and simple random sampling at different stages of sample selection. This approach allows for the inclusion of diverse perspectives and ensures a well-rounded representation of the population under study.

Data collection involves the use of a well-structured questionnaire administered to individuals meeting the specific selection criteria. For Key Informant Interviews, a semi-structured format is used to gather detailed qualitative insights from knowledgeable informants.

To analyze the data, a combination of descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and content analysis is used. Descriptive statistics such as means, percentages, frequency, and standard deviation are computed using statistical software like the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Content analysis is applied to the qualitative data obtained from the Key Informant Interviews to derive meaningful themes and patterns.

By employing this mixed-methods approach, the research seeks to enhance the credibility and validity of its findings, enabling a comprehensive exploration of the subject matter from multiple angles and strengthening the overall research outcomes.

### Data Presentation and Analysis

#### Objective 1: To ascertain the economic effect of the conflict on the community

**Table 1: Effects of Conflict on the Community**

S/N	Statement	Yes Freq (%)	No Freq (%)
1)	Were you living in the community at the time of the 1997 communal conflict?	157 (95.7)	7 (4.3)
2)	Did you experience the conflict first-hand?	147 (89.6)	17(10.4)
3)	Did you experience losses of income due to the conflict?	131 (79.9)	33 (20.1)
4)	Have you or your household members changed your economic activities as a result of the conflict?	113 (68.9)	51 (31.1)
5)	Comparing the situation before and after the conflict, was the changes better?	87 (53.0)	77 (47.0)
6)	Did you incur Material or any other loss during the conflict?	109 (66.5)	55 (33.5)
7)	Were you displaced during the conflict?	79 (48.2)	85 (51.8)

**Source:** Field survey, 2022

Table 1 presents the distribution of responses from the survey participants regarding their experiences during the 1997 conflict. At that time, the majority of respondents, accounting for 95.7%, were residing in the community, whereas a smaller proportion of 4.3% were not living there. Furthermore, a significant percentage of respondents, 89.6%, directly witnessed the conflict, while 10.4% did not have firsthand experience of it.

Regarding the impact on income, the conflict resulted in a loss of income for approximately 79.9% of the respondents, while 20.1% reported no income loss. Furthermore, the conflict prompted 68.9% of the respondents to change their economic activities, while the remaining 31.1% maintained their previous economic pursuits. When asked about the perceived changes brought about by the conflict, 53% of the respondents believed the changes were an improvement, while 47% expressed that the changes were not for the better.

Regarding material or other losses incurred during the conflict, 66.5% of the respondents reported experiencing such losses, while 33.5% were fortunate enough not to suffer any loss. The losses reported by respondents included the unfortunate death of a loved one (17.1%), loss of business or job (29.9%), loss of properties (15.2%), loss of farmland (31.7%), and other unspecified losses (6.1%).

Additionally, the conflict led to displacement for 48.2% of the respondents, whereas 51.8% of them did not experience displacement. These findings highlight the significant impact of the conflict on various aspects of the respondents' lives, including their livelihoods, assets, and physical well-being.

**Table 2: Economic effects of the conflict on the community**

SA: Strongly Agree, A: Agree, U: Undecided, D: Disagree, SD: Strongly Disagree, St. D: Standard Deviation

S/N	Statements	SA Freq (%)	A Freq (%)	U Freq (%)	D Freq (%)	SD Freq (%)	Mean	St. D
1)	There is reduction in agricultural output	70 (42.7)	69 (42.1)	7 (4.3)	10 (6.1)	8 (4.9)	4.11	1.07
2)	There was unemployment increase in the area	56 (34.1)	83 (50.6)	5 (3.0)	16 (9.8)	4 (2.4)	4.04	0.99
3)	there was loss of business in the area	64 (39.0)	85 (51.8)	5 (3.0)	16 (3.7)	4 (2.4)	4.21	0.86
4)	There is disruption of economic activities	54 (32.9)	92 (56.1)	7 (4.3)	11 (6.7)	0 (0)	4.15	0.79
5)	Lack of basic amenities	41 (25.0)	81 (49.4)	9 (5.5)	3 (18.9)	2 (1.2)	3.78	1.06
6)	Insecurity	60 (36.6)	62 (37.8)	7 (4.3)	35 (21.3)	0 (0)	3.89	1.12
7)	Decay of community infrastructures	39 (23.8)	94 (57.3)	5 (3.0)	25 (15.2)	1 (0.6)	3.88	0.96
8)	Slow down projects development	50 (30.5)	91 (55.5)	4 (2.4)	18 (11.0)	1 (0.6)	4.04	0.91
9)	Damage of community and individual properties	62 (37.8)	86 (52.4)	3 (1.8)	12 (7.3)	1 (0.6)	4.19	0.84

Source: Field survey, 2022

The table above provides an overview of the means for various factors that were affected in the area. The data indicates that loss of business in the region had a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.21), while damage to community and individual properties had a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.19). Moreover, there was a disruption of economic activities with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.15), and a reduction in agricultural output with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.11).

The data further indicates that there was an increase in unemployment in the area, reflected in a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.04). Additionally, there was a slow-down in project development, which had a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.04). Other factors that were impacted include insecurity with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =3.89), decay of community infrastructures with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =3.88), and lack of basic amenities with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =3.78).

These mean scores represent the average perceptions of the respondents regarding the severity of each factor's impact in the area. The higher the mean score, the greater the perceived impact of that particular factor. These findings highlight the diverse challenges and consequences faced by the community, shedding light on the areas that require attention and intervention for sustainable development and improvement of living conditions.

**Key Informant Discussions:**

During the interviews with Key Informants, they shared their experiences and observations regarding the impact of the conflict on the community. Key Informant 3 highlighted that when the conflict erupted, some community members were caught off guard while they were at their farm settlements. Many people were displaced, and this can be considered a form of forced displacement. While some individuals changed their economic activities, many others maintained their previous livelihoods. For example, farmers quickly sought alternative farmlands in other areas, and traders shifted their businesses away from the conflict-affected zone.

Key Informant 6 vividly described the devastating nature of the conflict, with numerous lives lost, including men, women, and children. Many houses were also burnt down, leaving the community in a distressing state. The conflict severely affected the cocoa business that had thrived in the town before the crisis, and the process of recovery has been slow.

Farmlands emerged as a critical aspect affected by the conflict, as Key Informant 6 pointed out. Farmers now have to travel far from their community to access viable farmlands. Insecurity remains a significant concern, with frequent attacks on the community and fear prevailing among the residents. The conflict has also caused unemployment, as individuals from Modakeke face prejudice when seeking appointments elsewhere, leading some to change their identification to avoid discrimination.

Key Informant 7 echoed the sentiment that the conflict significantly impacted the town's economy, causing struggles for individuals to make ends meet as businesses, farms, houses, and various other assets were destroyed.

Overall, the accounts of the Key Informants shed light on the severe and far-reaching consequences of the conflict on the community. The economic growth, social fabric, and livelihoods of the people have been negatively affected, and the process of recovery remains challenging.

**Objective 2: To determine the developmental challenges being faced in the community**

**Table 3: Developmental challenges in the Study area.**

S/N	Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean	St. D
		Freq (%)	Freq (%)	Freq (%)	Freq (%)	Freq (%)		
1.	Lack of rehabilitation grant has slowed development after the conflict	66 (40.2)	77 (47.0)	4 (2.4)	14 (8.5)	3 (1.8)	4.15	0.96
2.	Fear of reoccurrence of conflict has led to few new investments	65 (39.6)	87 (53.0)	8 (4.9)	3 (1.8)	1 (0.6)	4.29	0.7
3.	There are low Social development programs	38 (23.2)	86 (52.4)	14 (8.5)	15 (9.1)	11 (6.7)	3.76	1.11
4.	There are no mechanisms to support local business which will enable them to grow	55 (33.5)	83 (50.6)	6 (3.7)	12 (7.3)	8 (4.9)	4	1.05

5.	There are Infrastructure facilities in my community	21 (12.8)	73 (44.5)	10 (6.1)	37 (22.6)	23(14.0)	3.19	1.31
6.	There are few Job creations and Job opportunities for youths leading to high unemployment rate	55 (33.5)	91 (55.5)	4 (2.4)	11 (6.7)	3 (1.8)	4.12	0.88
7.	There is inadequate Security to prevent another occurrence of conflict in my community.	45 (27.4)	89 (54.3)	9 (5.5)	13 (7.9)	8 (4.9)	3.91	1.04
8.	There are still destruction of farmlands and crisis over farm settlement resulting in fewer farm yield and income for farmers	72 (43.9)	80 (48.8)	5 (3.0)	4 (2.4)	3 (1.8)	4.3	0.8
9.	There is delay in execution of development projects	58 (35.4)	80 (48.8)	22 (13.4)	4 (2.4)	0 (0)	4.17	0.75

SA: Strongly Agree, A: Agree, U: Undecided, D: Disagree, SD: Strongly Disagree, St. D: Standard Deviation

**Source:** Field survey, 2022

The table above indicates that several challenges persist in the community after the conflict. There is still ongoing destruction of farmlands and conflicts over farm settlements, leading to reduced yields and income for farmers, with an average score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.30). The fear of a potential reoccurrence of the conflict has hindered new investments, scoring an average of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.29).

The delay in executing development projects is another concern, with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.17). Additionally, the lack of rehabilitation grants has slowed down the post-conflict development, obtaining an average score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.15). The limited job creation and job opportunities for youths have resulted in a high unemployment rate, with a mean score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.12).

Inadequate security measures to prevent another conflict in the community are an issue, receiving an average score of ( $\bar{x}$ =3.91). Furthermore, the absence of mechanisms to support local businesses, enabling their growth, has an average score of ( $\bar{x}$ =4.00).

The provision of low social development programs has been insufficient, scoring an average of ( $\bar{x}$ =3.76). Lastly, there are concerns regarding the state of infrastructure facilities in the community, with an average score of ( $\bar{x}$ =3.19).

The data from the table indicates that these challenges continue to impact the community, hindering its development and progress after the conflict. Efforts to address these issues will be crucial for the community's recovery and future growth.

### **Key Informant Discussion:**

Key Informant 2 highlighted various challenges faced by the community. He mentioned that certain areas that were destroyed during the conflict have now become hubs for criminal activities like robberies. Additionally, the lack of access to farmlands due to incessant attacks and destruction has hindered the community's agricultural activities. Despite receiving some aid and relief materials after the conflict, there was no substantial rehabilitation support from the government.

Key Informant 1 echoed the difficulties in accessing farmlands and the continuous destruction of farms in various villages. He also pointed out the political situation as a challenge, expressing the community's lack of representation at different levels of government, possibly linked to the conflict's historical implications.

Key Informant 4 discussed the financial constraints the community faces, with limited resources allocated for development. The presence of numerous politicians and council heads with limited resources further exacerbates the challenges. The conflict has affected the local economy as businesses and people left the area due to fear of another conflict, leading to abandoned buildings and decaying infrastructure.

Key Informant 7 also emphasized the impact of politics on the community's development, expressing dissatisfaction with the performance of the politicians.

Key Informant 5 emphasized the critical relationship between peace and development, noting that fear and insecurity hinder investments and entrepreneurial ventures. The absence of amenities such as good roads affects agricultural and economic activities, making transportation difficult and goods more expensive.

Key Informant 6 shared that the lack of good roads is a common challenge faced by the community, which falls under the responsibilities of the state and local government.

These statements from various key informants highlight the range of challenges the community continues to face after the conflict. Issues such as insecurity, inadequate infrastructure, limited economic opportunities, and political representation remain pressing concerns, impacting the community's progress and development. Addressing these challenges will be vital for the community's growth and stability.

### **Discussion of the findings**

#### **On the economic effect of the conflict on the community**

The tables above (Tables 1 and 2) present the impact of the conflict on the community, which aligns with the findings of previous studies conducted by Ayanlade and Orimogunje (2011) and Nwachukwu and Osadola (2019). These impacts include displacement, loss of life, income, businesses, and properties. The study also reveals that some individuals had to change their economic activities, with some experiencing positive outcomes while others faced challenges. This observation is consistent with Strachan's (2017) assertion that conflict can lead to changes in economic activities, often resulting in both informal activities and unemployment growth due to limited opportunities and mismatched skills in the job market.

Comparing the situation in Modakeke to the North-East region of Nigeria, as studied by UNDP (2021), similarities can be seen in the abandonment of land by displaced or deceased agricultural workers, leading to a shift to lower-risk crops or reduced investments. However, in Modakeke, the decline in agricultural output is further compounded by the seizure of farms during the conflict.

The regional economic outlook highlights some of the main ways in which conflict hinders economic growth, including lower investment, commerce, and productivity, as well as the destruction of human and physical capital, especially through forced displacement and the adverse impact on education and healthcare. These points resonate with the findings of this study, which illustrate economic disruptions, unemployment, business closures, reduced agricultural output, and damage to both public and private facilities, along with a lack of essential services.



Key Informant 3's statement sheds light on why some respondents did not witness the conflict firsthand, and it also exemplifies the type of changes that occurred in people's economic activities during and after the conflict. Overall, the study highlights the significant economic repercussions of the conflict on the community, affecting various aspects of daily life and development.

#### **On the developmental challenges being faced in the community as a result of the conflict**

The above findings indicate that the community is facing several challenges in its development, with some being more severe than others. Fadeyi and Muhammed (2012) aptly described the situation as having wounds that remain untended, damages left unrepaired, and cries that cannot be soothed among the people in both groups. The lack of compensation for the majority of victims and families of the deceased has led many to leave the town, seeking what they perceive as more secure areas in the city. Moreover, the implementation of programs to compensate war victims in 2005 was overshadowed by political interests, causing frustration and disillusionment among the affected population. Despite efforts by the government and traditional institutions of both communities to promote peace, only around 36.8% of respondents believed that the problem might not recur, reflecting lingering concerns over the lack of rehabilitation funding, political impasse, feelings of insecurity, and fear of renewed conflict. These factors collectively deter people from investing in the community's economic and social growth.

Strachan (2017) aptly pointed out that conflict often gives rise to informal activities. This observation is also corroborated by some of the key informants who reported the presence of such informal activities in the areas affected by the conflict. The uncertainty and disruptions caused by the conflict have likely pushed people to seek alternative livelihoods through informal means.

Overall, the study highlights the lingering impacts of the conflict on the community, with challenges ranging from social and economic to political and psychological. These challenges underscore the need for comprehensive efforts towards rehabilitation, peace-building, and sustainable development in the community.

#### **Recommendations**

Based on the diverse findings of this research, the following recommendations have been put forward to address the developmental crisis in the study area:

- ❖ **Establishment of a Full and Autonomous Local Government:** Granting the community full local government status would provide them with access to the entire allocation of resources, as opposed to the current 30%. This increased funding will enable the community to undertake more development projects and programs, and effectively complete ongoing initiatives. Additionally, having full autonomy will enhance the government's involvement in the community's development and help resolve the political crises that have been plaguing it.
- ❖ **Addressing Clashes and Conflict in Village Settlements:** It is crucial to investigate the various clashes, killings, and destructions occurring in the village settlements of the community. Understanding the root causes of these conflicts is vital in formulating effective conflict resolution strategies. Prompt and appropriate conflict resolution approaches should be employed to nip the conflicts in the bud before they escalate into larger and more destructive conflicts.
- ❖ **Increased Government Involvement in Community Development:** Governments should take a more active role in the development activities of communities. As communities are at the forefront and possess a better understanding of their challenges, governments can provide grants or financial contributions to support community fundraising efforts. This collaborative approach will enable communities to address their challenges in the most effective and sustainable manner.

By implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that the community can make significant progress in overcoming its developmental challenges and fostering a more stable, prosperous, and harmonious environment for its residents.

## Conclusion

In summary, this study reveals that the conflict had significant economic effects on the Modakeke community. It resulted in the loss of businesses due to destruction and relocation of businesses to other areas out of fear of a recurrence of the conflict. Unemployment was also a consequence of stigmatization, as some individuals faced challenges securing jobs after the conflict. Moreover, there was a decline in economic activities, especially in trading, as many businesses were affected. The conflict also had agricultural implications, with farm seizures and incessant attacks on village settlements hindering farming activities and cocoa businesses. The decay of community infrastructures and slow project development further compounded the challenges faced by the community.

Several obstacles were identified that impede the development of Modakeke community. The political situation of the area has prevented the community from experiencing genuine government presence and contributions to its development. The continuous attacks on village settlements pose a threat to the community's economy and security, making it susceptible to future conflicts. Additionally, the fear of a recurrence of the conflict has discouraged investments in the community's economy, resulting in many conflict-affected areas being left in ruins and abandoned, particularly properties along the borderline.

In conclusion, achieving economic balance remains a considerable challenge for the Modakeke community. Rehabilitation of the affected areas is crucial to revitalize economic activities, especially in the borderline regions. Proper measures need to be put in place by the government to prevent future outbreaks of war between Modakeke and Ife and to foster sustainable development and peace in the community. Only through concerted efforts and effective governance can the Modakeke community overcome its developmental challenges and move towards a brighter and more stable future.

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