

2020

The Impacts of Open Grazing on the People of Anambra South Senatorial Zone

Ephraim Izundu Udeagbala
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Walden University
2020

Abstract

The Impact of Open Grazing on the People of Anambra South Senatorial Zone

by

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MA, Duquesne University, 1999

BA, University of Nigeria Nsukka, 1997

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Public Policy and Administration

Walden University

November 2020

Abstract

Open grazing is a main issue in Nigeria today, as Fulani herdsmen take farms by force with weapons like AK47s, which also affects the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. Further, there are different views on what open grazing is, which takes focus off its impacts that are detrimental to the people of the area. The purpose of this phenomenological study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. The research question aligned with the purpose of the study and examined the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. The study was guided by managing the polarities of democracy by Benet to explore the impacts of open grazing on farmers, using freedom and authority as the polarity, which will help to maximize the freedom of the people and minimize the influence of the external authority on the properties of the people. Ten farmers were interviewed in the study. The code in the study was descriptive, which eventually gave rise to themes, patterns, and categories like poverty, violence, terrorism, insurgency, migration, economy etc. The data were analyzed both manually and with NVivo as the need arose. The study has positive social change implications in the sense that it may bring the attention of the policymakers toward the plight of the farmers, thereby bringing solutions to their problems through the policies they will be making.

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Dedication

I dedicate this study to all fighting to transform the lives of the masses anywhere in the world, especially Nigeria, where people live in fear because of policies that are not in their favor. I remember those who make conscientious efforts to make policies that are inclusive in the society. I dedicate it to good leaders in the world who are making a difference in leadership.

I dedicate it to my parents Chief. Vincent Obunike (late) and Mrs. Catherine Udeagbala. To my brothers and sisters who supported my academic journey right from the start to my doctorate degree.

I dedicate it to my Congregation, Holy Ghost Congregation under the protection of the immaculate heart of Mary (Spiritans).

I dedicate it to my Benefactors and Benefactresses, both living and dead, who helped me in one way or the other to be what I am today.

Acknowledgments

I did not achieve this milestone on my own and so it is pertinent to acknowledge those who tirelessly made it to be a reality. I start first by thanking the Almighty God who availed me this opportunity to participate in the academic exercises that brought me to this stage, by endowing me with good health of mind and body. Without good health, I would not have achieved it.

Then I acknowledge Lynn Spoden who contacted me through the internet and encouraged me to enroll and start my studies at Walden University. Lynn made it possible for me to start the program when I started it. Thanks to you Lynn. My thanks go to the faculty members; they were there for me, both in the line of advice, academic excellence and encouragement. I say may the good Lord bless you all. I thank my chair; Dr. Raj Singh and the committee member, Dr. David DiBari for making my research work an excellent one. They accompanied me in the journey and brought it to where it is today.

In addition, my family was instrumental towards this achievement. My family members started this journey for me right from my initial academic involvements, they supported me both financially and other demands from them that assisted me throughout my formation. I will not fail to mention a special person in my life, Ruthie Page whom I call my mom and benefactress. She supported me both financially and morally. I will not forget all my friends who in one way or the other participated in my life as a person and in my academic journey. I acknowledge many of my benefactors and benefactresses, both living and dead. Finally, I appreciate my Congregation, Holy Ghost Congregation.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the Study

Farmers in Nigeria are being impacted by the open grazing practices of the Fulani herdsmen (Ahmed, Call, Quinlan, & Yoder, 2018). The struggle for the use of agricultural land for planting and grazing is now fiercer and widespread in Nigeria because of the intensification of production (Fasona & Omojola, 2005). Clashes over land use between herdsmen and more communities that practice a mix of farming and cattle rearing claim hundreds of lives each year and have increased in Nigeria. Further, Anambra South Senatorial Zone does not have much land for farming, as the farming is subsistent compared to commercialized farming, which takes place where there is availability of land.

This study was conducted to explore the experiences of farmers in Anambra South Senatorial Zone with the Fulani herdsmen's open grazing practices. The study also describes the farmers' well-being, especially because they are in an area where farming is in a small scale, and farmers do not practice the mechanized system of agriculture. This study adds to the existing body of knowledge surrounding open grazing and the impacts of open grazing on the farmers in Anambra South Senatorial Zone.

Additionally, from this study, several positive social change implications may emanate as decision makers, and administrators can consider the results and make future decisions that could improve the conditions of the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone, potentially having a significant impact on how the farmers will live and interact with the Fulani herdsmen. The farmers could be closer to their leaders who could assure them of adequate security and be aware of the presence of the terrorists in the area. Thus,

the recognition and identification of the impacts as presented by the research could positively affect policy development and improve the lives of the farmers as well as give them a voice as autonomous people in their land. Furthermore, there could be new policies and programs that could address the consequences of the impacts of open grazing, which could affect the well-being of the community.

Chapter 1 includes a review of the background that supported the study: the problem statement, the purpose, and the research question. This chapter also includes a discussion of the theoretical framework, the nature of the study, definitions, assumptions, scope and delimitations, limitations, and the significance of the study. The chapter concludes with a summary of the chapter.

Background

A provision in the 1999 constitution of Nigeria gave every citizen of Nigeria the freedom of movement from one state to the other without encroaching into the property of the indigenous population by force, stating that “Every citizen of Nigeria is entitled to move freely throughout Nigeria and to reside in any part thereof, and no citizen of Nigeria shall be expelled from Nigeria or refused entry thereby or exit therefrom” (Nigerian Government, 1999, Chap. 4, section 41). With this freedom, the Fulani herdsmen moved southward where the rainy season is longer for greener pasture and fresh water for their cows (Ofuoku & Isife, 2009). Not all the regions of Nigeria are conducive for open grazing because of weather, making it is impossible for animals to get enough grass to graze on while roaming. For instance, grazing is more limited in the eastern part of Nigeria (Caudell et al., 2017; Keyyu et al., 2006). Therefore, some farmers

take fodder to their animals in the paddocks instead of allowing them to roam about freely (Ahmed et al., 2018). Livestock grazing is also a basic form of land use around the world and is the primary type of land use in drylands (Nenzhelele et al., 2018).

As the Fulani herdsmen have moved with their cattle where the grass is fresh, they often intrude into spaces long cultivated by farmers, and conflicts have usually followed (Olaniyan, Francis, & Okeke-Uzodike, 2015). Conflict existed since the beginning of agriculture, which either increased or decreased in intensity depending on economic, environmental, and other factors (Aliyu & Burton, 2016). Farmers were able to ward the Fulani herdsmen and their cattle away from their lands without any retaliation by the Fulani herdsmen because they moved about with only sticks, bows and arrows, and knives to ward away any dangerous animals from the cattle (Okese, 2018). But the Boko Haram insurgency started to destabilize the country and joined with the Fulani herdsmen (Bolaji, 2014). Boko Haram also taught the Fulani herdsmen how to move about with AK47s, harassing, dispossessing farmers of their lands/farms and settling forcefully in the areas (Bolaji, 2014). The reason for the many attacks by the Fulani herdsmen was their longstanding disagreements with various communities (Burton, 2016). The ideology of Fulani herdsmen is to grab land from the people wherever they find themselves and to Fulanize Nigeria, which is another way of Islamizing Nigeria (The Guardian, 2018).

The government of Nigeria is still to find a lasting solution to the problem of open grazing in the country (Odoma, 2014). Researchers have also been examining the impacts of open grazing, precisely on those who directly experience the implications (Ahmed et

al., 2018; Borer et al., 2014; Bukari & Kuusana, 2018; Koerner & Collins, 2014; Liang, 2018; Marsh, Eslick, & Eslick, 2016; Milcunas, & Lauenroth, 1993; Stahlheber, D'Antonio, & Tyler, 2017; Wagner et al., 2017; Xu, Jagadamma, & Rowntree, 2018). For example, Wang et al. (2017) suggested that the government should review the role and function of the rangeland in rural regions. Kurniadi et al. (2017) also commented on the involvement of the local people as far as management is concerned because the policy has affected livestock owners who have an interest in forest use. Conflict reduces the aggregate output of farm households but not productivity (Adesoji & Justin, 2019).

There is no literature yet on the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone, though there is literature on open grazing. This study filled the gap of understanding the impacts and conflicts caused by open grazing on the farmers of the zone. This research focused on the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone.

Problem Statement

Open grazing became an issue in Nigeria when the Fulani herdsmen started to invade farms (Tonah, 2006). The invasion of farms by the Fulani herders that started in 1996 was driven by a range of factors from environmental to political, but at the core is the problem of land scarcity (Vanguard, 2018). Climate change and desertification of Nigeria's north have forced the nomadic cattle herdsmen farther south to feed and sell their cattle, encroaching on the territory of sedentary farmers (Vanguard, 2018). The Fulani herdsmen are a small portion of the population but perpetrate violence (Wamser-Nanney, Nanney, Conrad, & Constans, 2019). The Fulani herdsmen who cause the

conflict spread across West Africa and remain the minority in comparison to the indigenous populations (Tona, 2005). However, due to the violent nature and killings of the farmers by the Fulani herdsmen, there is recognition of the Fulani group recently as the world's fourth deadliest militant group (Global Terrorism Index, 2015; Mikailu, 2016). The lack of central system on open grazing fuels the conflict between the Fulani herdsmen and farmers nationwide; therefore, instead of one group taking the upper hand against others, the idea of decentralization is pertinent (Dickovick & Eaton, 2013).

There is literature on proper open grazing and the invasion of people's farms forcefully by the Fulani herdsmen, but none of the literature has been conducted on the current impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. Therefore, this research intended to fill the research gap about the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of the Anambra South Senatorial Zone. The government should review the role and function of the rangeland in rural areas and should encourage and improve pasture-based livestock husbandry (Wang, Hua, Squires, & Du, 2017). The impacts of land invasion matter as long as the herdsmen are still occupying the land of farmers. Minimizing the implications of open grazing on the farmers was the aim of this research. Individual interviews were conducted to understand how the farmers of the area experienced open grazing and how to bring a change into their situations.

Research Question

What are the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of the Anambra South Senatorial Zone?

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study was Benet's (2013) theory of polarities of democracy. The approach addresses five contradictions: freedom and authority, justice and due process, diversity and equality, human rights and communal obligations, and participation and representation (Benet, 2006, 2012, 2013). This approach seeks to maximize the positive aspects of the polarities and minimize the negative (Benet, 2013). This theory pursues positive social change by overcoming the forces of institutional oppression and violence (environmental, economic, and aggressive) that threaten survival (Benet, 2013). Democracy has been adopted for positive social change to address environmental, economic and militaristic challenges that people confront (Benet, 2013). This model unifies the theory of democracy with the polarities of democracy to guide healthy, sustainable, and just social change efforts by the social change agents.

The five polarity pairs are appropriate for the topic, but the focus for this study was freedom and authority. The choice of this theory with the current choice of research question and approach was suitable. The opinion helped the research to show the necessity of positive social change, which could contribute to addressing the issues affecting the farmers in the area such as environmental, economic, and invasion of farms that threaten the survival of the farmers of the city. Further, the justification of using Benet's (2013) theory for this research was to help the freedom of the farmers of

Anambra South Senatorial Zone to be respected and minimizing the impacts of open grazing, meaning that the farmers will be involved in deciding what happens to their properties and life, as they are the indigenous owners of their lands. The method here agreed with the methodology of the polarities of democracy as propounded by Benet (2006, 2012, 2013), especially in its emphasis on freedom/authority. The farmers have to maintain their freedom as far as their properties are concerned, and for their voices to be heard, all their obstacles must be addressed.

Nature of the Study

The nature of this study was qualitative research. The choice of the design and tradition aligned with the research problem. Through the design, there was the understanding of the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. Many scholars have pointed out the impacts mainly on soil or the livestock but not primarily on the people (Schiltz & Rubenstein, 2016). There is no literature on open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone, so this study made suggestions on how to bring freedom to the area for the farmers to carry on with their lives.

The rationale was to fill the gap in the literature through the experiences of the participants. The qualitative research was concerned with knowing how the farmers experienced open grazing and how they would better their conditions (see Ravitch & Carl, 2016). The contributions of the farmers about their circumstances helped the research to be credible, making the research less biased. The method that best suited the research question was the phenomenological approach, because phenomenological

approach is both an approach and a methodology (Sloan & Bowe, 2014). There was no hypothesis or any preconceived ideas about the data that were collected.

Definitions

Decision-making decentralization: Decision-making decentralization focuses on the distribution of authority to make political decisions among different tiers. As Richard Bird (2000) puts it, “The central question concerning political decentralization is... ‘Who decides’” (p. 135).

Indigenes: People who originated from an area with land rights associated with their long-standing history in the area (Pasqualucci, 2009).

Insurgency: An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government using subversion and armed conflict. (Ford, 2007).

Peace: Action aimed at bringing together hostile parties to a conflict (Mische, 2008).

Security of tenure: Regarded as freedom from land encroachment, usually not from government but from individuals who make competing claims on land (Obeng-Odoom, 2015).

Terrorism: Terrorism is the deliberate use of violence, or threat of its use, against innocent people, intending to intimidate them, or other people, into a course of action they otherwise would not take (Moratz, 1990).

Violence: The intentional application of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community (Carriere, 2019).

Assumptions

There are always assumptions made by a researcher during the research, interviews, and analysis of data collected. It was necessary to explore the experiences of the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone because of land invasion caused by open grazing. The participants in this study were free to share their experiences, which were important to enhance the understanding of what it means to be deprived of the only means of livelihood. Ordinarily, the local farmers have their ways of settling such incidence if a local person invades the farm. For an outsider to invade the land/farm with ammunition then calls for the attention of leadership.

The first assumption was that the farmers have the right to their properties and no one should deprive them of their rights to ownership of their properties.

The second assumption was that visitors in the area have to know that they do not have the same right to properties as the owners of the land and should ask for permission before making use of any piece of land in the communities.

The third assumption was that because the visitors (herdsmen) carry AK47s, that terrorism and violence were their missions in the area.

Another assumption was that one research question is enough for the study. This idea of one research question being enough did not dismiss the usefulness of other problems that filled the gap or threw more light. Finally, there was an assumption that the sample for this study provided honest, correct, sincere, and real responses to the questions that were posed during the interview as regards the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone as this study portrayed. Because of the

participants' willingness to participate in this study, there was an assumption that they would speak freely and honestly during the interview sessions. It was also assumed that the information that was gathered would help to settle the problem and better the lives of the farmers who live in an area that is not conducive for open grazing.

Scope and Delimitations

The extent of this study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. The study was conducted because no literature has pointed out the impacts of open grazing. In addition, no research has addressed the full meaning of open grazing, especially with the notion of supporting terrorism in disguise of open pasture.

Policy makers and the government of Nigeria have not fully envisioned these impacts as the realities they must address. This study was aimed at gaining knowledge from the experiences of participants on the invasion by external invaders with their cattle in their lands/farms. This understanding in the study could help policymakers to better the lives of the farmers by making policies that will favor the farmers by putting into consideration the crowdedness of the region.

This study was limited to the Anambra South Senatorial Zone, concentrated on four local government areas out of the seven local government areas: Nnewi South, Nnewi North, Ihiala, and Ekwusigo. The participants were between the ages of 20-50 years. Both men and women participated in the interviews.

The knowledge from this study can be transferable to other areas within the state and outside of it, where people are big or small farmers. The findings were of

interpretations, which were devoid of quantitative analysis as there were no quantity or statistical issues. This study avoided any potential or perceived threats or problems that might hinder the transferability. The transferability of the research pointed to the fact that other people in other zones in Nigeria may apply the results, and the recommendations in their areas with different issues as par the new open grazing in the country.

Limitations

Limitations are usually areas over which someone has no control (Wargo, 2015). Sample size, methodology, length of study, and response rate may constitute limitations (Wargo, 2015). As far as the research offered opportunities for more research on the topic, the study concentrated on the past events. Additionally, this study used purposeful sampling, which were cases that illustrated the thing the researcher was interested in to select participants for data collection (Patton, 2012). Though based on the area, I included those who witnessed what happened in the zone as well as other places they encountered it outside Anambra South Senatorial Zone but live in the zone. The research combined the two groups' experiences (farmers and other witnesses) to balance the findings and to minimize bias.

Regarding the research question(s), there was focus on the experiences of those who witnessed the incident in the area in question and those who experienced it outside the area, but who live in the area. With the setting of the event, the language barrier was a significant challenge, as some of the participants were those who did not go far in education. This challenge of language barrier necessitated bringing about interpreters, though from the area in question. Another issue was time factor. The people's time

conflicted with the time of the interviews, so it was necessary to adjust to the participants' time. As the primary instrumentation in the data collection and being from the area under study, personal bias was another limitation in the study. Furthermore, the behaviors of the participants were observed closely during the interview sessions to address bias in responses by clarifying with participants immediately to avoid confusion or rejection during data analysis. The areas of limitations in the study did not interfere with the validity of the results because of the measures that were adopted in the study to minimize them.

Significance

This research helped to fill the gap in the literature on the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of the Anambra South Senatorial Zone. Previously, there was a difference in land distribution between grazing and planting, but now there is the threat of using agricultural land for grazing, which will negatively influence farmers and is worsening each day (Fasona & Omojola, 2005). This new way of using the property of the local farmers by the Fulani herdsmen may be because of an increase in population (Fasona & Omojola, 2005), as there have been conflicts between farmers and the herders most notably in West Africa (Olaniyan, Francis, & Okeke-Uzodike, 2015; Tona, 2006).

This research can help policymakers to see the unintended effect of the open grazing on the farmers in the area under study. By seeing the unintended effect of it, they can work to carry the farmers along through the suggestions of the study. When policymakers make policies to better the lives of farmers in the area, peace may return to the area as well as their rights to their properties being respected.

The lack of comprehensive research may present a challenge in terms of positively affecting social change (Pinquart & Silbereisen, 2004). The findings of this research generated positive social change for the farmers and their communities as well as for other communities or areas that might experience the invasion of their lands. Policies inspired by the results might be used to solve similar problems generated by open grazing. This research gives voice to the voiceless farmers by helping to make their condition better. There would also be empowerment and transformation in the area through this research work. The research acted as an advocate for changing the situations of the communities to better (Donaldson, 2008). The work of advocacy might be to evaluate research outcomes to state positive intervention contributing to social change in essential services and an understanding direction in the environment (Donaldson, 2008). It is possible to examine research data in multiple ways to impact positive social change (Pinquart & Silbereisen, 2004).

Summary

Open grazing is a national issue, and finding practical solutions has yet to be achieved by the policymakers and the government of Nigeria. There was no convenient solution to the problem, as there was a lack of national agreement for solving the problem. Causes of the problem could be political, socioeconomic, and communal factors. Some others have added that it may be due to economic development, political conflicts, and poverty as well as the influence of the outside world. Some mentioned some of the impacts of open grazing on soil but not in the same way this study did. This study addressed the impacts on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. This

chapter was focused on the situation in the Anambra South Senatorial Zone, and Chapter 2 includes the literature as it concerns this exploration.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

Free roaming cattle can be a disturbance and danger in developed areas. Most western states, if not all, even those that are nominally open at the state level, now limit the free range to specific regions (Lacey, 2000). An exception exists for “unruly” animals, usually breeding bulls and stallions, which the owner is supposed to restrict (Gordon, 2000). There are various studies on the impact of open grazing on soil, but research has not yet addressed the potential of open grazing to spread terrorism. To understand the role that open grazing plays in the potential spread of terrorism, this research was conducted as a qualitative phenomenological study. This study sought to establish whether the lack of the involvement of state authorities and inefficient management of democracy impact the effects of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. The research has the primary purpose of adding to the existing literature. The research filled the gaps to present a more holistic view of a problem that exists within a particular population.

As this chapter will describe, there has been research on the impacts of open grazing in general on soil but not much on the effects of it on the farmers who experienced it, like the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. Chapter 2 reviews the research on open pasture to bring about increased understanding. This chapter also includes the theoretical framework for the study, managing the polarities of democracy theory. Then the chapter includes a review of political history of Nigeria as well as the history of grazing reserves in Nigeria, the Nigerian government’s role in managing

grazing reserves, and research related to the Nigerian border and management and other issues of the border. In addition, the literature review addresses the concepts of violence, terrorism, insurgency, poverty, economy, insecurity, unemployment, autonomy, kidnapping, and migration. The chapter ends with a summary.

Literature Search Strategy

Identifying relevant research required strategy because there were no specific studies on the impacts of open grazing on the farmers in Anambra South Senatorial Zone. However, it was possible to find research on open grazing and types of open pasture. There was continuous exploration on the social science disciplines to get a better understanding of the topic and used multiple sources of information from scholarly databases accessed through the Walden University Library. The databases included Thoreau Multiple-database search, Academic Search Complete, ProQuest Central, EBSCO, and SocINDEX with full text and peer-reviewed articles. Dissertations from both Walden University and other universities on open grazing and other concepts were also reviewed. Google Scholar, Wiley Online Library and Science Direct, SAGE database, and Academic Search Premier were searched. The search key terms of this study included *land, grazing, open grazing, grazing management, autonomy, invasion of land/encroachment, violence/conflict, terrorism/insurgency, insecurity, deprivation (hunger, poverty, and health), peace and decentralization.*

Theoretical Foundation

The theoretical framework that was chosen for this study was the polarities of democracy theory. The choice for this theory was because it is a theoretical framework

that brings about positive social change to address societal challenges. Benet (2013) developed this theory to serve as a guide for social change efforts that could contribute to creating sustainable communities. Benet (2006, 2012, 2013) noted that people of the world had embraced democracy and its ability to bring about positive social change but found no unifying definition of democracy that could guide social change efforts; therefore, he developed the polarities of democracy theory. Benet stated that the contradictions of democracy are a unifying theory of justice to guide healthy, sustainable, and just social change in the sense that the two sides of the pole are necessary, as they cannot function well independently.

In developing the polarities of democracy theory, Benet (2006, 2012, 2013) used Johnson's (1996) polarity management concepts. For Johnson, there were solutions to problems, but sometimes there were dilemmas that persisted because the dilemmas consisted of effective management of polarities. According to Johnson, the objective of the polarity management was to manage the contradictions so that the positive aspects of each polar are maximized while the negative aspects are minimized.

Benet (2013) posited that there are 10 elements of democracy, arranged as five sets of interrelated polarities. The polarity pairs, as Benet (2006, 2012, 2013) organized them, are freedom and authority, justice and due process, diversity and equality, human rights and communal obligations, and participation and representation. These pairings aligned with Johnson's (1996) polarity management concepts, wherein each component of the theory had positive and negative aspects. These pairings were sets of opposites, which could not function well independent of each other (Johnson, 1996). These sets of

opposites point to the fact that while trying to solve a problem, there is the tendency of choosing one side while forgetting the other side. I decided to assess the polarities of freedom and authority because this study concerned the autonomy of the farmers and the part the authority played for the full independence of the farmers to be in place.

In addition to the five polarities, Benet (2013) presented three issues that threaten democracy—environmental, economic, and militaristic challenges—and threaten survival. Benet (2006, 2012, 2013) suggested the negative effects of environmental destruction, individual violence and global militarization, and the rising poverty and economic disparity that is resulting in increased joblessness, homelessness, hunger, sickness, and alienation. For Benet, seeking a unifying theory of democracy can help in overcoming oppression and achieving human emancipation. It is important to view unsolvable issues that occur to manage them (Johnson, 1996). But within the polarities of the theory, tension exists; in each polar, Benet presented two forces as crusaders and tradition-bearers. However, both crusaders and tradition-bearers can work together to maximize the upsides of each pole while minimizing the downsides, and both forces could become democratic participants (Benet, 2006, 2012, 2013). For collaborative efforts between crusaders and tradition-bearers, it is necessary that both recognize that polarity exists and understand the upsides and downsides of both poles, so organizations experience more of the upsides and less of the downsides of the pole (Benet, 2013).

Further, under the macro level, Benet (2013) drew on the economic analyses of Chang (2011), Ellerman (1990), Hartman (2002), and Kelly (2001). These four challenged the ideas of shareholder primacy, shareholder value maximization, and the

wage/labor contract personhood. The analysis based on effectively managing the contradictions of democracy demonstrated how illegitimate authority could exercise its power at the expense of the legitimate power and liberty of the people (Benet, 2006, 2012b). These examples for Benet (2006, 2012b) showed a failure to the effective management of the human rights–communal obligations polarity, which demonstrates the interrelationship of the model’s polarity pairs. The inability to manage the freedom–authority polarity negatively affects the diversity–equality polarity and contributes to negative social change.

Other researchers have also used the polarities of democracy in their research. An example was Ezeocha (2012), who tried to identify and understand the perceived consequences of the amnesty policy implementation for the Nigerian upstream petroleum industry. The view in the case study was to provide a comprehensive framework to manage identified unintended negative consequences emanative from the amnesty implementation. Tobor (2014) also examined cultural values, practices, traditions, and beliefs and explored whether they may contribute toward the successful implementation of the amnesty program in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Another scholar who used the polarities of democracy was Strouble (2015), who used the polarities of democracy to examine the effects of racism on social capital in African communities in America. Strouble used the contradictions of democracy model to see the relationship between racism and social capital. One of the themes was that perceived racial disparity inhibited bridging and linking social capital in the communities included in his study. Strouble

stated that he hoped that by advancing the polarities of democracy model that communities across the world could be improved.

Benet's theoretical framework suited the topic of the research by allowing a focus on the freedom of the farmers. This work aimed to ensure collaboration between the farmers and authority as in Benet's (2013) polarities, with more of the upside (the freedom of the farmers) and less of the downside (authority). This theory helped the analysis and examination of the impacts of open grazing, focusing on the elements of the contradictions of democracy theory. The study explored the effects of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone and determined the extent of the management of the polarities of democracy elements in ways that added to or deviated from the ability of the freedom of the farmers not respected, especially in the issue of their properties/lands.

Literature Review

Political History of Nigeria

The history of Nigeria as a nation started with the amalgamation of northern and southern Nigeria by Lord Frederick Lugard in 1914 (History of Nigeria, 2016). The territory of Nigeria comprised of various ethnic groups in the Dense Southern rain and Mangrove forest, the Northern dry and arid desert, and the semi-desert environment (Nigerian History, n.d). These nations that made up Nigeria were the Igbos, Ijaws, Idomas, Biroms, Angas, Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Efik, Katafs, Anang, Urhobo, Jukuns, Nupe, and Itsekiri, to mention some (Fafowora, 2013). These nations existed as independent nation states before the conquest by the British (Fafowora, 2013). The nation

states became British territory from 1885 and 1914 (Osuala & Muoh, 2015). In the amalgamation of Nigeria, southern and northern protectorates became one single entity with a central administration headed by a colonial governor general (History of Nigeria, 2016; Osuala & Muoh, 2015). There were treaties obtained by the British colonial masters with the local chiefs before the amalgamation, which granted the British exclusive trading rights over territories stretching from the sea into the interior hinterland areas (Metz, 1991). The British government was satisfied with the separate existence of the various ethnic entities that comprised Nigeria and therefore decided that for administrative purposes with cost considerations, it was in its best interest to amalgamate the northern and southern protectorates into one nation (Soboyejo, 2014).

The amalgamation of Nigeria brought about a series of constitutions, the last being that of 1999 when Nigeria became a democratic nation (Soboyejo, 2014). The 1963 constitution, which replaced the 1960 structure, disengaged Nigeria from the authority of Britain, as the Queen of England ceased to be the titular head of Government in Nigeria (Soboyejo, 2014). There were coups after coups. The first was in 1966. Prominent figures in the army carried out the coup, which ended the elected government of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the then prime minister and Nnamdi Azikiwe, the then ceremonial president. To bring about order in the country, the acting president and other key political office holders handed over power to the head of the army, Aguiyi Ironsi (Alabi-Isama, 2013).

Nigeria experienced democracy finally in 1999, with Obasanjo being the president of the Federation for two terms under the People's Democratic Party (PDP),

followed by Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar'Adua under the same party like Obasanjo (Soboyejo, 2014). Yar'Adua died within his first 4 years of tenure. His deputy Good Luck Eberé Jonathan succeeded him in office (Soboyejo, 2014). Then Muhammadu Buhari a candidate of the All Progressive Congress, defeated the sitting president, Goodluck Eberé Jonathan of the PDP (Bartolotta, 2011). Jonathan congratulated Buhari without going to court (Vanguard News, 2015).

Border

Some of the most common borders between regions or nations are natural boundaries, defined by the environment (Global Issues in Context, 2016). Nigeria also has international boundaries created after the partitioning of the African continent by European powers in 1885 (Oguntoke, Odeshi, & Harold, n.d). African borders were drawn during the colonial period and are classified as super-imposed boundaries (Hartshorne, 1938). Therefore, it was the treaties, agreements, and exchanges of notes and protocols between the various colonial powers that provided the legal basis for present day boundaries (African Union Borders Programme, 2013). Many of the boundaries remained as national borders even after the colonies achieved independence from their European occupiers several decades later (African Union Border Programme, 2013; Buzan, 1983). African countries are increasingly facing the task of managing these borders in ways that secure their territorial integrity, and the countries of Africa struggle to stop illegal entries and exiting of people, goods, and animals (Okumu, 2011).

Borders may take the form of political boundaries and securitized perimeters, but they are also increasingly mobile and dispersed and, as a consequence, are more

commonly encountered and frequently traversed (Rumford, 2006). All people do not experience borders in the same way; what operates as an impermeable barrier to some constitutes open doors to others (Rumford, 2006). Border control is about asserting territorial sovereignty by enforcing the boundary through permanent surveillance, which means that the state must have the capacity to trace the movement and use goods and data and actions of people once in the national territory (Okumu, 2011).

Porous borders. A significant challenge associated with the management of border activities in Nigeria is the absence of a clearly defined boundary (Lafaji, 2003). A well-defined boundary would ensure proper administration of border communities as well as better security arrangement (Lafaji, 2003). Furthermore, Nigeria shares land borders with Niger Republic, Chad, Cameroon, and Benin with the borderline; however, there are no demarcations on these boundaries, and efforts to demarcate them are inconclusive (Lafaji, 2003). The absence of proper demarcation permits people to wander in and out of either country without regard for rules and laws governing international borders (Lafaji, 2003). Consequently, criminal groups such as Boko Haram and herdsmen have taken advantage of this negative situation to escape to neighboring countries of Niger, Cameroon, and Chad to escape arrest during a security crackdown (Lafaji, 2003). The porous border permits criminal lords and individuals with criminal intents to fill the country (Eze, 2013; Onuoha, 2011). The Nigerian porous borders have helped the smuggling of arms (Onuoha, 2011).

Anambra South Senatorial Zone is in the South East geopolitical zone, which is one of the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria: North East, North West, North Central,

South South, South East, and South West (AOAV & NWGAV, 2013). The local government areas in Anambra South are Ihiala, Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Orumba South, Orumba North, Aguata, and Ekwusigo. This zone shares borders with three non-southeast states of Delta, Kogi, and Edo. As the infiltration by the herdsmen is ongoing, the state has the highest rate of kidnapping (AOAV & NWGAV, 2013). Farm invasion, kidnapping, and killings demonstrate lack of accountability in the protection of lives and properties (AOAV & NWGAV, 2013). Border security is an essential issue because the rate of crime and terrorism has increased in scale, especially since the end of the Cold War (Oguntoke, Odeshi, & Harold, nd)

Nigerian borders and management. Management of borders refers to an approach by border control agencies, both domestic and international, to seek greater efficiencies over managing trade and travel flows while maintaining a balance with compliance requirements (Adelugba & Ujomu, 2008). Management of border gives prominence to the principle of management of policies, programs, and delivery outcomes while avoiding any perception of favoring a single solution (Adelugba & Ujomu, 2008). Ultimately, security of borders and its management constitute a major factor in dealing with national security challenges such as arms smuggling and acts of terrorisms (Ericson & Haggerty, 2002). Transnational crimes continue to pose an untold threat to national security (Adelugba & Ujomu, 2008; Ericson & Haggarty, 2002). This threat is from money laundering, illegal arms trafficking, drug trafficking, kidnapping, and so on (Adelugba & Ujoma, 2008). These activities affect the socioeconomic development as

well as ruining the image of the country, as there are a financial fraud and other related trans-border crimes (Adelugba & Ujoma, 2008).

To address the challenge of management of the Nigerian border, the Federal Government of Nigeria established the National Boundary Commission (Ellul, 1967). This was in addition to border security and border control agencies such as the Nigerian Immigration Service and Nigerian Customs Service (Ellul, 1967). Despite all these measures, smuggling of arms, explosive, drugs as well as the movement of terrorists across the nation's borders continued unsolved (Doty, 2006).

The government of Nigeria closed the borders between northern Nigeria and neighboring states (Baldauf, 2012). The underlying reason for this closure was an attempt to prevent the perpetrators of terrorist atrocities from escaping into neighboring countries as well as trying to prevent Boko Haram from receiving reinforcements of foreign jihadi elements in the region (Baldauf, 2012). The leading agencies are the Nigerian Customs Service, Nigerian Immigration Service, and National Boundary Commission (Jacques, 2000). The aim of the prior arrangement was at ensuring peaceful coexistence with Nigeria's neighbors as well as preventing smugglings of all kinds and illegal movement of persons across Nigerian borders. However, National Boundary Commission does not have a security function but maintains occasional contact with the head of other border agencies such as the Nigerian Customs Service and Nigerian Immigration Service (Jacques, 2000).

A significant shortcoming of the system establishing the National Boundary Commission is that it is silent on cross border terrorist activities or how security

challenges at the borders should be; it instead focused on border demarcation, delineation, and measures to reduce tension between Nigeria and her neighbors (Lafaji, 2003). Such measures would be similar to the original provision in U.S. international borders and consistent with international best practice (Peters, 2003). The United States of America, after the 9/11 terrorist attack on the United States, took cognizance for the need for adequate management of security at its borders (McIntyre, 2009). For instance, there was a replacement of the Department of Border Management under the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Department of Homeland Security (McIntyre, 2009). In 2004, British immigration officials began operations in Lille, Calais and Paris, checking the documents of those seeking to travel to the UK (Rumford, 2006).

Democracy in Nigeria

Republican government has governed the country since 1999, according to the fourth republican constitution (Arowolo & Aluko, 2012). This fourth constitution helped to revive the second republic of 1979 to 1983, which experienced military intrusion through a coup (Arowolo & Aluko, 2012). Arowolo and Aluko further said that the Nigerian fourth republic constitution took effect as from May 29, 1999. Arowolo and Aluko said that the formation of the constitution took place and introduced Nigeria into an American Presidential system. There were Political parties formed Peoples Democratic Party, All Nigeria Peoples Party, and Alliance for Democracy, and the country planned for elections for April 1999 (see Arowolo & Aluko, 2012). Arowolo and Aluko presented the Democracy in Nigeria as having three different features, which include insulation of economic matters from popular participation, manipulation and

monopolization of democratic process including the use of violence and electoral fraud to secure legitimacy and peripheral participation of citizens. Surface-level Participation does not have far-reaching influence on the outcome of policy choices as Arowolo and Aluko presented.

Umaru Yar'Adua of the PDP on 21 April won the election to take over from Obasanjo who ruled for eight years. Goodluck Jonathan became the third president (Interim) following the death of Umaru Yar'Adua who died during his first mandate as the president of the Republic of Nigeria (Maduawuchi, n.d). Jonathan later won the election the following year, which was as freer as and fairer than all the previous elections of the Fourth Republic. Muhammadu Buhari, the incumbent president, then won the general elections on 28 March 2015 after the PDP rule of sixteen years (1999–2015). The reality of the attempts to subvert the concept of democracy to serve the interests of a few, rather than the majority, is still high (Arowolo & Aluko, 2012).

Cultural diversity makes a democracy worth it (Gilley, 2009). Though Nigeria is a multicultural state, its democratic system supposed to unite every culture under monoculture, as the multicultural nature of the country contributes to the fullness of the monoculture (Gilley, 2009). No one within the polity should be above the law (Rosenfeld, 2001). Constitutional democracy is indispensable when it contrasts with totalitarian or authoritarian regimes that it replaced the second half of the 20th century (Rosenfeld, 2001).

The Economic Community of West African States Protocol on Free Movement of Persons

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Protocol on Free Movement came to be in 1979 (Aderanti, 2015). The protocol was to aid the free movement of persons, goods, and services across the international boundaries of member states (Aderanti, 2015). The first phase of the contract guaranteed the free entry of citizens from member states without a visa for 90 days, and member states ratified it in 1980 (Eselebor, 2008). The second phase of the protocol on the right of the residence became effective in 1986 (Eselebor, 2008). Some drug pushers, smugglers, terrorists, and other criminals that enter Nigeria continuously abuse the provisions of the ECOWAS treaty, which allows free movement of West African citizens across the borders (Aderanti, 2015). These abuses of the treaty have gone a long way to compound the security situation as they use the period of their stay in Nigeria to coordinate their evil plans (Aderanti, 2015).

The possibility and necessity of creating a regional economic cooperation and integration organization in West Africa was enforced by the experiences in both developed and developing countries (Adepoju, 2009). According to Udoh (2015), ECOWAS Treaty came into effect on the 28th may 1975 through the signatories of fifteen West African heads of states. This treaty was projected as an integral part of institutionalizing a single regional socio-economic space where all citizens can benefit from opportunities prevalent in member states including the utilization of arable land by indigenous agriculturists, access to coastal area by landlocked member states,

employment of English and French language expert and most significantly, unrestricted access to natural resources by member states (Udoh, 2015).

The protocol established the enablement of free movement of ECOWAS citizens within the region (Adepoju, 2009; Udoh, 2015). It also stipulated the rights of community citizens to enter, reside, and establish business in member states; to be granted transnational period of 15 years through three phases (Adepoju, 2009). According to Udoh (2015), the Commission's Protocol on Free Movement was conceived as an instrument to enable free movement of ECOWAS citizens within the sub-region without travelling barriers such as visa permits and quota on goods etc.

According to Udoh (2015), the Protocol was broken into three phases. It could be noted that the right of residence in the protocol was enforced from July 1988 but that of settlement is yet to be fully implemented (Adepoju, 2007). In spite of the good intentions of this protocol, it has vast negative consequences on states (Omolara, 2013). The effect of this negative consequences is in line with the opinion of Opanike and Aduloju (2015), as they stated, because ECOWAS does not have adequate instituted mechanism for checking the entering of illegal immigrants, people who carry out nefarious activities have exploited the opportunity to their advantage laundering money, human trafficking, drugs, illegal arms etc. In agreement with Adepoju (2005), Onuoha (2013), affirmed that the ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, goods and services has aided traffickers to exploit loopholes in state capacity in monitoring cross-border trade in the region and relaxation of national borders intended to enhance regional integration, to perpetuate their nefarious activities. It is against this background that Opanike and

Aduloju (2015) stated that the protocol is lacking full implementation by member states until date because of the perceived challenge the protocol causes on their national security.

History of Grazing in Nigeria

Before the 20th century, cattle rearing was mostly in the Guinea, Sudan, and Sahel Savanna belts where crop production occurred on a small scale during the short rainy season (Oli, Ibekwe, & Nwankwo, 2018). Because of the short rainy season, cattle herders had access to a vast area of grassland. Because of irrigated farming, the herdsmen had to move southward to the coastal zone, in search of fresh pasture and fresh water for their animal (Ofuoku & Isife, 2009). In their quest for greener pasture southward, the herdsmen often intruded into spaces long cultivated by settled farmers, which caused conflicts (Olaniyan, Francis & Okeke-Uzodike, 2015). It is the main occupation of the Fulani ethnic group to herd cattle for commercial purpose (Idowu, 2017). The Fulani people expanded eastward from Futa Toro in Lowa Senegal in the 14th century (Idowu, 2017). The search for the protection and preservation of secured economic sources of livelihood is the cause of incessant conflicts between herdsmen and farmers in different places (Oli et al., 2018).

Many people lost their lives in 2013, according to the Global Terrorism Index (2015). Buchana (2015) presented the number of killings in different years. Some lost their lives in 2018 and 2019. For Buchana (2015), there has not been any intervention to quail the situation, as the unleashing of havoc on the local communities by Fulani herdsmen is ongoing. Buchana noted that the Fulani herdsmen are the fourth deadliest

terror group in the world. Fulani herdsman might surpass Boko Haram as Nigeria's most vulnerable group shortly (Burton, 2016; Global Terrorism Index, 2015). There was sanction on the allocation of grazing grounds to pastoralists around towns and villages for use, especially during the cultivation season (Waters-Bayer & Taylor-Powell, 1986). Since there was no legal instrument to avert encroachment by crop farmers, such reserved areas subsequently disappeared with increasing population and cropping intensity (Waters-Bayer & Taylor-Powell, 1986).

Grazing of cattle was mostly in the subhumid zone of Nigeria where herders from the semiarid region further north moved to exploit dry-season pastures (Waters-Bayer & Taylor-Powell, 1986). There were improved veterinary services and tsetse control and eradication moves, which resulted in an increment of livestock population in the subhumid zone itself and in restricting pastoralists' access to the grazing lands (Waters-Bayer & Taylor-Powell, 1986). The higher preference afforded to local farmers' livestock for grazing and water contributed to the further reduction of the resources available (Kjenstad, 1988). The settlement of herders is a new phenomenon, as they had no place to call home since they move from place to place with their animal (Kjenstad, 1988). Various surveys in the 1980s show that an increasingly large proportion of herders are permanently resident in the region throughout the year (Kjenstad, 1988).

Chen and Zhou (2016) commented on the importance of effective policy, which requires knowledge of the background and policy structure as well as considering the role of the main body of people affected. There should be consideration of all aspects of

grassland ecosystem when developing a grassland policy, including grasses, animals, and human beings (Chen & Zhou, 2016).

Security of Tenure

Security of tenure is the freedom from land encroachment, usually not from government but from individuals who make competing claims on the property (Obeng-Odoom, 2015). Security of tenure is also to protect landowners and their descendants from becoming landless and curbing the incidence of land encroachment and multiple land sales (Obeng-Odoom, 2015).

Tensions quickly rise around grazing reserves where there is forceful dispossession of an indigenous population's land without due compensation (Water-Bayers & Taylor-Powell, 1986). Farmers become antagonistic to the projects and try to harass the settled pastoralists (Water-Bayers & Taylor-Powell, 1986). In the view of Water-Bayers and Taylor-Powell, the anger of farmers surfaces in an increase in court cases relating to crop damage and disputes over land deemed to be within the reserve. Water-Bayers and Taylor-Powell pointed out that in some areas in the early 1980s, crop damage disputes were prevalent, but recently, other types of cases came to court (Kjenstad, 1988). Water-Bayers and Taylor-Powell presented that the motive of Fulani herdsmen was greater security of tenure and convinced themselves that the grazing reserve belongs to them. Although grazing reserves have a vital role to play in introducing innovations, the grazing reserves cannot meet the needs of all the pastoralists in Nigeria (Ingawa et al., 1989). Thousands of Nigerian citizens have lost their lives in

disputes between farmers and traditional herdsman, as the herdsman work their way south in search of grazing for their cattle (Obeng-Odoom, 2015).

Adarkwa and Oppong (2007) and Ubink and Quan (2008) stated two ways in which traditional rulers may politicize land issues. The first being that the rulers argue that times have changed: custom is dynamic and no longer means that communal land belongs to the community. Their arguments point to the fact that they, as leaders have the power to sell the municipal property for their private gains (Adarkwa & Oppong, 2007). However, Adarkwa and Oppong said that not all traditional rulers behave like this. The second point is the understanding of customary land as “royal land” for Adarkwa and Oppong. As stated before, the clashes happen differently in areas where they occur. In some areas, the attacks also have religious undertone (Odemwingie, 2015). Sometimes, the fractious relationship between herders and farmers are strong and relaxes when there are mutual business transactions (Odemwingie, 2015).

Management of Grazing Lands

The primary purpose of grazing reserves is the settlement of nomadic herders they offer the security of tenure as an incentive to sedentarization through the provision of land for grazing and permanent water (Suleiman, 1986). The establishment of grazing reserves in Nigeria started in the 1960s to encourage pastoralist sedentarization (Ducrotoy et al., 2017). The anticipation of the reserves was to increase productivity, providing critical resources for livestock keeping and access to markets, and reduce clashes between pastoralists and crop farmers that compete for resources (Ducrotoy et al., 2017).

Samuel and Pander (2006) stated that to arrest resource degradation; there is a suggestion of an alternative way of managing shared resources, including State, collective, and private management. Rhode et al. (2006) stated the history of grazing policy, its conceptual basis, practical implementations, and outcome in three Southern countries. With rapid population growth and the absence of agricultural intensification, small farmers need more land to grow crops (Hiwet et al., 2018). This need of more land by small farmers, resulted in communal grazing land conversion to cultivate the land (Hiwet et al., 2018). Some studies on the cultivation of communal grazing land show that the level of vegetation cover and soil properties depend on the type of management practices (Yimer et al., 2015). Some scholars conducted some research on the effect of communal grazing land conversion (Mekuria & Aynekulu, 2013; Mekuria & Yami, 2013; Yimer et al., 2015).

National policy implementers, regional development planners, local and government managers have a more precise, more objective, and comprehensive understanding of environmental changes more than herdsmen do (Zhou, Wang, & Yang, 2018). Zhou et al. (2018) investigated grassland ecological change and related factors in different stages. Zou et al. retorted that the grazing prohibition policy needs urgent adjustment according to the management pattern and to the limited time and space. Zhou et al., emphasized that it is necessary to improve the standard of ecological compensation and bolster herdsmen livelihoods, diversification, and non-agriculturalization. Zhou et al, applied non-equilibrium theory and polycentric governance. Understanding farmers'

attitudes and their causes will helpfully aid in the creation and execution of future policies (Chen & Zhou, 2016).

Active management techniques and incentives support the implementation of the system (Chen & Zhou, 2016). The high dependency on grassland, changes in rights of use directly affects farmers' production and lifestyle. Chen and Zhou (2016) stated that all aspects of grassland ecosystem management should come into consideration when developing a grassland policy, including both grassland, animals, and human beings. Chen and Zhou pointed out that an excellent ecological system should take into account the environment and the income of the farmers. Chen and Zhou gave requirement for a follow-up study, which should include controlled experiments to exploring ways to motivate farmers and realize the sustainable management and utilization of the grassland.

The Western United States often manage livestock grazing with recreation, cultural resource management, and others on federal and state protected rangelands, and on local government open space areas (Barry, 2014). Openly, increasing public participation in decision-making processes regarding public land can result in polarization (Moote et al., 1997). Grazing management is only possible in dry areas, unlike the coastal zones (Caudell et al., 2017). In coastal regions with forage availability and relatively limited grazing land, the herders bring fodder often to livestock, making grazing to be more limited (Caudell et al., 2017).

Umstatter, Brocklehurst, Ross, and Haskell (2013) emphasized the usefulness of fences, which are crucial for successful grazing management of livestock. Not all could afford conventional fencing, as Umstatter et al. (2013) stated as it is expensive and lacks

spatial flexibility. In addition, for Umstatter et al., the development of virtual fencing could improve flexibility, but implementations often incorporate electric as a means to deter animals from crossing a defined line. Umstatter et al. had an interest in quailing the menace caused by open grazing system. The farmers could choose any method of fencing that could keep the cattle within and ward off any intrusion into the farm/land. Ahmed, Cal, Quinlan, and Yoder (2018) stated that disease transmission risk is dependent on general animal husbandry such as grazing and feeding practices that affect the frequency and nature of inter-herd contact.

The Effort of the Nigerian Government on Grazing Reserves

Although based on encounter in grazing reserves in the subhumid zone of Nigeria, some of the conclusions should be applicable elsewhere (Ingawa, Tarawali, Kaufmann, & Ralph, 1989). From the late 1950s to the end of 1990s as Zhou, Wang, & Yang (2018) would have it, there had been a series of ecological problems, such as land desertification, soil erosion, sandstorms, due to the natural environmental vulnerability and irrational human activities in historical periods (Zhou et al., 2018). Grazing reserves approximate group ranches in that both consist of clearly demarcated areas of rangeland, which provides grazing for strong-minded flocks of livestock (Oxby, 1982a). In Nigeria, grazing reserves more closely resemble what Oxby (1982) termed 'grazing blocks.' By 1980, the northern state government of Nigeria acquired some hectares as grazing reserves (Oxby, 1982b). There were high compensation levels for acquisition of grazing reserves recommended by the Federal Land Act of 1978, which was a significant cause for the low implementation in establishing grazing reserves (Oxby, 1982b). Further, the

formally gazetted reserves were only a few of those set leaving, the original objectives largely unfulfilled (WatersBayer & Taylor-Powell, 1986). Kjenstad (1988) stated that in some specific cases, the pastoral Fulani households that settled on the reserves were previously not nomadic having been residents around the crop farming villages before the establishment of the grazing reserves.

Federal government wooed herdsmen with #100bn Naira to stop kidnapping as delegation met in Kebbi state. This act of government took place on 3 May 2019 (dalymailonline.com, 2019). “In a bizarre fashion, the federal government has thrown a huge carrot at the Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria, by offering it #100bn Naira over two years to stop kidnapping in the country” (Dailymailonline.com, 2019). The inspector general of police made this remark, “Those criminals that are beyond redemption will be dealt with and brought to book” (dailymailonline.com, 2019).

In June 2019, the government of Buhari gave an order to establish RUGA, which is the establishment of the Fulani colonies (Daily Post, 2019). This establishment is a way of increasing the population of Fulani people, the establishment of Islam, and the establishment of Sharia law (Daily Post, 2019). Similar to Native Americans’ experience where Europeans overran their land until the natives lost the rights to their land and property (Cato, 1981).

One Justice Adewale Thompson, in 1969, passed judgment on open grazing. He condemned it, as it is only a law for the farm owners to fence their farms, while cattle owners will leave their cattle to wander like pests and cause damage. Justice Adewale condemned such a custom if it existed in those days, as it is unreasonable, to justice,

freedom and good conscience, and therefore it is not enforceable (Justice Thompson, 1969). The unenforceability of such a custom is because it is highly irrational to force the burden of protecting a farm on the farmer without obliging the cattle owner to fence in his cattle. Justice Adewale banned open grazing for it is a hindrance to peace (Justice Thomson, 1969). For Justice Thompson, the cattle owners must fence or ranch their animals for an order to reign in these communities.

Literature Review Related to Key Concepts

Grazing

Livestock keeping and food production from grassland is an essential livelihood strategy in many parts of the world (Herrero et al., 2013), and is vital for humanity because it allows utilizing resource-grassy biomass that otherwise would be unusable for humans. Grazing provides livestock better opportunities to act out their species, specific behavior compared to restrictive stable conditions (Wagner, Brinkmann, March, Hinterstoiber, Warnecke, et al., 2017). Wagner et al. (2017) again pointed out that grazing offers the potential to enhance the welfare of dairy cows during the summer season, while there is no guarantee for beneficial effects when management does not satisfy the animals' needs. For Manson et al. (2016) grazing reduces input costs through having cows and grass in pastures instead of prepared feed and via lower price for manure disposal and veterinary care. Livestock care and food production from grasslands play an essential role in the Mediterranean zone, where grazing has a long story and still is a crucial livelihood strategy (Fetzel, Petrids, Noll, Sing & Fisher-Kowalski, 2018). In

many places, widespread degradation severely threatens the natural resource base and prospects for future food security and sustainable development (Fetzel et al., 2018).

Livestock grazing is a basic form of land use around the world (Nenzhelele, Todd, & Hoffman, 2018), and is the primary type of land use in drylands (Nenzhelele et al., 2018). Bosing et al. (2014) saw grazing as the primary driver of biodiversity loss within such areas (Bosing et al., 2014). The findings of the study of Nenzhelele et al. were that the communal rangeland had greater annual forbs and geophyte species richness, whereas the commercial pasture was associated with greater succulent and perennial shrub richness. Nenzhelele et al. pointed out that because of variability in fodder supply that is inherent in the communal grazing systems, the use of communal rangelands for the development of commercially oriented farmers will be inefficient and fraught with heavy losses of livestock assets. Over the Mediterranean basin, livestock grazing is a traditional form of land use since millennia (Fetzel et al., 2018), with ecosystems which have evolved to their current state under high grazing pressures over thousands of years (Fetzel et al., 2018).

The expectation is that cultivation of communal grazing land can deteriorate vegetation cover and important soil attributes (Hiwet et al., 2018). Some studies on the communal grazing like Hiwet et al. (2018) viewed that the level of vegetation cover and soil properties depend on the type of management practices. Hiwet et al. indicated that different scholars conducted studies on the effect of communal grazing land conversion. The studies focused on the transformation of the land cover types to land cover types other than cultivation, which is a significant driver of communal grazing land change by

many scholars like Menale et al. (2011). For Hiwet et al., to increase the productivity of the grazing land, there should be an application of different grazing management approaches.

Rapid population growth resulted in communal grazing land conversion to cultivated land (Hiwet et al., 2018). Much of the deagrarianisation literature and debate does not acknowledge the importance of landscapes and the interaction between their constituent elements like people, forests, fields, grazing lands, open spaces, built environments and properties, all of which contribute to shaping and in turn are shaped by livelihoods (Hebinck, Mtati, & Shackleton, 2018)). Furthermore, Hebinck et al., dissected the landscape in terms of land uses for residential and cultural purposes, growing, grazing, and gathering.

Common grazing lands are essential sources of livestock feed in the developing countries, although unrestricted access to such resources can result in overexploitation and degradation of the resources (Samuel & Pender, 2006). Furthermore, Samuel and Pender (2006) stated that there should be an alternative way of managing shared resources, including state, collective, and private management, to arrest resource degradation.

Open grazing. Open range conditions existed in Western Canada before amendments of the Dominion Lands Act in 1889, which prohibited cattle from grazing on unleased land (MacLachlan, 2006). The practice did not disappear immediately (MacLachlan, 2006). Other areas also practiced open range management during the colonial period (Sluyter, 2009). Open grazing as a phenomenon is receiving the

increasing attention of policymakers and institutions with an attempt to improve the conditions of farmers who are experiencing the problem of open grazing in their areas (Sluyter, 2009).

Fulani Herdsmen Attacks in Nigeria

The number of cows owned by a Fulani herdsman constitutes his social standing (Odemwingie, 2015). Herdsmen, therefore, guard their animals carefully and fight anybody who tries to harm them (Odemwingie, 2015). The Fulani herdsmen are well armed. Odemwingie was of the view that the Fulani herdsmen move around with weapons, especially their poisoned dagger. Odemwingie brought to the fore that Herdsmen understand that when their animals feed on fresh pasture, the animals will remain healthy and well fed and resist certain diseases associated with the dry season. Odemwingie recalled that in recent years, the Fulani Herdsmen and farmers clash have become a real disaster for Nigeria. Odemwingie also said that the Fulani herdsmen move by climate change. The cause of the disputes is the lack of land that one side uses as arable land, the other for pastures (Vanguard News, 2016). Traditionally, Fulani practice year-round nomadism, partly in response to the need to migrate away from the high infection challenge presented by tsetse flies (Ducrotoy, Revie, Shaw, Musa, Bertus, et al., 2017; Vanguard News, 2016). Before the 1950s, herds from the northern Savana zone only grazed in the sub-humid region further South during the dry season, because the risk from disease was lower (Ducrotoy et al., 2017).

According to Bolaji (2014), Fulani Herdsmen and Boko Haram groups apart from having affinity defined in terms of culture and religion also share these affinities with

communities of neighboring countries. Thus, terrorism and crime have mingled to define the character of the Fulani herdsmen attack on farmers in Nigeria (Bolaji, 2014). Bolaji went further to say that the intermingling of terrorism and crime increasingly added to violence through the development of trafficked Small Arms and Light Weapons from Sahel.

Impacts of Open Grazing

Violence. The reasons for conflict seem to resonate between short-term economic gains and long-term goals using grazing land as a strategic contest (Fekadu, 2013). Scarcity driven resource conflict is an outcome of intense competition on natural resources in the context of environmental resources (Fekadu, 2013). For Fekadu, conflict on grazing land in pastoral and agropastoral areas forms a subset of such event where resource scarcity and the resulting competition could grow into communal land use conflicts in communities characterized by diverse and changing resource use patterns such as increasing cultivation. Going further, Fekadu opined that conflict in this situation is attributable to the weaknesses of institutions in defining property rights. Such institutions for Fekadu could be state law or customary institutions. Fekadu posited some questions on the motives behind the conflict. Fekadu's findings provided more profound insights on how several interrelated factors have transformed the conflict. Fekadu applied narratives and game theory as analytical tools to understanding conflict. Warren, Leviton, Reed and Saathoff (2018) in supporting the existence of violence in communities stated that threat assessment has evolved primarily in the domains of federal law enforcement

and security agencies and is most often used to identify and intervene with individuals who are a threat to the society.

Moments of violence are as perceptual distortions in the flow of time, vision, sound, and sense of self, an altered state of violent consciousness that is the tunnel of violence (Collins, 2012). Collins (2013) made it clear that there are many different kinds of physical abuse, but they must go through a crucial micro-sociological moment when an attacker confronts a target. According to Collins, there are four different types of violence or four ways in which people carry out brutality. In the definitions of abuse, Lohmeyer (2017) exposed two camps. The first advocates a limited description. It pointed to the etymology of violence. This etymology of violence is a passionate and uncontrolled force. The second is the emphasis on infringement (Bufacchi, 2005; Lohmeyer, 2017). Lohmeyer argued that violence is a norm that graduates from youth. For Walby (2012), violence matters. It wrecks and shortens lives, causes pain and suffering, and is often part of rapid social change. Furthermore, Walby (2012) stated that the field of violence encompasses war, terrorism, securitization, ethnic cleansing, domestic violence, and violent crime, and hate crime. Purported rape issue, murder, violation of womenfolk in various part of the country by these Fulani cattle herders are part of the violence perpetrated against the innocent people (Odufowaken, 2014). Loss of human and animal lives, destruction of crops and properties and some other issues were the effects of the conflict (Oli et al., 2018)

Some scholars see violence as reducible or contained within separate categories, especially as an instrument of other forms of power (Lohmeyer, 2017). In such an

approach, there is violence within groups and concepts variously related to power, the state, politics, culture, or symbols (Lohmeyer, 2017). There is also a non-reducibility form of control, a kind of practice, a set of social institutions, with its rhythm, dynamics, and methods. For some scholars, violence declines with modernity (Elias, 1994; Pinker, 2011). For Lohmeyer, new research on violence challenged the thesis that violence declines with modernity. The latest research challenged the thesis on interpersonal violence, governance, and new wars. Lohmeyer opined that modernity reduces force in the argument linking violence and modernity, but some violence remains at the margins of society and in war.

Because Fulani herdsmen grab the lands by force for the grazing of animals, local farmers have no other alternative other than to confiscate the lands and rustle the cattle, which generally leads to violence through resistance from the herdsmen (Vanguard News, 2016). When there is an escalation of violence between the two groups, the government deploys security personnel to the scene in the bid to maintain peace in the area (Bukari & Kuusana, 2018). The intervention of the government quails the clash only when the government is not partial (Bukari & Kuusana, 2018). The federal government of Nigeria affirms the reality of violence in Nigeria as a whole, though rejected the United Nations rapporteur report of violence in Nigeria, describing the report as disappointing (Vanguard News, 2019). The government affirmed that some displaced people in the country was because of communal and ethnic crisis (Vanguard News, 2019). Vanguard News reported that the government also pointed out that incidents

everywhere should be part of the narrative if UN is going to address violence and insecurity in Nigeria.

Terrorism. Terrorism has been there in history, which means that it is not a new phenomenon (Murphy, 2011). The word terrorism is one of the most disputed concept in the social sciences (Spenser, 2012). The first key element of terrorism is that there is violence or the threat of violence and it is deliberate, arbitrary, intentional, and a predetermined strategy undertaken primarily for political reasons (Jackson, 2010; Lutz &Lutz, 2004; Makinda, 2003; Primoratz, 1990). Scholars like Lequeur (1977), have clearly stated that a comprehensive definition of terrorism does not exist nor will it be found in the near future. Hoffman (2006) defines it as “violence or equally important, the threat of violence use directed in pursuit of or in service of a political aim.” U.S Department of Defence defines terrorism as “the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to instill fear; intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies in pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological” (Alapikin, 2015). The new terrorism in contrast to the old terrorism, is religiously inspired, it is increasingly willing to kill large numbers of people and to make no distinctions between military and civilian targets (Murphy, 2011). Terrorism depicts the reign of terror (Murphy, 2011). Each terrorist group is different from others in terms of their membership, goals, objectives, and tactics they use to carry out acts of terror (de la Corte, n.d). Lutz (2014) concluded that terrorism might end in multiple ways. Terrorism is not the same as insurgency, though related (Underhill, 2014).

The application of terror as a policy initially appeared in the English dictionaries in 1778 as a definition of terrorism (Harper, 2010). Cooper (2001) stated that it is difficult to define terrorism when the presence of irreconcilable antagonisms frustrates the process of explaining it. There is no one definition of terrorism among scholars, though the meaning has undergone several small refinements as experience has suggested (Cooper, 2001). For Teichman (2009), the philosophical interest of terrorism is because partly the term is difficult to define and in addition to the fact that there is some disagreement about whether and when there is justification for terrorism. Without a useful definition of terrorism, a theory of the subject is not even possible (Senechal de la Roche, 2004). Global terrorism is a severe national security topic as all and sundry involved themselves in the discussion, mass media attention, academic research dollars, and the consideration of global leaders (Lutz, Lutz, & Lutz, 2013). Permanently, various sects can place democracy contextually throughout history to achieve objectives with violence (Aly, 2011).

Palestinian defeat of Palestine forced the Arabs to opt for terrorism as the only viable strategy of warfare with Israel (Iwok, 2011). Late Muammar El-Ghaddafi's most prominent of his terror sponsorship was the Pan AM 103 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland (Joscelyn, 2011). Ghaddafi's support of terrorism acted as an instigator for the growth of international terrorism (Iwok, 2011). Terrorism is everywhere in the world (Sjodin, 2019). The reception of terrorism in many activities shows the extent of sponsorship of international terrorism by some heads of government (Joscelyn, 2011). An International terrorist group that was very notorious was Al Qaeda (Forest, 2011). Its'

leader was Osama Bin Laden, who masterminded the September 11, 2001, bombing of the World Trade Center in New York that led to the loss of many lives (Forest, 2011). Forest said that the friend of Osama Bin Laden, Ayman al-Zawahiri the Egyptian, took over the leadership of the group upon the death of Bin Laden. Forest further pointed out that this group spread its wings in most of the world, including Sub-Saharan Africa.

Terrorist groups and global terror targeted the United States of America and the West, in general (Crenshaw, 2001; Sharma, 2013). The view that assumes that terrorism came from particular global locality bears a bias that is in dispute (David, Asuelime, & Onapanjo, 2015). Before terrorism in Nigeria became what it is today, Nigerian state perpetrated terrorist activities against the citizens through the Army, Navy, Air force, Police, and so on (Azgaku, 2015). The Police Mobile Force is the main culprit in this regard over the years (Azgaku, 2015). The Nigerian forces were brutal, manipulative, conspirational, arrogant, and unapologetic (Basorun, 2013). The Nigerian police perpetrated several killings of innocent Nigerians (Bartolotta, 2011; Kendhammer, 2013).

In the northern part of Nigeria, there was a group called Maitatsine in the 80s (Adesoji, 2011). This group was a religious group, which caused religious confrontation between Christians and Moslems (Adesoji, 2011). Boko Haram came into existence in 2002 and had their ideology that resembles that of Maitatsine riots (Johnson, 2011; Waldek & Jayasekara, 2011), because of its criticisms and hatred on the Nigerian state. As Johnson would have it, Boko Haram ideology was to propagate Prophet Mohammed's teachings and Jihad. The group got more strength when the Nigerian police killed its leader (Johnson, 2011; Waldek & Jayasekara, 2011). Their members comprised of

illiterates, drop out students, jobless youth, some were former University lecturers, and former top government officials, some foreigners, and Nigerian nationals (Azgaku, 2015).

Boko Haram became more brutal under their leader Abubakar Shekau who took over from Yusuf (Kendhammer, 2013). Activities under Abubakar Shekau included Suicide bombing and kidnapping (Kendhammer, 2013). Boko Haram declared its affiliation with ISIL (Delman, 2015). The group also abducted 200 female students of Government Secondary School, Chibok, in the Northeast of the country (Delmar, 2015). Later on, Boko Haram released those of the students who respected and listened to their Islamic ideologies, while they detained those who maintained their faith and some were killed (Delmar, 2015). Alozieuwa (2012) provided a general guide that could explain the motivation for Boko Haram activities: Human need/socio-economic, Islamic theocratic state, etc. Anyadike (2013) supported the perspectives of Alozieuwa concerning the motivation behind the activities of Boko Haram.

Buhari right from the first day he took over the leadership of Nigeria as its president, started freeing and transferring some of the members of the Boko Haram terrorist group to the prisons in the East thereby, unveiling his agenda to Islamize Nigeria (BBC, 2015). One aspect of terrorism as it is in Nigeria today is the spiritual aspect which McEntire (2009) stated as the common belief from the society.

Insurgency. Most social movements are not, of course, revolutionary, even though they may wish to see the backs of their governments (Cerrutti & Grimson, 2013). Activists may also push for methods to meet the needs of groups marginalized in various

ways, such as through the provision of services and housing and social protection (Cerrutti & Grimson, 2013).

An increasingly dangerous extension of state terrorism and state support to terrorism has been the rise of radicalized insurgent groups (Cerrutti & Grimson, 2013). Both scholars and practitioners see terrorism about insurgencies as a far more popular research topic due to current global events and the global expansion of Islamic terrorism (Cerrutti & Grimson, 2013). Using McAllister and Schmidt's (2013) framework, the main theories are agent-based analysis, institutional based analysis, and systemic based analysis. Scholars have portrayed the Fulani herdsmen insurgency as involved in global terrorism because of its ideological Islamist undertone (Forest, 2012). For Forest (2012), ideology is difficult to isolate, defeat, or to eradicate from other contributory causes. For Taylor (2012), some transformational strategy is essential if it is possible to defeat an insurgency.

Because terrorism is not synonymous with rebellion (Evans & Bell, 2010), counterterrorism differs from counterinsurgency. Evans and Bell (2010) terrorism strikes fear on the adversary, whereas an insurgency fights a war to liberate from or defeat a state, an adversarial power, or government. Islamic resurgences have occurred in the decades of religious violence and riots, mostly in the North (Falola, 2015). The intensification of the national conflict and insurgency in Nigeria is because of the conflict between political elites of northern and southern Nigeria over the control of state power in the country (Mba, Nwankwo, & Edeh, 2017). Elite politics led to the formation of the

sect and fueled the incessant attacks and insecurity in Nigeria (Mba, Nwankwo, & Edeh, 2017).

Poverty. The deprivation of the lands/farms of the farmers left them destitute, as farmers do not have any other place to call their farm again (Wishitemi, Momanyi, Ombata, & Okello, 2015). Some scholars pointed out what other areas in the world are doing to address the issue of poverty (Wishitemi et al., 2015). Wishitemi et al., said that Kenya, like many other developing countries, is refocusing its development policies towards poverty reduction. For Wishitemi et al., the emphasis on refocusing the development policies toward poverty reduction is a response to the fact that despite many efforts to improve the wellbeing of the poor in the past, the majority of the people still live in poverty. Furthermore, Wishitemi et al. maintained that besides, there had been a growing notion that sustainable conservation of the environment and economic development are competing priorities.

Boran (2010) contributed to this phenomenon by seeing poverty in absolute terms, leading to efforts to identify a poverty line below which individuals are as 'living in poverty,' or engagement which ideas of social exclusion or inequality are associated with definitions of relative poverty. According to Boran (2010), doing something about poverty is a different matter from paying attention to poverty only. Kruger et al. (2006) from their findings, established that people working and/or living on farms continue to represent a severely underserved population category and that they are in a trap of poverty and destitution, where structural problems cause isolation and hamper development, with their social, health, educational and economic needs being compelling.

Bagci (2018) presented Hobbes assertion that a person may act in complete liberty if their lives are threatened and endangered. Moreover, the subjects are naturally entitled to the defense of themselves, their families and relatives against all acts of aggression, even if performed on order of the sovereign (Bagci, 2018). Langille-Hope, Gonzalez, and Maxey (2011) presented the case that despite the long-term presence of poverty in the United States that research investigators on poverty, concentrated most research on poverty in other countries. Furthermore, the United States is no longer able to live in ignorance about growing economic challenges and rising rates of poverty (Langille-Hope et al., 2011). Langille-Hope et al, said that understanding the nature, causes, and organizational barriers to escaping poverty are crucial for implementing successful programs and policies.

Tenai (2016) pointed out that debt continues to present an enormous challenge to the well-being of humanity. Different frameworks on poverty for Tenai tend to identify different persons as poor, affecting efforts to fight poverty (Tenai, 2016). Some scholars pointed out the importance of land reform in alleviating poverty (Obeng-Odoom, 2016).

Economy. In the pre-independence period, the Nigerian economy was mainly agrarian (Ekpo & Umoh, 2015). The colonial economy of Nigeria relied on the export of agricultural produce like hides and skin, pepper, palm oil, groundnut, cocoa, sesame seeds, and so on (Ekpo & Umoh, 2015). Ekpo and Umoh opined that access to the sea provided shipping venues for agricultural produce from the southern territory of then colonial Nigeria. In the period leading to independence in 1960, there was the discovery of crude petroleum oil in commercial quantity at Oloibiri, in the present day Bayelsa state

of Nigeria (Ojiabo & Anofi, 2014). The marketing boards were a massive source of revenue to the four regional governments- Northern, Western, Eastern, and Midwestern region (Iweze, 2014). The period of oil boom (1971-1977) fits the description of the glorious years of the Nigerian economy (Iweze, 2014).

Although, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) encouraged a back to land policy, agricultural production within this period concentrated on cash crop production, especially cocoa, sesame seeds, cotton, and so on (Dike & Duru, 1998). This strategy by farmers was to take advantage of the complete dissolution of marketing boards in 1986 by the government and private marketing channels which started to evolve (Dike & Duru, 1998). Arbache & Page (2007) reiterated the statement by the World Bank that the Nigerian economy has remained stagnant for thirty years, adding that nothing positive has happened thus far.

Kruger et al. (2006) mentioned that why farmers who worked for others experience hard life is because of their education level. They have no education, social life, taking care of their families, both in the area of food, economy, and health (Kruger et al., 2006). Both Kruger et al., and Ukpe and Arene expressed that the vision of Nigeria to have physical and economic access to food continuously continued to be a big issue. They both pointed on the adverse effect of a lousy economy on the people of the country (Kruger et al., 2006; Ukpe & Arene, 2016).

Insecurity. Giovanni pointed out the evil of “Machiavellianism,” which is widely used as a negative term to characterize corrupt politicians of the sort Machiavelli described most famously in the Prince (Giovanni, 2013). Wherever insurgency exists,

people experience insecurity of different sort of employment insecurity, food insecurity, water insecurity, health insecurity, etc. Ukpe, Nweze, and Arene (2016) assessed the vulnerability of farm households to food insecurity and found out that underfunding of the farmers was central to the crisis of food and insecurity in Nigeria. The assessment of Ukpe, Nweze, and Arene (2016) was incomplete as there are other causes of food and insecurity in Nigeria.

No country can achieve development without security as security is the fundamental for every development be it political, economic and socio-cultural (Sani, 2015). Insecurity means the absence of security, peace and the presence of tension and fear in a country, and their continuous presence due to impacts of organized crime and terrorism, which can lead to political instability, social degradation, therefore undermining the existence of such a country as such development can result into a state failure (Zartman, 1995).

Unemployment. Daskalaki and Simosi (2018) explored how performances of liminality affected the identity of the unemployed during times of austerity and recession. Daskalaki and Simosi went further to propose that frequent job changes and persistent lack of work were not linear experiences. Daskalaki and Simosi (2018) made it clear that periods of chronic unemployment and extreme austerity could bring about self-organized structural spaces that rely upon relations solidarity and ethical engagement with the other.

Many researchers on unemployment showed that unemployment has enduring adverse effects on individuals' well-being (Clark, Diener, Georgellis, & Lucas, 2008; Clark & Georgellis, 2013; Lucas, Clark, Georgellis, & Diener, 2004; Luhmann,

Hoffmann, Eid, & Lucas, 2012; Young, 2012). For Jehoda (1982) these effects to the deprivation of latent functions of work like a clear time structure to the day, social contact outside the family, goals, and purposes, personal status and identity, and enforced activity are beneficial to the farmers. The many benefits mentioned above support a general trust of latent functions theory, which states that possessing a job, provides unique manifest and psychological advantage that are from non-work related activities (Zhou, Zhou, Woods, Wu, 2019).

To emphasize on the evidence of the impact of unemployment to individuals' subjective well-being, Zhou et al. (2019) were of the view that the existing evidence implies that unemployment inflicts permanent and irreversible damage on individuals' well-being regardless of their subsequent labor market experiences. In the light of the findings of Zhou et al. (2019), effective activation programs that facilitate swift reintegration can potentially solve the negative impact of unemployment, underscoring the social responsibility characterizing such intervention activities. Schalk (2016) presented some strategies on how to cope with job loss and unemployment, which one of them is the involvement of each partner in maintaining openness, engaging in practical problem solving and upholding an atmosphere of hope.

Though there is inconsistency in the finding of the research, Zhou et al. (2019) reemphasized that research generally shows that reemployment improves subjective well-being. McKee-Ryan, Song, Wanberg, & Kinicki, (2005) and Luhmann et al. (2012) were among the scholars in support of reemployment to bring the individuals who experienced unemployment back to normalcy. Zhou et al. (2019) examined the extent to which

reemployment restores individuals' subjective well-being following a period of unemployment. Zhou et al., stated that reemployment should be the most effective way to repair the damage to well-being caused by unemployment.

Land. It is a practice to divide property, which continues to benefit the inheritance of male children (Shadow, Laumbach, & Rodriguez-shadow, 1977). People still tell the stories of memories in the ruined homes or structures that have a connection to the history of the culture of the people of the mythology of the existence of their ancestors in the land (Shadow et al., 1977). Ekman (1992) talked about it that it occurs mostly within the context of face-to-face interactions, which are brief, lasting some seconds, or minutes. For social constructivists, emotions/feelings are social responses constructed in the process of social discourse according to culturally specific concerns about identity, morality and social structure (Keltner & Haidt, 2001; Markus & Kitayama, 1991). There is a negative emotion/feeling on land loss, which Moskowitz (2001) talked of as the ability to serve as a means for problem solving. Anger is part of this feeling of land loss (Larsen, 1999; Tomkins, 1991).

The regulatory systems that maintain a stable relationship between an individual and his familiar environment are as an "outer ring of systems that maintain physiological homeostasis" (Bowlby, 1973, p. 150). Low (1992) presented six typologies that describe many areas that encompass attachment place such as (a) a genealogical linkage; (b) linkage through loss of land or destruction of community; (c) economic linkage (d) cosmological linkage; (e) tie through both religious and secular pilgrimage, and (f) narrative linkage through storytelling and place naming.

Scholars like Diamond (1992) and Overton (1996), argued that both settlement and displacement had been a defining feature of the social organization since the beginning of subsistence through cultivation. For Pritchard, Wolf, and Wolford (2016) the creation of private property in land, particularly vital for the capitalist world economy, has helped to justify and facilitate both possession and dispossession. For Lund and Boone (2013) and Ribot and Peluso (2003), during the early colonial period and today, doctrines of productive land use and the value of individual ownership have worked to lay claim over vast territories.

Commercialization, competition, and high demand for land by different organizations for industries and other activities heightened the problem (Flintan, 2012). Land commercialization, shifts land tenure from communal possession to individual possession (Besley, 1995). Hebinck et al. (2018) divided the landscape in terms of land uses for residential and cultural purposes, growing, grazing, and gathering. Hebinck et al. (2018) went further to say that, these land use categories together represent the rural domain to which the villagers have as a place and home. Cocks et al. (2017), Masterson (2016), and Visockiene, Tumeliene, and Malene (2019) preferred to speak of a rural lifestyle rather than only an agrarian one and associated livelihoods people conceive as rural.

Encroachment. Encroachment is directly occupying spaces that do not belong to the people occupying it illegally or forcefully (Ballard, 2015). In attempting to survive, ordinary people had to defy the official plan for urban areas by improvising and inventing livelihoods, homes, and neighborhoods (Ballard, 2015). Such people who defy the

official plan for urban areas occupy land illegally, construct houses, and link themselves to infrastructure and services (Bayat, 2010). Bayat called this movement a 'quiet encroachment of the ordinary' that can be thought of as a 'social nonmovement' (Bayat, 2010, p. 14). These actions are to shift the locus of control away from planners and stakes and towards those at the margins (Miraftab, 2009).

Urbanization has produced working-class groups that have had to take charge of their inclusion into the urban landscape and in so doing reshape space (Atehortua, 2013; Barviskar, 2003; Ghertner, 2011). When people go to the city for the first time where they do not know people, they may resort into street trading or begging (Swanson, 2010). Ordinary people take charge and ignore authorities who claim the power to authorize and disallow (Simone, 2011a). Under customary land tenure, access to land depends on systems of inheritance and lineage (Obeng-Odoom, 2015). People live in a rural setting that holds strong cultural values, history, memories and a home to stay and to which they return to when they are through with the activities of the day (Hebinck, Mtati, & Shackleton, 2018).

The stories that accompany displacement rely on justifications including increasing social stability, territorial claims, conquest, profit, production, and social inclusion whether movement removes people from land or removes their rights to access resources on the property (Feldman & Geisler, 2012). People may have their right forcibly taken, or the quality of their land may decline such that subsistence or market production is impossible (Pritchard et al., 2016), or the people may lose the protection of state or community, forcing them to change their livelihood strategies in ways that cast

their future on the land into doubt (Pritchard et al., 2016). Bukari and Kuusana (2018) commented on the issue of citizenship of the Fulani herdsmen; the citizenship question has affected Fulani pastoralists' quest for land and led to conflicts between them and the farmers. The encroachment over farmlands and the destruction of food and cash crops by the cattle owned by the Fulani has ignited conflict repeatedly (Adeoye, 2017; Odufowaken, 2014; Ofem & Inyang, 2014; Olaleye, Odotola, Ojo, Umar & Ndanitsa, 2010).

The autonomy of the people. Daskalaki and Simosi (2018) suggested that when people find themselves in a precarious situation, that the people have to help themselves by resisting the situation, be it the bad economy, encroachment into their lands/boundaries, etc. The people have to help themselves by deciding on what to do to help themselves to remain a people (Daskalaki & Simosi, 2018; Kruger et al., 2006; Ukpe, Nweze, & Arene, 2016).

Woodhouse and McCabe (2018) pointed out that subjective well-being, center on concerns about future security, especially about the land. Autonomy and social unity for Woodhouse and McCabe (2018) are key priorities. People may not claim their autonomy because of the influence of drought and disease (Woodhouse & McCabe, 2018).

Kidnapping and being taken hostage. The Fulani herdsmen are the suspects who always block the highways and start shooting at vehicles sporadically (Vanguard News, 2019). Vanguard News discovered some spots for kidnapping activities across the five states in the South East- geopolitical zone. The police hear of the shootings, ignore them, and arrive at the scenes after the operation (Vanguard News, 2019). Vanguard

News reported that the police will only go to the scene of the incidence to arrest innocent people without going after those who committed the offense (Vanguard News, 2019). As a business for the terrorists, hostage taking involves the seizure of a facility or location and the taking of hostages, which can provoke a confrontation with the authorities (Global Terrorism Database; Homeland Security).

Abductions, kidnaps and hostage-taking of persons have continued before and after the game-changing global outrage for the alleged kidnapping and forced conversions to Islam of about 276 teenage girls, almost all Christians, from their dormitory at the Government Girls Secondary School, Chibok, in Borno state Nigeria (Punch News, 2014), by Boko Haram insurgents. A published list of the missing girls had 180 out, of which 165 were Christians (Punch News, 2014).

Migration. There is a link of social ties to population health, through protective mechanisms of social and financial burden (Torres & Casey, 2017). Communities may build social ties, that may, in turn, promote resilience and construction efforts post-disaster (Torres & Casey, 2017), as they prepare for climate change. For Torres and Casey, migration may result in distorted social ties. Migrants may continue to maintain social links to family and community members who remain in places of origin (Pritchard et al., 2016). Disrupted and social relations may adversely affect the mental health of migrants and those that remain behind (Pritchard et al., 2016). More so, Pritchard et al., said that disrupted social ties may compound the effect of other adversities related to migration and climate change (Pritchard et al., 2016). Social relations may develop in destination communities, but there may be a challenge of them by societal stigma towards

migrants and displaced persons. Pritchard et al., opined that for scholars, both settlement and displacement have been the defining features of social organization since the beginning of subsistence through cultivation. The influence of drought and disease has forced more impoverished people to both relocate to urban areas for employment (Homewood et al., 2009; McCabe et al., 2014).

Summary

In this chapter two, there were reviews of the literature on different issues that helped to bolster the point of the research, which was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone. The review made it clear that this research is mainly to show that Fulani herdsmen seen as terrorists used open grazing to carry out their religious agenda of spreading Islam. The plan of herdsmen in the area and Nigeria, in general, go a long way to show that what seems to be open grazing is terrorism and insurgency in disguise of it.

To manage the borders of Nigeria properly well and also grazing reserves, will bring about reduction in the illegal border crossing by terrorists, especially the Fulani herdsmen who are not the citizens of Nigeria, but rather, came into Nigeria on invitation by the indigenous Fulani people who go about grabbing lands forcefully from the communities they find themselves.

The Chapter presented the literature search strategy, theoretical framework, the political history of Nigeria, History of grazing in Nigeria. In addition, considerations in this chapter were border issues, both Nigerian border management, porous border, Historical background of pasture, and democracy in Nigeria. Because qualitative research

deals with concepts, the major themes that emerged in the course of literature review included grazing. In addition, were impacts of open pasture, such as violence, terrorism, insurgency, poverty, economy, insecurity, unemployment, land, and encroachment, autonomy of the people, kidnapping, and finally, migration.

There were suggestions that problems created by this new way of terrorizing people with AK47s through open grazing experienced by the farmers, is because of the porous border, border management, and security problems. The terrorists illegally enter the country with arms, and nothing happens to them. Stringent policies on the boundaries of the country and open grazing will go a long way to combat these problems. This research calls on the government, politicians, local leaders, policymakers, and the people to work together to bring about total freedom and peace in the area. This study will examine and analyze the methodology of the research in chapter three that follows to help the understanding of the qualitative method and approach applied in the research/study.

Chapter 3: Research Method

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of the Anambra South Senatorial Zone. There is no literature yet on the impact of open grazing, though there is literature on open pasture. Minimizing the implications of open grazing on the farmers was the aim of this research. The major sections in Chapter 3 are research design and rationale, the role of the researcher, methodology, instrumentation, researcher-developed instruments, procedures for recruitment, participation, and data collection, data analysis plan, issues of trustworthiness, ethical systems, and finally, a summary.

Research Design and Rationale

Research Question

What are the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone?

Research Tradition

I used a qualitative research method as it aligned with the research purpose, questions, the context, and nature of the topic. Qualitative research is entirely interpretive. Qualitative researchers seek to understand the reason behind the actions or inactions of individuals or groups. The method that best suited the research question was the phenomenological approach. The methodology of phenomenology is mainly concerned with the study of the experience from the participants (Sloan & Bowe, 2014). In phenomenological approaches, the research (a) is rigorously descriptive, (b) uses the

phenomenological reductions, (c) explores the intentional relationship between persons and situations, and (d) discloses the essences, or structures, of meaning immanent in human experiences with imaginative variation (Giorgi, 1989). The phenomenological method also encompasses three interlocking steps: (a) phenomenological reduction, (b) description, and (c) search for essences (Finlay, 2009). In phenomenological approach, there is a focus on exploring how human beings make sense of experience and change that experience into consciousness (Patton, 2015). There is no separation of the situation of phenomenologists from the constitution of the wanted meaning; thus, experience and gained sense are inseparable (Wang, 2013). The adoption of the phenomenological method is possible for the survey of experiences as sensory, religious, aesthetic, and ethical experiences (Abedini, Imani, & Fazil, 2018).

This study followed the goal of phenomenological research, which is obtaining comprehensive descriptions that provide structural analysis (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). This helped to bring out the experiences of the farmers. The phenomenological approach also directed the procedure to make sure that all findings were from the subjects' stories. The information was broken down into categories, and then the themes emerged. The phenomenological approach helped the procedures to follow the purpose of the research, which was to understand the impacts of open grazing through the experiences of the farmers. The approach allowed a focus on feelings or experiences about the impacts of open grazing.

Rationale for the Chosen Tradition

A phenomenological approach addresses the experiences of participants (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Ravitch and Carl were of the view that those using the phenomenological method in their research work are interested in individuals' lived experiences of a phenomenon. The purpose of phenomenological research is "to identify phenomena through how actors see them in a situation" (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 24). Space and time cannot restrict a phenomenon under the phenomenological approach (Creswell, 2013). Open grazing is a problem for the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone, and the phenomenological approach helped address the issue. Data collection methods were interviews (see Creswell, 2016; Eisenhardt, 1989; Lester, 1999; Yin, 2013).

Role of the Researcher

The researcher in qualitative research is the primary research instrument for data collection and interpretation (Baxter, 2008; Creswell, 2013; Janesick, 2001, 2003; Meloy, 2002; Patton, 2002; Shindler & Case, 1996). Participant observation should record what people see and hear for a later, more formal analysis of patterns of action and behavior (Rubin & Rubin, 2012, p. 26). In participant observation, there is a tendency that the researcher's level of activity might affect the thing observed. The main rationale for having the researcher as primary research instrument in a qualitative study is to explore the social context of the study phenomenon by engaging the research participants in a way that motivates their analysis of the issues that affected them and how to address the problems (Trondsen & Sandaunet, 2009). Qualitative research transforms data and

transforms the researcher into the primary data collection and interpretation instrument (Barrett, 2007).

As the primary data collection instrument for this study, a situational means was used to collect data in the form of words, images, and categories (Burke & Christensen, 2010). There were more in-depth and exploration of the various stories of the participants about the impacts of open grazing in the areas. A qualitative researcher must be observant, empathetic, and sensitive to the needs of the participants that might influence the willingness and readiness to participate effectively in the study (Creswell, 2013). The researcher must create the right atmosphere and environment that motivates the participants to provide the information that will contribute to answering the research questions (Creswell, 2013). The study initially opted for an in-depth, face-to-face interview, but the study used phone interviews because of the pandemic.

Professional Relationship with Participants

There was no personal contact with participants, especially with those I already knew. This allowed the participants freedom to explain their experiences of the impacts of open grazing. Therefore, the relationship was professional with the participants, which helped the research to be credible and free from bias. There was also no deception or exercise of any power over the participants, as they participated in helping to gather the information for the research. The attitude of being truthful enabled the participants to be free and answer the interview questions to the best of their abilities. The study participants had the power and control to determine the extent and scope of their voluntary participation in the study. Building a working relationship with the study

participants was essential in getting them to provide the information and data needed to answer the research questions. There was establishment of trust and mutual respect with the participants during the data-gathering phase. Openness, friendliness, transparency, and approachability were required for the participants to feel at home. In building and maintaining this relationship with the study participants, there was the observation of required ethical standards.

Management of Bias

It was essential to curtail my involvement in addressing the issues of open grazing during data collection. Bias arises because qualitative data initially goes through the mind of the researcher, as the researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis before the documentation of the results (Creswell, 2013). A researcher's beliefs, socialization experiences, and understandings of concepts and skills are subjective (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). For Ravitch and Carl, reflexivity requires systematic attention to subjectivity, indicating that subjectivities and biases are engaged with and scrutinized systematically. Thus, one of the responsibilities of the researcher is to seek an understanding of the nature of subjectivities as they relate to the construction, design, and enactment of the research (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). The knowledge of bias offered the opportunity to be mindful of any bias to avoid affecting the credibility of the results and conclusions in the study. In addition, in managing bias in the study, there was an openness in formulating the interview questions, coding, analyzing the data and in reporting the findings of the study. As a researcher, the personal knowledge and experience are sources of bias (Creswell, 2013); therefore, to minimize bias, the study

allowed the participants to tell their stories according to the questions during the interviews. Finally, there was an avoidance of making known the expectations concerning the questions to the participants.

Methodology

Procedures for Recruitment and Participant Selection Logic

The target group of interest was farmers and some of the people who are from the areas. The areas comprised of four local governments out of seven local governments under Anambra South Senatorial Zone, Nnewi South, Nnewi North, Ihiala, and Ekwusigo. The participants of this data collection comprised of both women and men of the areas.

This study implemented a purposive sampling strategy (Byrne, 2001; Creswell, 2013; Guarte & Barrios, 2006; Marshall, 1996; Mason, 2010; Morse, 2004; Palinkas et al., 2013; Patton, 2002; Pettus-Davis, Grady, Cuddeback & Scheyett, 2011). Under purposive sampling, participants were chosen who have experiences related to the phenomenon under research (Schwandt, 1997). Snowballing sampling was also used, which requires the identification of individuals who meet the criteria for inclusion in the study sample and asking them to recommend others who met in the inclusion criteria (Goodman, 2011; Petty, Thomson, & Stew, 2012). Snowballing is an approach for locating information-rich key informants or critical cases (Patton, 2015, p. 298). Participants in this study were both male and female farmers whose age was between 20 and 50. Thus, the participants were adults, which was one of the institutional review board's (IRB's) requirements for selecting participants. It was the expectation of this

study that farmers and the people within Anambra South Senatorial Zone would provide the exact information concerning the impacts of open grazing under study than those outside the areas. All the participants answered the same questions during the interviews from which themes emanated during coding and analysis.

Additionally, interviewees who had firsthand experience were chosen, especially those who had direct involvement in the event, which was to keep the result fresh and real (Rubin & Rubin, 2012, p. 60). Attention was given to gaining insight into lived experiences of the participants and learn the nuances in their stories (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012). Alternative points of view and different perspectives produced the result to be thorough with no significant gaps in information and balanced (Rubin & Rubin, 2012).

The principle of credibility guided the selection of interviewees for in-depth interviewing. It was important to have sources that maximized the reliability and validity of the results (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). Choosing participants depends on the type of research work. The researcher must ensure the availability of participants and that the participants have experience with the phenomenon under study (Patton, 2015; Rubin & Rubin, 2012). It was also pertinent to locate participants who were willing to speak about their experiences because qualitative data collection is through the interactions with participants with interviews, surveys, questionnaires, or focus groups. Finding participants who wanted to share their experiences about the impacts of open grazing constituted the heart of this research (see Gibbs et al., 2007). The willingness of the participants was of utmost importance in the data collection.

Instrumentation

For instrumentation, there was questionnaire developed specifically for this research (see Appendix). Every participant answered the same set of core questions. In qualitative studies, the researcher is a large part of the process and is one of the qualitative instruments (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). Other types of qualitative tools include focus groups, interviews, and documentary analysis (Rubin & Rubin, 2012). In addition, there was an analysis of data by using different methods to produce information that were in the form of words or images and code for further study.

Data Collection

Possible types and sources of data. To make the research work more authentic and balanced, phone interviews were used, and the questions were open-ended to allow participants the freedom and opportunity to tell of their experiences of the incidence. There were interviews for 10 participants from Anambra South Senatorial Zone. This area under study comprised of four local government areas out of seven local governments areas in the zone: Nnewi South, Nnewi North, Ihiala, and Ekwusigo, as these areas have various levels of wealth, project interventions, policies on land, and land cover and history (Woodhouse & McCabe, 2018). Interviews were for three participants in two areas, and two farmers in the last two areas. One person in each of the four areas had experienced the incidents before in some other place but lived in the zone. Each interview lasted for 30 minutes or more depending on the engagement of the participants. The meetings took place at the places that were convenient for the participants. The

participants were of the ages of 20 to 50 and did not include the aged and other vulnerable people, most notably the under 18.

Phone interview. Rules that are required of a qualitative researcher to ensure that the work is credible were observed, and the interviewees were made comfortable during the interviews. Data collection involves setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured strategies, and establishing the protocol for recording collected information (Creswell, 2009).

The data collection circle was used to gather data and information required to answer the research questions (Creswell, 2013, p.146). Additionally, interviews give the researcher full control over the questioning (Creswell, 2016). An interview is a method of inquiry that can use open-ended questions to enter the world of participants (Patton, 2002).

The quality of information that was collected through the interview process depended mainly on me, who was the primary data collection instrument. The tone and pace of the interview sessions were indicated as well as the right environment and atmosphere being created responsibly to maximize the quality and quantity of information from research participants.

Further, the qualitative researcher has to master the “art of listening” for useful data collection using the interview technique (Rubin & Rubin, 1995, p. 361). It was pertinent to listen carefully to the answers the participants provided. Questioning participants with respect and sincerity gave them a deep sense of worth and a sense of importance, which motivated them to be more forthcoming with requested information.

Before starting any phone interview session, it was important to set the scene. Configuring the view was part of the strategies to get the participants to relax and get into the interview mood. Part of setting the stage involved welcoming the participants cordially, striking a conversation with them, and letting them know the purpose of the objective and the estimated duration of the interview session. There was an assurance to the participants of the strict confidentiality and protection of any information that they provided, in line with the dictates of informed consent. Permission was obtained from the participants to record the proceedings. To ensure that the interview sessions ran smoothly, checking whether the devices were functional for recording the interviews was necessary. Audiotapes were used to record to avoid the risk of losing data in the event of malfunctioning of a single device. Recording the interview sessions provided the freedom to concentrate more and maintain a presence with the interviewee, though there was note taking during the interview session (Patton, 2002), leveraging reflexive journaling skills (Janesick, 2011).

The notes helped in formulating follow-up questions and probes, depending on how the interviewees answered the main problems. The notes also helped to facilitate data analysis and data interpretation as well as served as backup data that could be used if recorded data has a problem. I consulted the notes during the transcription of the recorded data. The notes can also serve as a bias management tool, especially during the data analysis phase of the study (Babbie, 2007).

The basis for the development of interview questions. Primarily, there was a need to look at the research question, which was a reminder that the research would be

according to the experiences of the people involved in the data collection. Looking at the research question helped to deviate from focusing on what the research wanted to achieve during the interview itself. Following the interview guide, which pointed out what to do while forming the interview questions, was important. For example, that for each item that the interviewer will ask, there must be follow up with one or more of the probes presented in it.

There was the development of the interview questions by following the ideas from experts on the way to ask them. Furthermore, by focusing on the experiences of the farmers who experienced the problem directly. It was a bit difficult creating the items as many ideas were coming and going (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012). Jacob and Furgeson gave some guidance on how to prepare the interview questions by first picking an interesting topic. For Jacob and Furgeson, whatever the case, when one has a choice of a research topic, one has to choose something that peaks one's curiosity (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012). The researcher had in mind that the topic was an interesting one, which happened in the area of concern. With the problem in mind, the questions were prepared by following the idea of Jacob and Furgeson that using research to guide the interview questions means that the researcher has done a thorough review of the literature and that he knows what other scholars say about the people he is studying if there is any. Having an idea of what other scholars said in their articles helped to narrow the questions to create meaningful data (see Jacob & Furgeson).

It was necessary to avoid using closed-ended questions, as the interview was a standardized one, as in the words of Turner (2010) the structure of regulated open-ended

discussion is hugely according to the wording of the questions. In addition, on the issue of the open-ended question for the interview, Interview Guide Worksheet pointed out the advice of Patton (2015) that one should modify each concept so that it becomes open-ended. For Patton (2015), one should ask open-ended questions that are relevant and meaningful that invite thoughtful, in-depth responses that elicit whatever is salient to the interviewee (p. 428). There are always identical questions for participants, but the problems are so to bring out the responses that are open-ended (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012). Starting with the basics was the ideal. This was as a way of warming up the participants. Consulting the literature to help decide what background data is vital to collect (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012, p. 3). Open-ended interviews are the most popular form of interviewing (Turner, 2010).

The manner of beginning with easy to answer questions helped to develop the problems, as it kept the questions general enough that the interviewees took the issues in several directions and left room for ideas, impressions, and concepts, which the researcher has not thought of to emerge from the data (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012). From the simple questions, the big and expansive questions were handled, as doing so helped the participants to answer the questions in several directions. The questions were developed bearing in mind that the interview should not take too long of the time of the participants as they have their engagements of life. Consideration were made of the type of participants, whether they are old, young, and what they might be undergoing (Jacob & Furgeson, 2012).

Furthermore, it was vital to consider the purpose of in-depth interviewing, which was not to get answers to questions, nor hypotheses, but as an interest in understanding the lived experience of other people and the meaning they make of that experience (Seidman, 2012). The advice of Seidman (2012) was of great importance when forming the questions that interviewing required establishing access to, and making contact with, neutral participants. Doing so gave the participants the freedom to participate. Knowing the expected gain from the interview, which was to gain insight into the topic through understanding the experience of the individuals whose lives reflected the issue of the impacts of open grazing.

Data Analysis Plan

Method of data analysis. The analysis of the data began through the organization of the notes during the interview sessions. Therefore, the technique was that of the iterative process (Starks & Trinidad, 2007). The description of examples of codes and categories were according to the idea of Saldana (2016) that the reverberative nature of coding, suggests qualitative analytic process is cyclical rather than linear (P. 69).

The interviews were transcribed and each interview was analyzed from the transcripts from the recorded interview sessions. Codes were assigned to meaningful units and then examined the codes for new patterns. There was also the application of the manual method in the analysis. There was organization of data to concise data from the central themes (Starks & Trinidad, 2007).

Description of examples of codes and categories. There was a connection between the data and the research question, which was on “the impacts of open grazing

on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone.” The codes and categories were from the transcript of the interview of the participants.

Code. During the coding, there was search through the data for patterns, words, or themes. For Boyatzis (1998), pattern recognition relies on the inherent ability of the researcher to differentiate patterns from random information. The data analysis strategy for this research was content analysis. There were analyses of the possible meanings of identified patterns, ideas, categories, and concepts, as well as any relationships that existed among them.

Software for analysis. The qualitative researcher can access various data analysis techniques, including content analysis (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005; Mayring, 2000). For Patton (2002), content analysis essentially is a qualitative data reduction and sense-making effort, which takes a volume of qualitative material and tries to recognize core consistencies and meanings (p.453).

Using NVivo as a software for data analysis was possible for the analysis, though there was preference to use manual and word/excel as the author of the data. Since the volume was more, it was necessary to use software for analysis. Excel is a number cruncher and is therefore useful for quantitative data analysis, as well as a qualitative data analysis tool (Meyer & Avery, 2009).

Coding is a crucial stage of qualitative data analysis and essential step of the method. The analysis ended up with something more detailed than the interview guide would provide. There was accuracy of codes in the study. When using Excel or word to code the data, the author is the owner of the work he will be doing and he knows which

participant said what and under what condition. There was no guessing while using Word as the participants of the interviews were still valuable during analysis. Using Excel or Word was not challenging to bring out the salient points that represented what the participants said. Several scholars showed how to use Excel for qualitative analysis using conditional formatting and other functions (Amozurrutia & Servos, 2011; Meyer & Avery, 2009).

No software can analyze qualitative data; but the only human minds can (Faherty, 2010). NVivo and all other CAQDAS are data management packages to support the researcher during the data analysis process (Zamawe, 2015). NVivo as a Qualitative Data Analysis Software saves time for the users; it also helps the researcher to manage enormous amount of qualitative data, increase flexibility, and improve the validity of qualitative research, away from manual and clerical tasks (Predictive Analysis Today, 2016a). An interview lasting for about 30 minutes or so will result in a transcribed document of many pages. Therefore, the 10 interviews for this study was easy while using NVivo. NVivo organizes and provides insights into unstructured or qualitative data such as interviews, open-ended survey responses, articles, social media and web content (Bazeley & Jackson, 2013). Bazeley and Jackson (2013) pointed out that NVivo should follow the research design and not to lead it

Discrepant cases. This research work, had no discrepant cases, because both the people who experienced the phenomenon and those who experienced it elsewhere, presented the same answers, maybe in different manners as there are individuals and the

ways they reason, but both arrived at the same conclusion that the open grazing they know now is in disguise of it.

Issues of Trustworthiness

According to Golafshani (2003) while the terms reliability and validity are the essential criterion for quality in quantitative paradigms, in qualitative standards the terms credibility, neutrality or confirmability, consistency or dependability, and applicability are to be the crucial criteria for condition (p. 601). For Burkholder (2016) trustworthiness is the degree to which one, as a researcher, can have confidence in one's sources as well as the methods used to gather references. The experiences of the interviewees were authentic and trustworthy, as they presented their experiences of the impacts of open grazing as they experienced. The study made sure that participants clarified any points that were not clear during the interviews. This real-time confirmation ensured the accuracy and validity of data.

Credibility

Credibility is seen by Ravitch and Carl as the researcher's ability to take into account all of the complexities that are present in a study and to deal with inexplicable patterns (2016, p. 188). Credibility is present when the research results mirror the stories of the people under study. Patton (2015) emphasized that qualitative methods may be experienced as more personal because of their inductive nature. Patton explained more that rather than imposing on people or a program some predetermined model, hypotheses, or survey scales, qualitative findings unfold in a way that takes into consideration idiosyncrasies, uniqueness, and complex dynamics. Credibility in qualitative research

means the confidence of the data (Patton, 2015). Patton opined that validity and reliability are justifiable in research, even though qualitative researchers make use of various procedures to establish legality and authenticity. In qualitative research, credibility is directly related to research design and researcher's instruments and data (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 188).

As stated in the problem statement, there is a problem nationwide with the issue of open grazing. Therefore, in the interview conducted, the stories of the people were clear that there was fighting for liberation and freedom in their areas, as it was clear that the people were fighting a serious issue that meddled with their well-being in the sight of AK47s of the Herdsmen. Left on their own, they could not do anything, as they did not have the same weapon to liberate themselves. Therefore, the credibility of the interview was the views of the people under study and what it was they were facing in their areas. Ravitch and Carl (2016) pointed out that the credibility criteria involves establishing that the results of qualitative research are credible or believable from the perspective of the participants in the research. In their reflexive validity questions, one of the questions considered by Ravitch and Carl (2015) was about the role(s) of the research participants themselves in shaping the research and challenging the interpretations of the researcher (p. 192). There was the demonstration of the credibility of this study by using triangulation too. Ravitch and Carl (2016), pointed out what qualitative researchers do where they attempt to establish credibility by implementing the validity strategies of triangulation, member checking and so on (p. 189).

Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which a set of findings from one study will transfer to another particular situation (Burkholder, 2016). The general challenge in transferability for Burkholder (2016) is describing the setting of study with sufficient clarity and detail so that readers of that study can make their judgments about what applies to their particular scenarios. So in the interviews, though different participants, but they talked about what they knew which helped to curb the situation at hand.

According to Ravitch and Carl (2016), transferability entails that qualitative research is bound contextually (p. 189). Transferability is how qualitative studies can be applicable, or transferable, to broader contexts while still maintaining their context-specified richness (p. 189). Transferability is possible when there is a transfer of research findings to other settings or contexts (Merriam, 2009; Shenton, 2004). It will also be clear and specific about stating the boundaries of study (Cole & Gardner, 1979; Marchionini & Teague, 1987).

Dependability

Dependability means the stability of the data. It is similar to the quantitative concept of reliability (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 189). Dependability entails that one has a reasoned argument for how to collect data, and the data are consistent with one's evidence (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 189). The data sources were in line with the view of Ravitch and Carl that dependability entails that one has a reasoned argument for how s/he is collecting the data. Therefore, the idea of the topic went hand-in-hand with the data collections. The study will be replicable due to sufficient procedural details.

For this study, there are records of all phone interview sessions in digital audio format. The Audio interview data was stored in both digital audio format and transcribed text format. The records would be kept for at least five years after the publication of this study, and it would be available for any interested researchers to use when there is a need for it.

Confirmability

Confirmability is the qualitative equivalent of the quantitative concept of objectivity (Ravitch & Carl, 2016, p. 189). Qualitative researchers seek to have a confirmable data, relative neutrality, and reasonable freedom from unacknowledged researcher biases at the minimum, explicitness about the inevitable biases that exist (Ravitch & Carl, 2016). In the data sources, there were relative neutrality and reasonable freedom. As qualitative research is iterative, so were the sources. There was a demonstration that the findings were the result of the experiences and ideas of the participants.

Finally, peer review and participant debriefing were used to prove the research findings. In agreement with Patton (2002), there will be the awareness that to eliminate researcher bias is not possible, but bias must be reduced. Miles and Huberman (1994) argued that the extent and intent to which the researcher acknowledges his inclinations indicate the level of the conformability of his study.

Ethical Considerations

Ethics can be a set of code of conduct, based on morally sound decisions, that guides an organization or an individual (Hickman, 2010). Successful research work, like

every other human endeavor, involves making ethically sound decisions. In making these decisions, conflicting interests face the researcher, especially if the researcher is researching within the work area (Hickman, 2010).

Competent researchers try to balance their conflicting priorities such that they both align with the ethical codes of their institution (Baker, 2013). Self (2013), pointed out the necessity of an ethical framework, which ensures consistent practice and quality decision making across all organizational levels. This moral framework is among the reasons for given the IRB process for the conduct of research work. The importance of IRB is to ensure that research studies, involving human participation, comply with stipulated ethical standards and codes of conduct. No vulnerable persons will be part of the research participant contingents; this avoidance helped me to secure IRB approval. Data were collected once IRB gave approval.

The IRB approval indicated that processes and procedures must be put in place to manage any potential harm to study participants because of their participation in the study. Complying with all the ethical codes of conduct guiding the research work was necessary. This implied that the safety, welfare, and security of the study participants throughout their involvement in the study were assured, and guarded them against potential post participation harm by taking active measures to protect their identity and confidentiality.

The participants' identities were protected by using codes to identify each of them during the data collection phase. It was necessary that the researcher was the only person who knew the codes and who has which code. Participants were not known by their real

names during the report writing. The participants consented to consent protocol, which was used throughout the data-gathering phase to remind participants of their rights, roles, and responsibilities. Personal integrity was ensured by not manipulating the data collection process. The integrity of data collected from participants, or the interpretation of the collected data, needed a neutral body involved in transcribing the data. In line with Creswell's (2009) suggestion, there was assurance that data, evidence, findings, and conclusions were not fabricated, misrepresented, or falsified. There was peer review for the views and judgement in the study. All these reviews ensured that the final research output is ethically sound, valid, and credible.

Summary and Transition

The research methodology was essential in the whole research as it controlled the research procedures. The study method aligned with the research purpose, which enabled the collection of the type and quality of needed data to answer the research question. In this chapter, there were the presentations of the qualitative design and phenomenological approach, which centered on the experiences of the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone.

There was an assurance that the Interviews would be conducted at the convenience of the participants and the locations they would choose for the interviews. There was collection of additional data through triangulation. There was also discussion on the role of the researcher as the primary data collection, considered data analysis instrument. In addition, there was presentation and justification of the sampling and data analysis techniques. There was an indication that the audiotape would be used for the

recording of the interviews, and pointed out that software would be used in data analysis if possible. Chapter 3 concluded with data collection, data analysis plan, issues of trustworthiness of the research process, and ethical procedures. Chapter 4 will center on data collection and analysis of data.

Chapter 4: Results

Introduction

The focus of this study was the impact of open grazing on the people of Anambra South Senatorial Zone in Nigeria. The farmers' contributions during interviews immensely shaped the outcome of this study. The participants provided insightful knowledge that explained the incidents in the areas and true state of the invasion of their farms. Based on their responses, there was peace in the areas before the invasion of the farms by the Fulani herdsmen who move about with dangerous weapons like AK47s, knives, bows, and arrows. The sight of these dangerous weapons instilled fear on the people that they became strangers in their community. At the time of the data collection, there was no normalcy in the areas because of the presence of the invaders as stated by the participants. The organizational format in this chapter is as follows: a brief background of the setting, presentation of participant demographics, data collection, data analysis, evidence of trustworthiness, discussion of results, and summary.

Setting

Following the approval obtained from the IRB of Walden University (approval no. 04-28-20-0605551), I immediately began preparations to contact the participants through snowballing or chain sampling. I contacted the first participants through e-mail, who helped me with the contacts of some participants, and others led me to other participants. Immediately I received positive answers from all who were sent the consent forms indicating their interest in participation through phone interviews, I started the selection. I selected 10 participants from the pool of participants who replied and

indicated their consent. I selected the 10 participants for this study with the mind that they would help the data collection to reach saturation (Mason, 2010). The selection was inclusive whereby both genders were represented to enrich the study with their experiences and knowledge of the issue of the study. I obtained and fixed interview dates convenient for the various participants. They arranged the location for the interviews, as they knew the time that was convenient for each of them.

All the interviews were supposed to have been face-to-face interviews, but because of the Covid-19 and social distancing, it was not possible. There was no issue of security at the times of the interviews, as the participants were in the comfort of the places they chose without any interference with either the family members or other intruders during the interviews. Instead of the face-to-face interviews, I conducted phone interviews for all the 10 participants in different dates and different conducive locations they selected, which they indicated to me during the interviews. These groups of participants selected the venues, which provided adequate and serene environment for the interviews. Such locations were private meeting rooms at restaurants, and some other private locations as they indicated to me during the phone interviews.

The participants were punctual and met during their arranged times. The participants were relaxed and answered the questions to the best of their abilities. The participants were farmers, both men and women, in the communities and other farmers from other areas who migrated to the communities, thereby enriching the data collection about the inversion of farms both with their experiences where they were before as farmers and the communities of the areas involved in this study.

I heard some painful utterances from some of the participants, as some of them—mainly the women—sounded wounded by their experiences of the invasion during the interviews when I asked them questions. Most of them took time to answer, but some wanted their names mentioned as they indicated that they were not afraid of anything that would happen to them. I assured them that their names would be anonymous. In all, it was possible to interview 10 people as intended. I sought and obtained firm assurances of the willingness of the participants. The interviews covered the four areas, Nnewi South, Nnewi North, Ihiala, and Ekwusigo local government areas under Anambra South Senatorial Zone.

Demographics

The participants for this study belonged to farm communities as shown in Table 1. Table 1 shows that all the 10 participants are farmers as they were the ones mostly affected in the communities. Most of the farmers are strangers in the communities as they came purely for business. Among the participants were six men, and four women from the areas.

Table 1

Participants

Participants	Gender/Age	Farming experience
P1	Female/46	15 years
P2	Male/48	22 years
P3	Male/47	30 years
P4	Male/44	14 years
P5	Female/28	12 years
P6	Male/32	8 years
P7	Female/42	18 years
P8	Male/50	20 years
P9	Female/38	10 years
P10	Male/25	6 years

Data Collection

This section presents the procedure for data collection. I purposefully selected the participants for this study, convinced of their experiences and knowledge of the issues under investigation. I had to choose interviewees who had firsthand experience for my conclusions. Most of the participants were actually born in and around the areas, though few came purely for farming business. I did not seek out protected populations such as children, prisoners, residents of any facility, or mentally/emotionally disabled individuals for this project. The participants for this study comprised farmers from the ages of 20-50.

The qualitative sample size is usually relatively small, ranging anywhere from one to 15 people on average. This sample size is different from quantitative research, which is mathematically and statistically based research that relies on much larger samples. With consideration to the qualitative approach, which is phenomenological, I limited my sample size to 10 participants. In a phenomenological approach as mine, five to 25 is the ideal (Mason, 2010). Samples for qualitative studies are generally smaller than those used in quantitative studies, and a sample size of 10 is adequate (Mason, 2010), thus, the sample size for this study was justified.

Upon the mandatory approval granted by the Walden University IRB for data collection for this study, I proceeded to contact the participants for this study through e-mail. In the process, I attached the letters of invitation and consent forms approved earlier by the IRB. I used e-mail to avoid undue delays to any of the study participants. This decision also provided the opportunity for me to obtain their telephone numbers. With mutual understanding with the participants, I agreed on the dates for interview sessions

with them and created a schedule of the interviews. All the participants were generous with their time and eager to contribute to the study through their experiences of the invasion of their farms. The approximate time for interviews was between 45 to 50 minutes depending on how the participants provided the responses to the interview questions. I took notes to augment the recorded interviews, which helped to compare with the recorded interviews during the transcription of the interviews.

To ensure smooth recording of the interview sessions, for the phone interviews, I checked to ensure the functionality of the tape recorder. I also made adequate provision for a back-up battery. I was mindful that all transcriptions in a qualitative inquiry based on the interview method should be verbatim using standardized protocols (McLellan, MacQueen, & Niedig, 2003). Interviewing was in both Igbo language, which was the local language, and English language, which the participants understand.

The interview questions were open-ended and semi structured with a list of already prepared questions. During the interviews, it became necessary to pose some probing follow-up questions to clarify some issues for more understanding and in the process generate further responses. There were no variations in the process of data collection as described in Chapter 3.

Data Analysis

This section presents relevant information from the excerpts of the interview with the various participants for this study. There is additional presentation of information on coding, analysis, and interpretation of data. The procedure for analyzing data from the

interview sessions involved inputting emergent codes into the Nvivo software to discover underlying meanings or ideas (Janesick, 2011).

For ease of identification and to maintain participant anonymity, I assigned a code for each of the participants ranging from P1 (Participant 1) to P10 (Participant 10), as researchers like Yin (2009) suggested. In addition, it is important to avoid the criticism of nondisclosure of methods used to confer legitimacy to the study results (Bazeley, 2013). I facilitated the process of coding themes that appeared for consideration by comparing ideas obtained from interview transcripts of individual participants. Table 2 shows the product of the first cycle of the coding process and the resultant codes derived from data analysis.

Table 2

Codes from the Research Question

Codes	Frequency
Poverty	10
Migration	8
Terrorism	10
Violence	10
Economic hardships	9

I applied the method of coding to all the responses to the interview questions obtained from all the 10 participants. In the process, I was able to identify codes based on the words and meanings the participants presented. The result was a large number of codes. With this scenario, the next cycle of data analysis was category and selected identical responses into a common theme. The result represents the emergent themes coming from the process described above for P1-P10. All the participants who attended

the interviews answered the same set of questions, with different follow-up questions. I structured the interview questions to cover the research question. The themes, which came from the same research question, were the direct result of the codes.

The research question revealed the following: The impacts of open grazing on the farmers in the areas under study. The next step in the process of data analysis was to put the research question side by side with the empirical data resulting from emerging themes. The findings of the exploration of the impacts of open grazing on the farmers emerged from the recurrent themes. As a follow-up step, I examined the recurring themes in order to understand their significance for this study.

Themes

Other themes that emerged from the research question include the following:

- Threats
- Havoc to the farms
- Impoverishment
- Retaliation
- Intimidation

In the course of coding and analyzing data emanating from the excerpts of the interview transcripts, it was possible to draw the following supporting themes, which do not directly address the research question guiding this research:

- Hopelessness
- Allocate grazing areas
- Confrontation

- Self-employed
- Peace-loving people
- Solidarity
- Economically buoyant
- Source of income
- Compensation
- Helplessness

After categorizing both the emergent themes and supporting themes, I selected the themes that work for the study based on their functionality to the research question and I selected all the emergent themes, which include:

- Threats
- Havoc to the farms
- Impoverishment
- Retaliation
- Intimidation

Both the main themes from the code and the emergent themes served as reinforcement of the theoretical framework for this study, the polarities of democracy. Specifically, the elements of freedom and authority related to the freedom of the farmers, as they are not able to use their properties freely without any interference. The freedom of the farmers is on the top of the pole, whereas authority is below the pole. For Benet (2012), both the top and down of the pole work together and none can work independently. Benet took the stand of the impossibility of one of the poles to stand on its

own without the other, as he opined that the polarities of democracy model is a unifying theory of democracy to guide healthy, sustainable, and just social change efforts.

However, the study advocates for the freedom of the farmers, where authority has to help to see that the farmers get their freedom as the indigenes of the communities. The farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone seek to maintain their identity, autonomy, security, and seek continued recognition as a people doing their own business of farming uninterrupted by either the Fulani herdsmen or any external force. Their longing for freedom points out the fact that they want the policymakers and the authority to hear their voices to end the invasion of their farms carried out by the Fulani herdsmen.

Evidence of Trustworthiness

In Chapter 3 of this study, I emphasized the need to provide adequate evidence of trustworthiness in a qualitative inquiry. The issue of trustworthiness in a qualitative inquiry rests on credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability.

Credibility

There are sometimes doubts about the nature of qualitative analysis as it depends on judgment (Patton, 2015). Internal validity in qualitative research points to the approximate validity to which the researcher can refer. To maintain credibility in this study, I applied the following strategies. I recorded data through tape recorders. For member checks, I interacted informally with the participants to confirm accuracy of data collected (Stark & Trinidad, 2007). Participants confirmed the accuracy of representation of their views.

Transferability

Transferability in qualitative research is the same thing with generalizability or external validity in quantitative research, which refers to the approximate validity that a researcher can infer that the presumed causal relationship observed in the study can be generalized to and across other parts of the study. Transferability is established by providing readers with evidence that the research study's findings could be applicable to other contexts, situations, times, and populations. To guarantee transferability of the results of this study, I adopted and applied the following strategies. I involved some participants who experienced invasion of farms elsewhere and results showed that the experiences are the same everywhere which is an indication that this study could be transferred to other places with similar situations.

Dependability

Dependability is important to trustworthiness because it establishes the study's findings as consistent and repeatable. Researchers try to ascertain that their findings are consistent with the raw data they collected. I selected the participants of this study purposefully based on their knowledge of the issues under investigation. I achieved dependability by maintaining adequacy with my journal log. I alone had access to participants and the set of data obtained during the phone interviews of this study.

Confirmability

Confirmability is the last criterion of trustworthiness that a qualitative researcher must establish. This criterion has to do with the level of confidence that the study's findings are based on the participants' narratives and words rather than potential

researcher biases. Confirmability in qualitative research means the degree to which the outcomes could be confirmed or corroborated by other people. The concept of confirmability is the qualitative investigator's comparable concern to objectivity. Similarly, I engaged in member checking by way of informal interaction with the participants to obtain confirmation that data collected during the interview sessions were accurate.

Results

Table 3 shows the responses of the participants with regard to the research question for this study. The themes on Threats, Havoc to the farms, Impoverishment, Retaliation, and Intimidation showed the impacts of open grazing on the farmers. The emerging themes indicated that the situation was not peaceful to the farmers but serious to the fact that they could not achieve anything tangible in Anambra south senatorial zone, as a way of continuing their farming business as before the invasion of their farms.

Table 3

Participants' Responses to the Research Question

Emergent themes	Frequency
Threats	10
Havoc to farms	10
Impoverishment	10
Retaliation	4
Intimidation	10

Emergent Themes Drawn from Interview Excerpts

Threats. The 10 participants who participated in the interview agreed that their situation was a threatening one as the Fulani herdsmen threatened them that any

disturbance from them by stopping them from grazing their animals would be tantamount to death. P1 stated,

We tried to approach the Fulani herders to go away with their cattle from our farms. They threatened us that they paid money for the grazing of our farms, and so if we ever disturbed their cattle from grazing that they would kill us as they did in other states and that we should go and ask others who tried to stop them what they did to them. They were with knives and AK47s. Therefore, the threats made us to keep away from them and we watched as they grazed down our farms.

Other participants said the same thing in support of P1. P2 retorted thus "...To our greatest surprise, they threatened to kill us if we disturbed them and that we should go and ask other people question of what happened to them. We became afraid and left them to do the damage, hoping that they will leave our farms and community and go so that we could see where to start again."

Havoc on the farms. Another emerging theme from the interview responses from the interview session is havoc on the farms in the four local government areas. All the participants P1-P10 maintained the reality of this experience on their farms. P6 stated, "Since the Fulani herdsmen stay in tents in the bush with their families, they continue to cause havoc on our farms."

P8 maintained, "because of the havoc caused by the Fulani herdsmen, we are stranded in our farms as we do not know what to do to survive again or how to handle the Fulani herdsmen so that they could leave our community and farms and stop causing damages on our farms." In the same vein, P3 alluded that "the Fulani herders do not

allow us to do our farming in peace. Their cattle destroyed our cassava, yam, and rice.”

P4 in supporting the havoc on their farms said thus, “Since I came into this community, no cattle had ever roamed about freely and destroying our crops in the farms. We are seeing this behavior for the first time in our community.”

Impoverishment. On the issue of impoverishment, all the ten participants were on the same page of what the incidence caused to them. P5 mentioned, “By grazing our farms and harvesting our crops, they have impoverished us as they took away the only thing that used to give us joy as our means of sustenance. We cannot take care of ourselves again with the fruit of our labor. I do not know how we will survive.”

P7 pointed to the impoverishment caused on them by the incidence by saying thus, “This experience has impoverished the whole community. We are no longer, what we used to be before the coming of the Fulani herdsmen into our community. All of us look poor since the Fulani herdsmen tampered and are still tampering with our means of livelihood. We cannot boast of meeting up with the demands of our lives.” In addition, P8 stated, “with the destruction on our farms, we cannot let ends meet as we used to be comfortable.”

Retaliation. Only four participants, 2, 3, 4, and 9 said that in their own communities that they took laws into their hands by also inflicting pains on the Fulani herdsmen, though they had their Ak47s. Three in one community and one in another community, Ekwusigo and Ihiala local government unanimously said it. that “when we saw that we were on our own because our local leaders were afraid of the Fulani herdsmen together with the police, we retaliated by rustling some of the cattle. It was

when we killed some of the cattle that the police came to arrest some of our youths, but they did not come to our rescue when we reported of our ordeal.”

P2 in particular reported, “Some of our youths had to retaliate by rustling the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen. The retaliation by the youths brought about their arrest by the police. It surprised us how the police started working now because it was the Fulani herdsmen. It was an indication to us that there are things we do not know about what is happening, since the damages on our farms did not matter to the police.” P4 in support of the retaliation by some youths of their community pointed out “we did not take laws into our hands initially as it is not in our nature to be so. But when it was too much and more than bearable, our youths resorted to rustling the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen.” P3 in the same vein reported,

When some of our youths saw that we were on our own, they took laws into their hands by rustling the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen. We wanted to take it easy with the Fulani herdsmen by not behaving like them, but when our youths saw that they are not easy people to go with, they decided to show them that they could do something to help the community.

Intimidation. The last theme under emergent theme is on intimidation. Right from the first day of the invasion of the communities and farms of farmers, the Fulani herdsmen intimidated the farmers with their AK47s and other dangerous weapons, coupled with the threats of killing them as they killed others in other areas in Nigeria where the Fulani herdsmen invaded the farms of the communities. The ten participants

pointed to the fact that the Fulani herdsmen intimidated and continue to intimidate them because they have weapons of war.

P2, on the intimidation they received from the Fulani herdsmen reported thus, “the sight of the Fulani herdsmen with their AK47s is fearful. Therefore, we do not want to see them in our community since they have weapons. There is nothing we could do except to allow them to move around freely in our community and farms.”

Supporting Themes from Interview Excerpts

The previous section dwelt on the emergent themes, which I extracted from the excerpts of the interview sessions with the various participants. These emergent themes addressed the research questions for this study directly. Additional information, observations and a careful perusal of my reflective journal as well as the interview transcripts gave rise to the following supporting themes. Although some of the supporting themes do not address the research questions directly, yet they address other important issues in this study. They include the following.

Hopelessness. Hopelessness appeared under supporting themes. Some of the participants pointed to the fact that when they were going to the local leaders to report their experience, they were full of hope that with their authority that something positive would happen, but on reaching to them, what they heard made them to be hopeless. P2 in particular retorted, “When we came back from the local leaders and the police without any sign of help coming from them to end our plight, we were a bit hopeless as per the invasion of our farms by the Fulani herdsmen.” P1 reported, “When we went to the police to report the incidence, they told us to write down a statement of what happened. After

making the statement, that was it and the police told us to go back to our farms, nothing more.”

Allocate grazing areas. Some of the participants said that the government should come to their rescue and drive the Fulani herders to other areas where they can give them some grazing fields but not in their communities. P5 to this effect said, “If there is a way government could allocate some grazing lands to the Fulani herdsmen, we the farmers will appreciate it so that they do their business while we do ours without any intrusion into our farms.”

Confrontation. All the participants reported that they confronted the Fulani herdsmen peacefully to leave their farms, but instead they received warnings from them. P1 reported, “We tried to approach the Fulani herdsmen to go away from our farms, they threatened to kill us.” The same report came from P4, P6, P8, P9, and P10 “we approached them, but we received threat from them.” P2 reported, “When we approached them to leave our farms, instead of leaving our farms, they told us to leave them alone to graze their cattle as they paid for grazing of their cattle.” P5 and P3 reported as P2 did when the farmers confronted the Fulani herdsmen. P7 made a personal report concerning the confrontation thus, “I experienced it directly as they came where I was attending my farm and started grazing on my crops.”

Self-employed. The farmers in these communities are self-employed since they own their farms, by cultivating, harvesting their crops when they want to do so. P1 presented it thus, “As I explained before, I am a farmer and it is my occupation with my husband, likewise other farmers in our community. We are commercial farmers. We sell

our produce in the market for sustenance and nothing more.” On this issue of self-employment, P9 retorted, “we do commercial farming since it is where we get our sustenance. We cultivate rice, cassava, and yam in big quantity and sell in the market to take care of our needs. Some people come to our community to buy our harvested crops for sale.” P2 pointed out “we cultivate in a big way. I can say that we are commercial farmers as we cultivate for our families, and sell the remaining at the market for sustenance.” P7 reported, “We were self-employed with our farming business before the Fulani herdsmen came into our community.”

Peace-loving people. From the responses of the 10 participants, they are peace loving-people. In that vein, P2 said, “we tried not to be violent as they were with AK47s, while we had none. We went to beg them to leave our farms because farming is our occupation as herding is their own business. They remained grazing their cattle. So we decided to allow them to do the damage and after, we will gather the leftover by the cattle.” For P5, “we are peace-loving. We did not want to take laws into our hands. We unanimously decided to report to the responsible authorities, especially the local leaders.” P3 retorted in the same way, “We did not want to take laws into our hands initially. We went to report the matter to the local leaders.” P4 pointed out saying “we decided to approach the situation maturely and peacefully with them.”

Solidarity. The farmers were in solidarity with themselves as they found out that they did not have security in their community. P3 reported, “Since we were left to handle the situation by ourselves, we resorted to forming vigilante groups and support ourselves the much we could.” Reporting on solidarity, P4 said, “As per supports, we rally round to

help whoever shouts on her/his farm. We have security groups that move around to protect ourselves since we are on our own without security assurance from the authorities. We contribute money to help those affected mostly.” P9 reported, “We support ourselves by being in solidarity with ourselves. We formed security groups. We also contribute money to support those mostly affected by the Fulani invasion in our community and farms.” P1, P6, and P8, reported the same as P9 on the issue of solidarity. P10 said, “Since we value life, we did not want to lose the life of any farmer in our community, but rather we devised a means of putting security in place. We also contributed money to help those mostly affected by the invasion, as we believe that what affects one farmer in our community, affects all the farmers.”

Economically buoyant. All the participants pointed out that before the Fulani herdsmen destroyed their farms that they were economically buoyant. P7 retorted, “We used to be economically buoyant before the coming of the Fulani herdsmen in our community and farms, but with the destructions on our farms, there is not much to sell to get economically buoyant.” For P5, “Before the destruction of our farms by the Fulani herdsmen, we were happy with our farming business.”

Source of income. Farming is the source of income for the farmers in the communities under study. All the Respondents reported about the intrusion into their source of income. Each pointed out that farming is their occupation. P8 reported, “Since farming is our occupation, we try as much as we could to cultivate in commercial quantity to eat and sell our crops.” P1 reported, “We sell our produce in the market for

sustenance and nothing more.” For P5, “we do not have any other business except farming.”

Compensation. Compensation came into the study from four participants. P9 commented saying, “Because some of our youths rustled the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen, the police came and arrested them which led to compensating the Fulani herdsmen, while no one compensated us for our farms damaged by the same Fulani herdsmen we compensated. Police did not come to our help during the time of destructions on our farms.” For P4, “Because our youths retaliated by rustling the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen, the police arrested some of our youths which made us to compensate the Fulani herdsmen. We paid them heavily, but no one compensated us for the destructions on our farms by the same Fulani herdsmen we compensated.” P3 retorted, “After the rustling of the cattle of the Fulani herdsmen by our youths, we saw the police in our community who came to arrest the youths.” For P2, “The arrest of the youths led to compensating the Fulani herdsmen. Still a big wonder to us why we should pay for the cattle the youths killed, but no one compensated us.”

Helplessness. Finally, on the supporting themes, is helplessness. The farming communities were helpless in their communities as no help came to them from the authorities. P2, reported on the issue of being helpless saying “The Fulani herdsmen remained on our farms grazing their cattle. Therefore, we decided to allow them to do the damage, as we could do nothing. We were really helpless.” P5 reported, “We went to the police to make the report, the police told us to write our report down. That was what the police did and they took no action to help us solve the problem at hand.” For P3, “The

youths took laws into their hands because they felt that the local leaders and the police did not help us to remove the Fulani herdsmen from our farms.”

Nvivo Statistical Software Data Analysis

This section presents analyses of the data informing the main themes and subthemes with supporting extracts derived from the interview excerpts. I analyzed the responses from the interview individually and then presented as themes across the participants. Janesick, (2011) suggested the idea of imputing emergent codes into the Nvivo software to ‘ascertain if anything will come out of it’ (p.180). Again, the resulting output from the Nvivo software 12 was re-examined to extract useful meanings if any as earlier stated. The following themes emerged from the responses: (a) poverty, (b) distortion of social life, (c) migration, (d) terrorism, (e) violence, and (f) economic hardships. I discussed the themes in relation to the literature review above and supported with appropriate quotations from the interview excerpts.

Poverty. All the participants agreed to the reality of poverty. They agreed that they could not take care of themselves again because of the invasion of their farms by the Fulani herdsmen. They stated that they used to be fine before the Fulani herdsmen came to destroy their means of livelihood. The following are the extracts from the responses obtained from all the participants:

- We cannot take care of ourselves again because of this invasion of our farms (P4).
- By grazing our farms and harvesting our crops, they have impoverished us as they took away the only thing that used to give us joy (P5).

Migration. Eight participants out of 10 participants pointed out that Migration is one of the impacts of open grazing in their communities. All the 8 participants agreed that some of the farmers and their youths left their communities in search of other jobs as there is no opportunity for them to sustain themselves in the communities. These are the extracts from 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Below are some of their responses as they singled migration out as one of the impacts of open grazing brought to their communities by the Fulani herdsmen:

- Some of the farmers mostly affected together with some youths relocated to other areas since they felt that they did not have security as no help came from the authorities (P1).
- Those farmers who felt that they could not withstand what was happening relocated to other areas (P2).
- Migration has reduced our population as farmers in our community (P5).
- Because of the destruction on our farms and insecurity as the local leaders could not assure us of security, most of the farmers affected and some youths have left our community to relocate to other communities and cities where they feel are secure for them (P6).
- Most of the farmers and our youths who felt that there is no assurance for their safety have relocated to the city looking for other jobs to do (P7).
- Some of the farmers affected and some youths especially, left the community to look for jobs in the cities (P8).

Distortion of social life. Most of the participants retorted that the invasion of their farms by the Fulani herdsmen affected them drastically, because they cannot gather again to celebrate themselves as they used to do. P1 reported,

We cannot gather again to celebrate all those things that remind us of our history. I cannot mention the celebrations here because I am sad about what is happening in our community and farms. As some of the farmers could not withstand what is happening in our community, they left the community to other places to have their peace. Their going is a big blow to us that we cannot gather again to tell our stories as we used to do.

P6 maintained,

The disturbances of the Fulani herdsmen in our community and farms affect our social gatherings. Because of this problem, we only concentrate on how to protect our means of livelihood. We cannot be celebrating or entertaining ourselves while the Fulani herdsmen mess up our farms. Our social gatherings cannot be as before, because there is reduction in our population as many farmers out of fear relocated to other places. We are afraid that gathering may arouse a new attack on us by the Fulani herdsmen. Therefore, it is better for us to be vigilant.

For P7, “We do not meet as we used to meet freely as a people. We are afraid to celebrate while the Fulani herdsmen surround us with AK47s. We do not have the freedom to celebrate again.” P9 also reported,

We cannot talk of social gatherings when our enemies are busy destroying our farms. Therefore, we decided to abandon social gatherings and concentrate in

We call the threats from the Fulani herdsmen terrorism. They go about with their AK47s terrorizing us. For example, when we went to them to leave our farms for us, they threatened to kill us as they did to other communities. They said that they came to graze their cattle, if it is so, why are they carrying the weapons they move about with? They carry also dangerous knives called dagger, bows and arrows.

With these weapons, we are afraid to move about freely in our community.

Violence. All the participants for the interviews stated that the actions of the Fulani herdsmen were violent because peaceful people cannot behave like them. P1 stated, “We heard that the Fulani herdsmen are violent in nature because they move about with their AK47s and other dangerous weapons. We saw with our own eyes how violent they are as they sent their cattle violently on our farms.” P2 commented,

The Fulani herdsmen are violent. Their carrying arms is an indication that they forcefully take what belongs to others. That is exactly the same thing that is happening in our area, that they forcefully invaded our farms and intimidated us with AK47s.

To the violent nature of the Fulani herdsmen, P3 responded,

The Fulani herdsmen are violent in nature because if not, they will not be moving about with their AK47s and other dangerous weapons, which have made us to be scared of them. By invading our farms, we do not have freedom to do whatever we want to do on our farms as we used to do. They disrupted our freedom of doing our farming business through violence.

Participants 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 reported as follows:

- The Fulani herdsmen violently entered our farms with their cattle destroying our crops (P4).
- We are peaceful people. We have never forcefully taken things belonging to others, but Fulani herdsmen did it to us, and they are still doing so right now (P5).
- We are not violent people like the Fulani herdsmen. That was why we did not take laws into our hands by not retaliating (P6).
- The Fulani herdsmen continue to show their violent nature on our farms (P7).
- The Fulani herdsmen are violent. We went peacefully to them to leave our farms, but they threatened us with death (P8).
- The Fulani herdsmen showed us that they are violent by forcefully invading our farms and threatening us (P9).
- The Fulani herdsmen are violent as they move into our farms with arms (P10).

Economic hardships. Almost all the participants except P9 commented on economic hardships as one of the impacts of open grazing by the Fulani herdsmen in their community. Below are the responses of participants 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 as regards economic hardships they are facing.

- Because of the destruction on our farms, we do not have enough money to execute our family demands, paying the school fees of our children, which made most of our children to stay at home without going to school (P1).
- Instead of moving forward, we are moving backward. We cannot do our farming business well, as we do not have the finance. (P2).

- Since the Fulani herdsmen and their cattle destroy our crops on our farms, economically we are backward (P3).
- We are facing some economic challenges. We do not have money to continue our farming business (P4).
- Without economic strength, we cannot do anything that needs money. We are backward economically because of the invasion of our farms (P5).
- The invasion of our farms brought about economic hardships, as we do not have much to sell to help ourselves (P6).
- There is not much to sell to get economically buoyant again (P7).
- The Fulani herdsmen messed our economy up as they have the courage to enter our community and destroy our means of livelihood (P8).
- We cannot do our farming activities on our farms again; neither could we let ends meet (P10).

Comparative Analysis of Results

The results emanating from both data analytical methods showed that nothing significantly difference came out of the exercise in Nvivo statistical software analysis. In fact, the emergent and sub-themes are essentially the same in terms of context and meaning units. If there is anything different at all, it could be that of terms. Otherwise, I can state with firmness that following Janesick (2011) that nothing else came out of the exercise in data analysis using the Nvivo statistical software.

Summary

Chapter 4 of this study presented the results of data collection. Under this chapter are the setting of the data collection, the demographics of the participants which indicated that all the participants are farmers. Data collection followed, together with data analysis, evidence of trustworthiness, results, and Nvivo statistical software data analysis.

Comparative analysis of results ended the chapter.

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of the Anambra South Senatorial Zone. For any meaningful change to happen in Anambra South Senatorial Zone, there must be effective policies that will address the situation of farmers in the communities such as under Anambra south senatorial zone which this study tried to explore the impacts of open grazing. 10 participants took part in this study through phone interviews. The selected participants for this phenomenological qualitative study were all farmers from four local government areas out of seven local government areas in Anambra South Senatorial Zone, Nnewi north, Nnewi south, Ihiala, and Ekwusigo. The participants provided useful insights based on their experiences of the phenomenon under investigation. This study represents a significant contribution to knowledge on open grazing that is ongoing in Nigeria and its impacts on farming communities in Anambra South Senatorial Zone.

The primary finding of this study was that the open grazing that the Fulani herdsmen carried out in the communities under study was hidden because there was involvement of arms. The farmers had to handle the situation without the help of the responsible authorities, so some of the farmers were forced to leave as they were not assured of security in the communities. With this exit, there was no proper management of the polar of freedom and authority. The key findings emanating from this study also included:

- The Fulani herdsmen invaded the farms in these communities in Anambra South Senatorial Zone and caused destruction with their cattle and are still doing so.
- The Fulani herdsmen threatened the farmers as the farmers wanted to ask them to leave their farms.
- There is no communication between the farmers and the Fulani herdsmen because of language barriers.
- The farmers are peaceful people when compared to the Fulani herders.
- The farmers cultivate in commercial quantity, but farming business was affected because of open grazing by the Fulani herdsmen on their farms.
- Most of the farming communities did not retaliate; only one community did retaliate.
- The farmers felt abandoned by the local leaders and the police in maintaining peace in their communities.
- The farmers are afraid of the Fulani herders because of the AK47s and other dangerous weapons the Fulani herders carry.
- The farmers still await the physical presence of the state government in their communities to see the damages on their farms.
- The farmers formed their own security apparatus and supported the farmers mostly affected.

This study may boost further research in the study of the impacts of open grazing on farmers and farming communities. In the following section, I present the interpretation of the findings for this study in the context of the research questions.

Interpretation of Findings

The results of this study show that the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone are facing a critical moment in their communities, especially in their farming business into which the Fulani herdsmen intruded. This intrusion brought about many impacts that the participants echoed during the interview sessions. The participants pointed out that left on their own because they could not handle the situation unless the leaders and government of the state, even the federal government, came to their rescue. This finding provided adequate explanation as to how the involvement of the authority could address the impacts of open grazing that the farmers are facing, terrorism, violence, migration, unemployment, intimidation, economic challenges, poverty, and so on.

The polar from Benet's theory of the polarities of democracy (2012, 2013), which is freedom and authority, could help to solve the problems of the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra South Senatorial Zone when there is the involvement of the farmers and the authority. Farmers can regain their lost freedom, and by so doing eliminate all the negative impacts of the invasion.

Further, when authorities abuse their power, it undermines the freedom of the farmers and communities. Governmental authorities who let corruption occur in the communities abuse their power (Ghani et al., 2015). The findings in this study confirmed the conclusion of previous researchers that the authorities disregarded the voices of the

farmers in the development and implication of policies (Dzinavatonga, 2008; Matunhu, 2011). The voices of farmers are significant because they are the people who need something and can contribute to what they think would be the best development to implement in their communities.

Observation

As stated, some of the participants lived in communities before coming to their present communities, which the Fulani herdsmen invaded with their cattle. Through triangulation, I was able to obtain from them during the interview sessions that the methods of the invasion in their communities were exactly the same methods applied by the Fulani herdsmen in other communities the Fulani herders invaded from where those farmers came to the communities concerned in this study.

Limitations of the Study

The technique for data collection is a possible methodological weakness. The interview method of data collection and the subjective nature of responses obtained from the participants stand out clearly in this regard. The other limitation of the study is the subjective interpretation of the meanings the participants expressed. The sample size also served as a limitation to the study. Only 10 participants participated in the study.

The interview sessions were rigorous exercises, although they yielded genuine responses with convinced commitment and adequate compliance to the demands of interviews. Through the interviews, it became clear to me that the participants showed genuine interest and sincerity in their responses to the interview questions posed to them. It is also pertinent to state that I did not have any professional, supervisory or instructor

relationship with any of the 10 participants for this study. Thus, the resultant findings of this study are a genuine and true reflection of the views of the 10 participants for this study. Accordingly, I took the responses of the 10 participants as trustworthy. To ensure credibility of recorded data in the course of this study, I made use of audiotape recorder during the phone interviews. To satisfy the requirement of member checking, I provided a synthesis of all the discussions during the interview sessions and made them available to all the participants by reading them out to them to confirm accuracy of their responses. To guarantee transferability of the results of this study, the analysis of data generated from the interview relied on the “iterative, inductive process of de-contextualization and contextualization” (Starks & Trinidad, 2007).

Accordingly, I separated the data generated in the course of the interviews from its original context based on individual interview. The next course of action was to assign codes to meaningful units. The next important step was to examine the codes for emergent patterns. With the successful accomplishment of this task, I arranged and organized the data to reduce data obtained around central themes (Starks & Trinidad, 2007).

I also had in mind, the central assumptions of this study, which I stated in chapter 1 of this study. I achieved dependability by maintaining adequate interview log with the use of my reflective journal to record time, dates, and persons. I alone had access to participants and the set of data obtained during the interviews for the entire period of this study.

To ensure confirmability, I searched for negative instances that could contradict earlier observations and found none existed. Similarly, I conducted a data audit of the data collection and analysis procedures and came to the conclusion that the purposeful sampling technique utilized in the course of data collection actually enhanced the quality of data obtained, hence the selected participants proved knowledgeable and their responses quite sincere and reliable. Thus, there were no inaccuracies, bias or distortion in the data set. Given the above details, it is important to state that this study is replicable in other sections or regions of Nigeria with a degree of accuracy leading to the subsequent outcome of the findings of this study.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were inspirations from the insights obtained from the results of this study. There is need for both parties to know the importance of peace, which will enhance the freedom of farmers and their communities. Future researchers could explore other qualitative research designs like case study or ethnography to investigate the experiences of the participants. Future studies could also use qualitative method to explore more on the impacts of open grazing on the farmers to add to the contents of this study and previous studies. Future studies could increase the sample size. Other than using face-to-face method, or phone call, future researchers could also conduct their research through other means like focus group discussions, and observation to collect and analyze data collected.

Implications for Positive Social Change

The purpose of this study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra south senatorial zone. Walden's mission of social change dwells more on the positive social change in the community in which the lives of the people become new positively through the social agents in the community. The issues like transformation and empowerment of the people are mostly the resultant effect of the positive social change of any phenomenon in the lives of the community that is experiencing it.

The relevancy of my research to Walden's mission of social change could be the above mentioned two, transformation of the situations of the people and the empowerment of the people. One may ask the question concerning immediate effect of the social change which the people need urgently. The answer here would be that the social change may not be effectively experienced immediately. It is a gradual process and depends on when those who supposed to bring that change lay their hands on the research work. Those concerned here are the policy makers, scholars and the learned people of the community. It is good to note that the communities through the interviews conducted which some members of the communities were involved, may start to experience positive social change through the participants from those communities who participated in the interviews concerning the actions they have to take to help themselves. By so doing, they are empowering themselves to have serious transformation either in the way they do grazing or to have the mind of zoning some areas as farm areas and grazing areas. In one way or the other through this means, the transformation of the community and

empowerment of the people may start taking effect even before the completion of the research work on the impact of open grazing on the farming communities.

The results showed that open grazing in the study, is in disguise of it. This is because of the involvement of arms. There should be no application of force of any kind. There is no benefit engaging in continuous conflict at any level in the communities. All should be involved in ensuring harmony in the communities. Conflict can only lead in losses, misery, sorrow, and pain at the individual, family, and societal level. Nothing works well in a conflict situation.

For the society, the results of this study could contribute to the idea of quick actions in attending to the problem created by the invasion of farming communities by the Fulani herdsmen. As the people pointed out that they need the presence of the government in their communities, this is how the quick actions could be effective and by so doing find what really will be beneficial to the farming communities, since they are the ones suffering.

The farmers of the communities should have their voices recognized. This is how to represent the freedom. Having their voice is a way of getting involved in decision making of their farming business. This finding is consistent with the theory of polarities of democracy as Benet (2013) presented. However, other polarities fitted into the study, but freedom and authority was appropriate in explaining this finding and others.

Findings could guide policy makers to make policies that are inclusive for the farming communities. The findings may lead to improvement in public policies that might improve the conditions of the farmers in the zone and beyond.

The results of this study revealed the inability of the local authorities of the communities to protect the farmers and their farm. Decentralization is possible which will give the local leaders opportunity to be responsible for the happenings in their communities instead of waiting for orders from the center. With the issue of decentralization, the local authorities could review the security apparatus of the communities and then strengthen it for the benefit of the farmers. The authorities being involved in the security of the farmers, will give strength to the security already formed by the farmers, by so doing, the farmers and the authorities could be on the same page.

The result could bring about positive social change as it could support the empowerment and transformation of the farmers' lives, thereby reducing tension, violence, intimidation, terrorism, and bring about peace and harmony. This study could contribute to positive social change by policy makers and government coming up with policies that could be applied in any area of the country on open grazing.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to understand the impacts of open grazing on the farmers of Anambra south senatorial zone. There is no lasting peace yet as the government and policy makers have not yet arrived at any solution to end the invasion that the Fulani herdsmen continue to cause in the farming communities nationwide through their open grazing way of grazing their cattle.

Because there are no working policies nationwide, decentralization could help the states to make working policies concerning open grazing in the farming communities, instead of waiting for directives from the federal government. This decentralization could

prompt the search for sustainable policies to eradicate the problems and bring about peace in the farming communities.

The application of peace will enable the maintenance of the freedom of farmers in their communities. The theoretical framework in this study, showed that for the farmers to experience freedom, that authority is very important, where the farmers and the leaders work together to realize it. Finally, I propose in this phenomenological study that government should allocate grazing areas for the Fulani herdsmen so that the farmers of these communities could do their farming business peacefully without any intimidation or molestation. This chapter discussed the limitations and recommendations for future research and ended the study.

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Appendix: Interview Questions

- Let us start with what you can say about yourself and your background.
- Could you explain to me what really happened in your community as regards the invasion of your farms by the Fulani herdsmen?
- How did the Fulani herders come to your communities with their cattle?
- How did you farmers manage to handle the situation?
- How intensive are your farming activities in your area?
- How do you manage your animals in this community that they do not cause the same problem to your farms?
- Thanks for your honest answer. How then do you farmers live with the Fulani herders if they are still in this community?
- What role did the local leaders play to quell the situation?
- Thanks for the answer. What support did the state government render to you farmers who experienced the attack?
- Could you explain what supports you gave/give to yourselves as farmers, since no help came/comes to you from outside to help you solve the problem?
- Could you explain the impacts of this incidence to you people as farmers in this community?
- Is there anything else you want to tell me about the incidence?