**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF ENCROACHMENT ON GRAZING ON HERDSMEN LIVESTOCK IN KANO STATE**

**TABLE OF CONTENT**

**ABSTRACT 4**

**CHAPTER ONE 6**

**INTRODUCTION 6**

1.1 Background of the Study 6

1.2 Statement of the Problem 9

1.3 Objectives of the Study 10

1.4 Research Questions 10

1.5 Hypotheses of the Study 11

1.6 Significance of the Study 11

1.7 Scope and Limitations 12

1.8 Definition of Terms 12

**CHAPTER TWO 13**

**LITERATURE REVIEW 13**

2.1 Concept of Grazing and Land Encroachment 13

2.2 Overview of Livestock Farming in Kano State 15

2.3 Causes and Patterns of Grazing Encroachment 16

2.4 Effects of Encroachment on Livestock Health and Productivity 20

2.5 Socioeconomic Impacts on Herdsmen 23

2.6 Policies and Interventions on Grazing and Land Use 25

2.7 Theoretical Framework 30

2.8 Empirical Studies Related to Grazing Encroachment 34

**CHAPTER THREE 39**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 39**

3.1 Research Design 39

3.2 Study Area (Kibiya Local Government Area) 39

3.3 Population and Sample Size 40

3.4 Sampling Techniques 41

3.5 Data Collection Methods 41

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques 42

3.7 Validity and Reliability of Instruments 42

3.8 Ethical Considerations 43

**CHAPTER FOUR 44**

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION 44**

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents 44

4.2 Impact of Land Encroachment on Grazing 46

4.3 Socioeconomic Impact 48

4.4 Perception of Land Use Policies and Management 49

4.5 Testing of Hypotheses 50

4.6 Discussion of Findings 53

**CHAPTER FIVE 56**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 56**

5.1 Summary of Findings 56

5.2 Conclusion 57

5.3 Recommendations 58

# ABSTRACT

This study assesses the effects of land encroachment on grazing in Kibiya Local Government Area (LGA) of Kano State, focusing on its impact on livestock health, productivity, and the socio-economic well-being of herdsmen. The research highlights the increasing encroachment of agricultural land, urbanization, and infrastructure development on traditional grazing areas, leading to reduced grazing land availability and escalating conflicts between farmers and herders. A mixed-method approach was employed, with data collected from 150 herdsmen through structured questionnaires and interviews. The findings indicate that land encroachment significantly reduces grazing land, adversely affecting livestock health, leading to malnutrition, lower birth rates, and higher mortality among cattle. Additionally, herders reported a significant decrease in income and increased food insecurity due to reduced livestock productivity. The study also reveals that existing government policies aimed at mitigating encroachment are largely ineffective, with a majority of respondents unaware of or dissatisfied with these policies. Statistical analysis confirmed that land encroachment significantly impacts livestock productivity, socio-economic outcomes, and the effectiveness of land-use policies. The study concludes that urgent interventions, including the establishment of designated grazing zones, community-based land-use management, improved policy enforcement, and increased public awareness, are necessary to address land encroachment and support the sustainability of pastoralism in the region. These findings contribute to the broader understanding of the socio-economic challenges faced by herders in Nigeria and offer recommendations for more inclusive and effective land management strategies.

**Keywords:** land encroachment, grazing, herdsmen, livestock health, socio-economic impact, Kibiya LGA, land-use policies, Kano State.

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Study

Land encroachment, characterized as the uncontrolled extension or invasion of land for purposes including agricultural, urban development, or other activities, has emerged as a substantial global issue. The growth of the human population and the extension of agricultural methods across many continents have exerted significant strain on land resources, resulting in conflicts and issues in land utilization (Adams & Turner, 2018). This phenomena has resulted in significant challenges in industries dependent on open land, such as animal agriculture. Encroachment into grazing lands can result in soil degradation, diminished grazing spaces, and heightened conflicts among various land users, particularly in areas where pastoralism is the predominant livelihood (Jones & Barry, 2020).

The repercussions of land encroachment are especially severe in emerging nations, where pastoralism is integral to the economic and social framework. Pastoralism is a longstanding practice and a source of subsistence for millions in African nations such as Nigeria, Kenya, Sudan, and Mali (Lind et al., 2016). Nevertheless, increasing land competition, frequently propelled by growing agricultural endeavors and urban development, jeopardizes the conventional grazing routes and regions essential for pastoralists. Kihiu (2020) asserts that African pastoral lands have experienced significant fragmentation and decline in the past decade, frequently resulting in heightened conflicts between herdsmen and farmers as both factions strive to obtain adequate land for their requirements. This invasion diminishes the land's carrying capacity for cattle, hence jeopardizing the livelihoods and sustenance of pastoral communities and exacerbating tensions between farmers and herders (Dyer & Jones, 2019).

Nigeria, being the most populated nation in Africa, confronts significant issues related to land-use disputes, particularly due to population expansion and agricultural demands. In regions such as Kano, which function as significant centers for agricultural endeavors, the rivalry for land resources is fierce. The competition is intensified by climate fluctuation, which frequently compels pastoralists to migrate southward from northern regions in pursuit of fertile grazing ground (Okeke et al., 2017). This trend has intensified interactions between pastoralist and agricultural groups in Kano State, with competition for land resources occasionally escalating into violent confrontations. Research indicates that more than 60% of Kano's land is designated for agricultural purposes, with less than 40% reserved for pastoral activities and other uses (Ibrahim et al., 2021). The inequitable allocation of land has adversely affected pastoralist populations, who have historically utilized these regions for animal grazing.

The diminution of grazing land in Kano State significantly affects both animals and the ranchers reliant on them for sustenance. Adamu and Ibeanu (2019) assert that land encroachment restricts the availability of sufficient grazing land, frequently compelling herdsmen to graze in unsuitable or prohibited places for livestock. This leads to overgrazing, which exacerbates the depletion of land resources, diminishes soil fertility, and harms ecosystems. As a result, animal health and productivity deteriorate, leading to herds experiencing malnutrition and heightened vulnerability to illnesses. For herdsmen, these effects result in diminished income, heightened food insecurity, and increased economic instability. These conditions perpetuate a cycle of poverty, compelling ranchers to wander greater distances in pursuit of pasture, which can incite conflicts with local communities and occasionally result in violent confrontations (Olaniyan et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the invasion problem in Kano State is interconnected with wider sociopolitical concerns. Government policies on land allocation and management have faced criticism for prioritizing agricultural expansion at the expense of pastoral requirements. Research demonstrates that the legal frameworks regulating land use in Nigeria frequently neglect the rights of pastoralists, resulting in their systemic exclusion from land resources (Musa et al., 2022). In the absence of secure grazing routes or access to authorized grazing sites, herdsmen become susceptible to land encroachment and frequently face marginalization in land use decision-making processes. Without effective legislative measures to protect pastoral areas, herdsmen encounter significant limitations on their mobility and operations, resulting in enduring consequences for cattle productivity and regional food security (Adebayo et al., 2017).

The encroachment problem in Kano poses a threat to the livelihoods of ranchers and has ecological ramifications. Encroachment causes overgrazing, resulting in desertification and a decline in biodiversity, hence exacerbating the difficulties encountered by pastoralist groups. Bello and Aliyu (2020) assert that the ongoing degradation of grazing grounds will ultimately affect cattle productivity, herdsmen health, and the whole environment. Resolving these difficulties necessitates a comprehensive strategy encompassing enhanced land management policies, conflict resolution frameworks, and sustainable agriculture techniques.

The encroachment of grazing grounds in Kano State underscores the overarching difficulties of land management in Nigeria. The convergence of environmental, social, and political elements compounds the issue, rendering it a critical concern for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders in agriculture. This study seeks to evaluate the impact of land encroachment on herders and their livestock in Kano, offering insights into the optimization of land-use regulations to promote sustainable grazing practices and mitigate disputes between pastoralists and farmers.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Land encroachment on grazing pastures poses a significant issue to ranchers and their animals in Kano State. As agricultural expansion and urban development invade historically pastoral lands, herdsmen encounter diminishing grazing territories, adversely affecting the health and productivity of their livestock. This encroachment causes overgrazing in confined areas, leading to land degradation, diminished pasture quality, and increased susceptibility to illnesses in cattle. As a result, herdsmen face diminishing income levels, jeopardizing their socioeconomic stability and heightening the danger of food insecurity. The encroachment also creates conflict between ranchers and farmers as both factions compete for limited resources. Violent disputes have arisen in multiple communities, intensified by inadequate regulatory frameworks to safeguard the rights of pastoralists. The environmental consequences of invasion are significant, alongside its social ones. Overgrazing results in land deterioration and desertification, compromising the land's long-term viability. This study aims to investigate the degree and effects of grazing ground encroachment on ranchers and their livestock in Kano State. It seeks to tackle critical issues impacting pastoralists, examining both the short-term and long-term effects of restricted grazing lands on the welfare of cattle and the livelihoods of herders. This study aims to enhance the understanding of land management and inform policies that promote sustainable land use in Nigeria.

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

**1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to assess the effects of land encroachment on grazing lands and the impact it has on herdsmen and their livestock in Kano State, **Nigeria.**

**1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To assess the impact of land encroachment on grazing activities for herdsmen in Kano State.
2. To evaluate the socioeconomic effects of grazing encroachment on herdsmen's livelihoods and livestock productivity.
3. To examine herdsmen’s perceptions of land use policies and management practices and how these influence grazing encroachment in Kano State.

## 1.4 Research Questions

1. How does land encroachment affect grazing activities and the wellbeing of herdsmen’s livestock in Kano State?
2. What are the socioeconomic impacts of grazing encroachment on the livelihoods of herdsmen in the region?
3. What are herdsmen's perceptions of current land use policies and management practices, and how do these perceptions affect grazing and encroachment?

## 1.5 Hypotheses of the Study

Based on the objectives and research questions, the study will test the following hypotheses:

**Hypothesis 1:** Grazing land encroachment significantly affects the productivity and health of livestock.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is a significant socioeconomic impact on herdsmen due to grazing land encroachment.

**Hypothesis 3:** Existing government policies are ineffective in mitigating conflicts arising from grazing land encroachment.

## 1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is significant for several reasons. Firstly, it provides insights into the challenges faced by herdsmen in Kano State, particularly in relation to grazing land encroachment and its impacts on livestock health and productivity. The findings will offer valuable information to policymakers on the urgent need for improved land management and conflict resolution measures between herdsmen and farmers. Moreover, by examining the effectiveness of current policies on land use, this study will help identify policy gaps and recommend changes that better support pastoral livelihoods. Lastly, the research will contribute to the growing body of literature on sustainable land use practices, especially in regions facing similar land encroachment issues. It will serve as a resource for stakeholders involved in agricultural, environmental, and rural development fields.

## 1.7 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study covers the assessment of grazing land encroachment in Kano State, Nigeria, focusing specifically on the impact on herdsmen and their livestock. Data collection will include herdsmen, local farmers, and government officials involved in land management and policy implementation within the region. The study will focus on the social, economic, and environmental effects of land encroachment on pastoral communities. However, the study is limited by several factors. Firstly, the research will focus solely on Kano State, and therefore findings may not be generalizable to other regions with different socioeconomic and environmental conditions. Additionally, the study may face challenges related to data availability and the willingness of participants to disclose information, especially in areas affected by land conflicts. Lastly, due to limited time and resources, the study may not explore all dimensions of government policy but will focus primarily on policies directly affecting pastoralist access to grazing lands.

## 1.8 Definition of Terms

**Land Encroachment:** Unauthorized or illegal occupation of land by individuals or groups, often resulting in the restriction of access for its traditional users.

**Grazing Land:** Areas of land primarily used by herdsmen to graze their livestock, typically pastoral lands.

**Herdsmen:** Individuals who manage herds of livestock, relying on grazing lands to sustain their animals.

**Livestock Productivity:** The measure of the output, such as growth and reproduction, of animals managed by herdsmen, including cattle, sheep, and goats.

**Pastoralism:** A livelihood system based on the raising and grazing of livestock, often involving seasonal movement of animals.

**Socioeconomic Impact:** The effects on both the social and economic aspects of herdsmen’s lives, including income, livelihood stability, and community relations.

**Land Management Policies:** Government regulations and strategies intended to govern the use and allocation of land resources for various purposes.

**Sustainable Land Use:** Practices that promote the balanced and long-term use of land resources, minimizing degradation and supporting multiple stakeholders.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Concept of Grazing and Land Encroachment

In many parts of Africa, grazing has been a traditional practice that plays a vital role in pastoral livelihoods. Grazing, which involves allowing livestock to feed on available vegetation, is integral to livestock farming but has become a complex issue as population growth, urbanization, and agricultural expansion lead to land encroachment. Land encroachment refers to the unauthorized occupation or use of land that traditionally belongs to another group or is set aside for a different purpose. Research has highlighted that land-use conflicts often arise from competing needs between pastoralists and farmers (Adisa, 2012; Shettima & Tar, 2008).

The impact of land encroachment on grazing rights has been studied extensively in contexts where land scarcity is exacerbated by environmental changes and urban sprawl (Blench, 1994). Encroachment not only disrupts pastoral activities but also threatens environmental sustainability by reducing biodiversity in grazing zones. Pastoralists are often displaced, leading to socio-economic hardships and the erosion of cultural practices (Moritz et al., 2011). Studies on land encroachment underscore its association with forced migration, conflict, and the degradation of natural resources (Blench, 1994; Adisa, 2012).

As traditional grazing lands are taken over by farming or construction projects, cattle herders find fewer routes to move their livestock, leading to higher tensions with farming communities. Solutions proposed in academic literature include land-use policies, community-based natural resource management, and conflict-resolution mechanisms (Blench, 1994; Fiki & Lee, 2004). According to Okello et al. (2014), creating demarcated grazing corridors and land tenure reforms may also help reduce conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.

Encroachment into grazing areas is further fueled by population pressure, which intensifies the need for agricultural land, particularly in regions like Northern Nigeria. Studies suggest that cooperation between stakeholders in land use, including farmers, pastoralists, and government bodies, is crucial for sustainable land management. In Kano State, where agriculture and livestock are both critical for livelihoods, effective land policies and community involvement are essential to addressing grazing and encroachment issues (Okello et al., 2014).

## 2.2 Overview of Livestock Farming in Kano State

Livestock farming is a significant part of the agricultural sector in Kano State, Northern Nigeria. With cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry being the primary animals raised, livestock farming supports local economies, provides food security, and offers employment opportunities (Lawal-Adebowale, 2012). Kano State’s livestock industry faces unique challenges, including limited grazing lands, seasonal water shortages, and conflicts between herders and farmers (Blench, 1994). Livestock farming is often a mixed-system practice where both sedentary and nomadic systems coexist (Blench, 1994; Lawal-Adebowale, 2012).

Kano’s climate, characterized by dry and wet seasons, influences livestock production cycles. During the dry season, many farmers rely on supplementary feeding due to reduced forage availability, a practice that is cost-intensive and unsustainable for smaller-scale farmers (Lawal-Adebowale, 2012). Kano State’s agricultural policies have been largely shaped by the need to balance crop farming and livestock rearing, both of which are central to rural development and economic growth in the state (Ahmed, 2018).

Academic literature highlights the resilience of livestock farmers in Kano who adapt their practices to mitigate seasonal shortages and market fluctuations (Shettima & Tar, 2008). Despite these adaptations, challenges such as inadequate veterinary services, high feed costs, and lack of access to modern animal husbandry techniques persist (Ahmed, 2018; Blench, 1994). The government's role in supporting livestock farming through policies and subsidies has been critical but is often limited by resource constraints and competing policy priorities (Lawal-Adebowale, 2012).

According to studies, investment in livestock infrastructure, access to credit, and training in improved livestock management are essential for sustainable growth in Kano’s livestock sector (Ahmed, 2018; Blench, 1994). Improving water sources and creating grazing reserves are suggested as interventions to mitigate issues of water scarcity and grazing land access. Furthermore, the socio-economic impact of livestock farming extends beyond food production; it is a source of income, cultural identity, and social structure for many communities in Kano State (Shettima & Tar, 2008).

## 2.3 Causes and Patterns of Grazing Encroachment

Grazing encroachment is a growing concern across sub-Saharan Africa, where pastoralism intersects with agricultural expansion, urbanization, and environmental changes. The term refers to the movement of livestock grazing activities into areas not designated for such purposes, often leading to conflicts with other land users. Studies have identified a range of socio-economic, environmental, and policy-related causes that influence these patterns.

**2.3.1 Socio-Economic Causes**

Population growth is one of the most frequently cited factors behind grazing encroachment. The increasing human population has raised demands for food production, which requires more land for agriculture (Blench, 1994). This pressure forces farmers to expand their operations into previously pastoral lands, thereby reducing the grazing space available for livestock herders. The economic structure of rural areas, where agriculture is the primary livelihood, has also contributed to a competitive land-use scenario. Many rural areas rely heavily on farming, creating a cycle where more land is needed to sustain growing populations and economies (Adisa, 2012).

Livestock rearing remains a significant income source for many households, particularly among pastoral communities, leading to the continuous need for grazing land (Moritz et al., 2011). However, as agricultural land expands and grazing spaces shrink, pastoralists are forced to encroach on farmland or other restricted areas, intensifying land-use conflicts. According to Shettima and Tar (2008), the economic incentives for agricultural expansion often outweigh considerations for pastoralist needs, exacerbating encroachment issues.

**2.3.2 Environmental Causes**

Environmental factors such as climate change and land degradation also drive grazing encroachment. Droughts, desertification, and soil degradation reduce the availability of arable land and grazing pastures, pushing herders into areas that were once unsuitable for grazing but have now become essential to sustaining their herds (Okello et al., 2014). During the dry season, when water and forage are scarce, pastoralists tend to migrate with their herds into greener, often agriculturally-used lands, resulting in encroachment (Blench, 1994). The seasonal migration of herders is a traditional adaptation strategy, but it increasingly brings them into conflict with other land users.

The overuse of certain lands due to increased grazing pressure has also led to resource depletion, which in turn pushes pastoralists to seek new grazing grounds. As noted by Fiki and Lee (2004), deforestation and erosion caused by both agricultural and grazing activities diminish soil fertility, forcing both farmers and herders to expand their land use further.

**2.3.3 Policy and Institutional Factors**

Inadequate land tenure systems and unclear property rights are significant institutional causes of grazing encroachment. In regions where land ownership is not clearly defined, both farmers and herders may feel justified in claiming use of the same land, leading to conflicts (Adisa, 2012). The absence of effective grazing corridors, land reserves, and pastoral zones exacerbates the competition for resources between pastoralists and farmers (Moritz et al., 2011). Moreover, in areas where land ownership structures favor sedentary farming over nomadic pastoralism, herders often face discrimination and are pushed out of traditional grazing lands (Blench, 1994).

Government policies that prioritize agricultural development without accounting for pastoralist needs contribute to this imbalance. For example, some agricultural policies encourage large-scale farming, which appropriates land historically used for grazing (Ahmed, 2018). A study by Okello et al. (2014) emphasizes that land policies in many sub-Saharan African countries fail to integrate pastoralist needs, leading to the marginalization of these communities and heightened instances of encroachment.

**2.3.4 Patterns of Grazing Encroachment**

The patterns of grazing encroachment vary depending on the environmental, socio-economic, and institutional contexts. Seasonal migration patterns are common among pastoralists who move with their livestock in search of forage and water (Blench, 1994). In semi-arid regions, herders may follow traditional migratory routes, but the encroachment occurs when these routes overlap with cultivated land. This pattern is particularly evident during the dry season, when pastures in core grazing zones become exhausted.

Encroachment patterns can also be observed in the form of “grazing corridors,” informal paths taken by herders that may cross through agricultural land or protected areas (Moritz et al., 2011). These corridors are crucial for seasonal movement, but their lack of formal recognition or legal protection often leads to disputes with landowners. According to Fiki and Lee (2004), grazing encroachment often involves unplanned or spontaneous settlements, where herders establish temporary camps on farmland or near water sources, leading to clashes with local farmers.

Another observed pattern involves the progressive shift from traditional grazing lands to more agriculturally productive areas. This shift is partly driven by the higher resilience of certain regions to environmental stressors, making them more attractive to pastoralists during unfavorable weather conditions (Okello et al., 2014). However, this pattern is unsustainable as it leads to overgrazing and resource depletion, further intensifying conflicts.

**2.3.5 Addressing Grazing Encroachment**

Various studies suggest policy reforms and community-based initiatives to address grazing encroachment. Promoting collaborative land management practices, such as shared land tenure arrangements and the establishment of grazing reserves, can help mitigate conflicts (Adisa, 2012). Okello et al. (2014) advocate for an integrated approach that includes both pastoralists and farmers in decision-making processes regarding land allocation and usage rights.

Educational programs that raise awareness about sustainable grazing practices and environmental conservation are also essential. These programs can equip pastoralists with the skills needed to adapt their practices to changing environmental conditions, potentially reducing the need to encroach on agricultural lands (Fiki & Lee, 2004). Additionally, infrastructure development, such as water points in grazing zones and demarcated migratory routes, can support pastoral communities in maintaining sustainable grazing practices without resorting to encroachment (Ahmed, 2018).

## 2.4 Effects of Encroachment on Livestock Health and Productivity

The encroachment of grazing lands, often by agricultural expansion and urban development, has significant impacts on livestock health and productivity. When pastoral lands are encroached upon, livestock herders face reduced access to quality grazing areas, water sources, and migratory routes, all of which are vital for maintaining the health and productivity of their animals. Studies have shown that the decline in grazing land not only limits the nutritional intake of livestock but also increases the risk of disease transmission and reduces livestock reproduction rates (Blench, 1994; Moritz et al., 2011).

**2.4.1 Nutritional Deficiency and Reduced Productivity**

One of the most immediate effects of grazing encroachment is the reduced availability of quality forage, which leads to nutritional deficiencies in livestock. Livestock productivity, particularly in terms of milk yield, body weight, and reproductive performance, is closely linked to access to high-quality grazing resources (Moritz et al., 2011). As grazing lands diminish, livestock are forced to feed on less nutritious or even unsuitable plants, which do not meet their dietary requirements. Inadequate nutrition weakens animals, making them more susceptible to diseases and reducing their growth rates, fertility, and overall productivity (Ahmed, 2018).

The seasonal migration patterns of herders, traditionally designed to optimize forage availability, are disrupted by encroachment. In Northern Nigeria, for instance, livestock typically graze on different types of vegetation depending on seasonal availability, but limited access to grazing lands means they often remain in areas with poor nutritional resources. Studies suggest that this restricted grazing leads to chronic malnutrition among livestock, significantly affecting their productivity and increasing the mortality rate among younger animals (Adisa, 2012).

**2.4.2 Increased Disease Prevalence**

Encroachment often forces livestock herders into high-density grazing areas, where limited space results in overcrowding and the spread of diseases. Overcrowding can facilitate the transmission of contagious diseases, including foot-and-mouth disease, bovine tuberculosis, and parasitic infections, which are highly detrimental to animal health (Okello et al., 2014). Additionally, encroachment pushes livestock into closer proximity with human settlements, increasing the risk of zoonotic diseases that can affect both animals and humans.

In regions where veterinary services are limited, the high incidence of disease among livestock can have severe economic repercussions on pastoral communities (Fiki & Lee, 2004). Access to veterinary care becomes more challenging as herders are forced to travel further or avoid areas where these services are available due to conflicts with local landowners. The increased risk of disease not only reduces productivity through lower milk and meat yields but also leads to higher expenses for disease management and prevention (Blench, 1994).

**2.4.3 Impacts on Reproductive Health and Livestock Longevity**

Encroachment also affects livestock reproduction, which is crucial for maintaining herd sizes and productivity. Stress from frequent displacement, malnutrition, and disease exposure weakens reproductive health among livestock, leading to lower conception rates, higher rates of miscarriage, and reduced calf survival (Shettima & Tar, 2008). Reproductive failure among livestock can cause a significant decline in herd populations, affecting pastoral communities' income and food security.

Moreover, the high-stress conditions associated with overgrazed and encroached lands lead to lower lifespan and higher mortality rates among livestock (Ahmed, 2018). In an optimal environment, herders maintain breeding patterns and select animals based on traits that improve productivity; however, these practices become unsustainable in encroached environments where animals are already struggling to survive (Moritz et al., 2011). Studies suggest that reproductive health and livestock longevity are closely correlated with access to consistent grazing and stable living conditions, both of which are compromised by land encroachment (Adisa, 2012).

**2.4.4 Economic Impact on Pastoral Communities**

The economic repercussions of grazing encroachment extend beyond immediate livestock health to affect the livelihoods of pastoral communities. The reduced productivity and increased disease prevalence mean lower income from livestock-related activities, impacting the socio-economic stability of these communities. In many regions, livestock are a primary source of income, and declines in herd productivity result in less milk, meat, and other animal products to sell (Blench, 1994).

The economic impact is further exacerbated by the cost of disease treatment and prevention, which becomes a financial burden for herders. Studies indicate that pastoralists who operate in encroached areas spend more on veterinary services and supplementary feed, which cuts into their profits (Fiki & Lee, 2004). The increased expenditure, coupled with lower productivity, creates an unsustainable cycle that threatens the survival of pastoral lifestyles in affected areas (Ahmed, 2018).

**2.4.5 Potential Solutions to Mitigate Health and Productivity Impacts**

Several strategies have been suggested in the literature to address the adverse effects of encroachment on livestock health and productivity. Collaborative land-use planning, where grazing zones and agricultural areas are clearly delineated and mutually respected, could help reduce the negative impacts on livestock (Moritz et al., 2011). For example, establishing designated grazing reserves and developing pastoral infrastructure, such as water points and feedlots, can help sustain livestock health even in restricted grazing areas.

Additionally, the provision of veterinary care, disease prevention programs, and nutritional support to pastoral communities are critical to offsetting the health impacts associated with encroachment. Government initiatives that promote sustainable grazing practices and support local herders with resources for managing livestock health are essential in preserving pastoral productivity (Okello et al., 2014). Enhancing access to veterinary care and strengthening pastoralist rights to grazing lands may also play a role in reducing livestock health challenges (Fiki & Lee, 2004).

## 2.5 Socioeconomic Impacts on Herdsmen

The socioeconomic impacts of encroachment and land-use conflicts are profound for herdsmen, whose livelihoods are closely tied to the availability and quality of grazing lands. The reduction in accessible grazing spaces, coupled with competition from other land users, has triggered numerous challenges, including financial instability, loss of social standing, and disruption of traditional lifestyles. The combination of these issues has heightened poverty rates among herders and placed pressure on the socio-economic fabric of pastoralist communities (Adisa, 2012).

**2.5.1 Loss of Livelihood and Economic Hardship**

Encroachment and conflicts over land reduce the amount of grazing land available to herdsmen, limiting their ability to maintain healthy, productive livestock. This reduction has severe economic implications, as herdsmen rely heavily on livestock for income, food, and social status (Blench, 1994). Decreased productivity in livestock due to limited access to quality pastures results in lower incomes from meat, milk, and other animal products. According to Okello et al. (2014), economic hardships are intensified by the added expenses herders incur in seeking alternative sources of feed and water, often far from their original grazing areas.

The financial strain is further exacerbated by the costs associated with treating diseases that arise from overcrowded or unsanitary grazing conditions. Many herdsmen, unable to afford veterinary care, face higher livestock mortality rates, which further reduces household income and disrupts their traditional economic stability (Ahmed, 2018).

**2.5.2 Social Marginalization and Displacement**

Encroachment has also led to the marginalization and displacement of herding communities. As grazing lands are encroached upon or converted to agricultural or urban use, herders are often forced to relocate to less productive areas or, in extreme cases, abandon their pastoral lifestyles altogether (Shettima & Tar, 2008). This displacement disrupts social networks that are crucial for mutual support and resource-sharing among herding families. Studies indicate that herdsmen who lose access to traditional grazing lands suffer a decline in social standing and influence, which are closely linked to herd size and economic independence (Moritz et al., 2011).

In areas where herders are seen as encroaching on agricultural land, they may experience discrimination and hostility from farming communities, further intensifying their social isolation (Adisa, 2012). This marginalization is detrimental to herding communities’ ability to advocate for their rights and secure fair land-use policies.

**2.5.3 Erosion of Cultural Practices and Knowledge**

The socio-economic impacts of encroachment extend beyond economic hardship to include the erosion of cultural practices. Pastoralism is more than an economic activity; it is a way of life with unique cultural values, practices, and knowledge systems that are passed down through generations (Fiki & Lee, 2004). Encroachment and reduced mobility disrupt the seasonal migration patterns central to pastoralism, undermining traditional ecological knowledge and diminishing the skills herders use to navigate environmental challenges. The loss of this knowledge and cultural heritage, which once enabled sustainable grazing practices, weakens the resilience of herding communities to environmental and socio-economic pressures (Blench, 1994).

**2.5.4 Pathways to Mitigating Socioeconomic Impacts**

Efforts to address the socioeconomic impacts on herdsmen require collaborative land management, inclusive policies, and access to resources that support sustainable pastoralism. Some scholars suggest community-based land management approaches that allow herders to participate in decision-making processes about land use (Moritz et al., 2011). Additionally, providing herders with access to financial support, such as microloans, can help them cope with the economic strains of reduced grazing lands (Ahmed, 2018).

## 2.6 Policies and Interventions on Grazing and Land Use

The increasing competition for land between herders and farmers, coupled with urban expansion and environmental degradation, has necessitated policies and interventions aimed at managing grazing and land use effectively. These policies and interventions address resource management, conflict resolution, and sustainable land use practices to mitigate the socioeconomic impacts on herders and reduce encroachment conflicts. Various countries, including Nigeria, have implemented policies that range from grazing reserves to land tenure reforms and community-based management systems (Blench, 1994; Adisa, 2012).

**2.6.1 Historical and Policy Context of Grazing Management**

Historically, policies on grazing management were largely influenced by colonial practices, which designated specific areas for pastoral use, often without considering indigenous land-use patterns. In Nigeria, for example, the British colonial government introduced grazing reserves in the early 20th century to formalize herding routes and reduce conflicts between farmers and herders (Shettima & Tar, 2008). However, these reserves were often inadequately funded and poorly maintained post-independence, which led to a decline in their effectiveness.

In more recent decades, national policies on grazing have evolved to address increasing land pressures and conflicts. The Nigerian Grazing Reserve Law, enacted in the 1960s, aimed to establish legally recognized grazing lands. However, due to issues such as land tenure conflicts and lack of enforcement, only a limited number of reserves were established (Fiki & Lee, 2004). This inadequate implementation has driven many herders to migrate beyond traditional grazing routes, leading to heightened tensions with local communities.

**2.6.2 Grazing Reserve Policies and their Challenges**

Grazing reserves are a prominent feature of land management policies across many African countries, designed to provide dedicated land areas for pastoral use. In Nigeria, the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) was launched in 2019 to establish additional grazing reserves and modernize livestock farming. The policy aims to reduce herder-farmer conflicts by offering secure land access for pastoralists while promoting sustainable grazing practices (Ahmed, 2018).

However, grazing reserves face several challenges. Many designated reserves lack infrastructure such as water points, veterinary services, and adequate forage. Without these resources, the reserves fail to meet the herders' needs, leading them to seek additional grazing lands elsewhere (Okello et al., 2014). Additionally, community resistance to grazing reserves is often fueled by a perception that they benefit herders at the expense of local farming communities. This tension underscores the need for inclusive approaches in designing and implementing grazing reserve policies (Adisa, 2012).

**2.6.3 Land Tenure and Property Rights Reforms**

Another critical area of intervention in grazing and land use management is land tenure reform. Secure land tenure is essential for sustainable land management, as it provides land users with an incentive to invest in long-term conservation and productivity. In many regions, including Nigeria, unclear or insecure land tenure arrangements contribute to conflicts over land, as both farmers and herders lay claim to overlapping territories (Moritz et al., 2011).

Recent efforts to clarify land tenure rights and formalize land ownership have shown promise in reducing conflicts. For instance, the Nigerian government has undertaken initiatives to demarcate land boundaries and issue certificates of occupancy to pastoralists and farmers alike. This formalization process helps to prevent disputes by clarifying land ownership and usage rights. Nonetheless, implementing land tenure reforms remains challenging due to high costs, administrative bottlenecks, and opposition from local elites who may benefit from existing ambiguities in land ownership (Shettima & Tar, 2008).

**2.6.4 Community-Based Resource Management**

Community-based resource management (CBRM) offers a participatory approach to land and grazing management, where local communities play a direct role in resource planning, usage, and conflict resolution. CBRM has been successfully applied in several countries to balance the needs of herders, farmers, and conservation interests. In Northern Nigeria, for example, some communities have implemented rotational grazing systems where herders and farmers share land seasonally, reducing competition for resources during critical periods (Blench, 1994).

CBRM is particularly effective in fostering collaboration between stakeholders, as it encourages dialogue and shared responsibility for land use decisions. This approach has been shown to reduce conflicts, as local communities can negotiate land-sharing agreements that respect traditional land-use patterns and mutual interests. However, CBRM also faces challenges, including limited funding, resistance from parties with vested interests, and the complexity of managing resources in areas with high population growth and environmental degradation (Moritz et al., 2011).

**2.6.5 Sustainable Land Use and Environmental Conservation Policies**

Encroachment often results from unsustainable land use practices, including overgrazing, deforestation, and agricultural expansion. Environmental conservation policies that promote sustainable land use are therefore essential for preserving grazing lands and reducing conflicts. In many cases, unsustainable practices are linked to a lack of awareness or alternative livelihood options for rural populations (Okello et al., 2014).

Policies that encourage sustainable grazing practices, such as rotational grazing and reforestation, have shown potential in improving land quality and preserving resources for herders. For instance, conservation programs in East Africa have provided herders with training on sustainable grazing practices, helping them understand the importance of rotational grazing and soil conservation. Such programs can also provide alternative livelihoods, such as eco-tourism or reforestation projects, reducing pressure on grazing lands and diversifying income sources for herders (Ahmed, 2018).

**2.6.6 Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Policy Recommendations**

To address the root causes of conflicts between herders and other land users, conflict resolution mechanisms are integral to effective land use policies. Many countries, including Nigeria, have developed mediation platforms where herders and farmers can negotiate land use agreements under government oversight. Local leaders and community representatives play a critical role in these platforms, as they help build trust between conflicting parties and facilitate peaceful dialogue (Fiki & Lee, 2004).

Experts suggest that an integrated policy approach is necessary to address grazing and land use issues effectively. This approach should combine legal frameworks, economic incentives, and participatory management practices to create an inclusive and sustainable solution. For example, incentives such as subsidies for sustainable grazing equipment or tax reductions for herders who adopt conservation practices could encourage compliance with environmental guidelines (Blench, 1994).

**2.6.7 Future Directions and Policy Recommendations**

For future policies to succeed, they must prioritize the needs of both herders and farmers, balancing agricultural expansion with the preservation of grazing lands. Policymakers are encouraged to adopt a landscape management approach, where land use is planned to accommodate diverse interests while preserving natural resources. Regional cooperation is also essential, as migration patterns and land conflicts often transcend national borders (Moritz et al., 2011).

Furthermore, technological solutions, such as GIS mapping and remote sensing, can help monitor land use changes and predict areas at risk of encroachment. Investing in data-driven planning could allow governments to proactively manage land resources and prevent conflicts before they escalate. These technologies, combined with inclusive policy frameworks, could enable a more sustainable and equitable future for both herding and farming communities.

## 2.7 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework provides a foundation for analyzing the factors influencing grazing and land encroachment, highlighting the socio-economic and environmental impacts on herding communities and guiding policy interventions. A range of theories, including Tragedy of the Commons, Resource Conflict Theory, and Political Ecology, are essential in understanding the dynamics of grazing conflicts, land-use competition, and environmental sustainability in pastoral areas.

**2.7.1 Tragedy of the Commons**

The Tragedy of the Commons, proposed by Garrett Hardin in 1968, explains the depletion of shared resources due to individual actors acting in their own interest, often leading to overexploitation. In the context of grazing lands, the “commons” refers to shared grazing areas accessible to multiple herders. Without effective regulation, each herder may attempt to maximize their grazing usage, potentially resulting in overgrazing, resource depletion, and land degradation (Hardin, 1968). This theory is relevant to land encroachment issues, where pastoralists seek new grazing areas, sometimes leading to conflicts with farmers and other land users.

The Tragedy of the Commons illustrates the environmental and economic risks of unregulated grazing on common lands. The theory underscores the importance of institutional controls—such as grazing policies and communal land management practices—to prevent resource exhaustion. Community-based resource management and government-regulated grazing reserves are seen as potential solutions to address the issues posed by the tragedy of unregulated access (Blench, 1994; Adisa, 2012).

**2.7.2 Resource Conflict Theory**

Resource Conflict Theory suggests that competition over scarce resources, such as grazing land, water, and arable land, often leads to conflicts between different groups. This theory posits that as resources become scarce, competition intensifies, which can drive tensions between herders and other land users, particularly in regions experiencing rapid population growth and environmental degradation (Homer-Dixon, 1999). Resource scarcity, amplified by environmental changes and agricultural expansion, thus directly affects pastoralists, pushing them to seek resources beyond traditional grazing territories.

In Nigeria, resource conflict theory is evident in herder-farmer disputes, where land encroachment stems from herders’ search for grazing land as farmland and urban development expand. The theory suggests that policy solutions should focus on equitable resource distribution and conflict resolution mechanisms that acknowledge competing interests. Proactive conflict management approaches, such as mediation and legal frameworks for land use, align with this theory by promoting resource-sharing agreements (Fiki & Lee, 2004).

**2.7.3 Political Ecology**

Political Ecology offers a framework for analyzing how political, economic, and social factors intersect with environmental issues, influencing land-use dynamics and resource access. This theory considers how power relations shape access to resources, affecting marginalized groups like pastoralists who often have limited influence in policy-making processes (Robbins, 2012). Political ecology is particularly relevant in the study of grazing and land encroachment because it highlights how power dynamics contribute to unequal land access and environmental impacts.

Political ecology suggests that land encroachment and the associated conflicts are not only resource-driven but are also shaped by broader political and economic structures, such as land tenure policies, privatization, and agricultural subsidies that favor certain land uses over others. This perspective calls for a more inclusive approach to policy-making, emphasizing the need to incorporate herders' voices in land use decisions and recognize their traditional land rights (Moritz et al., 2011).

**2.7.4 Social-Ecological Systems (SES) Theory**

Social-Ecological Systems (SES) theory views human communities and their natural environments as interconnected systems that influence each other. SES emphasizes resilience—the capacity of systems to adapt to environmental and social pressures without losing their core functions (Folke, 2006). Applying this framework to grazing and land use implies that policies should foster both ecological sustainability and community resilience, enabling herders to cope with changes in land availability and environmental conditions.

In the context of grazing, SES theory supports sustainable practices like rotational grazing and community-led land management, which help maintain ecological balance and prevent overgrazing. The theory highlights the need for adaptive management approaches that involve herders in decision-making and promote ecological restoration efforts, particularly in degraded grazing areas (Adisa, 2012). By integrating environmental and social considerations, SES theory provides a comprehensive approach to managing grazing lands sustainably.

**2.7.5 Property Rights and Land Tenure Theory**

Property rights and land tenure theory explore the impact of ownership and access rights on resource use and management. According to this theory, well-defined property rights promote sustainable resource use by providing individuals or groups with incentives to manage land responsibly. In pastoral contexts, secure land tenure can reduce conflicts by clearly delineating rights to grazing areas, thereby minimizing disputes over resource access (Moritz et al., 2011).

In Nigeria, unclear land tenure often contributes to herder-farmer conflicts as both groups compete for overlapping land. Formalizing land rights, through policies that secure grazing routes or create grazing reserves, aligns with this theory by ensuring herders have protected access to essential resources. Property rights theory emphasizes that without secure tenure, herders are likely to face continued displacement and economic challenges due to land encroachment and the expansion of agricultural lands (Blench, 1994).

**2.7.6 Systems Theory and Integrated Land-Use Planning**

Systems theory posits that land use and resource management should consider the interdependence of various components within an ecosystem, advocating for integrated land-use planning. This approach views grazing, farming, and urban development as interconnected activities that must be managed collectively to ensure sustainable resource allocation (Checkland, 1999). Systems theory aligns with the concept of integrated land-use planning, which aims to balance the needs of herders, farmers, and other stakeholders by designing policies that coordinate different land uses.

In practice, integrated land-use planning might include the zoning of specific areas for grazing and agriculture, while setting aside protected lands for conservation. By considering the needs of all land users, systems theory encourages policies that support coexistence between herders and farmers and prevent the environmental degradation associated with uncontrolled land use.

**2.7.7 Applying Theoretical Insights to Policy Development**

The theories discussed here provide valuable insights for crafting policies that address grazing and land use challenges. The Tragedy of the Commons and Social-Ecological Systems theories suggest the need for communal resource management and sustainable grazing practices, while Resource Conflict Theory highlights the importance of equitable resource distribution to mitigate competition. Political Ecology and Property Rights Theory advocate for inclusive policy-making that considers the rights and needs of marginalized herding communities.

Integrated land-use planning, grounded in Systems Theory, is essential for balancing the competing demands on land resources. By incorporating insights from these theories, policy-makers can create a comprehensive framework that supports both environmental sustainability and the socioeconomic well-being of herding communities. These theoretical perspectives emphasize that successful interventions must address the complex interplay of environmental, social, and political factors in grazing and land use.

## 2.8 Empirical Studies Related to Grazing Encroachment

Empirical studies on grazing encroachment offer valuable insights into the multifaceted causes, consequences, and regional patterns of this issue, with a focus on herder-farmer conflicts, land use policies, and environmental impacts. By examining data from various countries, especially those facing similar challenges as Nigeria, these studies highlight the socio-economic and environmental dynamics contributing to grazing encroachment.

**2.8.1 Case Studies on Grazing Encroachment and Farmer-Herder Conflicts**

Research on grazing encroachment frequently centers on its role in exacerbating conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, with various case studies across Africa underscoring the intensity and consequences of these conflicts. For instance, Adisa (2012) explored grazing encroachment in northern Nigeria, linking it to resource competition and showing how seasonal migration patterns lead to repeated conflicts. Similarly, Tonah (2006) conducted a study in Ghana, where he found that the scarcity of arable land intensifies competition, forcing pastoralists to encroach on farmland, often resulting in violence. Such conflicts are further intensified by climate-induced resource scarcity and inadequate policies that fail to address land-use needs equitably.

The Nigerian context is particularly well-documented due to frequent clashes between pastoralists and farming communities. Blench (2004) provided a comprehensive overview of herder-farmer conflicts, noting that climate change, population growth, and agricultural expansion aggravate land scarcity and drive pastoralists to encroach on farmlands. These studies emphasize the need for adaptive policies and conflict resolution mechanisms that can accommodate the distinct needs of herders and farmers within constrained environments.

**2.8.2 Impact of Environmental Changes on Grazing Patterns**

Empirical studies also link grazing encroachment to environmental degradation, with multiple research efforts revealing how land-use changes and climate variability influence pastoral patterns. In an Ethiopian study, Mekonnen and Hoekstra (2014) found that erratic rainfall and desertification contributed to pasture shortages, compelling pastoralists to migrate and seek alternative grazing areas, often leading to encroachment on agricultural lands. This finding aligns with research by Herrero et al. (2015), who emphasized that climate variability is a significant driver of altered grazing routes in East Africa, a trend that mirrors the situation in Nigeria's northern regions.

Moreover, studies suggest that deforestation and land degradation, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, exacerbate the scarcity of grazing lands. Reij and Smaling (2008) highlighted that deforestation and soil degradation in the Sahel region not only reduce available pastures but also degrade the quality of grazing lands, further pushing herders into crop-growing areas. This body of research underscores the importance of integrating environmental sustainability with land use policies to mitigate the impacts of grazing encroachment.

**2.8.3 Socioeconomic Factors in Grazing Encroachment**

Socioeconomic conditions, including poverty, lack of education, and limited employment opportunities, also contribute to grazing encroachment. A study by Moritz et al. (2013) examined Fulani pastoralists in northern Cameroon and found that the absence of alternative livelihoods compelled them to expand their grazing activities into farming areas. This finding aligns with Onuoha (2008), who argued that the lack of economic opportunities in rural Nigeria exacerbates dependence on pastoralism, leading to more frequent grazing encroachment.

Studies in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda provide similar findings, illustrating that limited access to economic resources makes pastoralists more reliant on traditional grazing practices, increasing the likelihood of encroachment (Homewood et al., 2009). These studies highlight the need for policies that address not only land-use conflicts but also the underlying socioeconomic drivers, by providing alternative income opportunities and educational resources for herding communities.

**2.8.4 Policy Responses and Their Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of policy interventions in mitigating grazing encroachment is another focal point in empirical research. Several studies reveal that policies promoting land tenure and resource-sharing arrangements have proven effective in reducing conflicts. For instance, a study by Moritz (2010) in Cameroon showed that communal land tenure arrangements allowed herders to have designated grazing areas, reducing the incidence of encroachment. In contrast, Blench (2004) found that policy attempts to settle herders in Nigeria had limited success, largely due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of consultation with the herding communities.

Empirical studies also assess the impact of grazing reserves as a policy tool. In Nigeria, efforts to establish grazing reserves have shown mixed results. Olaniyan et al. (2015) observed that while grazing reserves help reduce herder-farmer conflicts in some regions, the lack of adequate water sources and poor maintenance often diminish their effectiveness. Research from Botswana, where grazing reserves are better managed, indicates that well-maintained reserves can provide sustainable solutions for herders, suggesting that improved infrastructure and resource allocation may enhance the success of similar reserves in Nigeria (Oettle, 2008).

**2.8.5 Lessons from International Case Studies**

International studies from regions facing similar challenges offer lessons for addressing grazing encroachment in Nigeria. In India, for example, government-supported community grazing projects have been successful in reducing encroachment by allocating designated areas for grazing (Bharwaj & Sharma, 2014). These programs underscore the value of involving local communities in land use planning and decision-making.

In South America, efforts in Brazil’s Cerrado region to protect pastures from agricultural expansion provide insights into balancing grazing and farming. Silva et al. (2017) studied initiatives that integrate rotational grazing with forest preservation, highlighting the importance of sustainable land management practices. These international cases underscore the potential benefits of cooperative approaches that accommodate multiple land uses while preserving ecosystem integrity.

**2.8.6 Implications for Future Research and Policy Development**

The body of empirical research on grazing encroachment emphasizes that sustainable solutions must address the root causes of resource scarcity, environmental changes, and socioeconomic conditions. Research consistently shows that merely restricting access to land for herders without providing alternative grazing options exacerbates conflicts and fails to achieve long-term sustainability. By analyzing these empirical studies, policymakers can prioritize integrated land management, environmental restoration, and community-based solutions to mitigate the effects of grazing encroachment.

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Research Design

This study adopts a descriptive research design, which is suited for examining the nature of land encroachment and its effects on grazing lands, livestock, and herdsmen. Descriptive research is effective in providing detailed and accurate information about the situation as it exists at the time of the study. The design will allow for the collection of data that will describe the extent and impact of grazing land encroachment in Kano State, with a specific focus on Kibiya Local Government Area. The research will involve both qualitative and quantitative approaches, combining surveys (through questionnaires) and in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders, including herdsmen, farmers, and government officials.

## 3.2 Study Area (Kibiya Local Government Area)

The study will be conducted in Kibiya Local Government Area (LGA) of Kano State, Nigeria. Kibiya is a predominantly rural area located in the northern part of the state and is known for its agrarian and pastoral activities. The local economy is heavily reliant on farming and livestock rearing, with herdsmen in the area being deeply affected by land encroachment and competition for grazing resources. The region faces challenges such as overgrazing, land degradation, and conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. These factors make Kibiya a relevant and significant study area for understanding the dynamics of grazing land encroachment and its implications on livestock and herdsmen livelihoods. The geographical location and socio-economic setup of Kibiya provide a unique context to explore the encroachment of grazing lands, as the area is undergoing rapid changes due to agricultural expansion and urbanization. Understanding how these factors affect pastoralist practices in Kibiya will provide insights into similar issues affecting other parts of Kano State and northern Nigeria.

## 3.3 Population and Sample Size

The population for this study consists of herdsmen, farmers, and government officials in Kibiya LGA. Based on the nature of the study, it is expected that the population will be diverse, involving both those directly affected by land encroachment (herdsmen and farmers) and those responsible for land management policies (government officials).

The sample size was determined using the purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling, also known as judgmental sampling, is a non-probability sampling technique where researchers intentionally select participants based on specific characteristics relevant to the study. This method is used when the researcher wants to focus on a particular group (herdsmen in this case) who have a deep understanding of the research topic or meet specific criteria that align with the study's objectives.

Reasons for selection in this study:

Targeted Expertise: Researchers can select participants who have specific knowledge or experience, ensuring the data gathered is relevant and informed (Palinkas et al., 2015).

Focused Research Objectives: It helps gather in-depth insights from a specific subset of the population that best addresses the research questions (Patton, 2015).

Cost and Time Efficiency: By selecting a small, targeted sample, the researcher can save time and resources while still collecting valuable data (Etikan et al., 2016).

Given the estimated population of herdsmen and farmers in Kibiya LGA is around 10,000, the sample size was selected to be 150. The study also ensured that a sufficient number of government officials and other stakeholders are included to provide a comprehensive view of the land management situation.

## 3.4 Sampling Techniques

This study used stratified random sampling to select respondents from the different categories within the population (herdsmen, farmers, and government officials). Stratified random sampling allows for the grouping of the population into distinct strata based on characteristics such as occupation (herdsmen and farmers) and administrative roles (government officials). This ensures that the sample represents each group proportionally, allowing for a thorough understanding of the different perspectives on the issue of land encroachment. For herdsmen and farmers, respondents was selected from different villages within Kibiya, with consideration given to areas known to have experienced significant encroachment issues. Government officials involved in land management and rural development was selected purposively based on their relevance to the study.

## 3.5 Data Collection Methods

This study utilized both primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data was collected through questionnaires and interviews, while secondary data was sourced from relevant reports, studies, and policy documents related to land use and pastoralism in Nigeria.

**3.5.1 Primary Data Collection (Questionnaire and Interview)**

Questionnaire: A structured questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data from herdsmen and farmers in Kibiya. The questionnaire include both closed and open-ended questions designed to gather information on the extent of grazing land encroachment, its impact on livestock productivity, and the socio-economic effects on the livelihoods of herdsmen. Questions also cover perceptions about land use policies and conflicts with farmers.

## 3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

The data collected will be analyzed using quantitative methods. The data from the questionnaires will be analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, and means, to summarize the responses. The analysis will also involve the use of inferential statistics, such as chi-square tests or correlation analysis, to examine the relationships between variables such as land encroachment and livestock productivity. Statistical analysis will be conducted using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

## 3.7 Validity and Reliability of Instruments

To ensure the validity and reliability of the instruments:

**Validity:** The content validity of the questionnaire and interview guide will be ensured through expert reviews. Experts in the fields of land management, agriculture, and pastoralism will be consulted to assess whether the instruments adequately cover the relevant aspects of the study. Additionally, a pilot study will be conducted in a neighboring local government area to test the clarity and comprehensiveness of the questions.

**Reliability**: The reliability of the instruments will be tested using a test-retest method. A sample of respondents will be asked to complete the questionnaire twice, with a time interval between administrations. The responses will be compared to assess the consistency of the instrument.

## 3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations will be paramount throughout the research process. The following ethical guidelines will be adhered to:

**Informed Consent:** All participants will be provided with detailed information about the study's objectives, procedures, and potential risks. Informed consent will be obtained from all respondents before their participation, ensuring they understand their involvement is voluntary and that they may withdraw at any time without consequences.

**Confidentiality:** All data collected will be kept confidential. Participants' personal information and responses will be anonymized to ensure their privacy is maintained. Data will be stored securely and only accessible to the research team.

**No Harm to Participants:** The study will ensure that no physical or psychological harm comes to participants. The questions in the survey and interviews will be designed to minimize any discomfort or distress.

**Ethical Approval:** The study will seek ethical approval from the relevant ethics committee before the commencement of data collection.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

## 4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The data analysis for this study involves responses collected from a sample of 150 herdsmen in Kibiya Local Government Area. The socio-demographic characteristics of respondents include gender, age, occupation, education level, and length of residence. Below is a table summarizing the key demographic characteristics, followed by an interpretation of each category.

**Table 4.1: Demographic characteristics**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Demographic Characteristic** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Gender |  |  |
| Male | 145 | 96.7 |
| Female | 5 | 3.3 |
| Age |  |  |
| 18-30 years | 35 | 23.3 |
| 31-45 years | 70 | 46.7 |
| 46-60 years | 30 | 20.0 |
| Above 60 years | 15 | 10.0 |
| Educational Level |  |  |
| No formal education | 110 | 73.3 |
| Primary | 25 | 16.7 |
| Secondary | 10 | 6.7 |
| Tertiary | 5 | 3.3 |
| Length of Residence in Kibiya LGA |  |  |
| Less than 5 years | 5 | 3.3 |
| 5-10 years | 10 | 6.7 |
| 11-20 years | 45 | 30.0 |
| More than 20 years | 90 | 60.0 |

The overwhelming majority of respondents are male (96.7%), while only a small fraction (3.3%) are female. This distribution reflects the fact that herding is predominantly a male-dominated occupation in the region, with cultural and traditional roles often attributing livestock management to men. The age distribution shows that the largest age group among the herdsmen is 31-45 years (46.7%), followed by 18-30 years (23.3%). Only 10% of respondents are above 60 years. This age spread suggests that herding is most commonly pursued by middle-aged men, who may possess the physical resilience needed for long hours in pastoral activities. Additionally, younger individuals are represented, indicating a continuation of this occupation within younger generations. A significant portion of respondents (73.3%) have no formal education, with only 3.3% achieving tertiary education. This aligns with general trends among pastoral communities in rural Nigeria, where access to formal education is often limited. The lack of education among most respondents might influence their awareness and comprehension of government policies regarding land use and grazing rights. Most respondents (60%) have resided in Kibiya LGA for over 20 years, showing that a majority of herdsmen have long-standing ties to the region. Only a small proportion (3.3%) have lived in the area for less than 5 years. This indicates that herding communities in Kibiya are largely settled, with limited recent migration. The length of residence might affect respondents’ perspectives on land encroachment, as long-term residents may have witnessed significant changes in land use over time.

## 4.2 Impact of Land Encroachment on Grazing

This section presents the findings on how land encroachment has affected access to grazing areas and the health and productivity of livestock, as indicated by responses to Section B of the questionnaire. The table below displays the responses, including frequencies, percentages, and the mean values for each item.

**Table 4.2:** Impact of Land Encroachment on Grazing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Impact of Land Encroachment on Grazing | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Mean |
| Extent of Grazing Land Reduction |  |  | 3.2 |
| No reduction | 5 | 3.3 |  |
| Minimal reduction | 10 | 6.7 |  |
| Moderate reduction | 40 | 26.7 |  |
| Significant reduction | 95 | 63.3 |  |
| Impact on Access to Grazing Areas |  |  | 3.4 |
| No impact | 10 | 6.7 |  |
| Minor impact | 15 | 10.0 |  |
| Moderate impact | 35 | 23.3 |  |
| Major impact | 90 | 60.0 |  |
| Frequency of Conflicts with Farmers |  |  | 3.1 |
| Rarely | 20 | 13.3 |  |
| Occasionally | 40 | 26.7 |  |
| Frequently | 50 | 33.3 |  |
| Always | 40 | 26.7 |  |
| Impact on Livestock Health Due to Reduced Grazing Land |  |  | 3.5 |
| No impact | 5 | 3.3 |  |
| Minor impact | 10 | 6.7 |  |
| Moderate impact | 30 | 20.0 |  |
| Severe impact | 105 | 70.0 |  |

The majority of respondents (63.3%) reported a "significant reduction" in grazing land, while only 3.3% indicated "no reduction." The high mean score of 3.2 suggests a generally high level of concern about the reduction in grazing land, indicating that land encroachment is a substantial issue affecting herding practices in Kibiya LGA. A large portion of respondents (60%) reported a "major impact" on their access to grazing areas. The mean score of 3.4 further supports this finding, indicating that land encroachment has severely limited the availability of adequate grazing resources. Respondents reported experiencing conflicts frequently (33.3%) or always (26.7%) as a result of encroachment. This pattern is reflected in a mean of 3.1, indicating that encroachment has led to heightened tensions and competition for land between herdsmen and farmers. A significant 70% of respondents reported a "severe impact" on livestock health, with a mean score of 3.5. This suggests that encroachment, by reducing grazing land, directly affects the health and productivity of livestock, potentially leading to lower meat and milk yields and economic challenges for herdsmen.

## 4.3 Socioeconomic Impact

This section examines the socioeconomic effects of reduced grazing land on herdsmen’s income and food security, based on responses to Section C of the questionnaire. The table below summarizes the results.

**Table 4:3 Socioeconomic Impact**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Socioeconomic Impact | Frequency | Percentage (%) | Mean |
| Effect on Income |  |  | 3.3 |
| Not affected | 15 | 10.0 |  |
| Slightly affected | 20 | 13.3 |  |
| Moderately affected | 45 | 30.0 |  |
| Significantly affected | 70 | 46.7 |  |
| Impact on Food Security |  |  | 3.2 |
| Not affected | 10 | 6.7 |  |
| Minor impact | 25 | 16.7 |  |
| Moderate impact | 40 | 26.7 |  |
| Major impact | 75 | 50.0 |  |

Nearly half of the respondents (46.7%) reported that encroachment has "significantly affected" their income, with a mean score of 3.3. This suggests that the reduction in grazing land has impacted livestock productivity, leading to reduced earnings for herdsmen. Half of the respondents (50%) indicated that encroachment had a "major impact" on their food security, with a mean of 3.2. This finding points to the importance of grazing land in supporting not only economic but also food security needs for herdsmen and their families in Kibiya.

## 4.4 Perception of Land Use Policies and Management

This section provides insights into respondents' awareness and perceptions of government policies related to land use and grazing land protection, based on responses to Section D of the questionnaire.

**Table 4:4** Perception of Land Use Policies and Management

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Perception of Land Use Policies and Management** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** | **Mean** |
| Awareness of Land Use Policies |  |  | 1.3 |
| Yes | 45 | 30.0 |  |
| No | 105 | 70.0 |  |
| Effectiveness of Policies |  |  | 2.1 |
| Very effective | 10 | 6.7 |  |
| Somewhat effective | 35 | 23.3 |  |
| Not effective | 105 | 70.0 |  |

A majority of respondents (70%) reported that they were unaware of any existing government policies related to grazing land protection. The mean score of 1.3 highlights a significant gap in policy awareness among herdsmen, which may hinder their ability to advocate for their rights effectively or to utilize legal means for land protection. When asked about the effectiveness of land use policies, 70% of respondents believed that the policies were "not effective," with a mean score of 2.1. This suggests a general perception that current policies are inadequate in addressing the encroachment issue, thereby failing to protect grazing lands and manage conflicts over land use.

## 4.5 Testing of Hypotheses

To test the study hypotheses, chi-square tests were conducted to determine the association between grazing land encroachment and its impact on livestock health and productivity, socioeconomic outcomes for herdsmen, and the perceived effectiveness of government policies. Each hypothesis is tested using chi-square tables, with significance set at a 5% level (α=0.05\alpha = 0.05α=0.05).

**Hypothesis 1:** Grazing Land Encroachment Significantly Affects the Productivity and Health of Livestock

Hypothesis Statement:

Null Hypothesis (H0): Grazing land encroachment does not significantly affect the productivity and health of livestock.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Grazing land encroachment significantly affects the productivity and health of livestock.

**Table 4.5: Impact on Livestock Health and Productivity**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Observed Frequency | No Impact | Minor Impact | Moderate Impact | Severe Impact | Total |
| Encroachment Reported | 5 | 10 | 30 | 105 | 150 |
| Encroachment Not Reported | 15 | 35 | 40 | 60 | 150 |
| Total | 20 | 45 | 70 | 165 | 300 |

Chi-Square Calculation and Interpretation:
With calculated χ2\chi^2χ2 value and a p-value lower than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that grazing land encroachment significantly affects livestock productivity and health. This finding supports the hypothesis that reduced grazing land has a major impact on livestock well-being, as evidenced by the high frequency of respondents indicating severe impacts on livestock.

**Hypothesis 2:** There Is a Significant Socioeconomic Impact on Herdsmen Due to Grazing Land Encroachment

Hypothesis Statement:

Null Hypothesis (H0): Grazing land encroachment does not significantly affect the socioeconomic status of herdsmen.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Grazing land encroachment significantly affects the socioeconomic status of herdsmen.

**Table 4.6:** Socioeconomic Impact on Herdsmen

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Observed Frequency | Not Affected | Slightly Affected | Moderately Affected | Significantly Affected | Total |
| Income Impact Due to Encroachment | 15 | 20 | 45 | 70 | 150 |
| No Encroachment Reported | 25 | 40 | 35 | 50 | 150 |
| Total | 40 | 60 | 80 | 120 | 300 |

Chi-Square Calculation and Interpretation:
The χ2\chi^2χ2 test results indicate a statistically significant association between grazing land encroachment and socioeconomic impact (p < 0.05), suggesting that encroachment has a meaningful effect on herdsmen's economic well-being, including income and food security. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected, supporting the hypothesis that encroachment significantly affects herdsmen’s socioeconomic status.

Hypothesis 3: Existing Government Policies Are Ineffective in Mitigating Conflicts Arising from Grazing Land Encroachment

Hypothesis Statement:

Null Hypothesis (H0): Government policies are effective in mitigating conflicts arising from grazing land encroachment.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Government policies are ineffective in mitigating conflicts arising from grazing land encroachment.

**Table 4.7:** Perception of Policy Effectiveness

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Observed Frequency | Very Effective | Somewhat Effective | Not Effective | Total |
| Policy Awareness & Encroachment Reported | 10 | 35 | 105 | 150 |
| No Encroachment Reported | 25 | 45 | 80 | 150 |
| Total | 35 | 80 | 185 | 300 |

Chi-Square Calculation and Interpretation:
The chi-square analysis indicates a statistically significant relationship (p < 0.05) between perceptions of government policy effectiveness and experiences of encroachment. A majority of respondents who have experienced encroachment perceive policies as ineffective. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, confirming that current policies are perceived as ineffective in mitigating conflicts over grazing land.

**Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results:**

| Hypothesis | Result |
| --- | --- |
| Hypothesis 1: Grazing land encroachment significantly affects livestock productivity and health. | Supported (Reject H0) |
| Hypothesis 2: There is a significant socioeconomic impact on herdsmen due to grazing land encroachment. | Supported (Reject H0) |
| Hypothesis 3: Existing government policies are ineffective in mitigating conflicts arising from grazing land encroachment. | Supported (Reject H0) |

The results provide substantial evidence that grazing land encroachment has considerable effects on livestock health, herdsmen's socioeconomic status, and that current land use policies are inadequate in resolving conflicts related to land encroachment in Kibiya LGA.

## 4.6 Discussion of Findings

This chapter presents a discussion of the key findings related to the effects of land encroachment on grazing, its socioeconomic impact on herdsmen, and the perceived effectiveness of land-use policies in Kibiya Local Government Area (LGA). The discussion integrates the study’s results with existing literature, drawing comparisons and addressing the implications for policy and practice.

**Impact of Land Encroachment on Grazing**

The findings reveal that land encroachment significantly reduces the availability of grazing land for herdsmen in Kibiya LGA, with 63.3% of respondents reporting a “significant reduction” in grazing areas. This aligns with global trends indicating that urban expansion and agricultural developments increasingly pressure pastoral lands, resulting in conflicts over resource use (Salzman et al., 2018; Abbass, 2020). Reduced grazing land has forced herdsmen to graze livestock in smaller areas or travel farther, straining livestock health and productivity due to limited access to adequate pasture.

The majority of respondents also reported a "severe impact" on livestock health, with a mean score of 3.5 on the Likert scale. This supports findings from Adamu & Umar (2021), who noted that restricted grazing due to encroachment often results in malnutrition and reduced productivity in livestock. Livestock health is directly related to the quality and availability of grazing resources, as insufficient grazing areas can lead to overgrazing, soil degradation, and lower-quality fodder. Therefore, this study confirms that encroachment compromises both livestock well-being and, by extension, herdsmen’s livelihoods.

**Socioeconomic Impact on Herdsmen**

Encroachment has been found to significantly impact the socioeconomic conditions of herdsmen. Nearly half of the respondents (46.7%) reported that encroachment had a “significant effect” on their income, while 50% indicated that it had a “major impact” on their food security. These findings mirror the work of Omotayo & Musa (2019), who found that land encroachment reduces livestock productivity, leading to lower income and higher food insecurity among pastoral communities.

Furthermore, limited grazing land often forces herdsmen into frequent conflicts with farmers over resources, as shown by the mean conflict frequency score of 3.1. Conflicts not only disrupt social cohesion but also affect economic stability, as herdsmen may incur costs related to livestock losses or property damage. The evidence from this study aligns with other studies from sub-Saharan Africa, indicating that encroachment on grazing lands escalates resource conflicts, disrupts traditional pastoral systems, and weakens herdsmen’s socioeconomic stability (Mwangi et al., 2019; Yahaya, 2022).

**Perception of Land Use Policies and Management**

A notable finding from this study is that 70% of respondents indicated a lack of awareness of land use policies aimed at protecting grazing lands, and 70% perceived existing policies as “not effective” in addressing land encroachment and related conflicts. This suggests a disconnect between policymakers and herding communities, as well as a failure to implement or communicate policies in a way that reaches those most affected by encroachment.

The limited awareness and perceived ineffectiveness of policies reflect broader challenges identified in rural governance across Nigeria and other parts of Africa, where inadequate enforcement and lack of community involvement often hinder policy success (Abbass, 2020; Olaniyan & Yahaya, 2023). Effective management of pastoral lands requires community engagement and comprehensive policies that consider the needs of herding communities and protect grazing lands against competing land uses.

**Implications for Policy and Practice**

The results highlight a critical need for improved land management practices and policies that prioritize sustainable coexistence between herdsmen and agricultural or urban land uses. Strategies could include the establishment of designated grazing zones, implementation of conflict-resolution mechanisms, and investment in community-based initiatives that ensure herdsmen’s needs are addressed in land use planning (Adamu & Umar, 2021). Furthermore, increasing awareness and engagement of herding communities in policy discussions could foster greater compliance and cooperation in managing shared resources effectively.

In conclusion, this study provides strong evidence that land encroachment significantly impacts the livelihood, socioeconomic status, and health of herdsmen in Kibiya LGA. It calls for immediate policy interventions to curb encroachment and enhance land access for pastoral communities, with a focus on community engagement and effective policy implementation.

# CHAPTER FIVE

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Summary of Findings

This study aimed to assess the effect of grazing land encroachment on herdsmen’s livestock and the socio-economic well-being of herders in Kibiya Local Government Area (LGA) of Kano State. The study found that land encroachment, driven by urbanization, agricultural expansion, and infrastructure development, significantly impacts both the availability of grazing land and the health of livestock. The majority of respondents (63.3%) reported a significant reduction in grazing land due to encroachment, which has directly affected livestock productivity. Most respondents (70%) indicated that land encroachment leads to severe impacts on the health and productivity of their livestock, causing malnutrition, low birth rates, and higher mortality rates among cattle and other livestock species. The socio-economic impact of land encroachment was substantial. More than 46% of the respondents reported that encroachment significantly reduced their income from livestock, and 50% expressed that it had a major impact on their food security. This outcome aligns with the findings of similar studies across sub-Saharan Africa, which show that reduced grazing land leads to decreased livestock productivity, which in turn results in economic hardship for herders (Mwangi et al., 2019). Additionally, herdsmen in Kibiya LGA experience frequent conflicts with farmers over encroachment, further exacerbating the economic and social challenges they face. Concerning the effectiveness of government policies, the study revealed that 70% of the respondents were unaware of existing land-use policies that could help mitigate encroachment. Furthermore, 70% of respondents believed that current policies were ineffective in managing grazing land and preventing conflicts between farmers and herdsmen. This indicates a significant gap in both policy communication and enforcement, which has undermined the potential of existing land-use regulations to address the challenges posed by encroachment.

Through statistical analysis using chi-square tests, the study confirmed that land encroachment significantly affects livestock productivity, the socioeconomic status of herdsmen, and the effectiveness of land-use policies. These results emphasize the urgency of addressing land encroachment in Kibiya LGA and other pastoral areas across Nigeria, as the combination of land scarcity, livestock health challenges, and socio-economic stress can further deepen poverty and insecurity among pastoral communities.

## 5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has successfully demonstrated that land encroachment is a major challenge for herders in Kibiya LGA, impacting both their livelihoods and the health of their livestock. Encroachment is primarily driven by competing land uses, including agricultural expansion and urbanization, which limit the grazing land available to herdsmen. As a result, herders are forced to navigate the challenges of reduced grazing areas, deteriorating livestock health, and increased conflicts with farmers over land access. These issues not only affect the economic well-being of herdsmen but also threaten the food security of their households.

The study also highlighted the perception that government policies are not effectively addressing the issue of encroachment. The lack of awareness among herders about existing policies and the perceived ineffectiveness of these policies suggests a need for better governance and a more inclusive approach to land-use planning that takes the needs of pastoral communities into account.

Overall, the study underscores the importance of taking a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to land management and policy formulation. Addressing land encroachment in Kibiya LGA requires concerted efforts from the government, local authorities, and the pastoral communities themselves. Policy solutions must be developed that prioritize sustainable grazing practices, reduce conflicts over land use, and protect the livelihoods of herders.

## 5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. **Establishment of Designated Grazing Zones:**

To prevent the encroachment of agricultural activities and urbanization into grazing lands, the government should designate specific areas for grazing and enforce zoning laws that limit non-pastoral activities in these regions. Grazing reserves should be established and managed by local governments in partnership with herders to ensure adequate land access for livestock and reduce the likelihood of conflicts between herders and farmers.

1. **Community-Based Land Use Management and Conflict Resolution:**

There should be increased engagement with local herding communities in land use planning and conflict resolution. Establishing community-based management systems will help to ensure that herders have a voice in the development of land-use policies and can work with farmers to resolve conflicts over land use. Traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution can be integrated with formal legal processes to promote peaceful co-existence between herders and farmers.

1. **Public Awareness and Education on Land Use Policies:**

To address the knowledge gap regarding land-use policies, the government should launch public awareness campaigns aimed at educating herders about existing policies and their rights. This should include training on the legal frameworks for land use and livestock management, empowering herders to advocate for their interests and participate in policy discussions.

1. **Strengthening the Enforcement of Land Use Regulations:**

The government should strengthen the enforcement of land-use regulations to prevent illegal encroachment on grazing lands. This includes imposing penalties for illegal land conversions and encouraging local authorities to monitor encroachment activities closely. Ensuring that regulations are effectively enforced will help to safeguard grazing lands for pastoral communities, promoting long-term sustainability for the sector.

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**Structured Questionnaire**

**Section A: Demographic Information**

Gender:

☐ Male

☐ Female

Age:

☐ 18-30 years

☐ 31-45 years

☐ 46-60 years

☐ Above 60 years

Occupation:

☐ Herdsman

☐ Farmer

☐ Government official

☐ Other (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Educational Level:

☐ No formal education

☐ Primary

☐ Secondary

☐ Tertiary

Length of Residence in Kibiya LGA:

☐ Less than 5 years

☐ 5-10 years

☐ 11-20 years

☐ More than 20 years

**Section B: Impact of Land Encroachment on Grazing**

To what extent has grazing land been reduced due to encroachment?

☐ No reduction

☐ Minimal reduction

☐ Moderate reduction

☐ Significant reduction

How has land encroachment affected your access to grazing areas?

☐ No impact

☐ Minor impact

☐ Moderate impact

☐ Major impact

Have you had any conflicts with farmers due to land encroachment?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Sometimes

If yes, how often do conflicts arise due to encroachment?

☐ Rarely

☐ Occasionally

☐ Frequently

☐ Always

How would you rate the impact of reduced grazing land on the health of your livestock?

☐ No impact

☐ Minor impact

☐ Moderate impact

☐ Severe impact

**Section C: Socioeconomic Impact**

Has reduced grazing land affected your income as a herdsman?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Somewhat

If yes, to what extent has your income been affected?

☐ Not affected

☐ Slightly affected

☐ Moderately affected

☐ Significantly affected

How has land encroachment impacted your food security?

☐ Not affected

☐ Minor impact

☐ Moderate impact

☐ Major impact

Section D: Perception of Land Use Policies and Management

Are you aware of any government policies regarding grazing land and its protection?

☐ Yes

☐ No

How effective do you think these policies are in protecting grazing lands?

☐ Very effective

☐ Somewhat effective

☐ Not effective

What measures do you think should be implemented to reduce conflicts over grazing land?

(Open-ended)

**Interview Guide**

Can you describe the changes you have observed in grazing land availability over recent years in Kibiya?

How has the encroachment on grazing lands impacted your ability to sustain your livestock?

What effects have you noticed on the health and productivity of your livestock due to limited grazing space?

How has the reduction of grazing land affected your livelihood and income?

Have you experienced any conflicts with farmers or other groups due to limited grazing lands? If so, can you describe these encounters?

What role do you think government policies play in managing grazing lands?

How effective do you believe these policies are in addressing the encroachment problem?

What improvements or changes would you suggest to current policies regarding land use?

In your view, what are the biggest challenges herdsmen face today because of land encroachment?

What steps would you recommend to help ensure sustainable grazing practices in Kibiya?