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**An assessment of the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa:
A case study of Zimbabwe.**

By

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**A dissertation submitted to Midlands State University Faculty of
Social Sciences, Department of Politics and Public Management,
in partial fulfilment of the Master of Science in International
Affairs programme**

Gweru, Zimbabwe

2018

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



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I Tapiwa Makaya, do hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own investigation and research, except to the extent indicated in the Acknowledgements, References, and that it has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree to any other University. It is being submitted for the Master of Science in International Affairs Degree in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Politics and Public Management, **Midlands State University**, Gweru, Zimbabwe

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DEDICATION

Firstly, I would like to give praise to the Almighty for giving me the strength and good health to conduct this study. I also dedicate this project to my wife Linda and daughter Makatendeka whose valuable moral support was instrumental in inspiring me to complete this study.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to assess the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa. The survey was guided by research objectives which were firstly, to explain the concept of land reform in Sub-Saharan Africa. Secondly, to assess the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa. Thirdly, to examine the dynamics surrounding land reform on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa. Lastly, to proffer scholarly recommendations on workable plan of land reform in Sub-Saharan Africa. The survey adopted a positivism philosophical approach since matters of objectivity were of paramount significance. A qualitative approach was used as the orientation for research methodology in order to facilitate exploration of subjective meaning, experiences and interpretations of land reform. A descriptive research design was then used however; it was triangulation system since qualitative and quantitative methods were used for data analysis. Convenience sampling methods was used to select a sample from the target population. The research found out that land reform can be a drive to towards poverty alleviation and economic growth. However, if not properly conducted can negatively impact on human security. Land reform can result in decline of agriculture production thereby affecting food security which guarantees human security. Land reform can result in human wildlife conflict, discrimination, displacement of farm workers, and environmental degradation. Emerging dynamics of land reform like subletting of land and emerging of class dynamics can all be a result of land reform. The study recommends that there must a land advisory board which should assist with strategies for conducting sustainable land reform program which gives a holistic approach to human security needs. Further, it is recommended that Sub-Saharan Africa countries should secure international support and finance the land reform to facilitate compensation of displaced farmers as well as supporting incoming new farmers. Lastly, land reform in Sub-Saharan Africa must ensure all eligible applicants are considered without matters of race, gender, religion, ethnicity and political affiliations.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AGRITEX	Agricultural Department of Technical Extension
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFU	Commercial Farmers Union
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DLC	District Land Committee
FTLRP	Fast Track Land Resettlement Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GNU	Government of National Unity
HDI	Human Development Index
LSCF	Large Scale Commercial Farms
MLRR	Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RDC	Rural District Council
SIRDC	Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SVC	Save Valley Conservancy
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZCFU	Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Land ownership has been a contentious issue in most African countries, Zimbabwe inclusive. Land reform has attracted much attention in most African states development frameworks since 1990. Most countries have enacted new land policies and the importance of these initiatives is seen in the official agendas of international development agencies. Bilateral relations amongst countries have been negative and in case of Zimbabwe Land reforms have ended in sanctions being imposed. Thirty-eight years after independence both land and land reform continue to be pivotal and emotive subjects in Zimbabwe. Land is a cross-cutting issue, and is not simply a resource for one human right in the international legal framework. The condition of landlessness threatens the enjoyment of a number of fundamental human rights. Access to land is important for development and poverty reduction, but also often necessary for access to numerous economic, social and cultural rights, and as a gateway for many civil and political rights. Central in all debates about land are issues to do with access, control, investment, equity and regulation. Administration of land reform is articulated as an essential element of institutional reforms that guides economic liberalism and structural adjustment.

The study was on the assessment of the effects of land reforms on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa using Zimbabwe as a case study. Thus, a background of the study was given being followed by a statement of the problem. A hypothesis was given that outlined a scientific guess to the problem at hand. This was done to identify academic gaps which then the study focused on. The significance of the study was highlighted as well as the objectives of the study which guided the researcher. Research questions that led the study were also given. A theoretical framework containing a theory that informed the study was unpacked. The last section outlined limitations, delimitations and the ethical consideration.

1.2 Background of the Study

Zimbabwe got its independence in 1980 and inherited a highly skewed land distribution. Most of the fertile and better agricultural land was in the hands of the small minority of white large scale commercial farmers. Poorer soils and areas with lower rainfall patterns were categorically allocated to the majority of the national population, which was largely black

Zimbabweans. This imbalance of land distribution is attributable to colonial pieces of legislation which directly facilitated the mass expropriation of land suitable for agricultural practices to white settlers hence the channelling of majority black people into marginalized reserves like the Gwai and Shangani areas.

Zimbabwe has an agro-based economy such that land is an essential resource which is a must have component. Land in Sub-Sahara Africa has a political, social and economic significance. It constitutes the primary form of wealth and contributes to economic power (Deere and Doss, 2006). Majority of the population in Zimbabwe rely on agriculture practicing subsistence farming in rural areas. The patriarch system which greatly dominates the Sub-Sahara Africa region and is also rife in Zimbabwe largely contributed to the gendered discrimination of land in Zimbabwe. This has led to a recurring conflicting debate as regards matters of land acquisition and land rights. Zimbabwe's Land reforms therefore require an understanding of historical perspective in order to contextualize the peculiar gender discrimination on access to and control of land.

The first land reform program in Zimbabwe targeted at enhancing human security particularly food security in Zimbabwe was conducted in 1982. The main objective of the program was to assist freedom fighters, those displaced people, disabled people, and those individuals from overcrowded communal agricultural land created by the colonial legislation. The purpose of the process was to address the land imbalances as well as to foster human security by improving living standards of those people considered to be too marginal for productivity.

Although land reform programs contribute to total human security, it has remained one of the most difficult domestic policy issues to be dealt with by most Sub-Sahara Africa countries mainly Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa (Villiers, 2003). The land reform processes in these Sub-Sahara Africa countries has never been complete. In Zimbabwe, the process is faced with challenges of democratization due to the radical approach adopted in the land reform process.

There are some notable positives recorded from the FTLRP which was carried out in Zimbabwe between period 2000 and 2002. Moyo as cited by Mandizadza (2010) mentioned that the programme was initially referred to or regarded as a radical effort at pro-poor distribution of land. The programme managed to address the country's challenges and of colonial legacy of historic injustices and social radical inequalities of land imbalances as well as to widen the base of economic participation. 'The world can never be at peace unless

people have security in their daily lives' (Dorn, 2000). The 1994 Human Development Report gave a paradigm of a new dimension of human security. The new dimension of human security is premised on human development which is people centred. Thus, in this study the effects of land reforms to Sub-Sahara Africa on human security will be people centred or human centric.

Human security is defined as that safety of individuals from chronic threats and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in patterns of daily life (Human Development Report, 1994). Thus components of human security include: economic security, food security, environmental security, health, personal security, community security and political security. These seven major components of human security are interconnected with land reform programmes in one way or the other. The execution of land reforms programmes will in one way or the other impact on human security both positively and negatively.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Human security remains one of the most pressing concern in the world particularly Sub-Sahara Africa. Sub-Sahara Africa region is bestowed with vast tracks of land which are rich in mineral and natural resource. To developing countries, especially Sub-Sahara Africa, land occupies the heart of economic, social and political life. Land reforms have been characterised by both negatives and positives. Among the negatives include issues of; legality and legitimacy of the land reform process, effectiveness of administration, adequacy of compensation on part of the displaced, the pace of the land reform process itself, gender bias and unequal distribution of the land resources. Land reform equally affects other land based activities like tourism, mining and such critical activities like urban development which are central to human security in Africa as a whole. In Africa, land is not only an economic asset as it is heavily inclined to historical, cultural and spiritual significance. Thus, good policies on land and natural resources are needed for conflict prevention which adds to consolidation of peace and human security. The study therefore intends to assess the effects of land reform on human security to Sub-Sahara Africa.

1.4 Hypothesis

A hypothesis is defined as a testable expectation about empirical reality that follows from a more general proposition; more generally, an expectation about the nature of things derived from theory (Babbie, 2005). In this study the hypothesis given is in two fold, first, on the

positive and second, on the negative. On the positive side, the hypothesis given is that, **allocation of land to landless black guarantees human security**. Thus, empowering the majority of people in Zimbabwe will ensure human security through food security and socio economic development. Alternatively, on the negative side, a poorly conducted land reform program can lead to devastating effects. Thus, if the land reform programme is not done properly it can have adverse results such as land degradation, climate change and land conflicts.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study contains some wholesome contributions and benefits to every individual, organisations, and countries at different levels and capacities that will foster positive international harmonious relations. The study's contribution to both academic knowledge as well as for policy on land reform and human security in Sub-Sahara Africa, is the writer's personal motivation. It may also enhance and build a body of knowledge on the effects of land reform to human security and proffer in recommendations to alleviate the challenges. The study intends to bring to an end land conflicts and thus guarantees human security through free access to land. The study contributed immensely to the practice of land reform processes in Sub-Sahara Africa in sense of harmonization of the process, food security and production, environment, gendered discrimination and job creation.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- a. To explain the concept of land reform in Sub- Sahara Africa.
- b. To assess the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa.
- c. To examine the dynamics surrounding land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa.
- d. To proffer scholarly recommendations to workable plan of land reforms.

1.7 Research Questions

The conduct of the study was guided by the following research questions

- a. What is land reform?

- b. What are the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa?
- c. What are the dynamics surrounding land reform programs in Sub-Saharan Africa?
- d. What scholarly recommendations can be proffered to conduct sustainable and effective land reform programmes?

1.8 Theoretical Framework

A theory is defined as a set of systematically related concepts, definitions and perceptions that are forwarded to predetermine or forecast facts about a certain phenomena. This research was therefore based on the conflict theory which was propounded by Karl Marx. The conflict theory was used in this study to explain the effects of the land reform particularly on the unequal distribution of a scarce resource which in this case is land. Conflict theory, in general is among the sociological theories that explain social structure and social relations in a scientific way. The causes, variations and effects of conflict are at the centre of Conflict theory. The core concern of conflict theory is unequal distribution of power and scarce resource. However, it is important to note that what are termed scarce resources may not be uniform for all the conflict theorists. Among the Conflict theorists are Karl Marx, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Lewis Coser, Ralph Dahrendorf and Randall Collins. Coser (1956: 8) suggests the basic propositions of social conflict. Among these propositions are that a certain degree of conflict is vital for group formation and persistence; groups need disharmony as well as harmony and that groups require dissociation as well as association. A crosscutting theme among these conflict theorists is that conflict should not always be viewed as negative because it may be functional. Conflict theorists emphasise that both conflict and consensus may be functional or dysfunctional depending on the situation. This level of understanding contradicts the Functionalist view that consensus implies common good while conflict is always negative. A point of departure is that the conflicts being experienced in the new farming communities are indicators of challenges, problems and normal human interaction. The conflicts should be appropriately understood and used to improve the social and economic structures and relations in the farming communities. The land imbalances were caused initially created by the white settlers who wanted to create classes basing on the dependency theory where they wanted to create the “haves” and “have nots”. As a result, a conflict ensued between the “haves” referring to those with land and the “have nots” meaning those without land hence the need for the land reform programmes.

1.9 Scope of the Study

1.9.1 Limitations

1.9.1a. Access to data. Information on Land reform program was difficult to get due to nature and security systems in Zimbabwe. There is the official secrecy Act which prohibits the communication of information by office bearer to outsiders. The researcher used principle of ethics to be able to get the much needed information from Public Sector offices. Thus, the researcher fully explained the purpose of the research that it was purely academic and information obtained was going to be used for academic purposes only.

1.9.1b. Political Sensitivity. The study was conducted when there a lot of political dynamism in Zimbabwe. Thus, political awareness of the obtaining situation on the ground hindered a free conduct of the study. Political awareness is a key component in empathy which in turn is part of emotional intelligence. Political awareness is about sensitivity to public policy and government, and the agendas driving politicians. It is also about understanding the ‘currents’ or hidden agendas in an organisation, and particularly power relationships. The researcher maintained a partial stance and a balanced research which did not have any bias towards any political affiliations. The study was therefore apolitical throughout so as to maintain its credibility.

1.9.1c. Censorship. Censorship entails the acts of suppression of speech, public communication or any other information on the basis that such information may be considered objectionable, harmful, sensitive, and politically incorrect as may be determined by such authorities as the government or by community consensus. Both the government and private organisation equally dwell in censorship to protect their image. Thus, groups and institutions may therefore propose and petition for censorship. During the conduct of the study some forms of censorship were a constraint and the researcher made some wide consultation from various stakeholders on similar issues so as to come up with the correct standpoint. In order to overcome cases of censorship the researcher also verified all information obtained from various organisation by use of primary data were secondary data was used. In cases of statistics, the researcher was not basing on one source as there may be hidden agendas in the presentation of statistics by statistical organisations.

1.9.1d. Insufficient Literature. There is generally scanty literature on land reforms in all areas where it was conducted. Most literature available is on newspaper articles where in many cases have political bearing and lacks academic dimension especially on land resettlement. The solution to this limitation was to consult journal articles, policy documents, interviews from beneficiary of land reform programmes as well as to those affected the same process

1.9.2 Delimitations

Delimitation entails describing in totality or outlining the map of what a researcher intends to do and, conversely, does not intend to do during the conduct of a study (Leedy, (1997), The conduct of the land reform vary across Sub-Sahara Africa. Land reforms in Sub-Sahara Africa were conducted in many countries including Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe among others. The programs are conducted in accordance with regulations contained within the constitutions of each particular country. In this study, the focus is going to be Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform Program (FTLRP) and government policies related to the redistribution of land or property rights from white commercial farmers to indigenous black Zimbabweans. The results obtained in this study should not be generalised to all other countries in the Sub-Sahara Africa as they are only a true reflection of the situation in Zimbabwe.

1.10 Data Quality Control

1.10.1 Reliability

A test-retest method was used to ensure that there is reliability in the data collected despite repeatedly use of a particular technique to the same object. This also involved the same measurement more than once, thus administering the same test repeatedly. Thornhill (2009:136) posits that, "Reliability refers to the extent to which data collection techniques or analysis procedures will yield consistent findings or results". If an instrument is able to yield the same results when used repeatedly to measure the same thing then it is regarded as reliable.

1.10.2 Validity

Any measuring instrument is said to be valid when it measures what it purports to measure. Measurement of validity was done through content validity whereby the degree to which a

measure covers the range of meanings within the study was made. Thornhill (2009:157) mentions that, “Validity is concerned with whether the findings are really about what they appear to be about. It is a relationship between two variables”. In this context it meant that the instrument must measure that it is intended to measure. It therefore follows that validity entails the extent to which an instrument measures what one thinks it is measuring.

1.11 Data Processing and Analysis

In order to reduce data into manageable proportions, it was edited, coded, classified and tabulated. Thus, SPSS computer software was used to analyse and interpret data in order to draw conclusions. SPSS is a software package used for logical batched and non-batched statistical analysis.

1.12 Ethical Consideration

In conducting a research, ethics refer to the conduct of the incumbent conducting a survey in relation to the population who are the subjects of the survey or who in one way or the other are affected by the actions of the researcher in the survey (Lewis and Thornhill, 2009). Similarly, it is the adherence to acceptable behavior and addresses the question of how to conduct a research in moral and responsible ways (Blumberg Cooper & Schindler 2008). In conducting the intended study, the researcher acknowledge that the process require intense attention to ethics. There can be incongruence between the views of the researcher and those of the targeted population (Lee, 2000). Thus, in conducting the study maximum care need to be taken where there are differences between targeted population and researcher.

The researcher needs to get informed consent of the population. Prospective research participants on land reforms must be fully informed and the procedures and risks that may accrue to them during the process of research and give their consent to participate. The researcher need to get voluntary participation from the respondents and participants should not be coerced into participating in the research. From that voluntary participation, participants will be allowed to withdraw from the study at any time and with no any ramification.

Land Reform processes in Zimbabwe are conducted as political processes hence confidentiality of participants needs to be guaranteed. Participants were being assured that information obtained from them was not being disclosed to anyone who is not directly involved in the study. The researcher ensured that no risk of harm resulted from participation

by the targeted population. It is imperative to note that harm entails both physical and psychological. In a nutshell the study was arranged in a manner which ensured that participants did not suffer any physical harm, discomfort, pain, embarrassment or loss of privacy.

1.13 Research Organisation

1.13.1 Chapter One – Introduction.

This chapter focused on the preliminary part of the study which covered the; background of the study, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, and the significance of the study. The assumptions of the study, scope of the study and the methodology to be used in the study. The chapter ended by giving ethical consideration, chapter organization, definition of terms, and then finally a brief chapter summary.

1.13.2 Chapter Two - Literature Review.

Chapter two focused on finding out what other researchers have mentioned on their related studies. Thus, this chapter mainly devoted to reviewing literature on what is already known with a view to find a gap.

1.13.3 Chapter Three - Research Methodology.

Chapter three main emphases were on the research methodology of the study. It also outlined the research design, study population, sampling strategy and data collection. The chapter covered the methods used in data collection giving the advantages and disadvantages of each method.

1.13.4 Chapter Four – Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation.

Chapter four basically dwelt on analysis, interpretation and presentation of data collected from respondents through various data collecting techniques. Data collection methods used included; questionnaires, interviews and focus groups. Data presentation methods employed in the study included tables, graphs, pie charts and from these presentations methods data was interpreted and inferences were drawn.

1.13.5 Chapter Five – Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter focused on giving the conclusive remarks for the study. It provides a summary where findings were given as well as some recommendations for further studies. The Chapter also gave a conclusive summary for the whole study thereby coming up with some key findings.

1.14 Definition of Terms

In conducting this study, the terms listed below are defined as follows;

1.14a. Land Reform Mukarati (1980; 1) defined land as reform as, “a more or less direct, publicly controlled change in the existing character of land ownership” It is also a change in the system of the ownership of land, with reference to the act of giving land to the people who actually farm on it and taking it away from people who own large areas for profit making. In the case of Zimbabwe, it is a way of addressing the highly skewed land distribution which had a bias towards the minority settler regime at the expense of the majority black. In the context of Zimbabwe “Land Reform” means the acquisition of land from the predominantly white owned commercial farms and redistribute to the landless black Zimbabweans to decongest them from highly concentrated rural areas in a view to correct the colonial are land legislations that were biased towards favoring the whites.

1.14b. Land. Merriam Webster Dictionary defined Land as the solid part of our planet's surface as distinguished from the sea and air. Land can also be described as those free gifts of nature, such as land, forests, minerals, which form the basis of agriculture, building etc (Lipsey, 1992). For the purpose of this study, Land was used to mean the solid part of the earth’s planet which is used for agricultural production for both crop and animal production.

1.14c. Agriculture. Merriam Webster Dictionary defines agriculture as, “the science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products.” It is also the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance life.

1.14d. Agrarian Economy. This is an economy which focuses its economy primarily on agriculture and the cultivation of large fields. This distinguishes it from the hunter-gatherer society, which produces none of its own food, and the horticultural society, which produces food in small gardens rather than fields. An agrarian economy is rural rather than urban-based. It is centred upon the production, consumption, trade, and sale of agricultural commodities, including plants and livestock.

1.14e. Human Security Human security is defined as that safety of individuals from chronic threats and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in patterns of daily life (Human Development Report, 1994). Thus components of human security include: economic security, food security, environmental security, health, personal security, community security and political security.

1.15 Conclusion

This whole section provided the background of the study, Statement of the problem and a hypothesis. On the background of the study, the colonial alienation of Zimbabwe was elaborated where land imbalances and expropriation by the white minority and majority blacks was discussed in brief so as to give a solid foundation to the study. Research objectives were highlighted as well as the research questions which guided the study. Matters of what were done and what was not done was covered under scope of the study on limitations and delimitations. Ethical and legal issues were explained in brief to outline the parameters within which the study was conducted. This section will be followed by chapter two which is Literature Review.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

“It was about land in the beginning; it was about land during the struggle; it has remained about land today. The land issue in Zimbabwe is not ancient history. It is modern history.”

Sir Shridath ‘Sonny’ Ramphal

2.1 Introduction

Chapter one outlined the background to the study. The chapter gave a detailed presentation on the background to the study. This background highlighted the land imbalances that existed in most Sub-Sahara Africa countries before gaining independence as well as after the independence. The hypothesis, significance objectives of the study which guided the conduct of the entire research process was also outlined. Other subsections covered in the introductory chapter are; research question, theoretical framework, limitations, delimitations, and ethics in research, reliability validity and definitions of terms. The chapter also covered the structure of the whole study.

This chapter reviewed existing literature on land reform which guides the study. An analysis of various schools of thought as well as other renowned authority in as far as land reform is concerned was carried out in this chapter with a bid to identify gaps and areas of interest. This information was reviewed with a view to scrutinise on how land reform affects human security in Sub-Sahara Africa as well as to see how it influences state behaviour in international relations. The chapter reviewed compensation status, discrimination on land reform, education infrastructure development, health services, deforestation and wildlife management among other issues. A detailed analysis of the origins of land reform is considered in this chapter. Policies relating to land ownership in Zimbabwe as well as other Sub-Sahara Africa are evaluated. Land reform in the perspective of countries from Sub-Sahara Africa is also going to be considered in case of South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania. Data collection instruments used in this study are qualitative in nature those that give an in-depth analysis of a phenomenon thus questionnaires and interviews were used.

2.2 Meaning of literature review

Literature review is categorically a well thought out process which collates related material and information about a certain phenomenon from a wide range of researchers, in this case

the phenomena under scrutiny is land reform in Sub-Saharan Africa as it affects human security. The process will then endeavour to evaluate it from its own perspective (Dees, 2001). The review process is a summary writing from renowned authorities in their published research studies. In relation to this study, Literature review is therefore a logical process of establishing all related facts pertaining land reform as it affects human security in Sub-Saharan Africa countries.

2.3 Purpose of Literature Review

Fundamentally, the reason for conducting literature review is to help the researcher with the means and ways of recognizing knowledge gaps and all zones not covered to finality by different analysts. This will help with figuring out what is to be researched on, or areas where improvements, additions and even comments can be effected in academic field in the best interests of the existing body of literature (White, 2000). Thus, literature review helps to position the current study in respect of other researches done before as well as assist in deepening the researchers understanding of the chosen area of study. In the case of this study, the purpose is therefore to deepen the understanding of how land reforms affect human security with particular emphasis to Sub-Saharan Africa.

2.4 Definition of Terms

Land Reform is defined as a highly or not direct public controlled change in the existing character of land ownership (Mukarati, 1980). It can therefore be described from a technical standpoint of saying it is an undertaking that is aimed at changing objectively how land is owned, managed and thereafter utilised. In the context of this study, land reform is defined as the process relating to the transfer of control and ownership of land for agricultural purposes bearing in mind that the economy of Zimbabwe is agro based.

Land is defined as part of flora and fauna that encompasses forests, minerals, and ground which form the basis for agriculture (Lipsey, 1992). For the purposes of this study land is all that part of the earth in Zimbabwe both arable and not arable which is most desired resource for both crop and animal husbandry.

Commercial farming categorically defined means bulky scale, that is, farming done on large size holding with large amount of capital, labour force, large and risk (Panda, 2007). The study defines commercial farming as large scale production of crops for sale, intended for widespread distribution to wholesale outlets.

Human security is defined as that safety of individuals from chronic threats and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in patterns of daily life (Human Development Report, 1994). Thus, components of human security encompass elements such as: economic security, food security, environmental security, health, personal security, community security and political security.

2.5 Land reform

Land reforms does not only refer to redistribution of land, but a structural change in the agrarian system that decreases inequality in landholdings, greatly improving access to land by the rural poor, as well as providing secure tenure for land labourers (Ghimire 2001:7). In English one (ideally) separates land reform and agrarian reform, the former relating to redistribution of land, and the latter to improvements in agriculture. In Spanish “*reforma agraria*” covers both these terms. It has been shown that successful land reforms also must include aspects of agrarian reform, such as technical assistance and other means to improve crop yield. Therefore, land reform and agrarian reform will, in accordance with Thiesenusen (1989:7), be used as interchangeable terms in this study.

2.6 An Overview of Land Reform in Sub-Sahara Africa

Land reform in Sub-Sahara Africa has more often than not been instituted with an overall aim of transforming customary land tenure into state property or individualised private property. Real agrarian reform and a land redistribution exercise with regards to Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa was aimed at correcting colonial imbalances on access to land, land ownership and land use. Most of the land tenure systems superimposed in Sub-Sahara Africa were typically not afro centric with much bias towards white settlers. Land reform, thus, seeks to address the land imbalances which were highly skewed to the whites and redistribute it to the blacks with the aim of increasing agricultural production base and improve economic development and growth.

2.7 Land Reform; Aims and Intentions

2.7a Political Aims

Most of the Sub-Sahara Africa countries in the Global South are former colonies of the Global North. Thus, during the period of colonisation, acts of exploitation were experienced stretching up to land grabbing. The distribution of land between the

natives and settlers was not balanced with the settlers enjoying a larger share of the land at the expense of the locals (Moyo, 2000). Thus, the political aim of land reform was to address the imbalance of land distribution between the whites and the blacks (Mukarati, 1980). Zimbabwe considered a political distribution of land with the change of laws and systems relating to use, ownership and allocation of land to curtail the tyrannical and oppressive laws by the settlers.

2.7b. Economic Aims

The monetary point and aim of the land reform in Zimbabwe and most of the Sub-Saharan Africa is to enhance the expectations for everyday comforts of the general population especially those in rural regions (Mukarati, 1980). Land, through agro based exercises creates employment to 70 percent of the populace, around 60 percent of crude materials for the business and around 45 percent of the nation's exports are of rural inception (Ncube, 2012). In such manner it can be seen that that agro based activities contribute about a fifth of the aggregate of the total export income which is derived mainly from coffee, tobacco, sugar, tea, and fruit and vegetables exports, among others. For every single farming procedure to come to fruition, an unmistakable land reform process along these lines required. Land Reform is preferably directed to generate increments farming efficiency or agricultural production to support an economy of the nation. The previous President of Zimbabwe Mugabe (2001) once said in his keynote address to the country that, "Land is the economy and the economy is land". This idea by the then president was later on complemented by the Government of Zimbabwe by method for establishing the horticulture driven economy and an industrialisation strategy with huge agricultural products and inputs in most industries.

2.7c. Social Aims

Social objectives of the land reform exercise are firmly connected or inter-connected to political aims as observed by several schools of thought (Mukarati, 1980). The Zimbabwean economy is agro based and Agriculture remains the foundation of the Zimbabwean economy. The agricultural sector contributes 20.3% to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), creates employment to 27 percent of the formally employed individuals in the nation and creates 28.8% of the nation's foreign currency income (Ncube, 2012). In this way, the accomplishment of political aims and

additionally financial change emanating from land reform naturally takes after a direct improvement on the social being of the majority of native Zimbabweans. There is an immediate connection between political, economic and social aims with all feeding from each other.

The publication of 2002 by World Bank methodologies on Land Reform recommended that, it is just through land redistribution that a comprehensive way to deal with advancement can be accomplished. This all encompassing methodology guarantees that a better than average way of life to every single deserving citizens is accomplished particularly to the marginal peasant farmer. The report went ahead to specify that innovative and present day methods for cultivating alone and the use of utilization of fertilisers, tractors, reapers, and farm implements is not the solution to decent expectations for everyday life. In fact, the genuine answer to give to the citizens especially peripheral peasant farmers worldwide is the usage of land reform then supported by innovative strategies to cultivating. More or less, the adequate strategy for enabling marginal peasants to ensure human security in the Sub-Saharan Africa is through the designation of the most profitable asset to them which is land which they can just get through land reform (World Bank, 2002).

Be that as it may, according to Landenjinsky (2002), the significant difficulties encountering most Sub-Saharan Africa nations is that the land reform process have in most cases missed the mark in accomplishing the set goals attributable to lack of foresight or poor planning, and in some occurrences corruption. The procedure of land reform in most Sub-Saharan Africa nations has been vigorously politicized. Despite this, whatever might be the reason of neglecting to accomplish the coveted targets, it ought to be noticed that the requirement for state drove redistribution land reform ought not to be down played. This radiates from the way that land reform ensures financial development, sustainable development and additionally empowering political solidness and stability.

2.7.1 Land Reform in the context of South Africa

A racial approach with oppressive laws initiated the need for current land reform program. The biased laws and practices which were set up for most of the time during the twentieth century, where those identified with land proprietorship. The accommodation of these biased laws and practices brought about outrageous imbalances in connection to land possession and

land utilisation. Post-apartheid South Africa is known for a large number of issues generated by a range of shameful acts caused by politically-sanctioned racial segregation. Among other early issues experienced by the first democratic chosen government was the manner by which to manage the imbalanced distribution of land in the nation. The South African government has demonstrated sense of duty regarding the eradication of disparities and shameful acts of the past and has started a complete land reform program with a solid constitutional basis - a program which to date has not been finished up - a program comprising of three columns specifically: compensation, land redistribution and tenure security.

There are a significant number of similarities of the land reform of South Africa and that which was conducted in Zimbabwe. Initially, issues to do with claims debate or claims dispute has been found in the two nations with the administration taking long to determine land disputes and giving a long lasting solution. There is a test case of the uncertain debate between Makgoba Traditional Council and the Trust in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. These cases impact negatively on human security in that infrastructural improvement will be discouraged if there are property rights debates. There are additionally unique political perspectives on land reform among different political parties in South Africa. The final product or resultant effect of these diverse political perspectives is the absence of regular accord or common consensus among political parties on land reform thereby affecting the efficient use of the available resources towards agrarian reform. This has likewise been the situation with Zimbabwe where all ZANU PF endeavours towards land reform where being opposed by MDC amid the GNU.

There is however the issue of recipient selection which Zimbabwe may take a leaf from the way it is conducted in South Africa. The way toward selection of beneficiaries is fairly a long procedure which goes through different boards of trustees. This procedure guarantees that legitimate applicants are designated to profit by the land reform process. After land distributions, there is additionally checking and assessment which is directed by an alternate board. This checking and assessment group guarantees that there is production. All land which is left idler or where there is stranded production will be considered for redistribution. This procedure is a system to expand production levels and Zimbabwe can likewise lead a comparative study with a view to build agribusiness production in order to keep up or maintain food security.

2.7.2 Land Reform in the context of Namibia

Amid the early 90s, Namibia withdrew from oppressors' administration government with a skewed distribution of agricultural land and large amounts of destitution as well as ballooned levels of poverty. The new government which was driven by SWAPO Party initiated a procedure to address the land question inside the initial couple of few months of Independence. The main objectives of land reform in Namibia were to address injustices which large scale land dispossession had brought, and to lessen poverty and disparity. Be that as it may, minimal exact work has been done to evaluate the effect of land redistribution on neediness levels and the jobs of beneficiaries (Namibia Country Report, 2010).

Namibia Country Report (2010) implied that there are three fundamental factors that have completely formed and affected the governmental issues of land reform in Namibia. At first, the procedure and pattern of colonial land dispossession affected distinctive populace groups in Namibia in an unexpected way. The second reason is the political and economic changes started by the South African administration because of the furnished battle were intended to help a juvenile middle class in Namibia by, among different components, advancing the idea of substantial scale farming. Ultimately, post-Independence class interests have decided the nature and pace of land reform.

The land reform in Namibia is like that of Zimbabwe in that it was conducted to address the extensive land injustice acts which were likewise skewed. The objectives or purposes behind doing the land reform are additionally comparative in that in Namibia one of the essential goals was for destitution easing or poverty alleviation. Thus, in the two nations (Zimbabwe and Namibia) little research was done to evaluate the effect of the land appropriation to human security. The conduct of land appropriation in Namibia was additionally completely formed and pushed by legislative issues just like the instance of Zimbabwe. It is also imperative to mention that there are various ethnic populations in Namibia as in Zimbabwe and this cascaded to the Land reform with a negative impact on human security.

2.7.3 Land Reform in the context of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe engaged the land reform programme to unravel challenges related with unequal land distribution designs which were assumed control by the GoZ which were one-sided towards the white minority pilgrims. In Zimbabwe, as somewhere else in Southern Africa, disappointment of rural household family units was a piece of a dynamic strategy sought after

by the pioneer governments to ensure that the reservation utility that could be gotten through farming was low to the point that farmers would have no choice however to look for work in the mines, on commercial farms or as a component of the urban work force. Henceforth farmers were moved to thickly populated reserves where land was not fertile and access to infrastructure for service delivery institutions was more troublesome; domestic animals particularly cattle were taken (in light of the fact that stock numbers prompted overgrazing), grazing rights were much restrictive, water for irrigation system was reserved for vast scale farming to which it was only a preserve for the whites, pass laws were introduced and farmers were not permitted to develop probably the most productive harvests, for example, coffee (Weiner 1990; Deininger and Binswanger 1995; Munro 1998). To additionally ensure that farmers had a motivator to look for paid business, per-capita charges were introduced.

This disappointment of land is reflected in the great degree biased appropriation of land that, upon autonomy in 1980, the Government of Zimbabwe acquired. Around 15 million hectare of overwhelmingly great quality land (natural farming regions I, II and III) was claimed by around 6100 groups of European decent, while 16.4 million hectares of infertile land (natural regions III, IV and V) was occupied by somewhat less than 800,000 indigenous families (World Bank, 1991). Moreover, an intricate web of political, legitimate, institutional, and infrastructural arrangements of action was also taken aboard or inherited from the former government that strengthened and encouraged the overwhelming part of the white-controlled subsector (Heidhues and Thalmeier, 1986). To change this unevenness, there was a removal of the restrictions on smallholder farmers. Therefore, in the vicinity of 1979 and 1989, the zone under cotton expanded by 25 percent every year while yield expanded by 1.3 percent for each year. At the same time, normal maize yields expanded by 6.7 percent every year (World Bank 1991). Not only was the distribution of land in Zimbabwe to a great degree unjust, the nation likewise acquired a dualistic farming segment with a dynamic, present day, substantial scale agrarian subsector alongside a customary, thickly populated little scale agricultural subsector.

The accessibility of land in the substantial scale sub-segment was to such an extent that not all land was beneficially used. In any case, this land was not offered available either so that notwithstanding the productivity and development with value reasons, an extra economic rationale for land redistribution existed in Zimbabwe: to level the marginal product of land over the two subsectors. Promptly after freedom the administration set out on an aspiring

system of land reform. The accompanying outline demonstrates how land was distributed in Zimbabwe by the Land Apportionment Act of 1930.

Table 2.7.3.1 Distribution of land in Zimbabwe

Ser	Designation	LAND (ACRES)	Percentage %	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
01	European Areas	49,149, 174	51	
02	Native Reserves	21,127,040	22	
03	Unassigned Areas	17,793,300	18.5	
04	Native Purchase Area	7, 464, 566	7.8	
05	Forest Area	590,500	0.6	
06	Undetermined Area	88,540	0.1	
TOTAL		96,213,120	100	

Source: Sam Moyo from GoZ (2009)

During period 1980-1990 the Government religiously followed the Lancaster House Agreement and centred its efforts to address the land question on resettlement and activities to modernize African agriculture. The policy of reconciliation kept any substantive reform to the inheritance of white imposing business model over the financial circle from being attempted (Jenkins, 1997)

Redistribution of land was a top priority matter to the Zimbabwean Government as far back as it's coming into power. In this manner, the fundamental objectives why Zimbabwe set out on the idea of the land reform program were to:

2.7.3a To reduce populace density in the Communal Areas.

2.7.3b To broaden and enhance the base of beneficial agriculture in the rural farmers cultivating division, through individual farmers as well as cooperatives.

2.7.3c To enhance the way of life of the large numbers of people and poorest part of the population in Zimbabwe.

2.7.3d To enhance the situation of individuals who have been adversely affected by the war and to rehabilitate them.

2.7.3e To give, at the lower end of the scale, open doors for individuals who have no land and are without work and may along these lines be classed as destitute.

2.7.3f To bring relinquished and under-used land into full generation as one feature of implementing an impartial strategy of land redistribution.

2.7.3g To extend and enhance the framework and services required to advance the prosperity of individuals and economic production. To accomplish national stability and advance in a nation that has just risen up out of the disturbance of war.

2.7.3h Reduce common clash or civil conflict by transferring white held land to the blacks.

The land reform process in Zimbabwe has experienced three noteworthy stages, each having exceptional attributes:

(i) Lancaster House (1980– 1990). The principle components of the 1980-1990 land reform process can be outlined as listed hereunder;

- Market-driven procurement; the arrival of outcasts and uprooted people.
- Priority on the quickened resettlement program.
- Availability of giver assets (donor funds) to help with change.
- Huge increments in small farmer activities.
- Main appropriation of marginal and under-utilized land.

(ii) Post-Colonial land reform (1990– 2000). Fundamental components of the post-colonial land reform of 1990-2000 among other component incorporate the following;

- A different lawful/legal order..
- The initial steps of a social equity driven procurement program; economic decrease and dry spell (drought).
- Reduction of giver assets (donor funds) to a trickle.
- Increased feedback of nepotism in the designation of land.
- Problems experienced with usage projects to support land reform..
- Increased farm invasions and occupations.

- Real dispersion well beneath targets.

(iii) Land intrusion and occupation (2000 and beyond). Land invasion and occupation in Zimbabwe were sparked off by Chief Svosve in 2000 (Chigora, 2008). The execution of the invasions was for the most part described by the following;

- General absence of clear and feasible land reform formulated policies.
- A legitimate system that empowers the taking of land without due process.
- Termination of worldwide guide or international aid.
- Large-scale illicit occupation.
- Economic decay and starvation.

One of the essential parts of the land reform program in Zimbabwe was that the procured land was possessed by the state and not by the farmers or the community in charge of working on the actual land. In entirely lawful terms the state was in this way the main beneficiary of the land reform program. An occupancy policy was issued yet this missed the mark regarding secure tenure in the form of a lease or freehold. With that arrangement, the land could not be subdivided, sub-rented or inherited. Non-agrarian activities were likewise denied and examinations were done to ensure that genuine farming activities occurred.

2.8 Land redistribution and economic efficiency

Redistribution of assets was for some considerable time considered as an ill-conceived concept in light of the fact that it was seen as hampering the desire and maintenance of development. However, more literature proposes that benefit/asset disparity itself can be financially expensive. This brings up issues about the conditions when a value effectiveness trade off may fail not exist. For example, within the sight of breaking down work and capital markets and within the sight of repaired set costs, farmers may not have the capacity to get to all productive activities. Access to credit could enable farmers to enter the high yield credit yet in the event that credit limitations are connected to insurance prerequisites and if land can be utilized as security, at that point households with generally low land endowments will be unable to get to credit. This may prompt a circumstance where farmers may fail to cultivate all their land and rather will lease a portion of their work to households with bigger land holdings (Eswaran and Kotwal 1986). A redistribution of land would then add to both a more fair division of assets and higher profitability. Different promoters of the development with value theory highlight the part of non-raised generation innovations where a credit-

constrained poor family may fail to conquer the base edge or minimum threshold for venture (Galor and Zeira 1993). A typical feedback of these models is that they do not enable operators to spare themselves out of the low salary circumstance, or poverty trap. In any case, Carter and Zimmerman (2000) has demonstrated that regardless of whether resource markets exist, the procedure of progress might be so moderate (and the related proficiency misfortunes so huge) that a redistributive policy could enhance the business sectors execution on both productivity and value criteria.

There is another, substantially more seasoned, contention recommending that the equity efficiency exchange-off might be less of an issue as for land. It contends that, for a given level of innovation, little or family farms are more effective than expansive ones since they require fewer issues in supervision. In farming (albeit less so for estate crops like bananas or oil palms) the spatial scattering of the production procedure and the need to acclimate to micro-variation in the natural environment infer that the potential losses from flawed data might be huge, and the cost of supervision high. The way that family members are lingering petitioners to benefits, that they might be better endowed with valuable animals or farm machinery, that they share in the risk, and that they can be employed without hiring or search costs are reasons why family-worked farms are more productive than large scale rural activities employing wage labour (Srinivasan 1972; Eswaran and Kotwal 1985; Feder 1985; Binswanger and Rosenzweig 1986; Otsuka, Chuma and Hayami 1992; Johnson and Ruttan 1994; Binswanger et al. 1995).

Experimental evidence, both for the presence of circumstance where redistribution would improve growth and enhance value (also called the destitution trap theory) and small but efficient homesteads is mixed. Hoogeveen (2000) reports evidence for Zimbabwe of a livestock-induced poverty alienation strategy when he demonstrates that, without credit markets and other domesticated animals sharing arrangements, access to the productive farming method must be accessed by families with a minimum of two cattle. Confirmation or proof to help the land-access-to-credit poverty trap in most cases is not accessible to most individual farmers in the rural areas. Lack of proprietorship rights may prevent farmers from getting to credit markets, however it is unclear whether, with possession rights, they would be set up to do as such. Without labour markets or crop insurance for example, farmers may well be hesitant to pledge their property as security inspired by a paranoid fear of losing it if the reap turns out badly (Kanyinga 2000).

2.9 Effects of Land Reform to Human Security

2.9.1 Human Wild life Conflict

Land reform in a few examples has brought about human wildlife conflict particularly in situations where the land reform model was agribusiness based. In 2000 and 2001, the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) territory adding up to 960km² was considered for FTLRP diminishing its region to around 2530km² (Chaumba, Sconnes and Wolmer, 2003). Subsequently, various natural life especially expansive carnivores were affected. FTLRP in Zimbabwe was apparently a land reform which was instituted following a horticultural model to the detriment of an wildlife based model. The land reform display was suited in arid and semi-arid where private animals and farms are located (Child, 1995 Vincent and Hack 2009) and this combined with absence of sufficient assets implanted in new agriculturists added to trim disappointment (De Georges and Reilly, 2007). There is desperate requirement for critical planning to decrease the impacts of land reform on wildlife and human-wildlife conflict as it might. These difficulties could be accomplished by minimising the boundary between the resettlement areas and the untamed life populaces (Bennet, 2003) and diminishing edge impacts by limiting the boundary between the resettlement territory and the wildlife zone (Balme, Slotow and Hunter, 2010 and Woodroffe and Ginsberg, 1998).

Large bodied mammals naturally are culturally considered as important to humans. Their bodies are pertinent in most traditional ceremonies, traditional medicines and in most cases they feature in storytelling, mythology and witchcraft (Kruuk, 2002). These animals also feature in artworks, currencies, on national coat of arms as well as the kits national sport teams (Loveridge, 2010). This symbolises their importance to the national ecosystem which include helping the maintenance of wildlife abundance and richness, and enhancing carbon storage (Ripple et al, 2014). Wildlife also brings large sums of revenue through the tourism industry and hunting (Jorge et al, 2013; Lindsey et al, 2006).

There is an evidently high level of poaching being recorded as a result of the land reform. Poaching incidents were recorded at Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) owing to large human population being settled on that private land which harbours huge wild life populations. This poaching is attributed to economic crisis and food shortages arising from the FTLRP (Knap, 2012; Lindsey et al, 2011a; Moss, 2007).

In a nutshell, land reform bears considerable negative impacts on large carnivore populations. In that vein, Gwayi, Bubiana and Chiredzi River Conservancy were all severely negatively affected by FTLRP (du Toit, 2004; Lindsey et al 2011b).

2.9.2 Dismantling of Agriculture Infrastructure

The land reform programme directly or indirectly caused the dismantling of agricultural infrastructure in commercial farms. The removal of core structures that were in place in Zimbabwe negatively impacted on the food security agenda in Zimbabwe thereby affecting on human security (World Bank, 1991). The removal of core structures entailed the trading away of silo stocks, closing of storage facilities as well as banning of all crop collection depots that were dotted around communal and rural farming communities. This negatively impacted on human security as well as communal farmers who were then left with no ready market for their farm produce. Rural population equally suffered from this arrangement as a result of the dismantling of agriculture infrastructure thereby causing a threat to human security particularly food security.

2.9.3 Lack of Education Infrastructure Investment

Land reform is a noble idea for addressing land imbalances in the Sub-Sahara Africa. However, children in the newly resettled areas face an uncertain future because of the sorry state of education in the districts. This has an effect on human security as human development index (HDI) is calculated based on development taking place on an individual in terms of acquisition of education. There are a number of issues in the newly resettled areas including low enrolment, lack of proper infrastructure for children with special needs, lack of textbooks and teaching materials, poor support from government and councils, and a low rate of fee payment by students. GoZ seemed to have adopted a strategy of resettlement first, services later (GoZ, 2001). Schools in the newly resettled areas were, therefore, set up with only minimum requirements being met, such as sanitation and qualified staff. There are distinct and important differences between A1 and A2 farmers in terms of accessibility to education. Most A2 farmers are not resident with their families on the farms on a permanent basis, as most retain a home elsewhere. In many cases, distance to social services (schools and hospitals) is not a major hindrance to A2 farmers because they can afford to live off-farm, have transport to get to the nearest service centre, or send their children to boarding schools. These types of farmers have greater social and political connections, and greater skills, education levels and assets, enabling them to pursue economic opportunities, access

and benefit from development services, and take positive action to improve their situation (for example, investing in preventative healthcare and educating their children). Children of A1 farmers struggle to access mostly public education facilities. If the distance to the school is great, they opt to leave their children in the communal areas to ensure that they have access to education. Through an exercise to establish the number of schools in Mazowe District in 2004, it was determined that before 2000 there were 44 schools in the commercial farming area and since the FTLRP some 26 satellite schools had been sited and pegged in the new resettlement areas. Children were using farmhouses, sheds and tobacco barns, with some learning under trees.

2.9.4 Displacement and Marginalization of Farm Workers

The land reform particularly the FTLRP negatively affected the farm workers in many ways as were displaced with some losing their jobs (Human Rights Watch, 2004). A survey by Dede (2000) reported that about 300,000 to 400,000 wage-earning workers on commercial farms, which contributed close to one quarter of the formal sector labour force and between 11 and 18 percent of the total population, were displaced by the land reform process in Zimbabwe. The effects did not only affect Zimbabwean citizens as most of the farm labourers at that time were not of Zimbabwean origins. The majority of the farm workers were of foreign descent, mainly Malawian, Mozambican, or Zambian, though their families may have lived in Zimbabwe for several generations. Most these farm workers (Foreign descent) did not have documents establishing Zimbabwean citizenship, either lacking papers altogether or carrying national identification cards bearing the designation “alien.” Farm workers are vulnerable to arbitrary eviction in old age especially, when they no longer able to work. Human Rights Watch (2004) observed that female farm workers, in turn, are more likely than men to be employed on short term contracts for casual work, and less likely to have permanent employment with housing included as part of the package.

The large-scale occupation of commercial farms since early 2000 has meant that workers’ wage employment on the farm is often ended. In some cases, they are allowed to remain on the farm, but cannot work and are not paid; in others, they are displaced, and must find a place to shelter as best they can. As a union organizer commented

The Commercial Farmers’ Union (2001) estimated that 75,000 people (13,636 families) were either evicted off the land due to redundancy because of the coming to an end of farming operations. The Zimbabwe Agricultural Welfare Trust, established in late 2001, claims that

between February 2000 and December 2001, about 350 large-scale commercial farms had to close operations, affecting about 15,000 farm worker families. The United Nations noted that by January 2002, the number of farm workers displaced was estimated at 30,000 families.

2.9.5 Lack of health infrastructure investment and Access to delivery services

Land reform did not invest in health infrastructure and services. The service delivery system following the land reform in most Sub-Sahara Africa has been an eyesore. The health system in the newly resettled areas has faced many challenges, especially at a time when the impact of HIV and AIDS was at its peak in the early years of the FTLRP. With surges in the movement of people, the available infrastructure and personnel on the FTFs could not cope with the high demand for health services. When the FTLRP was implemented, the provision of social amenities such as clinics (GoZ, 2001) appeared to be sidelined. It was only after people had settled that the government began to open clinics within the newly resettled areas using existing structures on the farms such as farmhouses, which were turned into clinics and residences for nurses and their families. The goal of the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare is to see to it that at least a healthcare facility is available within 7-10 km reach to each home stead. Most of the public health facilities largely depended on public resources, and used farmhouses that were converted into clinics. Many of the buildings did not meet the minimum health standards because the architectural design was meant for residential purposes. For instance, in some of the clinics there were no drug rooms (or refrigerators) and the drugs were shelved in a fitted cabinet. The clinics were underequipped and understaffed. They faced a huge challenge in acquiring drugs, bandages and other necessary items to care for the sick.

2.9.6 Land Conflict on Acquisition Patterns

Land conflicts have remained a source of human insecurity in most parts of Sub-Sahara Africa. In Zimbabwe during the FTLRP, in a bid to resettle people fast, land allocations were being made even before the legal process of acquiring land had been completed (Moyo, 2004). This arrangement resulted in most beneficiaries of the FTRLRP acquiring land prior to the necessary legal administrative arrangements. Up to date some of the acquisitions are yet to be confirmed in the administrative courts, while others have been confirmed but still have to be paid for in full (Moyo, 2004). A clear assessment of the acquisition process is essential to gauge what needs to be done to complete the process as well as to identify potential areas of conflict over ownership, since the current information is unclear.

2.9.7 Lack of Compensation

There exists contradictory information on the compensation status of gazetted farms from different sources. Information obtained from the Financial Gazette and that from Commercial Farmers Union shows wide gap which. Information obtained from the Financial Gazette (12 December 2008) revealed that about 300 out of the more than 4,500 farms compulsory acquired by the government have received compensation. Approximately 3,310 farms or less than half the total large-scale commercial farms have been inspected for valuation and compensation purposes. On the contrary, the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU), has it that, the government has so far paid \$46 million in compensation and that outstanding payments are in excess of \$72 billion (Moyo, 2008). However, the Government of Zimbabwe as led by Cde ED Mnangagwa has categorically stated that compensation is going to be done not for the land but for improvements which were effected on the land.

There is however a huge gap in perceptions between the two sides bringing to doubt prospects for a speedy resolution to the acquisition process. The wide gap between what the government is offering and what the white farmers claim as the true value of their improvements indicates that settlement is still far from realisation. Thus the slow pace in conclusion of land acquisition process has been the disagreements on valuation of farm improvements and lack of resources on the part of government to offer compensation.

In addition to disagreement on farm improvement compensation another point of disagreement likely to further delay conclusion of land transfers is the issue of compensation for farm equipment. Under Statutory Instrument 273A of 2003, published in an extraordinary gazette on Monday 15 December 2003, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement has the right to compulsorily acquire farm equipment or material (such as fertilisers and chemicals) not currently being used for agricultural purposes, on any acquired land.

Table 2.9.7.1 Compensation of Farms

Ser	Progress on Compensation	Number of Farms	% of Total No of Gazetted Farms
01	No of Farmers valued for compensation	3310	49,3

02	Farms not yet evaluated	3402	50,7
03	No of farms that be compensated with available resources	500	7,4
04	LSCF compensation collected	156	2,3
05	Total farms gazetted	6712	

Source: ZANU PF Conference Central Committee Report, 2003

2.9.8 Land Reform Gendered discrimination

Women play a key role in subsistence agriculture in Zimbabwe as they contribute 58 percent of the population of the country, and 86 percent of them depend on the land for the livelihoods of themselves and their families (Midzi and Jowa 2007). Furthermore, women forms the bulk of labour for farming (approximately 70 percent) and are the primary managers of homes in communal areas, given that men are migrant workers in the cities or in other areas away from their homes. Land ownership in Zimbabwe historically was not gender sensitive (Jirira and Halimana 2008). The patriarch system overshadowed women especially on policies relating to land ownership and inheritance (Moyo, 2008). The FTLRP legal framework was not gender sensitive in its conduct. It should be noted that, rural women living in the communal areas are largely treated as dependants of men, not as landholders or farmers in their own right. Section 23 of the Zimbabwean constitution prohibits discrimination, but recognizes exceptions to this general principle in issues relating to, among other things, adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters relating to personal law, and the application of African customary law.

Although females heading households can access land and be given permits in resettlement areas, their married counterparts still had to access land through their husbands and have no security of tenure should their husbands die; there are not many women who own land in small scale commercial areas as most women are poor; the legal and policy framework has not incorporated inheritance rights pertaining to land for widows; the fact of women's lack of access and control over land leads to them being excluded from credit, marketing facilities, decision-making powers (Constitution of Zimbabwe).

However, it is imperative to note that, the FTLRP increased women's access to land ownership. This change occurred because women's advocacy groups (such as the Women's

Land Lobby Group) were among the few NGOs who openly supported the land reform by demanding access to the expropriated land. This relatively redistributive gender outcome has endured despite the open and clandestine resistance it faces from some dominant patriarchs within the state apparatus, among some customary leaders and within some lineage household leaderships. A larger proportion of black women, between 12 and 18 per cent, now own land in their own right (Buka 2002; Utete 2003; GoZ 2007), compared to the 4 per cent of white women who owned LSCF lands (Rugube et al 2003; Moyo 1999) and the 5 per cent of black women who controlled land in previous resettlement areas and communal lands. Other studies suggest that women 'beneficiaries in their own right' range between 10 and 28 per cent of the total (WLZ 2007). Women also benefited from access to land as spouses, implying a subordinate level of control over such land. Gendered land access inequities mostly originated at the point when women who were applying for land faced bureaucratic bottlenecks in a male-dominated beneficiary selection process and because women lacked adequate information on selection procedures (Midzi and Jowa 2007). Nonetheless, the increased access to land by women in both A1 and A2 areas suggests a new dynamic in the gender relations in land access and use. Indeed, more women have been offered land in their individual right under the Fast Track Programme than in the past. Such women landholders do not seem to predominantly come from the 'vulnerable' groups, such as widows and divorcees, as obtains in communal and older resettlement areas. Redistributive land reform did not, however, reverse the fundamental inequities evoked by patriarchal power relations. Land access biases against women, youth and immigrants and the exploitation of female labour through male control of products are common (Makura-Paradza 2010). While more women secured their own land than in previous reforms, husbands still dominate agrarian transactions (WLZ 2007; Moyo 2011).

Gender relations of land tenure generally entail repressive customary and policy-based patriarchal relations within communal and permissive tenure areas, in relation to inheritance rights, rights on divorce, control of income and so forth (Chingarande 2008). Unlike the earlier resettlement permit, the draft A1 land permit proposes to strengthen women's land tenure rights and security, although less is proposed on the wider gender front. It provides for joint 'spouse ownership' registration on the permit. This means, in theory, that men can no longer legally dispose of the land use rights or exclude women (for whatever reason: separation, divorce, widows), without the consent of their wife. The official selection system for the A2 scheme scores women higher at the starting line, although this has not adequately

increased their access. Reportedly (WLZ 2007), women tended to use their husbands' name in applying for land, with the expected or implied danger that the men in this process had 'gifted' control over land by women without an 'independent' physical address.

2.9.9 Political Discrimination

The issue of redistributing land based on political affiliations had remained a major source of human insecurity during the entire land reform process. With ZANU PF as the ruling party, most of the beneficiaries of the Land Reform program were ZANU PF supporters (Tengwe Interview, 2018). However, the politics of land at the local level are being mobilised through experiences of struggles for land and agrarian production, despite cultural and ethno-regional differences, towards defending the new land rights, as well as access to farming inputs. As argued elsewhere (Moyo 2011), various forms of local association, including churches, women's groups, farmer's clubs, local liberation war veterans' and collaborators' and other development associations, farm workers' associations, as well as kinship networks, shape such struggles. The formal politics of land is otherwise preoccupied with intra-elite struggles for inclusion in the state's redistribution of land and input subsidies and over the distribution of the shareholdings of remaining conservancies and agro-industries under the indigenisation tune, to the disappointment of landless people. Some politically influential and wealthier classes use administrative fiat, ethno-regional sentiments and sometimes force, to expand their landholdings. Many landless people continue to 'illegally' occupy land and poach resources, as local authorities, provincial politicians, chiefs and land movement leaders compete to mediate persistent land struggles. A few civil society organisations call for more land to be redistributed to farm workers, women and youths. As a result, the government is working on a land audit framework which, among other things, seeks to broaden the inclusion of these groups and of other politically excluded persons.

2.10 Decline on Agricultural Production

The implementation of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) was characterised by severe disputes that affected agriculture in its broadest sense, with production being the major casualty of the land transfers (Marongwe, 2003; Rukuni et al., 2006; 2009; Zikhali, 2008). The FTLRP was launched with two distinct models of resettlement which are: Model A1, in which each household would be allocated at least 3 hectares of arable land but with shared grazing, and model A2, which were small, medium and large scale commercial farms with 99-year leases (Moyo, 2009). Most beneficiaries of the FTLRP were still in their infancy

in as far as farming production is concerned and have not reached the expected production levels owing to challenges of accessing farming inputs mainly seed, fertilisers, chemicals, equipment, support services and output markets. Agricultural performance declined significantly on the former large-scale commercial farms (LSCFs) after the start of the FTLRP (RBZ, 2005; Richardson, 2005; Moyo, 2011; 2011).

The effect of the FTLRP on agricultural production, and in particular commercial agriculture (model A2), has been distressing. An estimated 4000 large scale commercial farmers, 80 per cent of whom had bought their farms after independence in 1980 with certificates of no interest issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, have been invaded and their owners forced off the land (Cross, 2007). Agricultural production crashed as a result. Trends studied as from 2000 revealed that, overall agricultural production in volume terms had declined by about 50% by 2008 as shown in the table below, and by closer to 60% in foreign exchange or general value terms (Moyo, 2009).

Table 2.10.1 Fall of Agriculture Production

Ser	Category	Crop	Commercial Production(Tonnes)		Percentage of 1998 Levels	Remarks
			1998	2007		
01	Food Crops	Maize				
		Wheat	521	160	31	
		Soya beans				
02	Export and Plantation	Cotton	77	0	0	
		Tobacco	219	65	31	
		Coffee	10	1	10	
		Tea	18	15	83	
		Sugar	553	384	69	
03	Livestock	Dairy	184	86	47	

		Beef	350	120	34	
	Total		2.306	957	42	

Source: AAAPD Report 2009

2.11 Reduced Utilisation of Large Farms and Skills

In a report on land use in Zimbabwe by Chitsike (2004) it was observed that in the large scale farming sector, it was hardest hit by the FTLRP as land seizures has led to severe or acute under-utilisation of large scale farms. Farm produce that was a preserve of commercial farms like wheat, tobacco, soya beans, sunflower were negatively affected resulting in declines of over 65% recorded most of the cash crops. However, tea and sugar plantations remain at 85% and 69% of their 1998 levels respectively. Commercial (marketed) dairy and beef production and livestock have declined by over 50% (Chitsike, 2004). The most important upshot of the FTLRP was recorded in the area of loss of farming skills. In addition to the management and agricultural skills of white farmers who had created commercially viable farms through generations of farming experience.

2.12 Land Reform nexus with Natural Resources and the Environment

2.12.1 Environmental Degradation: A Case of Tobacco curing

Changes in the tobacco grower base have resulted in a major shift in the source of energy for tobacco curing from coal to wood. According to statistics from the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, one hectare of a 5-year-old Eucalyptus woodlot produces 31 cubic metres of wood while 4 cubic metres is required to cure 1000 kg of tobacco. Based on these figures, the country's annual tobacco crop of about 200 million kilogrammes will require 800 000 cubic metres of wood from an area of about 35 000 ha. This should exceed 36 000 hectares per year if the other wood needs of the tobacco growers such as barn and fence construction are accounted for.

If the entire wood requirement for curing were to come from indigenous forests, then tobacco production by the new farmers and other smallholder farmers in the country would not be sustainable. Consequently, the expansion of tobacco production under FTLRP may threaten indigenous forests resulting in environmental degradation as the majority of the new farmers, especially those under the A1 model will continue to rely on wood energy to cure tobacco for the foreseeable future. Informal interviews held with farmers in the resettlement areas,

revealed that the farmers experienced problems accessing coal and as a result they resorted to using wood to cure the tobacco. Therefore, coal, that is, a better heat source than the Eucalyptus which is also not readily available to the new farmers.

Thus plans have been mooted in the environmental NGO sector to assist new farmers to establish woodlot plantations, especially in the A1 sector. However, the Forestry Commission has not yet adequately promoted the development of small woodlot plantations among new A1 and A2 farmers who produce tobacco using wood fuel fired barns. As a result, indigenous woodlands are being degraded without replenishment and access to exotic wood fuel for the tobacco curing needs of new farmers is limited.

2.12.2 Endangered Species

The FTLRP has severely undermined any projects that were in place to protect special endangered species. With the permission that was given to farm occupiers by the Rural Land Occupiers Act, several species of protected species were put at risk. However, the farmers moved most of these, particularly the animals, to their friends' properties for safekeeping. Thus, there has not been enough effort made to address the special needs of protecting and augmenting specific endangered species such as rhinos, wild dogs and plants and their habitats. Furthermore, protected species have not been planned for in terms of appropriate land sizes.

2.13 Dynamics of Land Reform

2.13.1 Emerging Class Dynamics in Land reform

The FTLRP has in another dimension created an array of class differentiation emerging from settler-colonial agrarian relations based on monopoly control over land which has a social bearing (Moyo et al 2009). Initially, the class differentiation was with race, however, a paradigm shift has occurred owing to the land reform which is now less racially-defined. There are now relatively four distinct forms and categories which have been created by land dispossessions and basically the allocations of varied landholding sizes through the available different forms of land tenure systems. The FTLRP diffused the racial categorisation which was there but to date, the varied size of land is now being used to construct new social classes and status of holders. These classes are considered in order of one's perceived capacity to contribute to farming and food security agenda.

Thus, the class dynamics of agrarian class structure is now being based on the varied intensities of wage-labour utilisation and their access to inputs. A1 farmers are basically viewed as urban workers and A2 farmers viewed as small peasant farmers with small farm sizes hence the emerging of class dynamics (Moyo et al, 2009). A2 farmers are regarded as farmers for auto-consumption though some do sale their surpluses whilst A1 farmers are those known to practice LSCF hence they have state permits for similar family and common land rights. There is also conspiracy theory that those with large scale farms tend to have better education and naturally linked to employment and business (Moyo, 2011a) and are better placed to negotiate political power and to harness resources required for successful farming.

2.13.2 Emerging marketisation and Land Subletting

Despite the numerous restrictions which were categorically imposed by the A1 and A2 land tenures, a marginal degree of land sales, sub-plot letting and plot rentals or informal land markets were reported to be on the increase (Sukume and Moyo 2003). Unequal land and labour relations are thus also being fuelled by tendencies towards land concentration through informal land rentals. Recent studies indicate that at least 25 per cent of land beneficiaries are practicing what is known as ‘sub-letting’ or are indirectly sharing their land with those who were not included in the distribution exercise or those from whom land was taken from (Moyo et al 2009). This sub-letting and sharing is being done without any official sanctioning. It is observed that part of the so called lessors lack production inputs or face social calamities such as illness or death (Tengwe field interviews 2018). Others sublet land for speculative reasons or seek to maximise incomes from farming partnerships (ibid). Large-scale re-concentration of agricultural lands is, however, restricted by state ownership of redistributed lands and natural resources. Moreover, A2 farmers have no legal right to evict informally- settled farm workers. Admittedly, few of the interviewed A2 farmers would openly declare that they were engaged in land rentals. Some of the A2 farmers declared themselves short of either arable or grazing land in relation to their current scale of production, claiming higher capacities to utilise rented land (Sukume and Moyo 2003, Moyo et al 2009). It is arguably imperative to mention that in some instances informal land rental arrangements are sanctioned by the local land authorities, especially in such cases where it is deemed that that land is being underused and/or on unallocated lands. Further research is required to unravel the exchange relationships underlying such land ‘sharing’. Demands for the conversion of agricultural land to marketable tenures are thus a salient feature of the intra-

elite and inter-class struggles over the control of land since the FTLRP. Some elites hold on to multiple and over-sized farms which they believe freehold tenure can protect, while other black and white elites rent land informally from some smaller landholders in Communal Areas, A1 areas and among A2 farmers and lease some state lands at little cost. Some even seek to evict economically and politically weaker landholders. The privatisation of land tenure would also reinforce unequal access to natural resources such as water, woodlands and wildlife. Moreover, given continued landlessness, privatising property rights could enable new landholders to evict agricultural workers and prevent many land bidders from gaining access to the remaining Large-Scale Farms. This sequence of events would only reinforce the persistent super-exploitation of labour, which is the key motor of class formation. Thus, class relations continue to shape the politics of land, as the new capitalist farmers and the agro-industrial estates retain their advantage in the control of land and bidding for labour and lead the accumulation processes by virtue of their better access to other means of production (credit and technology) and influence over the policy-making process itself. But demands for freehold land tenure among some A2 land holders do not only represent their desire for collateral land tenure and a belief in the legal superiority of freehold tenure. They also reflect fears of a real threat to their relatively larger landholdings from the demands of the landless people who were emboldened by the radicalised FTLRP process to contest the social legitimacy of larger-scale landholdings. There is also a perception among the 'excluded' that many elites received more land than they can use at their expense, such that large-scale landholders are fighting on the back foot as popular ('illegal') land occupations persist.

2.13.3 Insufficient Skills

Overall agricultural production can only increase with adequate farming skills and injection of government subsidies in farming inputs (Cusworth, 2000). One of the reasons for conducting land redistribution is to increase agriculture production. Production is based on expert knowledge and not on the size of the land. LSCF in most Sub-Sahara countries are owned by the minority white settlers who have the necessary skills and capital to support agricultural production (Sukume and Moyo 2003).

2.13.4 Government Support

The Government of Zimbabwe has just been overwhelmed by activities of the land reform program and has not been able to fully support the farmers. It did not have the breadth and capacity to implement the land reform programme. Capacity varied from district to district

and province to province, so that the assumption that the government would be able to implement the programme wholesale and simultaneously may have been an overestimation of its own capacity. In order for the land reform to enjoy maximum benefits and for it to be sustainable, it is prudent for the government to provide financial backup and other support to the farmers so that the country can manage the process of land distribution effectively and efficiently without negatively affecting on human security (Cusworth, 2000).

2.13.5 Chaos in the Fast Track Land Reform Programme

The entire system of the land reform process more especially the land allocation process, is characterised as having been ‘chaotic’ and lacking orderliness, being permeated by violence and self-serving interests through self-allocation of land by the well-to-do (Alexander, 2003; Alexander, 2006; Alexander and McGregor, 2005; Marongwe, 2003; Hammar et al., 2003; Derman, 2006; Zamchiya, 2011). This is because overarching statements of failure are proclaimed about the FTLRP, but these have been based on short-term studies and derived largely from a partisan and agenda-setting press (both for and against the FTLRP). In fact, on the ground there was generally a certain level of orderliness amid the mayhem. Without condoning the violent aspects of action taken within the programme, there is a need to locate the disorderliness in terms of the context that influenced it, because this will need to be corrected. The following are keys to unlocking the factors at play:

2.11.5a. **Timing.** Zimbabwe’s economy was already in a downward spiral from around 1997 due to high and unsustainable debts and the poor budgetary decisions of the government.

2.11.5b. **Speed.** The reforms were deemed ‘fast track’ without there being a sound economic or political reason why they had to be ‘fast’ as opposed to being carried out at a normal rate. This affected the broad planning framework to some extent.

2.11.5c. **Mechanisms for self-correction.** There was simply no time to learn from and correct mistakes that were identified even by the government’s own audits, such as the Buka land audit (2002), the Utete land committee (2003), and the Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement (MLRR) and the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) land audit of 2006. Measured against these benchmarks, the government may seem to have failed to put in place appropriate mechanisms for controlling the ‘chaos’. Yet, at district level, one could identify some semblance of institutional order, even as the

government struggled with various aspects of implementation. Of course, in the context of the mayhem, individuals took advantage to self-allocate or benefit their 'friends' with high political connections.

2.13.6 Race dimensions of land redistribution

The FTLRP redistribution also restructured a wide range of social relations of agrarian production and social reproduction, which had been constructed over many years of colonial and post-independence rule. The racial and foreign nationality dimensions of land ownership animated most of the social struggles embedded in the informal and formal politics of the land redistribution process, given the settler-colonial legacy of dispossession. Restructuring was accomplished by broadening social access to land and socialising the land tenure system, through expanding the public property regime, while retaining customary land tenures. Redistribution reversed racial patterns of land ownership, broadened the ethno-regional distribution of land and marginally altered gender relations of access to land (Moyo 2011).

Redistribution also unravelled the unequal political and racial power relations and the related labour agrarian relations associated with inequitable control over the labour of landless people, while reversing the territorial segregation which had resulted from monopolistic control over large tracts of land and natural resources by a few landowners. The mobilisation of demands for access to land were often structured on the basis of indigeneity and, within provinces, struggles for access to land were often mobilised around ethno-regional identity and 'belonging'. Consequently, the relatively limited amount of land allocated to former white farmers has raised questions concerning whether the land reform was racially discriminating against white citizens, as some former white farmers have argued in courts and at the SADC tribunal. Indeed, it appears that the state recognises 'indigeneity' to Zimbabwe in a narrow sense, with some 'coloureds' arguing that they did not benefit sufficiently from the FTLRP. Some critics of the FTLRP even suggest that this outcome has limited the citizenship rights of white farmers (Hammar and Raftopolous 2003). This process has broadened access to various natural resources connected to land control such as water, indigenous forests and wildlife, which, for many people, has reinforced their spiritual connections to nature and their history, as embedded in the indigenous land tenure. These changes represent social, cultural and symbolic progress on the steep and long road to social and structural transformation. However, the land redistribution process did not reverse all the regressive social and agrarian relations, especially those evoked by patriarchal hierarchy and

unequal power relations, such that land access biases against women, youth and perceived immigrants persist. There are also notable degrees of exclusion from access to land based on ethno-regional and nationality difference.

2.13.7 Ethno-regional matters in land reform

Agrarian relations are still coloured by power relations derived from ethno-regional identity. Land redistribution re-linked people with their original ‘homes and ancestral spirits’, providing scope to re-mobilise lineage based on ethnic ties and territoriality (Mazoe focus group discussion 2010; Mkodzongi 2011). Often, these affinities were used to exclude those defined as not belonging, although the evidence suggests that this exclusion operates unevenly among the provinces and peri-urban areas (Moyo 2011). There are claims that the FTLRP generally excluded some people from accessing A2 plots on ethno-regional grounds within the provinces, especially in the A2 schemes, although the available data required confirming this assertion is limited. More research on this question is required. There are varying degrees of either under-representation or overrepresentation of some ethnic groups in land access in some provinces. One alleged case of over-representation relates to people from ‘Mashonaland’ within the ‘Matabeleland provinces’, particularly in the conservancies and peri-urban farms. There were also a few high-profile cases of individual A2 farmers who were evicted from A2 or their own commercial farms in some provinces on ethno-regional grounds. At the local level, it is sometimes argued that certain clans and lineage family groups considered ‘founders of those communities’ and their extended families gained more access to A1 land than others did. Some multiple A2 farm holders are said to use relatives as ‘front’ owners.

2.13.8 New labour process

The employment status of former farm workers is critical to assessing the impacts of FTLRP since it defines the scope of their new livelihoods. Losses in farm worker employment, as well as job retention in the remaining LSCFs, were encountered in the agrarian sector. Moreover, it appears that such former farm worker job losses could change after this transitional period when uptake of land and establishment of production become normalised (Magaramombe, 2003 quoting CFU, 2003).

Both new and former farm workers in model A2 schemes are less protected in terms of wages and job security than those in other LSCF sub-sectors (indigenous, state and remaining LSCF

farms). In general, the model A2 farms tend to pay lower wages and have poor employment contracts, although there are cases of good working conditions to be found. Some of the poor working conditions that have been reported in new resettlement areas include the arbitrary firing of farm workers, lack of protective clothing, lack of leave days and lack of consideration for special needs of female workers (Parliament of Zimbabwe, 2003).

New labour relations have emerged in resettlement farms. The 'domestic government' of the old LSCF sector has been replaced by a new social patronage governance system where, in most cases, the workers on new farms are distant relatives of the owner. While GoZ policy provides some level of social protection (minimum wages, severance packages etc.), the extent to which such protection is realised remains low.

Whereas GoZ policy on the payment of severance payments to retrenched farm workers on compulsorily acquired farms was clarified half way through the FTLRP, its actual implementation was found to have been limited by a few factors. Because severance payments are, in law, tied to compensation for land improvements on acquired farms, the lag in such compensation payments so far has delayed the payment of severance packages. Less than 25% of the former farm workers are believed to have received full packages. Although some of the severance packages have been fully paid up in advance of such compensation payments, numerous LSCF farmers, especially among those who are contesting their farm acquisitions, have either not paid severance packages or have paid up only the basic instalment. A few who are contesting their land acquisition have, however, paid full severance packages. Even some farm workers who retained their employment were found to have been demanding retrenchment packages and, in some cases, they were paid severance packages and re-employed as casual workers.

In general, there are some areas in which former farm workers are being perceived as a nuisance, given that it is alleged that they are involved in theft, stock rustling and other socially 'undesirable' activities (excessive drinking, prostitution and so on). Such allegations add perspective to the negative local attitudes towards former farm workers who are branded as 'foreigners'. Thus they are considered not capable of being integrated into local cultural and governance systems.

New land uses in A1 resettlement areas, especially those focused on maize grown in small-cropped areas have tended to rely on family labour and labour imported from the communal area, "new farm workers", rather than former farm workers from compulsorily acquired

farms. The “new farm workers” are usually distant relatives of the A2 farmers from the extended family. For instance, in districts such as Chikomba, where agricultural production in new resettlement areas (both A1 and A2) is focused towards maize, new farmers brought their own labour mostly imported from the communal area.

2.14 Conclusions

The Land Resettlement Programme established in 1980 enjoyed moderate success. Though it fell below the government of Zimbabwe’s targets, the resettlement of most families through the programme was a great achievement. However, while the land redistribution programme addressed the needs of the landless poor very little was done to solve the ever more pressing issue of overcrowding in the communal land areas. Furthermore, no policy put in place to standardise land tenure and abolish the dualist system that discriminated against communal farms, which were unable to use their farm as collateral to purchase equipment and seeds

Because of the colonial injustices, which left Zimbabwe with a dual land ownership structure skewed along racial lines, the greatest challenge that the country has had to face over the last twenty-three years has been to redistribute land equitably and at the same time overcome the various legal and financial constraints in the way. Zimbabwe has come a long way and has probably learnt a few lessons along the way, but there are still various issues to be addressed. Land reform involves issues of property rights, land use, actual agricultural production and land administration among various other facets.

It also appears that the land reform has significantly caused a decline of the population size of large carnivores in Zimbabwe. This has been as a result of high levels of poaching that has been recorded during the FTLRP and a decline in prey base associated with the land redistribution exercise. Retaining the wildlife management principles as a land use as well as employing models that include existing expertise and capital might alleviate the challenges of land reform towards wildlife thereby causing both wildlife and humans to benefit from the land reform.

What the Zimbabwean government has addressed is just one but very essential component of land reform, but it still needs to address other dimensions so that the land problem does not continue to manifest itself in other forms like diminishing agricultural production, uncertainty over land rights and land administration. There is still need to satisfy the various other aspects of the Land Management framework. Resources need to be made available to the newly

resettled farmers so that agricultural production can improve and Zimbabwe can once again reclaim its role as the bread basket of the Southern Africa region. There is need for constant follow up on the reform programme implementation

Chapter two gave an explicit review of related literature in as far as land reform is concerned particularly to effects on human security in Sub Sahara using Zimbabwe as a case study. Land reform was defined based on the theoretical framework given in the study. The chapter also highlighted on the effects of land reform where decline in crop production, decline in livestock production, political discrimination in land allocations and endangering of protected species of wild animals were cited as examples. In addition, some dynamics surrounding land reform were also reviewed with matters on ethnic discrimination, gendered discrimination and subletting of allocated land being discussed. The subsequent chapter is therefore going to dwell on the research methodology, design and research instruments to be used in this study.

The land reform that was executed in yielded positive results as it managed to turn the tables and review the land bases racial segregation which was conducted at independence. The reallocation of agricultural land which was being left idle to close to 1,3 million families ensured that there was an increase which doubled agricultural production. This land reform has also seen the intensification use of national resources as whole. The agrarian reform has managed to revive the economy since the collapse of the industrial and manufacturing sector. The new mode of production led by agriculture has been dynamic and resuscitated the economy (Hanlon et al, 2013).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The preceding chapter gave a detailed account of review of related literature on the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa giving Zimbabwe as a case study. This chapter is going to outline several aspects of the research methodology used in this study. Some of the aspects of research methodology to be examined are research philosophy, methodology and research design. The chapter also discussed population used in the study, the sample as well as the sampling procedure. In the last sections the chapter covered the data collection, reliability and validity then lastly ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Philosophy

Research philosophy is defined as the means and ways in which data about a phenomenon can be gathered, analysed and used (Greener, 2008). It can similarly be described as the development of the research background, research knowledge and its nature (Saunders and Thornhill, 2007). It is of paramount importance to allude that there are two main paradigms of research philosophy namely the positivists (Scientific) and the interpretive (phenomenology or anti-positivist) (Greener, 2008). The scientific approach is linked with natural science research and incorporates empirical testing whilst the interpretivism is generally more common when dealing with social science where business and management belong to (Greener, 2008). The phenomenology when used does not base on objective measurements, statistics or other aspects that are linked to scientific methods. It however emphasizes subjectivity rather than objectivity, description rather than analysis, interpretation than measurement and agency rather than structure (Denscombe, 2007). The term epistemology (what is known to be true) as opposed to doxology (what is believed to be true) gives an umbrella covering to the various philosophies and approaches to handle this matter (Cooper and Schindler, 2006). In this study, a positivism philosophical approach was applied in handling the effects of land reform to human security in Sub-Sahara Africa. This concept of positivism is mainly about being as objective as possible when faced with a challenge. Thus, in this study the researcher used the positivism philosophical approach since matters of objectivity were regarded to be pertinent. Further to that, the researcher sought to understand and characterise the problem in question in qualitative form.

3.3 Research methodology

Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, (2009:595), alluded that, "... a research methodology entails the process and ways which a survey follow or is guided and all the parameters which must not be crossed." In conducting this study, a qualitative approach was used as the orientation to explore subjective meanings, experiences and interpretations of land reform in Sub-Sahara Africa. A qualitative research approach allows for the exploration of the meaning of lived experiences, apart from the enhancing a detailed examination of a phenomena (Lincoln 200, Berg 2004). It is imperative to note that that there are some instances where triangulation method was used by the researcher. This is when the researcher used quantitative methods to solicit for views and feelings from respondents where answers where mainly in form of percentages. Quantitative methods were only employed to amplify some meanings which were needed for qualitative analysis. Thus, it can be deduced that in carrying out this study, a combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to come up with some deductions or inferences although in broad terms the survey used a qualitative approach.

3.4 Research Design

Cooper and Schindler, (2008:140) postulate that, "A research design is a roadmap for the collection, measurement and analysis of data." It is basically an activity, and time based plan which is influenced by research questions. The design of a study defines the study type, the sub-type, and in some cases the data collection methods and the statistical analysis plan. Leedy, (2000:180) gave another dimension by saying; "... a research design is a plan for the study which provides the overall framework for the data collection in a study." However, Thornhill (2009:136) argues that, "a research design is a general plan of how one will go about answering research questions." In this study research design is therefore designed as a forecasting tool of planning used to allocate time available against the data collection instrument that will be used to be able to get the stated objectives.

There are various research designs open for use by researchers which are as outlined in the following table;

Table 3.4.1 Classification of Research Design

Ser	Research Type	Research Sub-Types
(a)	(b)	(c)
A	Descriptive	Case Study, naturalistic, survey
B	Meta analytical	Meta-analysis
C	Review	Literature review, Systematic review
D	Experimental	Experiment with random sampling
E	Semi-experimental	Field experiment, Quasi-experiment
F	Correlational	Case control study, Observation study

It can be deduced that a research design is a program that guides an investigation in the process of collecting, analysing and interpretations of data and observations (Creswell, (2009). In this context, a research design thus, helps in planning how available resources can be used (Cooper and Schindler, 2008). Thus, in conducting this study, the researcher mainly employed the descriptive research design, but there will be triangulation of methods since data analysis will be both qualitative and quantitative. As in the table above, a descriptive research design mainly uses case study, naturalistic and survey thus this study used a case study of Zimbabwe in studying the effects of land reform to the human security of Sub-Saharan Africa. The descriptive research design was used in this study because the design enables the researcher to describe a phenomenon by use of detailed observation and it describes the nature of the existing condition by identifying standards against which existing conditions can be compared.

3.4.1 Purpose of Research Design

The main purpose of a research design is to guide the researcher during the conduct of the study when selecting best approaches to adopt in trying to address the demands of the research objectives. This is supported by Kothari (2006:61) when he said, “Research design is needed to facilitate smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximum information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money.” In a nutshell, the research design stands for advance planning of the

methods to be adopted for the collection of data and the methods to be used in their analysis, keeping in mind the objectives of the study and the availability of staff, time and money (Kothari, 2008). It should be also noted that research design has got a great bearing on reliability of the results of the study to be produced hence forms a grounding of the whole structure of the research work.

3.5 Population

Macmillan (2006:225) defines population as, “the totality of people or cases from which generalisations can be made,” A complete set of items or elements from which a sample can be taken is also referred to as a population. It can also be described as the complete number of units which are under a study. Bryman (2008:697) postulate that, “population is the universe of units from which a sample is to be selected.” This is equally supported by Leedy (2000:187) when he defines population as, “... a group of people, objects, items or records that meet a certain set criterion that is established by the researcher.” The research focused on beneficiaries of land reform, white commercial farmers displaced on land as well as agriculture extension officers. Apart from the beneficiaries of the land reform some of the information is was drawn from policy makers particularly those who formulate policies with regard to land ownership, usage and redistribution. A sample of farmers was asked to complete questionnaires on the effects of land reform from a beneficiary point of view.

3.6 Sampling

Land reform in Zimbabwe covered a wide period stretching as far back as the Lancaster House Conference up to present day. It is therefore impracticable for the researcher to collect data from the entire beneficiaries (population) or those affected by the process. Sampling is therefore the answer which is a process of selecting a subset of a population with the objective of analysing the results obtained from the sample to the entire population. Henry (1990) cited in Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, (2011:212) mentioned that, “using a sample makes possible a higher overall accuracy than a census.” Sampling accords the researcher more time in trying to obtain data from few cases since it is more difficult to reach all cases hence much time can be channelled towards testing data for reliability and accuracy prior to analysis. In conducting this study, the researcher ensured that a sample that is a replica of the entire population was used so that results obtained can be generalised to the whole population.

3.6.1 Sampling Method

The period covered by land reform in Zimbabwe is relatively long. The effects of the programme affect many stakeholders. With this setting in mind the researcher used a convenience sampling strategy to reach candidates who gave results to the problem at hand. Thus, beneficiaries of both A1 and A2 farms of the FTLRP were used as a sample. Peasant farmers who remained in the communal farming lands were also used as a sample using the simple random sampling method. Economists were also sampled to give their view on the effects of land reform programme to the socio economic challenges of the programme.

3.7 Sample Size

The researcher ensured the sample size is manageable as compared to the time available as well as the cost involved. The number of stakeholders in the land reform programme is relatively large and as such need a sample. Taking a small sample may result in missing pertinent facts relevant to answering the research objectives. According to Bryman (2008:178), “a large sample cannot guarantee precision, so that it is probably better to say that increasing the size of the sample increases the precision of a sample.” It can therefore be deduced that, as the sample size increases, sampling errors decreases. Thus, in making a decision about a sample size it must be borne in mind that, how much sampling error one is prepared to tolerate. In other words, the less sampling error a researcher is prepared to tolerate, the larger a sample need to be (Bryman, 2008). This assertion was supported by Khotari (2008), when he mentioned that, “a sample should not be unnecessarily too big or become very small.” It should be noted that an acceptable sample that is most advantageous is that which answers the requirements of reliability, flexibility and that which represents the total population and whose results can be generalised to those elements which not included or were part of the sample. In a nutshell, a researcher is advised to use at least 10% of the entire population (Chilisa and Preece, 2005).

3.8 Data Collection

The research instruments used in the conduct of this study were biased towards being qualitative in nature, thus, questionnaires, interviews and document analysis were used. Questionnaires were used to solicit for data from all stakeholders of the land reform that is to say beneficiaries, those who did not benefit as well as policy makers. Further to that, in-depth interviews were employed to gather data from policy makers and economists in as far as

agriculture production are concerned. Document analysis in this study was also done as data collection especially to those reports given by the Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union (ZCFU). Zimbabwe Government Reports on Land Policy were also reviewed in document analysis with a bid to scrutinise issues to do with land ownership, usage and legal matters.

3.9 Research Instruments

The research Instruments that were used in this study are questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. The instruments used are qualitative in nature as they are capable of giving the researcher an in-depth analysis of a phenomenon under study.

3.9.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a systematically prepared form or document which comprises a predetermined set of questions deliberately crafted to illicit responses from respondents or research informant for the purpose of collecting data or information (Annum, 2015). Questionnaires contain similar set of questions which are predetermined. They are basically used to collect descriptive and explanatory data about opinions, behaviours and attributes about a certain phenomenon (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2011). Questionnaires can be designed as structured or close ended form, unstructured or open ended form or as a mixture of close ended and open ended forms (Annum 2015 and Zohrabi 2013).

Structured questionnaires have some control or guidance for the response that is going to be provided as such there are limited choices provided for the respondent which are usually in dichotomous form of (YES or NO) or ticking an item out of a list of given responses for instances; Very high, Very Low, Extremely High, and extremely low. The strength of this type of questionnaires the ease of analysis of data (Seliger and Shohamy (1989) cited by Zohrabi 2013).

Unstructured questionnaires accord the responded the latitude freely respond in any manner deemed fit to a given question. Gillharm (2005), cited by Zohrabi (2013), mentioned that the strength of unstructured questionnaire is that it leads to great levels discovery as the answers will be more precise to what the respondent feels about the phenomena under discussion. However, it is difficult to then analyse responses from open ended questionnaires due to increased diversity in how respondents in any study may opt to respond to a similar question. It is therefore encouraged to have a combination of both close-ended and open ended questions so that they complement each other (Zohrabi, 2013). In conducting this study, the

researcher used a mixture of both structured and unstructured questions. Thus, the type of questions used in the questionnaires as suggested by Zohrabi (2013), had quantity, list, multiple-choice, scale, ranking, complex grid, and open ended.

Questionnaires have got different ways of administering and each particular method carries or bears its own fair share of challenges and merits. Each method of administering questionnaires used similarly bears its own rate of return from the respondents. Gillham (2010) observed that questionnaires maybe administered by many ways which among include via post, internet, through telephone or face to face.

In conducting this study, the researcher used the method of self administered questionnaires which were delivered to the respondent by hand. The questionnaires included both closed-ended and open-ended questions. However, (Bell2005; Oppenheim 2000) when cited in Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2011), warned researchers by saying, “it is harder to produce a good questionnaire which is completely capable of gathering the necessary data required to meet the demands of the research questions in their entirety and subsequently attain the research objectives than what most researchers assume.”

3.9.1a Advantages of Questionnaires

In the conduct of this study, the researcher capitalised on the advantages attached to the use of questionnaires. Questionnaires can be used to collect large quantities of data as well as providing privacy to respondents. Further to that, questionnaires are not affected by interviewer interviewee bias and as such data obtained from this method is easy to analyse and will be free from bias. Information of a personal nature can be gathered with much confidentiality. Most female respondents were reluctant to provide information during face-to-face interviews and as such liked the use of questionnaires which ensured confidentiality and anonymity for them as they fear victimisation.

3.9.1b Disadvantages of Questionnaires

Zohrabi (2013) citing Brown (2001:6), argues that, “respondents hardly return questionnaires, and if they are misunderstood or vague questions, the researcher will be not available for clarifications.” Thus, the respondent may choose not to answer some of the questions in a questionnaire form. Another weakness of a questionnaire which the researcher witnessed is that there is no room for probing further on any given response. Questionnaires require only a literate society and as such the researcher faced some challenges when some of the

beneficiaries of the land reform were not able to read and write. In such scenarios the researcher resorted to interviews.

Generally, the cost of producing a questionnaire for is high as they require printing. However, to overcome this challenge the researcher resorted to using facilities at work place meant for research and development.

3.9.2 Interviews

In conducting this study interviews were used as a qualitative research instrument for data gathering. There various types of interviews however for the purpose of this study, in-depth interviews were used. These interviewers were selectively used to policy makers in the land issue in Zimbabwe, Government Officials at District Councils who solve land disputes as well as economists who evaluate the performance of the economy in relation t changes in policies particularly land policy.

To ensure that that there were no challenges on comparing and contrasting information gathered from interviews, same questions were asked in each interview and the researcher produced an interview schedule, (Appendix B)

3.9.2a Advantages of Interviews

The major advantage obtained from the use of interviews is the wealth of detail that it provides. Interviews provide more accurate responses on sensitive matters. The researcher had the chances to probe further on answers given by respondents. Generally, it could be seen that interviews were used to compliment written questionnaires and they were being used on tackling all sensitive areas which respondents were not fully covering on questionnaires.

3.9.2b Disadvantages of Interviews

The researcher observed that interviews are done to a small sample for they are time consuming. The researcher also observed that interviews can give varied information which is difficult to analyse for it will be not standard. Respondents answer same questions differently and as such data obtained will be difficult to present and analyse. Another challenge encountered during interviews was that respondents gave answers that they feel would impress the interviewer when it actual fact misleading the study. Above all, in some instances due to fear of victimisation some respondents gave false information deliberately.

So to overcome the bias associated with interviews the researcher made wide and extensive interviews to many individuals so as to gain validity.

3.9.3 Document Analysis

Kothari (2008:150) posits that, “content analysis sometimes referred to as document analysis, deals with the systematic examination of current records of documents as sources of data.” This notion was supported by Bryman (2001) when he mentioned that the collection and examination of documents forms the integral element in qualitative research. To this end, secondary information or data is key especially in triangulation as this forms the basis for proving the validity of primary data, thereby enhancing the validity of the content gathered. Thus, document analysis is critical in a study as it gives value to the important knowledge to a field under study or yielding information that is helpful in improving social or educational practices (Kothari, 2008). In conducting this study documents statistics of land reform programme beneficiaries on ZANU PF reports were reviewed as well as those with Rural District Councils (RDC).

3.10 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

Prior to the conduct of the actual study, a reliability and validity test of the selected research instrument was done to ascertain that the outcome of the study was credible. A pilot study was conducted which was representative of the study sample. Beneficiaries of land reform in all provinces in Zimbabwe are identical hence a pilot study was conducted in one province with the actual study being conducted in another province.

3.10.1 Pilot Study

In order to ensure the reliability and validity of the chosen research instruments, a pilot study was first conducted making use of a different sample which had similar characteristics with the target population. Thus, a pilot study of 10 questionnaires was administered to farmers in Mashonaland Central Province initially and the actual study was then conducted in Mashonaland West. The same set of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were administered on the same respondents twice with necessary adjustments being made were ambiguous questions were detected. All irrelevant, ambiguous and unnecessary questions were screened with some being fine-tuned to be clear and be in line with the research questions so that they get relevant information. The process of pilot study ensured that only questions which proved to be capable of extracting information relevant to the achievement

of set objectives remained on the questionnaires to be administered to the respondents in the actual study process.

3.10.2 Validity

According to Marczyk, Dematteo, and Festinger (2005:106), validity refers to, “what the test or measurement strategy measures and how well it does so. Therefore, the concept of validity aims to provide an answer to such demands of whether the method used for measurement is the correct standard tool for such requirement.” It therefore follows that a ruler cannot be used to measure the degrees found on an angle rather a person would use a protractor. It should be noted also that validity is generally concerned with aligning what is available with what is expected and therefore it is the relationship found on two variables (Thornhill, 2009). On a related note Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2011:603), define validity as, “the degree to which techniques used for collecting data manages to produce results that are in line with the expectation of the user.”

It is imperative to mention that Greener (2008) characterise validity in three broad categories namely; face validity, construct validity and internal validity. Face validity is that which a non-researcher can loosely agree with the research design that it is a valid method of conducting a research just ‘at the face of it’ without any proving. Face validity is however important in encouraging participation in research studies or interviews of experiments.

Construct validity, sometimes referred to as measurement validity is quite a difficult and complicated idea and means the method used must actually measure what one thinks it should measure (Greener, 2008). Construct validity is therefore critical in those questionnaires sent by post or online which are not administered in person.

The third category is the internal validity which generally refers to casual relationships between two variables. In this relationship, internal validity seeks to verify if factor ‘X’ can cause factor ‘Y’ to happen. Thus, internal validity can be proven by asking a question, does an independent variable account completely for a change in a dependent variable, or there are other factors which are affecting the outcome.

In conducting this study, the researcher ensured that the research was measuring what it was supposed to measure. In this study all questionnaires which were answered in a way that was not expected by the researcher were disregarded at the final analysis of the results.

3.10.2 Reliability

Reliability is a term which is used to denote consistency or repeatability over time (Greener, 2008). However according to Marczyk, Dematteo, and Festinger (2005:205) Reliability is defined as, "... the consistency or steadiness of a measurement technique and it is concerned with the uniformity or stability of the score obtained from a measure or judgment over time and across settings or conditions." Given these definitions it therefore calls for an audible research design which is much clear and transparent so that any reader can repeat the same study and produce same results. Thus, reliability of a research design must give confidence to the reader that the outcome of a study was not manipulated by any means.

For the purpose of this study, a pilot study was conducted by using randomly selected beneficiaries of the land reform and farmers from Mashonaland Central Province. The feedback from the pilot project assisted the researcher in making some modifications to the questionnaire which was then latter on used during the actual conduct of the research.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Basically, ethics embraces the study of the right behaviour when conducting a research and addresses the question of how to carry out a research in a moral and responsible way (Blumberg, Cooper & Schindler, 2008). Similarly, Cooper and Schindler (2008:34) added that, "ethics defines the norms or standards of behaviour that guides moral choices about our behaviour and our relationships with others." In conducting this study, the researcher strictly abided by the dictates of what is covered by ethics so as to avoid any harm both physical of psychological to all stakeholders or to suffer any embarrassment or loss of privacy.

3.11.1 Clearance to carry out a Study

Respondents were being given documentary proof from the University that this study was sanctioned and it was only going to be used for academic purposes. This clearance was critical in obtaining the much needed cooperation and support of most of the respondents in participating in the study giving their opinions without any duress.

3.11.2 Informed Consent

In cases where the researcher was interacting with respondents, the respondents were getting a wholesome briefing of what the researcher intended to do. Some of the beneficiaries thought the study was in line with the land audit by the government aimed at reducing their

allocation of land from 06 ha to 04 ha and the researcher had to fully explain the purpose of the study. The researcher ensured that benefits of the study were fully explained, the rights and protection of the participants were fully explained so as to get informed consent. It was therefore critical to fully explain and reassure all respondents that the survey moreover was purely an academic exercise which would not directly or indirectly impact on their benefits on land.

3.11.3 Participant Anonymity

During the data collection stage respondents were made aware that no names were to be written on the questionnaires and confidentiality was to be maintained at all times. The researcher also mentioned that any information obtained about the respondents was going to be used for academic purposes only and nothing further to that. It was strongly emphasised that the any recording of names was for administrative purposes only.

3.11.4 Objectivity

In conducting the study, the researcher was as objective as possible especially during data analysis stage. No elements of bias were being used and the research findings were all reported in qualitative terms to form a diverse base of responses which were given by respondents. Objectivity therefore require the researcher to present facts as they come without any bias or doctoring of information to suit any preconceived ideas or just to join a band wagon for the sake of just joining without any supporting facts.

3.12 Data Analysis Procedure

During the conduct of this study the researcher used a number of ways of data analysis and presentation. Methods which were at disposal for use to the researcher included tables, line graphs, bar graphs, area ranking, pie charts, percentages, descriptions and explanations (Greener, 2008). At the end of the study the findings were presented in tables, bar graphs, percentages, descriptions and explanations.

3.13 Chapter Summary

This chapter three on research methodology gave a detailed outline on the research design which was used in conducting this study. The chapter outlined most aspects of research methodology as well as stating specifically what occurred in this study. The population of the study was highlighted as well as the sampling methods used in coming up with the sample.

Reasons for sampling were equally covered in this chapter and among reasons was the issue of reducing costs.

The research instruments which were employed in this study were discussed at length. The discussion was targeting types, definitions, administration, strength and weaknesses, as well as the design of questionnaire. Testing for validity and reliability of the same research instruments was also covered in detail with a view to analyse how they influence the outcome of a study.

The chapter then ended by highlighting the limitations and ethical considerations that are embedded in carrying out research studies. The following chapter brings in a more crucial part of this study which is data presentation, interpretation and analysis. Thus, the chapter will form the climax of the whole research process.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The preceding chapter outlined the research methodology covering aspects of research design, sampling and instruments for data collection. However, in this chapter, presentation, analysis and interpretation of data is going to be given. Thus, basically the chapter is going to present the results of the research. The findings are going to be presented in tables, graphs, pie charts as well as some descriptions.

4.2 Study Objectives

The objectives of the study will be restated so as to ensure that the findings of the study revealed exactly what the research was conducted for. The following were the study objectives:

- a. To explain the concept of land reform in Sub- Sahara Africa.
- b. To assess the effects of land reforms on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- c. To examine the dynamics surrounding land reform on human security in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- d. To proffer scholarly recommendations to workable plan of land reforms.

4.3 Data Collection

There are several methods which can be used in a research, however in case of this study two methods of collecting data were employed. Most of the data used in this survey was collected by use of questionnaires and some of it by in-depth interviews. In the following table, there is a tabular display showing the presentation of responses obtained through the use of questionnaires.

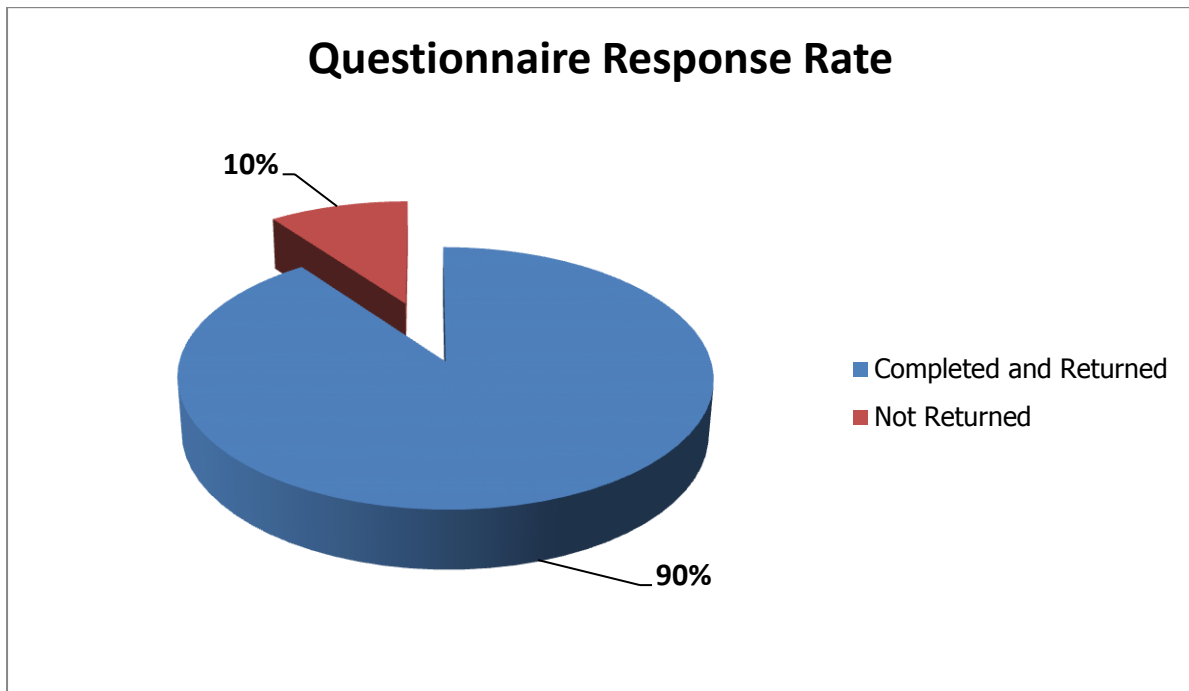
Table 4.3.1 Research Instruments and Responses

(n=50)

Questionnaires	Distributed	Completed and returned	%
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Land reform beneficiaries	50	45	90

Figure 4.3.1 Questionnaire Response Rate

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

In this survey a total of 50 questionnaires were distributed to the targeted population of a representative sample which was selected for use during this study. A total of 45 questionnaires were returned completed with all the information required for the study and this number represented a 90% response rate. A total of 05 questionnaires were not returned and this contributed a 10% rate of respondents. A percentage rate for 10% was anticipated on this study and this can be attributed to the size of the sample which was relatively huge to deal with (Hamilton, 2003)

Interpretation

The high response rate of 90% is attributed to the fact that the researcher used simple and straight forward language which was easily understood by the respondents. Furthermore, during the stage of distributing the questionnaires maximum adherences to the demands of ethical considerations were being followed. In this regard, the researcher first of all had to fully explain to the respondents the objectives of the study. Informed consent was therefore obtained from all respondents. Total confidentiality and anonymity were highlighted to all the

participants before issuing out of the questionnaires such that all participants were fully aware that information to be obtained during the study was going to be used for academic purposes only and nothing further than that. In so doing all the participants showed the zeal and eagerness to participate in the study. The matter of land reform being marred with political connotations was viewed as a sensitive matter however the researcher fully explained that no political bearing was behind the study as the findings were to be used for academic purposes only.

To ensure a high response rate the researcher also conducted some simple follow-ups which were serving as reminders. Multiple follow-ups are believed to have higher response rate than just not reminding the target population of the need to expedite returning of the questionnaires (Heberlin and Baumgartner, 1978). Providing numerous follow-ups to participants during the conduct of surveys yields high response rate as compared to not conduct a follow-up (Heberlin and Baumgartner, 1978).

The high response rate can also be attributed to the effectiveness of the pilot project in perfecting the data collection instruments to make easy to follow and not to be ambiguous hence becoming boring to answer. The high thus provides an interpretation that all respondents were finding the giving in of information enjoyable hence the results obtained will be valid and much reliable.

4.4 Personal Details of Respondents

During data collection personal details for all respondents were captured. These details included; age, sex, marital status and whether each respondent was a beneficiary or not of the land reform programme.

These details were analysed to see if there had any bearing on the results obtained. It is imperative to mention that respondents were both male and female, age was categorised into various age groups which are; 18-35, 36-49, 50 and above. Thus, this information was collated and analysed and thereafter presented in tables and bar graphs as indicated hereunder:

Table 4.3.2 Gender of Respondents**(n=50)**

Sex	Frequency	Percentage %
(a)	(b)	(c)
Male	38	76
Female	12	24
Totals	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The survey found that a total of 38 respondents were male making a total percentage of 76% whilst 12 were female representing 24% of the total respondents. The questionnaires were distributed to land reform beneficiaries and as such in Mazowe District most of the land owners of A2 farmers were found to be male and as such were given the questionnaires. Most of the females who were given the questionnaires were A1 model land owners.

Interpretation

The male domination (76%) from the findings of this survey can be attributed to the patriarch system that exists in Zimbabwe. Land ownership and property rights in Zimbabwe initially had bias towards the male child. Given that land redistribution is gendered, based on underlying inequalities in the Zimbabwean society, and given the significant involvement of women in the agricultural sector, all land redistribution documents need to be gender sensitive in addressing the needs of both men and women if all sections of society are to benefit from land allocation. There is also need to remove gender discriminatory obstacles that appear in the constitution (Section 23.2) and laws such as inheritance that inhibit women from participation at all levels of land redistribution.

Furthermore, there is need to allocate and implement a quota system in relation to administrative structures that administer land, ensuring that women are adequately represented and that their needs are not overlooked at all levels, from the headman level, chief, Rural District Council and District Administrator levels.

Gender sensitive indicators and gender analysis should be incorporated into all documents dealing with land as well as the National Land Policy. The government and all other

stakeholders should comply with international instruments like Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). There is need for an elaboration of policy on equitable gender-based land rights, providing it with a firm legal basis, operationalising it and mobilizing capacity to ensure its implementation and effective monitoring.

Zimbabwe could be informed by the gender related activities of the South African Land Reform policy, particularly the need for a Zimbabwe Land Reform Gender Policy Framework aimed at creating an enabling environment for women to access, own, control, use and manage land as well as access credit for productive use of the land. There is therefore the need to come up with a Land Reform Gender Policy Framework which set out details of women's concerns together with solutions.

Table 4.3.3 Age of Respondents

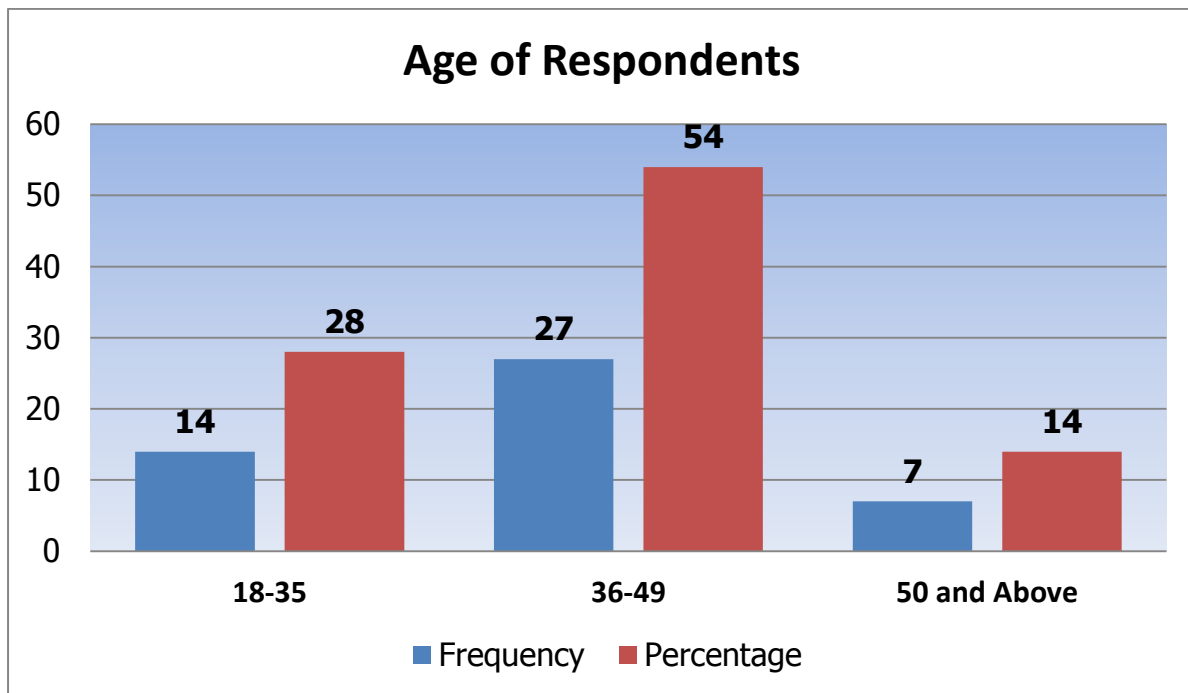
(n=50)

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
(a)	(b)	(c)
18-35	14	28
36-49	27	54
50 and above	07	14
Totals	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.3.2 Age of Respondents

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The survey was conducted using 14 respondents aged between 18-35 years of age contributing 28% of the total population, 27 respondents aged between 36-49 years representing 54% of the population and 7 respondents aged 50 and above representing 14% of the total population. The analysis concluded is that the majority of the respondents which were conducted are in the range of 36-49 years of age. This was the age which at the time of the land reform were able bodied and was allowed by the land acquisition laws to own farms. Those aged 50 and above were no longer physically fit to operate on farms hence most of them were cell phone famers. Those in the range of 18-35 were the youth who prefer other modes of employment to farming.

Interpretation

The general interpretation that can be deduced from the results obtained in this survey is that the majority (54%) of beneficiaries are aged between 36-49 years. This is an age group which has the capacity to be farmers by virtue of them being matured. All things being equal it is

expected that this age group must have acquired some of the farming implements needed to propel the land reform programme. This age group is no longer considered under those who are labelled job seekers and at that age they may have made matured decisions to have engaged themselves in farming. This therefore means that results from this survey are credible for the majority of the participants are mature.

The age group of 50 years and above which is the minority group (14%) consist of members whose age may not be fully operational to allow them to engage in full time farming. However, this age may be more prominent at A1 model practising large commercial farming. It must be known that this age group consist of those who witnessed the liberation struggle and to them land reform is a price for a hard won fight against the white minority group.

The age group of 19-35 consisting of 28% of the respondents is of chancers who are still trying to define their future and farming to them might be temporal. Cases of subletting of farms emanate from this category as they may later on decide to be employed somewhere else.

Table 4.3.4 Marital Status of Respondents

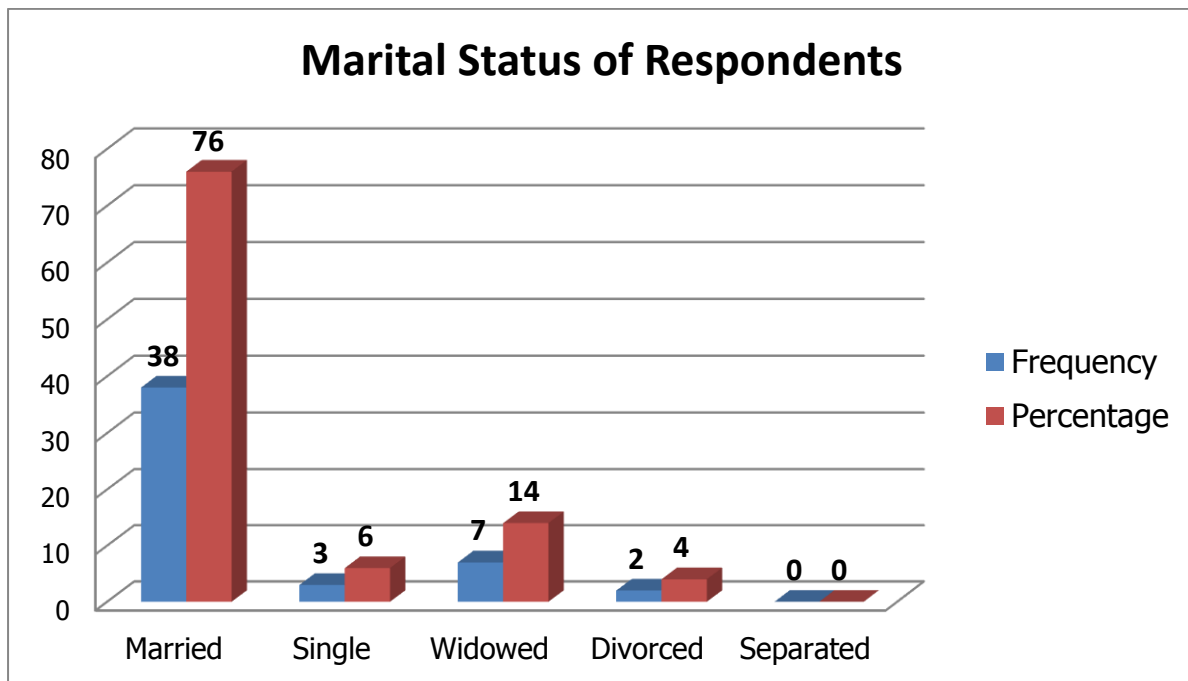
(n=50)

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage %
(a)	(b)	(c)
Married	38	76
Single	03	6
Widowed	07	14
Divorced	02	04
Separated	-	-
Totals	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Figure 4.3.3 Marital status of Respondents

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The survey was conducted on 38 respondents who were found to be married representing 76% of the total population, 03 respondents who were single contributing 06% of the total population, 07 respondents widowed contributing 14% of the total population, 02 participants who were divorced representing 04% of the total population and no one was found to be separated. This means that the majority of the beneficiaries of land reform were married.

Interpretation

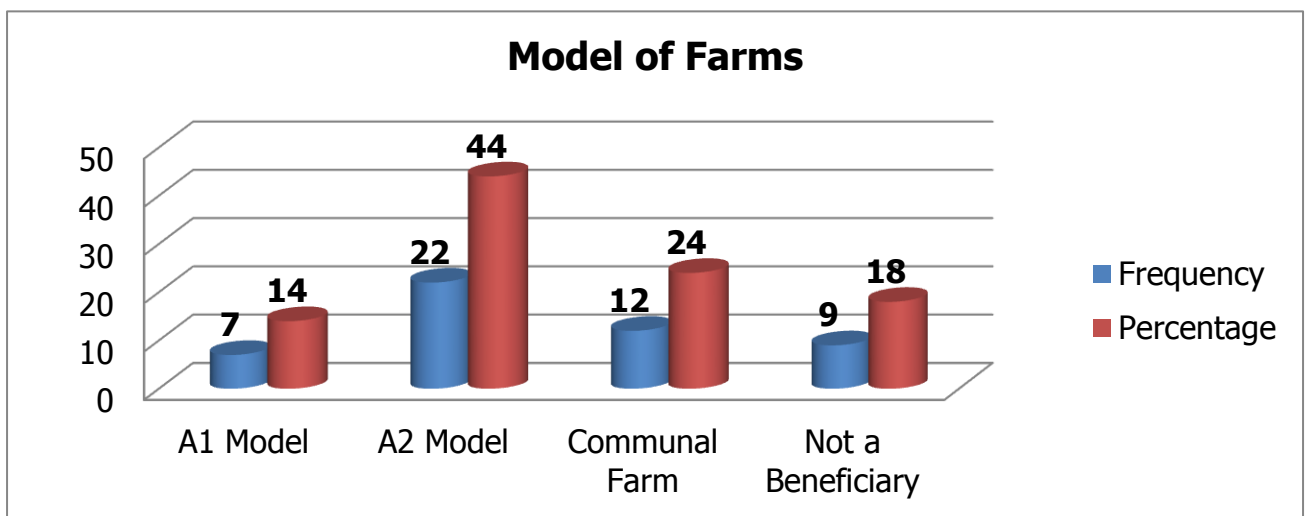
The interpretation that can be deduced from these results is that the majority (76%) of the respondents are married and their views reflects views of family heads whose experiences in life can be relied upon. Their analysis of land reform with regards to human security is wholesome as they are leaders of families. Parenting requires giving security to the family as such their views can be relied upon. Amongst the respondents were also 06% who were divorced and 04% who were single. It can be deduced that the land reform was not discriminating based on marital status. Land reform was considering all people and as such the results obtained in this survey can be relied upon.

Farm Models

This question was included in the survey for the purposes of gaining information on the distribution pattern of the land reform. There was also a motive to check on whether there was equitable distribution of land to the beneficiaries. For this question, respondents were given some options to choose from. The possible answers which were available for selection are; A1 model, A2 Model, Communal Farm and Not a beneficiary. The results that the survey obtained from the respondents were collated and analysed using the data that was provided by the respondents and presented in a bar graph as indicated hereunder:

Figure 4.3.4 Model of farms

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The result that was revealed in this survey showed that the majority (44%) of the beneficiaries of the land reform got A1 Model farm sizes. This was revealed when 22 respondents constituting 44% showed that there are A2 Model Farm size holders. Seven (07) respondents making 14% of the respondents were A1 Model beneficiaries, 12 respondents making 24% were communal farmers whilst 09 respondents making 18% were not beneficiaries of the land reform.

Interpretation

From the results obtained it can be deduced that the majority (44%) of the beneficiaries were A1 model farm size. This is the model where farmers were being allocated at least 4-6 hectares of land. The gathered information can be interpreted as that this was done in that

manner as A 1 farms are relatively easy to manage than A2 farms. A2 farms are categorically of large tracts of land where there were some prerequisites for one to qualify for that model. It can therefore be deduced that most farmers failed to meet the required standards for them to qualify for that model.

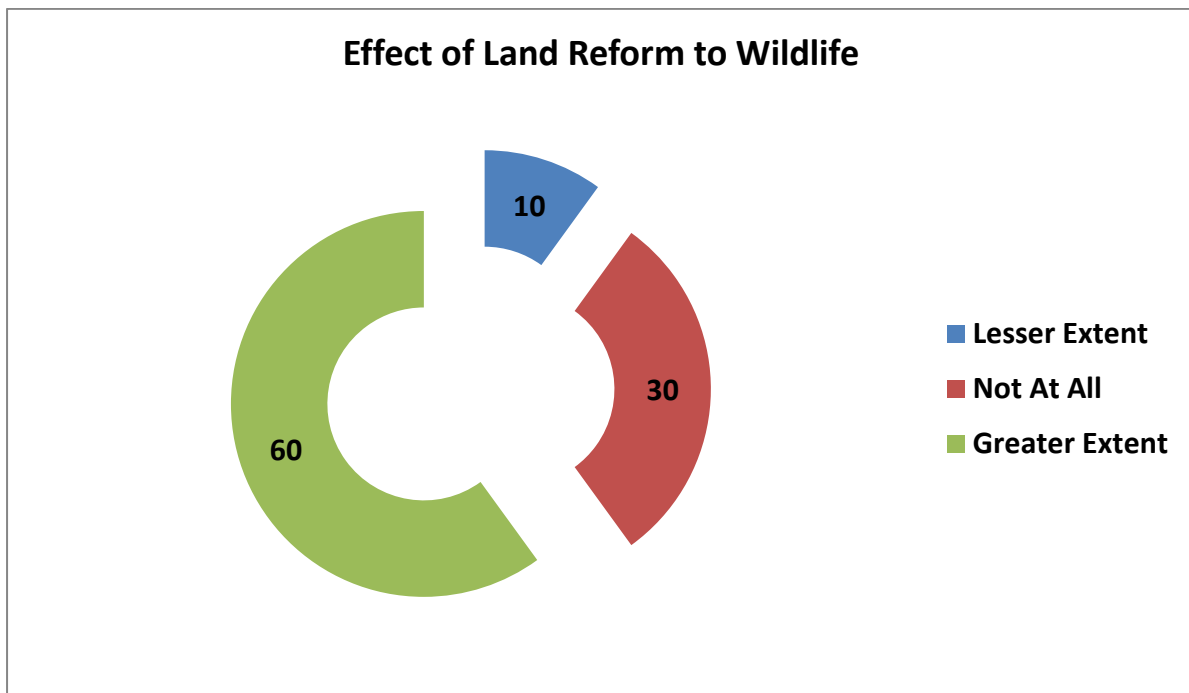
24% failed to benefit from land reform and it can be deduced that the land reform did not manage to cover all applicants for the land reform exercise. It can also be deduced that the 24% of those in the communal areas are those who were discriminated either by politics, gender, or ethno-regional matters. There are still some applicants in communal areas who still want to benefit from the land reform but their application letters are yet to be approved.

Land reform and wildlife in Sub-Sahara Africa

Questions with regards to the harmonious blending of wildlife and the land reform patterns were included in the survey. This question was meant to establish if land reform had any impact on wildlife. There is wildlife conflict which has been rampant in some parts of Sub-Sahara Africa which has to some extent been a threat to human security. Wildlife contributes to food security as most animals are used for human consumption hence contributing to human food security. The economy has also benefitted from wildlife both directly and indirectly. Wildlife through the same animals brings in large sums of money through tourism and hunting. Some of the wildlife animals are used traditional ceremonies, traditional medicines. It is imperative to note that these animals equally feature in storytelling, mythology and witchcraft (Kruuk, 2002). So this question was included to verify if land reform had in any case affected any of these benefits. In answering this question respondent was given an option from which to choose. The possible answers which could be given were; Lesser extent, Not at All and Greater Extend. Respondents were also given an opportunity to elaborate on their choice of answer as this was both a closed and open ended question. The results from this question were collated and analysed using the answers provided and presented using a donought chart as indicated below:

Figure 4.3.5 Effects of land reform to wildlife

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

From a sample of 50 used in the survey, 30 respondents representing 60% of the total population felt that land reform was negatively affecting wild life to a greater extent. 15 respondents representing 30% felt that land reform was not in any way affecting land reform whilst 05 respondents contributing 10% felt that land reform was affecting wildlife to a lesser extent. From the results of the survey it was analysed that the majority of the people view land reform as negatively impacting on wildlife thereby affecting human security in Sub-Saharan Africa. Since the wildlife contributes to food security as most animals are used for human consumption this facility seems as if it is being misused.

Interpretation

From the results of the survey it can be deduced that the majority (60%) felt that land reform was negatively affecting the wildlife to greater extent. This can give an interpretation that they have in one way or another witnessed cases of poaching or have come across those resettled selling game meats without proper authority. There are some animals which are

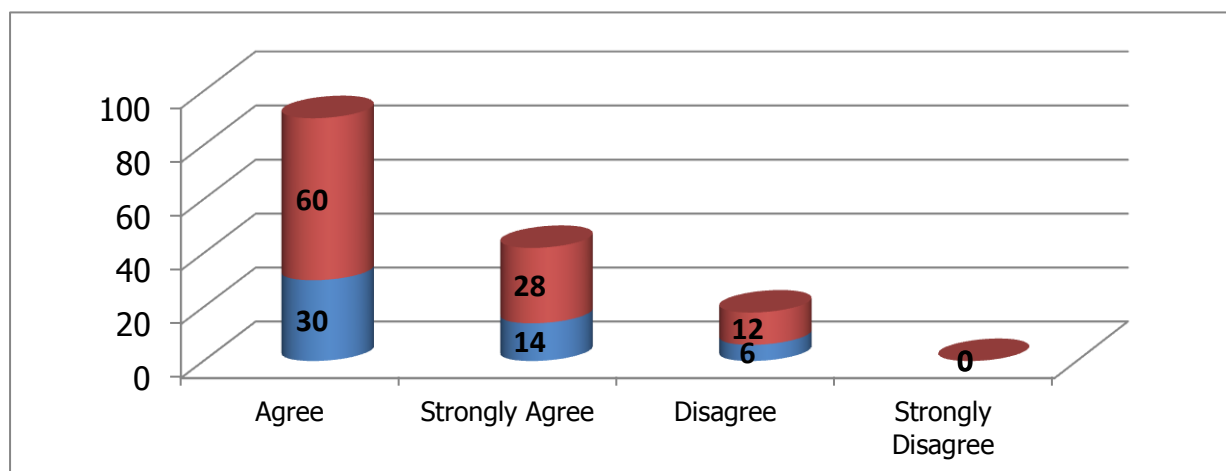
endangered species which farmers in resettlement areas are continuously killing. There was some conservancy which was affected by land reform for instance the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC). There is now human-wildlife conflict where animals are in some cases attacking humans. A lot of deaths have occurred owing to human wildlife conflict as a result of proximity of resettled areas to this conservancy. Crops have been in some resettled areas been destroyed by wildlife. In Chikombedzi District there was crop failure as a result of wildlife destroying crops prior to harvesting time. It can therefore be concluded that land reform has some negative effects to human security if people are settled without considering wildlife. There is need to have a wildlife land reform model.

Land Reform effects on human security

Questions relating to effects of land reform on human security were included in the survey with a view to examine the general view of the respondents towards land reform. It was aimed on gathering information on whether respondents feel the program was in line with human security needs. The question was a combination of both open ended and closed ended question. On closed ended, respondents were to choose their answers from; Agree, strongly agree, Disagree and strongly disagree. On the open ended part, respondents were asked to proffer in their views supporting their answer. The results from this question were collated and analysed using data available and presented in a bar graph as indicated below:

Figure 4.3.6 Effects of Land reform on human security

(n=50)



Analysis

The results gathered in this survey showed that 30 respondents (**60%**) **agree** that land reform have got negative effects on human security. The gathered information also revealed that 14 respondents (**28%**) **strongly agree** that land reform negatively impacted on human security. Six (06) respondents (**12%**) **disagreed** with the fact that land reform had negative effects on human security whilst no one (**0%**) **strongly disagreed** with the fact that land reform negatively impacted on human security.

Interpretation

The majority of cases (60%) agree that land reform had negative effects on human security. This can be supported by the fact that most peasant farmers were displaced hence were left homeless with some ended up staying in shacks with their families. This was mostly experienced by farm workers who were displaced with some losing their jobs (Human Rights Watch, 2004). Dede (2000) observed that middle class wage earners and workers on commercial farms were displaced by the land reform process in Zimbabwe. This displacement causes human security.

However, it must be borne in mind that land reform programme has got long term benefits. Most Zimbabweans were expecting instant results hence they respondent saying land reform was not beneficial to them. The interpretation that can be given is that most of the respondents had no background knowledge of how land reform is conducted in other Sub-Saharan African countries. The FTLTP was the only case in point that most of the respondents were referring to. It must be noted that the land reform from 2000 and beyond has managed to turn around the fortunes of Zimbabwe on the economic front. The results of land reform should not be calculated on a short term but on long term basis.

There is also 28% of the respondents who strongly agree that land reform negatively impacts on human security. On the follow-up comments given most areas being cited were on the political racial, gender and ethno-regional matters which most feel people felt impacted negatively on human security. The absence of education facilities in most of the resettled areas were a threat to human security. Children have got a right to education and if they are denied access to learning facilities it is considered as a threat to their security. Children in the newly resettled areas face an uncertain future because of the sorry state of education in the districts. This has an effect on human security as human development index (HDI) is

calculated based on development taking place on an individual in terms of acquisition of education

Lack of proper accessibility to health care facilities attributed to the result that people had to say land reform affect negatively on human security. People have a right to good health. This can only be achieved if there are health provision centres nearby. As derived from Agenda 2067, one of the top priority matters of the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare is to ensure that there is at least a healthcare facility is available within 7-10 km reach to each home stead. Most of the public health facilities largely depended on public resources, and used farmhouses that were converted into clinics. Many of the buildings did not meet the minimum health standards because the architectural design was meant for residential purposes. The WHO is a body of health whose mandate among other ensures provision of good health care facilities to all citizens is being offered by all countries.

Deforestation has been rampant as a result of land reform. The expansion of tobacco production under FTLRP is a threat to indigenous forests resulting in environmental degradation as the majority of the new farmers, especially those under the A1 model heavily depend on cutting down of trees to cure tobacco. This has been the trend and it is likely to continue into the distant future. There has been a sharp decline on food production during 1990 -2000 FTLRP which caused a threat to food security agenda in Zimbabwe. The initial stages of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) was marked with numerous disputes that negatively impacted on agriculture in its broadest sense, with production being the major casualty of the land transfers (Marongwe, 2003; Rukuni et al., 2006; 2009; Zikhali, 2008). Bulk of the people who benefitted from the FTLRP were novices as regards to farming production hence they were yet to reach the expected production levels owing to challenges of accessing farming inputs mainly seed, fertilisers, chemicals, equipment, support services and output markets. As result of mant novice players thronging the agriculture sector, production declined significantly on the former large-scale commercial farms (LSCFs) after the start of the FTLRP (RBZ, 2005; Richardson, 2005; Moyo, 2011; 2011). This is a threat to human security which was caused by the land reform process.

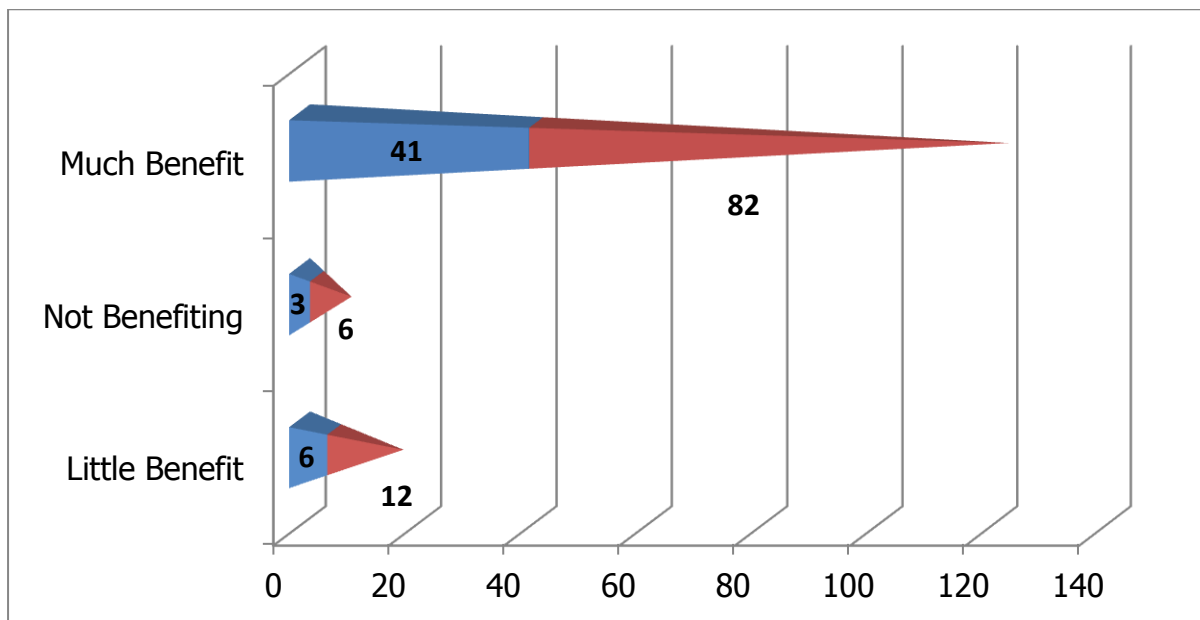
Benefits of Land Reform

Question relating to the beneficial effect of land reform was included in the survey for the purposes of gathering information from participants on whether they feel there were any benefits being derived from conducting land reform from their own perspective. This

question was directly soliciting views on whether Zimbabwe was benefiting from land reform. The question was both open ended and closed ended. The possible answers that participants could provide on the closed part of the question are; Much Benefit, Not Benefiting and Little Benefit. Further to the closed part of the question, participants were given an open ended part where they were free to give in any relevant information in support of the answer given on close ended part. The results from this question were collated and analysed using the data provided by participants and presented in a bar graph as detailed below:

Figure 4.3.7 Benefits of Land Reform

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

Results obtained from the survey indicated that 41 participants (82%) had the opinion that Zimbabwe was getting **much benefit** from land reform. Three respondents (6%) had the opinion that Zimbabwe was **not benefiting** from land reform whilst 6 participants (12%) had the opinion that there was **little benefit**. Generally, the survey showed that the majority of participants 82% had the opinion that Zimbabwe was enjoying many benefits from land reform.

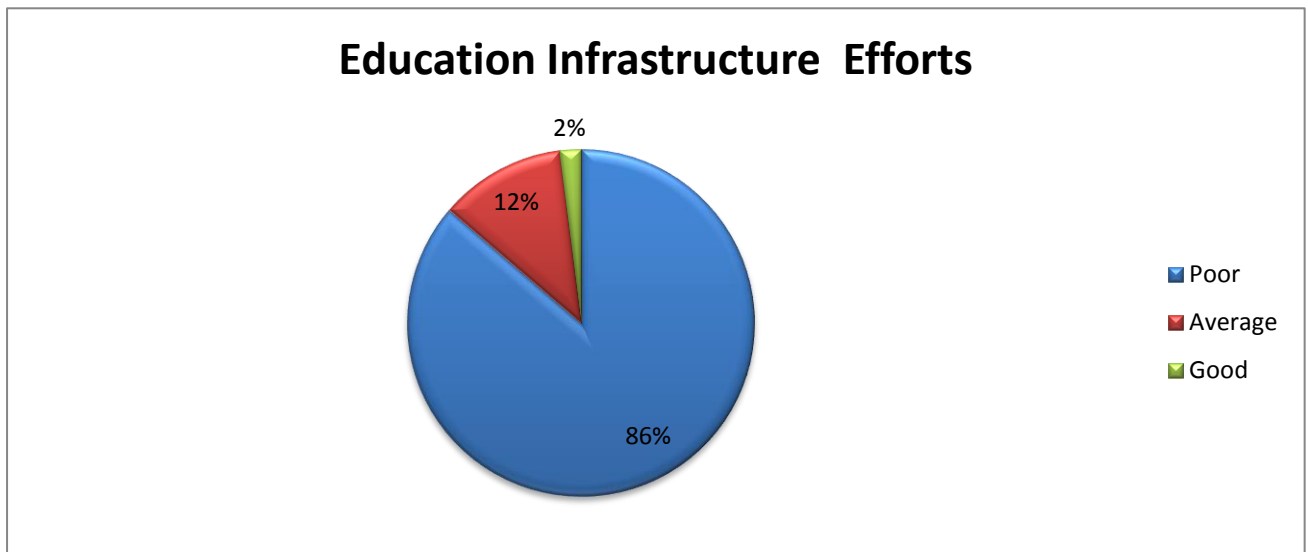
Interpretation

The majority of the respondents (82%) had the opinion that Zimbabwe was enjoying much benefit from land reform comparing with the era when land was in the hands of the minority whites. There was lack of total independence on part of the indigenous blacks and as a result human security was at stake. The blacks were being subjected to all sorts of brutalities and as such did not enjoy living in their own country. Land in Sub-Sahara Africa has got some importance that is attached to it that signifies sovereignty. This result and analysis is supported by Deere and Doss, (2006) when they said land constitutes the primary form of wealth and contributes to economic power. Zimbabweans were providing all forms of labour but very cheap price, in a way it was more of slave trade era. Human security entails food security, however before land reform there was food in Zimbabwe but not for the blacks but for the minority whites. The 12% of the respondents who hold the opinion that that there is little benefit is probably constituted of those respondents aged between 18-35 who are still job seekers. With the rate of unemployment in Zimbabwe, they young generations still hold the belief that they can be employed in farms and be employed by the white commercial farmers. Provision of land through land reform therefore answers proves the hypothesis that provision of land ensures human security.

Education Infrastructure

Access to education is an element to human security. The level of education is also used in calculating HDI. Provision of education facilities guarantees human security the world over. This question was part of this study to analyse the standard of education infrastructures in all areas where land reform was conducted. Land redistribution was in some cases done in areas which were previously not inhabited hence no education infrastructures were in place hence the need to check if the government was moving in line with the developments brought about by land reform. This question was designed in a closed and open ended manner. Participants were required to choose from; Poor, Average and Good. After selecting their answer participants were required to make further comments supporting their answer. Results from this question were collated and analysed as indicated below:

Figure 4.3.8 Education Infrastructure Efforts (n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

Results obtained from this survey revealed that the majority (86%) of the respondents felt that the land reform conducted in Sub-Saharan Africa do not move in tandem in improving education infrastructure. The result showed that only one respondent contributing 2% felt that the rate at which government was moving in developing education infrastructure was good; six respondents contributing 12% felt that the rate was average whilst 44 respondents making a total of 86% felt that the rate was poor.

Interpretation

The majority of the respondents (86%) highlighted that the educational infrastructure in resettled areas is poor. This is because most educational facilities in the resettled areas are far still lagging behind as compared to other schools established in communal areas. Some of the respondents highlighted that most farmers decided to separate with their families by living their families to stay with other relatives where there are better learning facilities. Socialisation process require parents to stay with their families teaching them practical life skills but with the type of education infrastructure in resettled areas they do not want to disadvantage their children by exposing them to below standard facilities.

In this survey it was deduced that most children in the resettled areas face an uncertain future because of the sorry state of education in the districts. Since education a basic need this has

got an effect on human security as human development index (HDI) is calculated based on development taking place on an individual in terms of acquisition of education. Complex with regards to education in resettled areas which includes low enrolment, lack of proper infrastructure for children with special needs, lack of textbooks and teaching materials, poor support from government and councils, and a low rate of fee payment by students contribute to insecurity.

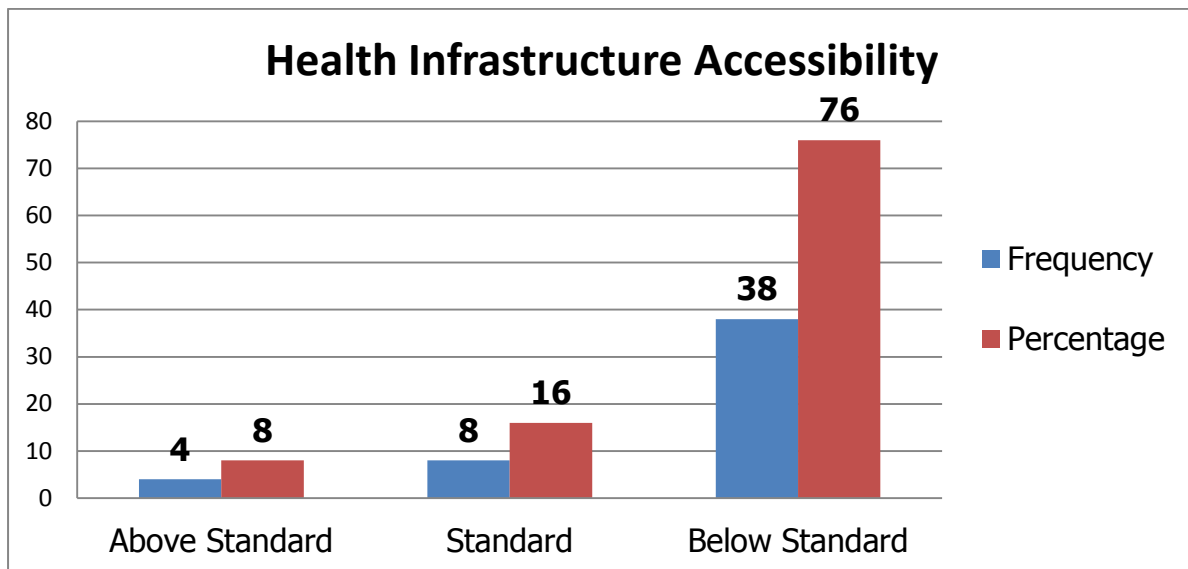
In Mazowe district, most schools are using farm houses and students do not have standard chairs and desks. There are inadequate books and most of the teachers in resettled areas are not qualified. Most children walk a distance of up to 25-35 km to school and this situation is a threat to human security. Children in resettled areas are not guaranteed to proper education facilities. Children in the newly resettled areas face an uncertain future because of the sorry state of education in the districts. There are a number of issues in the newly resettled areas including low enrolment, lack of proper infrastructure for children with special needs, lack of textbooks and teaching materials, poor support from government and councils, and a low rate of fee payment by students. All these factors have led to the majority of the respondents to give their view that educational facilities in resettled areas are poor.

Health Delivery Issues

Human security entails free access to medical assistance and all health delivery systems. Availability of health infrastructure is a guarantee for human security since disease outbreaks or natural disasters affecting health can be experienced any time. Human Development Index (HDI) is measured basing on health delivery systems in place. This question was included in the survey to check whether there were any standard health infrastructures in all areas where land reform was conducted. Land redistribution was in some cases done in areas which were previously not inhabited hence no infrastructures were in place hence the need to check if the government was moving in line with the developments brought about by land reform. This question was a both closed and open ended question. Participants were required to select their response from; Above Standard, Standard and Below Standard. After the selection of their answer, participants were further required to make a follow-up comment by explaining their choice by any supporting facts. Results from this question were collated and then later analysed and presented as indicated below:

Figure 4.3.9 Health infrastructure accessibility

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The results from this survey revealed that majority (76%) of the respondents had the opinion that the government was generally not moving in tandem hence they felt the health delivery standards in resettled areas were below standard. Information gathered showed that four (04) respondents constituting eight (8%) strongly feel that health infrastructures in resettled areas were above standard, eight (8) participants constituting 16% had the opinion it was standard whilst 38 respondents who constitute 76% had the opinion that it was below standard. Thus, the information gathered in this survey generally agrees on saying the government is not doing enough in taking care of healthcare needs of people in resettlement areas.

Interpretation

The majority of the respondents (76%) registered their opinion that there were inadequate facilities for health delivery systems owing to land reform. This could have been as a result that land reform did not invest in health infrastructure and services. The service delivery system following the land reform in most Sub-Sahara Africa has been an eyesore. Insecurity in terms of health are very rife as there are very minimal clinics in resettled areas. The results obtained are supported by the report given by the government of Zimbabwe. The report found out that the FTLRP did not consider the provision of social amenities seriously such as

clinics and other health providing facilities (GoZ, 2001). It was only after people had settled that the government began to open clinics within the newly resettled areas using existing structures on the farms such as farmhouses, which were turned into clinics and residences for nurses and their families.

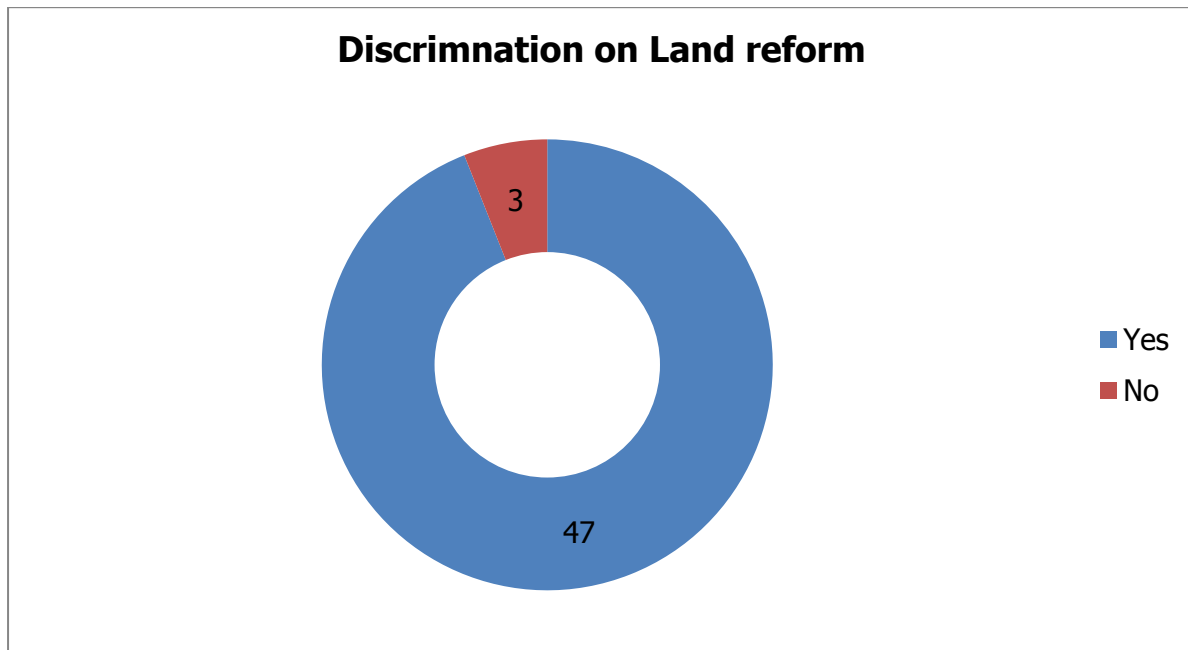
The goal of the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare is to see to it that at least a healthcare facility is available within 7-10 km reach to each home stead. There is a shortage of hospitals however the government began to open clinics within the newly resettled areas using existing structures on the farms such as farmhouses, which were turned into clinics and residences for nurses and their families. The majority of respondents said the facilities are poor because many of the buildings did not meet the minimum health standards because the architectural design was meant for residential purposes. In some of the clinics there were no drug rooms (or refrigerators) and the drugs were shelved in a fitted cabinet. The clinics were underequipped and understaffed. They faced a huge challenge in acquiring drugs, bandages and other necessary items to care for the sick.

Discrimination Issues

Human security entails that situations obtaining must be free of any form of discrimination. This question was therefore incorporated to solicit information on whether the land reform was not marred by any acts of discrimination. This question was in a two thronged attack model design in that, it was both closed and open ended question. Participants were asked to choose from; Yes and No. Thereafter, participants were allowed to make some follow-up comments supporting their answer. The results obtained from this question were compiled and analysed and presented as follows;

Figure 4.3.10 Discrimination on land reform

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The result from this study revealed that the majority (94%) of the respondents had the opinion that during the land reform programme there was a lot of discrimination. The discrimination encountered showed that there were political influences particularly from the ruling party ZANU PF. Gendered discrimination in some cases was rife as women failed to get land due to the patriarch system in Sub-Sahara Africa. Some cases of discrimination encountered on land reform were racial in the sense that white settlers were being denied access to land as the programme was done to address an imbalance on land distribution which was skewed towards the white minority at the expense of the black majority. However, 03 respondents constituting a total of 06% mentioned that the land reform process was credible without any issues of discrimination.

Interpretation

The interpretation that can be given from these results is that land reform in Sub-Sahara Africa for it to be a success must not include any cases of discrimination. These results clearly indicate that human security was at stake if acts of discrimination were so evident.

There was some gendered discrimination in the land reform as revealed in the survey. Gendered discrimination in itself is a source of insecurity; it is equally a source of conflict. It must be noted that Women are critical especially in subsistence agriculture which is mostly practised in Sub-Sahara Africa as they contribute over 60% of the population, and 86 percent of them depend on the land for the livelihoods of themselves and their families (Midzi and Jowa 2007).

There is need to set up an independent land committee that deals with the redistribution of land and the committee must have mission, vision and values to guide them. The values must therefore be followed religiously without any acts of deviation. Land must be distributed to applicants without looking at such cases like political affiliation, gender, racial and ethno-regional matters.

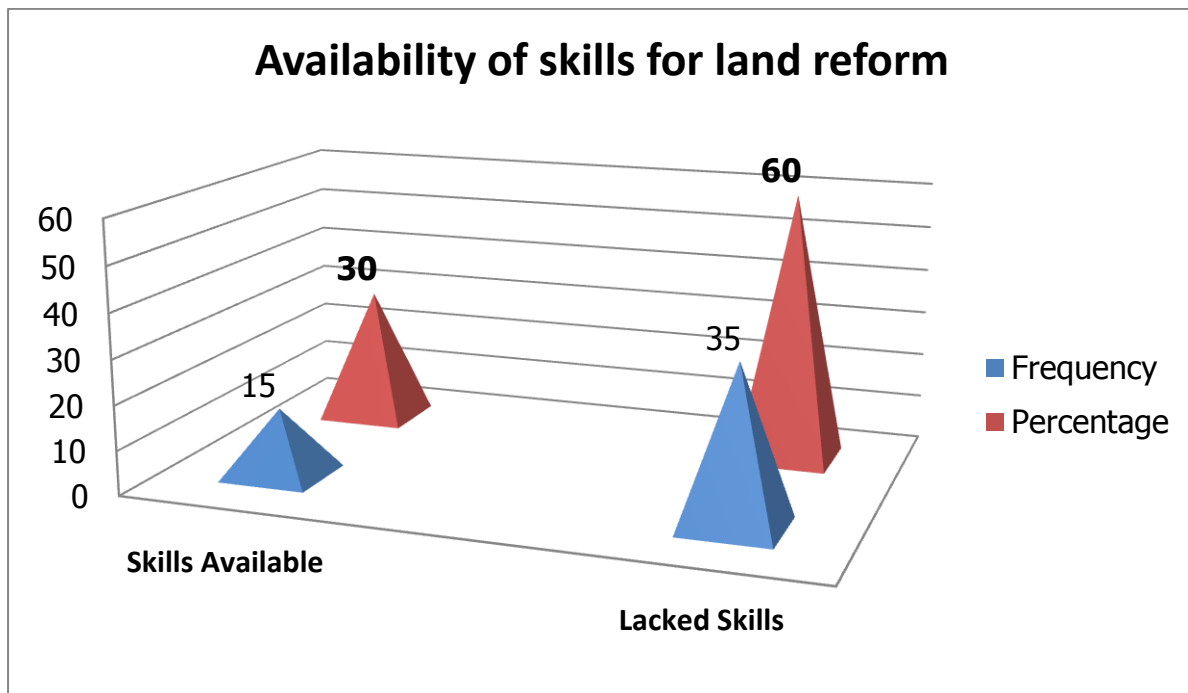
During the period 1980-2000, land reform was conducted at a period when the effects of the liberation struggle were still fresh in the minds of the liberation war fighters as such it was rather difficult for them to consider the white community for land reform. The exclusion of the white community on the land reform can therefore be traced back the causes of the first and second world war. It was about land before the war, land during war and it is still about land.

Agriculture Expertise in Land reform

Food security which guarantees human security can only be achieved by high output in agriculture production. High output requires prerequisite skills for it not to be on the decline. This question was included in the survey to address the challenges associated with skills in land reform. It was to make some checks and balances as regards to availability of farming skills or efforts being channelled towards acquisition or maintenance of the skills. This question was included after a realisation that the white commercial farmers had Agritex Extension Officers and in some cases employed a foreman who had the expertise in a certain field for instance in Dairy Farming. This question was both a closed and open ended question. Participants were given options to choose from which are Yes and No. Further to the closed question, participants were given an opportunity to give any supporting comments to their selection of the answer Yes or No. The results obtained from this question were compiled and analysed and presented as follows;

Figure 4.3.11 Availability of skills for land reform

(n=50)



Source: Primary Data

Analysis

The results from this survey revealed that 35 respondents contributing 60% had the opinion that the land reform lacked skills whilst 15 respondents contributing 30% had the opinion that the skills were available. Generally, the study revealed that the majority 60% felt that the land reform that was conducted in Zimbabwe lacked requisite skills for it to guarantee human security.

Interpretation

The majority (60%) of the participants had the views that the land reform had limited skills enough to guarantee human security in Sub-Saharan Africa. The most important upshot of the FTLRP was recorded in the area of loss of farming skills. The interpretation which can be deduced is that most of the farms which predominantly produced high yields in cash crops stated to recorded very low levels of production. There was also a decline in production of wheat and the price of bread went up in 2001 as a result of shortage of flour. White commercial farmer had the capital to employ the requisite expertise in their farming practice. For instance, in each department like Dairy a foreman was employed to direct all operations.

It can therefore be suggested that for land reform to increase its production there is need to have requisite skills. The study found out that there was a marked decline especially in dairy and beef production. The survey revealed that livestock production had a 50% decline owing to loss of skills (Chitske, 2004). Experience is also a contributory factor in crop production, Chitsike (2004) suggested that white commercial farmers had created commercially viable farms through generations of farming experience.

Sustainability of Land Reform Programme

Questions relating to sustainability of land reform programme without conflicting to human security was included in the survey with a view to solicit for innovative ideas from the general public on ways of conducting sustainable land reform without conflicting with human security. This question was an open ended question and respondents were free to mention any ideas which in their views were a solution to land reform which was in line with human security.

Results

In all the responses obtained in this survey, the main theme which was common in all responses was that of appointing an effective land committee. Other respondents had the opinion that the government was not providing enough financial resources to support the program. One of the respondents mentioned that:

For the government to enjoy the fruits of the land reform programme without negatively impacting on human security, it is critical for the government and the international community to provide finance and other support like technical skills to farmers so that they increase agricultural production.

In a separate interview, other respondents had the opinion that all forms of discrimination were supposed to be part of the land reform exercises.

Analysis

From these results it was revealed that there is inadequate funding for farmers to embark on meaningful farming that can guarantee human security. It was also revealed that there are no prerequisite farming skills in some of the beneficiaries hence impacting on agricultural

production. The result of agriculture production without requisite skills will be a decline on production or crop failure.

It was also revealed that discrimination was evident in land reform and it was working against the achievement of the set objectives of land reform. In most interviews from Mazowe District, cases of discrimination were reported in the following areas;

- a. Gender Discrimination.
- b. Racial Discrimination.
- c. Ethno-Regional Discrimination.
- d. Political Discrimination.

Interpretation

From the results gathered in this survey, it can be deduced that cases of discrimination were witnessed in the land reform that was recently conducted in Zimbabwe. Political discrimination was reported since the ruling party ZANU PF used allocation of land as a campaigning tool thereby resulting in that form of discrimination. The issue of redistributing land based on political affiliations remained a major source of human insecurity during the entire land reform process. It is however suggested that land reform should be done to all applicants without considering political affiliations. Racial discrimination was evident and it can be deduced that this was caused by the fact that the land question has been in most international agendas in most African countries. Land imbalances were skewed towards the white commercial farmers and from them to benefit from the redress of the imbalance was very difficult. It was the white settlers who dominated large tracts of land before independence and even well after independence most of the fertile soils were still owned by the whites. There are areas which even up to date which are called Little England which is a clear indication to show how the white had dominated on the land issue. However, from 2000 and beyond the racial discrimination were not very dominant.

Gender discrimination was reported in land reform owing to patriarch system available in most Sub-Sahara African countries. Women are much critical in subsistence farming particularly in Zimbabwe where they constitute the bulk of the population of the country. The patent for ownership of land in Zimbabwe was historically not gender sensitive as it neglected the concerns for women's rights (Jirira and Halimana 2008). This system was heavily borrowed from the patriarch system which naturally overridden women especially on

policies relating to land ownership and inheritance (Moyo, 2008). It is therefore suggested that, there must be equitable distribution of land which is merit based and which does not segregate based on gender.

4.5 Chapter Summary

Chapter four was a section of the study which mainly dealt with presentation, analysis and interpretation of data that was collated from various participants using the various data collection instruments. Data presentation was done using various forms and methods of data presentation which included pie charts, histograms, tables and bar graphs. The next chapter focused on the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study as well as pointing areas for further research.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter gave the Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation as well as a summary of the survey. This chapter is however presenting the summary of the entire survey, major findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations. This chapter also outlined further areas of interests which the researcher feels need to be explored again to shade more light to land reform on human security.

5.2 Summary of the Study

5.2.1 Chapter one is about the background to the study in perspective. The chapter gave a detailed presentation on the background to the study. This background highlighted the land imbalances that existed in most Sub-Sahara Africa countries mainly in pre-colonial era. The hypothesis, significance objectives of the study which guided the conduct of the entire research process were outlined. The objectives of the study will be re-stated so as to ensure that the summary, conclusions and recommendations are in line with why the research was convened. The following were the study objectives:

- 5.2a. To explain the concept of land reform in Sub- Sahara Africa.
- 5.2b. To assess the effects of land reforms on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa.
- 5.2c. To examine the dynamics surrounding land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa.
- 5.2d. To proffer scholarly recommendations to workable plan of land reforms.

Other subsections covered in the introductory chapter are; research question, theoretical framework, limitations, delimitations, ethics in research, reliability validity and definitions of terms. The chapter also covered the structure of the whole study.

5.2.2 Chapter two is of literature review which mainly covered what other researchers have covered on the same subject. The chapter opened by outlining the meaning and the purpose of literature review. An overview of the land reform in Sub-Sahara Africa was given highlighting its successes and failures in South Africa, Namibia as well as Zimbabwe which

was later on used as the case study. Land redistribution and economic efficiency were discussed with their impact to human security. The chapter discussed various effects of land reform on human security which among other reasons included the following;

- a. Human wildlife conflict.
- b. Lack of infrastructure investment for education.
- c. Displacement of farm workers.
- d. Gender discrimination.
- e. Political discrimination.
- f. Environment degradation.
- g. Decline on agriculture production.
- j. Conflict on land acquisition patterns.

The chapter ended by discussing dynamics surrounding land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa where emerging class dynamics was raised. Cases of land marketisation and land subletting where also highlighted on dynamics of land reform.

5.2.3 Chapter three dwelled on the research methodology. The chapter outlined in detail; research philosophy, research methodology, research design, population, sampling method, sample size, data collection, research instruments, validity, reliability, pilot study, document analysis and ethical consideration in conducting research. In conducting this study, the researcher used the positivism philosophical approach since matters of objectivity were regarded to be pertinent and the design was mainly qualitative in nature. The data collection instruments which were used were mainly the questionnaire and interviews which all qualitative in nature as they give a deep insight into a phenomenon under survey.

5.2.4 Chapter four mainly dwelt on presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The findings of the research which were discussed in this chapter were discussed under the following sub headings;

- Questionnaire response rate.
- Age of respondents.
- Marital status of respondents.
- Model of farms.
- Effects of land reform to wildlife.
- Effects of land reform to human security.
- Benefits of land reform.

- Education infrastructure efforts.
- Health infrastructure accessibility.
- Discrimination on land reform.
- Availability of skills for land reform.
- Sustainable ways for conducting land reform.

5.3 Major Findings of the Study

In carrying out this survey, the following major findings came out;

- On questionnaire response rate, the high response rate of 90% is attributed to the fact that the researcher used simple and straight forward language which was easily understood by the respondents. To ensure a high response rate the researcher also conducted some simple follow-ups which were serving as reminders.
- The male domination (76%) from the findings of this survey can be attributed to the patriarch system that exists in Zimbabwe. Land ownership and property rights in Zimbabwe initially had bias towards the male child. Gender sensitive indicators and gender analysis should be incorporated into all documents dealing with land as well as the National Land Policy.
- The majority (54%) of beneficiaries are aged between 36-49 years. The age group of 50 years and above which is the minority group (14%) consist of members whose age may not be fully operational to allow them to engage in full time farming.
- The majority (76%) of the respondents are married and their views reflect views of family heads.
- From the results of the survey it can be deduced that the majority (60%) felt that land reform was negatively affecting the wildlife to greater extent. The economy has also benefitted from wildlife both directly and indirectly. Wildlife through the same animals brings in large sums of money through tourism and hunting. Some of the wildlife animals are used traditional ceremonies, traditional medicines however land reform is reducing the impact of wildlife mainly through poaching.

- The majority of cases (60%) agree that land reform had negative effects on human security. Cases of political, racial, gender and ethno-regional matters discrimination impacted negatively on human security. The absence of education facilities in most of the resettled areas were a threat to human security. Lack of proper accessibility to health care facilities attributed to the result that people had to say land reform affect negatively on human security.
- The majority of the respondents (82%) had the opinion that Zimbabwe was enjoying much benefit from land reform comparing with the era when land was in the hands of the minority whites.
- Results obtained from this survey revealed that the majority (86%) of the respondents felt that the land reform conducted in Sub-Sahara Africa do not move in tandem in improving education infrastructure.
- The majority of the respondents (76%) registered their opinion that there were inadequate facilities for health delivery systems owing to land reform. This could have been as a result that land reform did not invest in health infrastructure and services. The service delivery system following the land reform in most Sub-Sahara Africa has been an eyesore.
- The result from this study revealed that the majority (94%) of the respondents had the opinion that during the land reform programme there was a lot of discrimination. Cases of discrimination were reported in the following areas;
 - Gender Discrimination.
 - Racial Discrimination.
 - Ethno-Regional Discrimination.
 - Political Discrimination.
- The majority (60%) of the participants had the views that the land reform had limited skills enough to guarantee human security in Sub-Sahara Africa. The most important upshot of the FTLRP was recorded in the area of loss of farming skills.
- From these results it was revealed that there is inadequate funding for farmers to embark on meaningful farming that can guarantee human security.

5.4 Conclusions

In line with the aforementioned findings from this survey, the following conclusions were drawn;

- Land reform negatively affects wildlife and also causes environmental degradation hence posing a threat to human security.
- Land reform has got serious challenges on lack of development on education infrastructure and access to healthcare facilities with negatively impact on human security of resettled communities.
- Land reform in Sub-Sahara Africa is challenged by lack of government support in terms of skills and funding to allow farmers to embark on meaningful farming that can increase agriculture production to guarantee human security.

5.5 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made relying on the conclusions made in this survey:

- Sub-Sahara Africa countries should constitute a Land Committee and a Land Advisory Board which should assist with strategies of conducting sustainable land reform program taking into cognisance human security needs. The Board should conduct a detailed, transparent and non-partisan audit of land for the purpose of accountability and discouraging multiple ownership of farms. These committees must discuss with all stakeholders, administrate land policy and implement transparent, fair and sustainable land reform and resettlement with respect to the rule of law
- Sub-Sahara Africa countries need to secure international support and finance the land reform to facilitate adequate compensation for the displaced previous landowners as well as supporting the incoming new farmers.
- Sub-Sahara Africa countries intending to embark on land reform should ensure that all deserving citizens who are eligible for land who render in their applications are considered to be allocated with land notwithstanding issues to do with race, gender, religion, ethnicity, or political affiliation.

- Land reform should protect all endangered species, and these should be allocated appropriate land sizes. Furthermore, a comprehensive inventory and sub-plan should be made of the private farmlands and public landholdings where these are.
- There is need for combined efforts by all stakeholders in land reform for the restoration of full productivity on all agricultural land.
- The government should consider registering all those displaced land owners and considering them for compensation for the seized land particularly for all developments made.

5.6.1 Recommendations for Further research

The researcher hereby recommends further researchers interested to pursue similar or related surveys to focus their attention on examining a market based land reform. Market based land reform is mainly controlled by market forces which are demand and supply. Thus, allocation, identification of land for redistribution is triggered by availability of demand of the resource. Human security aspects will therefore be considered under the market forces.

5.6.2 Recommendations for Policy Formulation

- The government should control scarce natural resources and issue a roadmap for utilisation and resuscitation strategy for endangered species and wildlife. Responsible assigned authority must maintain an inventory for such species and wildlife and poaching permits should be reviewed since natural resources contribute to global public goods thereby promoting human security.
- The government should develop forestry projects for small holder forestry farmers aimed at combating deforestation and generating income from commercial forestry.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire to Beneficiaries of Land Reform Programme

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dear Sir / Madam

My Name is Tapiwa Makaya, a student at Midlands State University at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Politics and Public Management currently studying towards Master of Science in International Affairs Degree. In partial fulfilment of the requirements of this degree, I am carrying out a research on **“An assessment on the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa: A case study of Zimbabwe.”**

The success of this research depends on the information which i am kindly requesting from you through this questionnaire. Please find an attached questionnaire comprising of closed and open ended questions. Your views will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with high levels of confidentiality. In this regard, you are kindly requested to complete the questionnaire as honestly and as freely as possible by ticking or writing your comments where applicable in the spaces provided.

I would appreciate it if your responses can reach me by no later than 20 April 2018.

My contact details are as follows:

Cell: 0773926091 or 0712291703

Email: tapiwamakaya@gmail.com

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHICS

1. What is your gender? *(Please tick the appropriate box)*

Male Female

2. What is your age? *(Please tick the appropriate box)*

18-35	36-49	50 and above
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Marital Status *(Please tick the appropriate box)*

Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Separated
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. What farm model size of land do you have?

A1 Model	A2 Model	Communal Farm Land	Not a Beneficiary
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION B: Effects of land reform on human security

5. To what extent has the land reform affected the wildlife in Sub-Sahara Africa?

Lesser Extent Not at All Greater Extent

Briefly explain your answer above;

.....
.....
.....

6. Do you agree that land reform in Sub-Sahara Africa has got some negative effects on human security?

Agree Strongly Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Briefly explain your answer above;

.....
.....
.....

7. In your own opinion do you think Zimbabwe is benefitting from land reform?

Little Benefit Not Benefitting Much Benefit

8. How do you rate the education infrastructure investment efforts by government in areas where farmers where resettled?

Poor Average Good

9. Do you think the government health infrastructure and accessibility in resettlement areas is up to the required standards capable of providing quality health delivery system that guarantees human security in Sub-Sahara Africa?

Above standard Standard Below Standard

10. Do you agree that land reform have got an impact on human socio-economic development in Sub-Sahara Africa particularly Zimbabwe?

Agree Strongly Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Briefly explain your answer above;

.....
.....
.....

SECTION C: Dynamics surrounding land reform

11. Were there any issues of discrimination like political, racial, gender or any ethno-regional matters that were being considered in land reform?

Yes No

Briefly explain your answer above;

.....
.....
.....

12. Increasing agricultural production for food security to guarantee human security requires certain levels of agricultural expertise and farming skills the world over. Do you

think the FTLRP conducted in Zimbabwe was backed by necessary requisite practical skills needed to guarantee food security or there was a general lack of skills?

Lacked Skills

Skills Available

Briefly explain your answer;

.....
.....
.....

SECTION D: Scholarly recommendation for Sustainable land reform

13. What do you think should be done by Sub-Sahara African countries to conduct sustainable land reform programme without conflicting with human security?

.....
.....
.....

SECTION E: General

14. How do you rate the perception of the generality of Africans towards land reform with regards to human security in the Sub-Sahara Africa Africa?

Good

Bad

Mixed

15. Do you think policy makers attach necessary importance in making polices governing compensation, land tenure systems and land acquisition patterns?

Yes

No

16. Would you recommend that the Sub-Sahara African countries should continue embarking on land reform?

Yes

No

17. What is your general comment on the way land reform is conducted in Sub-Sahara Africa?

.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Appendix B

Interview Guide

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dear Sir / Madam

My Name is Tapiwa Makaya, a student at Midlands State University at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Politics and Public Management currently studying towards Master of Science in International Affairs Degree. In partial fulfilment of the requirements of this degree, I am carrying out a research on **“An assessment on the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa: A case study of Zimbabwe.”**

The success of this research depends on the information which i am kindly requesting from you through this interview. Your views will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with high levels of confidentiality. In this regard, you are kindly requested to answer the questions as honestly and as freely as possible.

My contact details are as follows

Cell: 0773926091 or 0712291703

Email: tapiwamakaya@gmail.com

1. What is your general comment with regards to land reform versus poverty alleviation and economic growth?

.....
.....
.....

2. What is your comment on the human-wildlife conflict emanating as a result of land reform?

.....
.....
.....

3. What do you think the government should do to arraign the increasing environmental degradation posing human threat arising due to land reform?

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.....
.....

4. What is your comment on the distribution of land to applicants? Can you say it is free and fair and it is one to deserving applicants?

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.....
.....

5. What is the government plan to ensure that health delivery services and education systems infrastructure investment is protracted at the same level with land reform?

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.....

6. What is your general comment on the way land reform is conducted in Sub-Sahara Africa?

.....
.....
.....

7. What do you think about the current land acquisition patterns and land property rights in Zimbabwe?

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.....

8. What do you think should be done by Sub-Sahara African countries to conduct sustainable land reform programme without conflicting with human security?

.....
.....
.....

7. Increasing agricultural production for food security to guarantee human security requires certain levels of agricultural expertise and farming skills the world over. Do you think the FTLRP conducted in Zimbabwe was backed by necessary requisite practical skills needed to guarantee food security or there was a general lack of skills?

.....
.....
.....

8. What do you think is causing cases of subletting of land?

.....
.....
.....

9. What policy measures can you recommend to the government to be implemented for a conduct of successful land reform which is in sync with human security needs?

.....
.....
.....

10. How do you rate the perception of the generality of Africans towards land reform with regards to human security in the Sub-Sahara Africa?

.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

DEDICATION OF INFORMED CONSENT

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC
MANAGEMENT**

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I have duly agreed to participate in this study being carried out by Tapiwa Makaya on “**An assessment on the effects of land reform on human security in Sub-Sahara Africa: A case study of Zimbabwe.**” I agree to the publication whatsoever of the results collated in this study for as long as the identity is anonymous and disguised and information protected.

I have been assured of the absence of dangers or legal risks in me participating in this study. I have also been informed that I am free to withdraw from the study at any time without any penalty of any kind. Thus, I wish to state that I am participating without any fear or duress whatsoever.

Signature

Date