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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE IMPACTS OF THE LAND DISTRIBUTION
PROCESS ON FOOD SECURITY IN ZIMBABWE. THE CASE OF
MASHONALAND EAST.**

A DISSERTATION BY:

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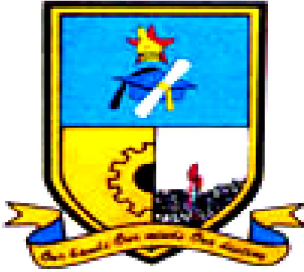
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This research is my own original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

ABSTRACT

The whites had large and fertile portion of land while the blacks had small and unfertile piece of land and this created room for land distribution process as a way of equality, fairness and justice. The blacks wanted to enhance their food security and in an effort to improve their food security; the government implemented land reform program where they attained their land from the colonizers (whites). However after the action their food security became worse. The main objective of the study is to investigate the impacts of land distribution process on food security in Mashonaland East. Data was collected using an in-depth interview, focus group discussions and documentary review. The first objective was to analyse the reasons why land reform was conducted in Mashonaland East. The results show that politics was crucial reason for the implementation of land reform program. Some factors have also played a role for example attaining its economic independence and fighting imperialism. The second objective was to investigate the impacts of land reform program on food security in Mashonaland East. The results show that the implementation of land reform program paved way for food insecurity. The third objective was to evaluate the challenges faced by the new farmers in Mashonaland East. The results show that most of the farmers had inadequate knowledge about the farming business and this affected their food security. The fourth objective was to proffer some recommendations in improving food security in Zimbabwe. The results show that full cycle training should be done to equip farmers with knowledge.

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DEDICATION

To all my friends and family members

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARDA	Agricultural Rural Development Authority
FTLRP	Fast Track Land Reform Programme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZTV	Zimbabwe Television

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study will explain the effects of land distribution process on food security in Mashonaland East. To get a better understanding of the research this study will give the objectives, significance and definitions of key terms. One will include the following aspects background of the study, statement of problem, research question, justification of the study, limitations, delimitations and organization of the study. One can elaborate these aspects below to express the affection of food security as a problem and come out with a good research.

1.2 Background of the study

The land issue has been a dominant factor of the history of Zimbabwe ever since the colonial settlers established their power of conquest over one hundred years ago. The whites were lived and have commercial farms on the more fertile land where there was high rainfall and the Africans were deported to the low rainfall areas. After independence the British agreed to help fund land reform on the principle of willing buyer, willing seller. In 1985; the authority over those lands was shifted by the Communal Land Act from traditional rulers to local authority and the designation had changed from Tribal Trust to Communal Areas. In 1985 the willing buyer, willing seller gave the government the first right to purchase access land for redistribution to the landless and this was also the first right to food security. However the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) had a weak impact because the government did not have the money to compensate the landowners.

In 1992 LAA was enacted to speed up the land reform process by introducing a land tax, by limiting the size of farms and by removing the willing buyer, willing seller. The Land Acquisition Act empowered the government to buy land compulsorily for redistribution and a fair compensation was to be paid for land acquired. According to Human Rights Watch; “In the 1990s, less than 1 million hectares (2.47 million acres) were acquired, and fewer than 20,000 families were resettled. Much of the land acquired during what has become known as ‘phase one’ of land reform was of poor quality”. Only 19 per cent of 8.65 million acres of resettled land was farmable. In 1997 the government of Zimbabwe published a list of 1,471 farmlands and it intended to buy compulsorily for redistribution. The list was compiled via a nationwide land

identification exercise undertaken throughout the year. Landowners were given thirty days to submit written objections.

In June 1998, the government of Zimbabwe published a policy framework on the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme Phase II, which envisaged the compulsory purchase over five years of 50,000 square kilometers from the 112,000 square kilometers owned by white commercial farmers, churches public corporations, multinational companies and non-governmental organizations. Every year between 1998 and 2003, the government intended to purchase 10,000 square kilometers for redistribution.

After a slow but orderly process of redistribution between 1980 and 1999, from 2000 there was violent and forceful land redistribution called the First Track Land Resettled Programme. In Mashonaland East, Hwedza; the Svosve people led the first land occupation by moving into neighboring farming lands. Government was intervened through the vice president Simon Muzenda, he asked the villagers to annul the farm and waiting for an orderly land distribution programme. Government launched the accelerated land redistribution programme in mid-July. The government went on in the beginning of 2000 an accelerated land redistribution and it acquired nearly eleven hectares of farmland and reallocate it on a massive scale to deserving indigenous farmers. Chief Svosve said the people of Svosve and indeed Zimbabwe have made a history because the land reform is a first for Africa and the continent is free to copy.

By commissioning a land audit conducted by Minister Flora Bukain early 2003 and the establishing the Utete Land Review Committee (2003) and Presidential Land Resettlement Committee (2004), the government has tacitly conceded that the land reform programme has experienced a number of problems despite the public statements to the contrary. The Herald and the Sunday Mail noted that the major immerging with the land reform programme, with growing allegations and reports from all provinces indicating that not all is well with the scheme and these problems have unsettled many new farmers who were either allocated land or were expecting to be allocated land". Some of the problems including the multiple ownership of farms by the elites; low uptake of allocated land and the displacement of newly settled farmers by the elite and the underutilization and neglect of huge amounts of productive farmland allocated under the first track programme.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The research was taking a closer look at the effects of land distribution process on food security using the case of Mashonaland East in Zimbabwe. There was multi ownership of land to the elite leading to the enhancement of food insecurity since some people remained landless while others have many. The displacement of farm workers is also the effect of land reform which paved way for food insecurity because the policy did not include them; their white employers were chased away and had nothing to feed up their children. Land reform discouraged the local and foreign investors to come in Zimbabwe and this attracts food insecurity. There was also inequality distribution of land as a result of land reform and this led to food insecurity.

The people of Zimbabwe benefited the commercial land through the land reform policy but however the researcher argued that in spite of the abundance of land in Zimbabwe, the country is one of the major beneficiaries of food insecurity interventions. This is because some of the new commercial farmers had inadequate knowledge on how to use the land and also inadequate resources like seeds, tractors and money; for example of war veterans, land was distributed to them not because they were able to use the land but it was a reward of being in war; they fought for the country against the colonizers and were promised to be the land owners. Now some of commercial farms are being used to sustain the families of land owners only because of poor knowledge and resources and what about the landless people and the whole economy of the country. Some people especially in rural areas are sustaining their lives through the non-governmental organizations from outside the country like Christian Care and International Care. The Grain Marketing Board is weak to feed the whole country and this affects the food security of a country.

1.4 Objectives

The study seeks to satisfy the following objectives;

1. To analyse the reasons why the land reform was conducted in Mashonaland East.
2. To investigate the impact of land reform programme on food security in Mashonaland East.
3. To evaluate the challenges faced by the new farmers in Mashonaland East.
4. To proffer some recommendations in improving food security in Zimbabwe.

1.5 Research questions

The study seeks to answer the following questions

1. Why was the land reform conducted in Mashonaland East?
2. What is the impact of land reform programme on food security in Mashonaland East?
3. What are the challenges faced by the new farmers in Mashonaland East?
4. What strategies can be adopted to enhance food security in Zimbabwe?

1.6 Justification of the study

The research seeks to bring light to the effects of land distribution process on food security in Mashonaland East. In addition, the research is going to increase knowledge on what can be done when forming a policy thus helping people with ways of strengthening food security. Land is an emotive and highly contested issue Mgugu and Chimonyo (2004). There was unfair distribution of land in the Rhodesia and this form a justification for land reform in Zimbabwe. According to Sullins (1991),” The colonial government consolidated its hold on land with laws such as the Land Apportionment Act and the Cattle Levy Act, which were meant to disenfranchise the black majority.” The Land Reform Programme was implemented to address the colonial imbalance. The agreement of willing buyer, willing seller allowed by the Lancaster House to draw constitution made a process to be slow and dilute the patience of the government and the agreement expired in 1990; the government announced the Radical Policy changes in terms of land reform marking the beginning of the Radical Policy Era. The Land redistribution was implemented for the development of the settlement and production purposes and to provide for acquisition in terms of the Land Assistance Act.

The researcher added on this gap that the issue of land is all about power because it is a political thing; where there is wealth there is politics. Access to land is one way to create employment and generate broad-based income land may be the only productive asset for rural communities, Lele and Adu-Nyako (1992). The researcher argued that the white farmers had large and fertile land and the blacks had small and unfertile land and this was unfair and this is why Land Reform Policy formed. It was implemented to pave way for equality (fairness in redistribution of land), to reduce poverty, and to strengthen the economy of the country. However the researcher also took a closer look on the issue of fairness in redistribution of land on the fast track; in

Mashonaland East there was unfair distribution of land because not all people were included in the policy for instance those who worked for the whites, the opposition members were not included.

This study will be a benefit when making a policy since it provides some touchable ways of making a good policy; for example the researcher noted that everyone should participate in policy making so that policymakers will compile all information and come out with a good policy. When making a policy one should also look to the negative impacts before the implementation of the policy and scale the positive and negative effects. On land reform they did not scale the effects because there are many negative impacts than the positive effects. The researcher added that land reform policy was for all theoretically but it was for elite in practice. There was double allocation of land to the elite and it created room for inequality. It is important to learn strategies in making good policies in order to enhance food security.

1.7 Limitations

There were limitations to the researcher when accessing information; some of the information was very sensitive for example the land issue in Mashonaland East, on interviews people afraid to be open because of political affiliation and they were also afraid that their land will be taken if they speak their challenges or the bad part of the land distribution. The appointment was disturbed because the offices were too busy doing their businesses. The researcher overcame these challenges by booking an appointment on time and by strengthening the issue of confidentiality and anonymity for the interviewees to be safe. The other challenge was of sampling, the way members were selected limited the researcher to have accurate information, some did not qualify but they had relevant information.

1.8 Delimitations

In Zimbabwe there are ten provinces but the study focused only in Mashonaland East where the land distribution was seriously took place for example in Hwedza where the Svosve people under Chief Svosve chased away their white neighbouring commercial farmers and redistribute for themselves. The other provinces were screened off from the study because of shortage of resources and time.

1.9 Organisation of the study

Chapter 1 Background

This chapter will contain the whole introduction of the study on land distribution process on food security, it will also consist the background of a developed problem. Statement of the problem will also be included.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

In this chapter literature review of the study will be revealed; this is when the researcher shows the views of others about the land distribution process on food security. Theoretical framework will also be included in this chapter.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Chapter 3 will contain the methodology of a study; this will cover the research design, sampling and methods of collecting data

Chapter 4: Data Presentation and Analysis

In this chapter the presentation and analysis of research findings will be revealed

Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and recommendations will be shown in this chapter as well as bibliography under Harvard standard.

CHAPTER 2:LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1Introduction

This chapter gives the researcher an understanding of what has already been done concerning effects of land distribution process on food security by examining the work of other researchers. It will enable the researcher to know additional data needed to fulfil the gap concerning the land reform. This chapter is going to reveal views of scholars on the causes of land reform, its impacts on food security, challenges faced by the new farmers and also the strategies that should be adopted to enhance food security.

2.2 The implementation of land reform programme

According to Moyo (1995), “The Land Reform Programme in Zimbabwe can be summarized as a question of transferring land from the minority white large scale commercial farming group to blacks based on their presumed historical and social entitlement to land access. It involves the changing of laws or customs regarding land ownership. Utete 2 (2003) noted that the programme was a fundamental departure from previous philosophy, practise and procedures of acquiring land and resettling people.

The people of Zimbabwe wanted to be the owners of the land and to develop their food security through the land. During the land reform programme, the rural people got the land by land grabs and these were outside the law for example the people of Chief Svosve in Hwedza, Mashonaland East. Moyo (2000) argued that in Zimbabwe the Land Reform Programme was influenced by the war veterans and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) who wanted to provide land for the people and at the same time fulfil the promises of the liberation struggle to the people.

According to Mutangadura (2000),”Most Land Reforms are done to fight imperialism”. Imperialism usually defines itself as many colonial settlers who have a lot of fertile land that they exploit for large amount of profits while the local people live in poverty in unfertile land. Mutangadura(2000) noted that in such cases the government was trying to transfer land to the peasants as a way of empowering the indigenous people. Land Reform is a way of wealth transfer in a bid to improve the food security situation in a country. Seale (1988) argued that

reforms may be done to promote and increase the agricultural output to local crops that are more drought resistant. The Land Reform was conducted to attack injustice and inequality; According to Surplus People Project (1992),” The Minister Robert Mugabe promised to re-establish justice and equality in the ownership of land.

The situation was corrected by the introduction of land control through elected District Councils in 1982, Moyo (1995). According to Moyo (1995),”The land laws were modified in 1986to allow the government to take the first option to buy land on offer and to acquire land deemed to be underutilised. The government of Zimbabwe played a fundamental role of becoming the owners of the land to promote their food security. According to Toulmin and Quan (2000),” The government had realised the benefits of having landowners take part as actors and not as beneficiaries or consulties. After the realization of the government; there was a change in the distribution of land. According to Bratton (1991),”There were some changes in land distribution as witnessed by (ARDA) Agricultural Rural Development Authority’s model A, B, C and D resettlement schemes with settled people during the period.

Land Reform was conducted in Zimbabwe to gain their economic independent. In 1980 Zimbabwe attained its political and social independence. Economically; the whites remained the owners of commercial farms, mines and industries. The whites had large and fertile land and the blacks were given small and unfertile land for example they were allocated in Gwai and Shangani where there was weak soil and there was overpopulation and poverty. According toMarongwe (2004) Land reforms can be viewed as being a critical strategy that will facilitate not only access to land by the landless but also access to food to reduce poverty. This oppression forced the blacks to fight for their economic independent. The Surplus Project (1992) noted that President R Mugabe promised people equality and justice in economic issues when they fight for their economic independent to the whites. One noted that before the land reform there was inequality led by the whites but there was also inequality in the land distribution process whereby the ruling party took land and control it as their assert. According to Machiavelli (1961), power is sweet therefore it cannot be shared. Land is a political thing and must control by those who have power.

2.3 Effects of land reform programme

The researcher noted that government attacked by pressure over its slow pace of implementing land reform. There were a number of tactical and political differences within the government itself based on whether or not to meet demands for speed land distribution, Moyo (1995). The land reform was a good programme for Zimbabweans to gain their land but it worsened their food security. The effect of this land distribution was challenged the food security with hunger attacked the country. According to Zunga (2003), "Over half of the population including the urban populace depended on food aid by international organisation because the government could not afford to provide for its people. The government declared the food situation as a national disaster in May 2003, The Daily News (May 2003).

Food security was affected by this land distribution because some of the new land owners had no resources to run the commercial farming as a business for example tractors, seeds and knowledge. They cultivated little food that can only sustain their families and what about the landless people; this affected the food security and also the economy of Zimbabwe. According to Zunga (2003), "The new farmers had no inputs and production went down, the farmers were waiting to borrow from a government that is technically bankrupt because there was very little agricultural input into industry, a situation that dried up foreign currency. Land became available but its value was lost as an economic property.

The government had failed to provide clean water, education and health services and this affected their food security. The researcher argued that children who have gone into first track no longer go to school; this means that their social life through education was affected. There was also cattle thieving and it affected food security. This kind of land distribution worsened the poverty situation to those who moved to new farms in rural communities and with its results on the economy has put a larger proportion of the population to a life style and it is below the international poverty datum line. There was now a small pocket unproductivity land in the whole country because the process politically motivated and it was turned into social process instead of both social and economic. According to Rondinelli (1993), "The process therefore did very little to help the poor and the landless because they still carry the same status of poverty if not worse off".

Due to this disorderly process there was discrimination in the allocation of land. The channels of political party were the keys for accessing the application forms for land and Land was allocated to ZANU PF supporters. Some members said that they failed to apply for the land because it was ZANU PF thing. In some case ZANU PF cards were needed in distributing process. The land reform programme was accelerated by popular seizure led by war veterans associated with the ruling party (Scoones, et al, 2011). This discrimination contributed in worsening the food security because some were just members of the ruling party but had no knowledge on farming and had no passion on farming; some had knowledge and passion but were not the members of the ruling part. There was also issue of double allocation of land to the elite and this contributed in worsen food security because some people remained landless. According to Aristotle (1996); man is selfish by nature. Some people did not want to share with others they just think of themselves.

The fundamental role of the war veterans was the problem in distributing process. The war veterans were responsible in intimidating people and they were also violence makers. The war veterans were abusive and they did not respect the official structure for allocating land for example rural districts councils, the process was on the hand of the war veterans and the ruling party. According to Machiavelli (1961), power is sweet therefore cannot be shared. Land is a political thing and must be controlled by those who have power. The researcher argued that the land distribution process was very sensitive and food security was affected since it became highly politicized

The other impact is the displacement of farm workers. The land distribution process through the fast track program was a disadvantage to the farms workers. According to (Scoones, et al, 2011), First Track Land Reform Programme(FTLRP) disadvantaged landless farm workers: large numbers of farm workers have been laid off from paid work; yet farm workers have not been among the groups targeted to benefit from land reallocations. When the white chased away by the blacks from the commercial farms; the farm workers were became unemployed and they faced with many challenges for example inadequate access to schooling, health care, and other services. The researcher argued that most farm workers were not Zimbabweans some were Mozambicans, Zambians, and the Malawians and they did not have Zimbabweans documents

like the national identification cards. This means it was impossible for them to apply for a land and the food security was affected.

According to Zimbabwe Agricultural Welfare Trust (2001) Between February 2000 and December 2001, about 350 large-scale commercial farms had to close operations, affecting about 15,000 farm worker families. One also noted that in January 2002 The United Nations estimated that 30,000 families of farm workers were affected. The researcher noted that when the whites chased away; the blacks who worked for them had no jobs to do to sustain their families and this affected their food security. However the researcher argued that the Human Rights Watch interviewed some of the farm workers and they appreciated the actions of war veterans they argued that some of their employers had a bad record in labour relations. One also argued that the farm workers were the lowest paid workers but their work was heavy than some of the work departments.

The eviction and the impulse loss of farms in Zimbabwe is the major factor in discouraging the local and the foreign investors to come in. This was the major negative effect of land reform programme and it affected the food security of the country Zimbabwe. According to (Musemwa, et al 2011), Zimbabwe's gross domestic product (GDP) has shrunk to less than half the size it was in 1998. FTLRP has played a very substantial part in inducing the contraction because of reductions in commercial farm output. The non-servicing of debts and the erosion of property rights have kept investors away and this created room for food insecurity.

2.4 New farmers in Mashonaland East

According to Scoones (2011) The Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) launched in 2000 amid chaotic land occupations by landless peasants and war veterans has seen most white commercial farmers being displaced from the land with around seven million hectares being taken over for small holder farmers. The researcher noted that the war veterans and the landless peasants before land reform are now the owners of the commercial farms which were taken from the white commercial farmers.

Since Zimbabwean government implemented fast track land reform programme, the food security has been getting worse every year due to lack of knowledge and skills of the farm owners on how to use the land. According to the World Food Programme (2002) Smallholder

farmers often lack knowledge and information of how they can increase productivity or improve their livelihoods. This continued to hold the food security back and nobody ever expected that Zimbabwe, the formerly bread-basket of southern Africa, would come to be referred to in terms of food insecurity. The researcher argued that not only the lack of knowledge can contribute to food insecurity; farmers have a big challenge of inputs such as seed and fertilisers are often unavailable at the local shops, and if they are there; they are either too expensive or they are of wrong type.

The researcher argued that the new farmers and their families contained the greater part of the population; therefore it is relevant to look at food security in a broader sense. One examined that not only food commodities themselves but also ability to produce incomes from many other sources that can be used to buy food. In Zimbabwe tobacco and cotton are the two main cash crops. The researcher came out with the issue of unfairness prices of tobacco and cotton in Mashonaland East. The farmers complained that the prices of these crops are very low and some of them are thinking of quitting to cultivating them and some of them are already quit. This clearly highlights the knocking of food insecurity in Zimbabwe. The World Food Programme (2002) noted that farmers are highly exploited when it comes to marketing and this exploitation is exacerbated by lack of information about markets. Some farmers were not able to meet the quality requirements and production volumes have ruled farmers out of generating a sizeable profit and it affects their contract deals as well as food security. The researcher added that poor infrastructure and transport have also worsened markets for the farmers and the limitation of access to credit was also a challenge some farmers. They often failed to access loans because they failed to raise the needed requirements.

The other factor that affected new farmers was HIV/AIDS and its impact on labour. Diseases, particularly HIV and AIDS, have had devastating impact on smallholder farming as the able bodied have either been infected or are taking care of the infected (World Food Programme, 2002). This affected the production as it ripped off the smallholder farmers of labour. The researcher noted that when a leader is weak or sick and passes away the effect is breakdown of the initiatives they were spearheading and this worsened the food security in Zimbabwe. The researcher also added on the issue of health that the standard was poor since there were few hospitals and people were used to walk long distances for their medications.

Political interference was also the other challenge faced by the new farmers in Mashonaland East. People ended up supporting the ruling party even if it was not their party but because they were afraid to lose their farms. Their market was affected by politics and this also affected their farming project as well as their food security. This highlighted that land reform programmes in Zimbabwe were political actions and that was why the new farmers were affected politically. According to Theron (2011) In Iran, land reform took place under the Shah as part of the socio-economic reforms of the White Revolution, begun in 1962. The farming project is an economic activity therefore politics should not be included in economic programmes.

2.5 Ways to enhance food security

There are many ways to enhance food security in Mashonaland East for instance training the land owners; some of the land owners lack knowledge on how to use land. Zunga (2003) argued that the new commercial farmers have inadequate knowledge on farming business. Also Zikhali (2008); acknowledged that the Fast Track Resettlement Program replaced mostly experienced farmers with inexperienced farmers who were subsistence oriented. Full cycle training should be provided by using farmer field school, workshops and seminars for the farmers to have adequate knowledge on how to enhance food security, for instance they can get knowledge of breeding for both modern and traditional seed and the issue of crop rotation. One also noted that the Ministry of Education should also enhance food security by keep on strengthen courses of agriculture at schools, for example primary level is now taking agriculture as the other primary subjects. The children are the farmers of the future and they need to have concrete knowledge before they become farm owners. They can also inform their parents about the knowledge that they received at school and this enhances the present and future food security.

The other way of promoting food security is that government should provide resources for example seeds, fertilisers, tractors and so on; this is because some of the land owners do not afford these resources and it affects their food security. According to Zunga (2003), "The new farmers had no inputs and production went down, the farmers were waiting to borrow from a government that is technically bankrupt because there was very little agricultural input into industry, a situation that dried up foreign currency. The researcher noted that farmers were given and are still given some resources but the way of distributing those resources was not fair; government brought resources for only the members of the ruling party. The researcher also

stated that the ruling party used those resources for their campaigns and this promoted inequality and unfairness; she also added that Movement for Democratic Change(MDC) also used land for campaigning in 2000 in its formation though ZANU PF overtook by fast track. Therefore government should provide resources and should practise transparency, equality when giving farmers the resources in promoting food security in Mashonaland East.

The researcher noted that government should construct many schools, hospitals and roads on the issue of poor education, health and poor road networks through the ministries of education, health and transport so that their market will be promoted through good roads and also people will go to their nearest schools and hospitals by not walking long distances. The roads, schools and health standards show that land reform programme had little impact and it worsened food security. According to Rondinelli (1993); The process therefore did very little to help the poor and the landless because they still carry the same status of poverty if not worse off. The researcher noted that old structures should be developed and schools should have electricity for the computer subjects. The ministry of transport should come up with motivational programmes like food for work so that everyone should work to enhance food security and the ministry of education also should practice road shows to motivate children to go to school and discourage early marriages and it should enhance food security by keep on strengthening courses of agriculture at schools.

2.6 Theoretical framework

According to Borggati (1996) theoretical framework shows the study, shaping what issues to determine and the existing bond. Theoretical framework is defined as a gathering of interrelated ideas. Anderson and Arsenates (1999) argued that the significance of theoretical framework is to reveal a problem and help the best way to the solution. The study guided by neo classical theory; According to Neoclassical theorists (Marshall, 1842 and Parato, 1848) neoclassical theory is a theory that focuses on how the perception of efficacy or usefulness of products affects market forces: supply and demand.

One of the major features of the neoclassical theory is that consumers perceives a product as being more valuable than the cost of production and this affecting demand for the product. According to neoclassical theorists, the main aspect of neoclassical theory is that economic

choices are often made based on the likelihood that an economic option will turn out to be lucrative or valuable in the future. The researcher noted that neoclassical theory was founded on the rationale that economic is regulated by competition which results in the efficient use of resources.

Land reform has been introduced with the existence of the neoclassical theory. According to Doner (1972), Warriner (1969) and Ahmad (1975),” The neoclassical theory of land reform looks at land reform as an integral part of the strategy and policy of economic development. The researcher argued that in Mashonaland East people believed that land was the only solution to strengthen or develop their economy as well as their food security. This is why the land reform policy was implemented. Economic development was identified with economic growth measured by average annual rates of increase in real output.

However the theory argued that economic growth alone cannot be the focal factor of development ,other factors like unemployment, poverty and inequality in the economy need attention to the policy making body. The researcher argued that in land reform policy programme some factors like inequality and poverty were included; this is because the white land owners had large and fertile land unlike the blacks, they overpopulated a small piece of unfertile land and this was inequality they fought for. Due to small pieces of unfertile land to the blacks and there was poverty. However the other factors were ignored in policy making for example unemployment; the policy paved way for unemployment because many black farm workers lost their jobs due to this action and it created room for food insecurity to the families of Mashonaland East black farm workers. Although the productivity increase growth and the distributional factor of the income generated by the growth can be distributed unequally, and unemployment need not necessarily fall. Therefore, a policy which is trying to bring development should not only consider economic growth but also should consider the interrelation between these factors.

The analysis of neoclassical theory is underestimated the far reaching feature of technological change as a continuing force in changing the conditions of productivity in agriculture and they highlighted about international trade and foreign investment to strengthen the economic growth. In this view of the theory the researcher noticed that before the land reform programme the Zimbabwean economy was better because of the foreign investors and the absence of the foreign

investors in Zimbabwe after land reform program worsened its economy; foreign investors are now afraid to come to Zimbabwe because the land reform was too harsh to the foreigners and this affected food security of Zimbabwe.

2.7 Summary

The above chapter explored the literature on the study under the analysis of land distribution process on food security in Mashonaland East. The chapter addressed the causes of land reform programme for example it was implemented to fight imperialism, the effects of land reform programme on food security for instance it worsened food security due to inadequate knowledge and resources of the new farmers, challenges faced by new farmers for example political interference and the ways to enhance food security for instance training should be provided to the farmers for them to have knowledge on how to enhance food security through farming project. Theoretical framework is identified and also its relevant in the study.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.2 Introduction

This chapter endeavours in giving a detailed account of the research design and research methods that were used to collect data. Documentary review, focus group discussion and in-depth interviews will be conducted in data capturing. An analysis will be given on how data collection tools were administered through content and thematic analysis. In sample selection the target population of the research study will be defined. Ethical considerations will also be included in this chapter. Summary will be the last aspect of this chapter.

3.2 Research design

According to De Vaus (2006),” research design refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby ensuring you will effectively address the research problem. The research is going to be carried out using the qualitative research method. Hiatt (1986) note that qualitative research focuses on discovering and understanding the experiences, perspectives and thoughts of participants; that is qualitative research explores meaning, purpose or reality. The researcher selected qualitative research because it pays a greater attention to the individual cases and it based on grounded theory practices. The researcher can also note that qualitative research looks deeper than analyzing ranks and it counts by regarding behavior, feelings and attitudes. This research focused on people who are aware and have enough knowledge on the subject at hand.

3.2.1 Qualitative review method

According to Hiatt (1986),” qualitative research focuses on discovering and understanding the experiences, perspectives and thoughts of participants; that is qualitative research explores meaning, purpose or reality”. Qualitative research can turn the world into series of representations and this can include interviews, field notes, conversations, photographs, recordings and memos. Denzin and Lincoln (2005) have argued that qualitative research study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, and phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them”. The researcher chose this type of research because it

provides depth and detail, it creates openness, and it attempts to avoid pre-judgments and stimulates people's individual experience.

3.3 Sample selection

According to Field (2005), a sample is a smaller collection of units from population used to determine truths about the population. Sampling is a process by which inference is made to the whole by examining a part. The purpose of sampling is to provide many types of statistical information of a qualitative or quantitative nature about the whole by examining a few selected units. The population of the research consisted of five people who were the farm workers of the whites in Chikomba district in Mashonaland East using purposive/judgmental sampling. Purposive/judgmental sampling is the process whereby the researcher selects a sample based on experience or knowledge of the group to be sampled (Kumar 2014). This type advantaged the researcher for it based on the judgment of the experienced people. Judgmental sampling also disadvantaged the researcher for it cannot measure the sample's representativeness.

Focus group discussion held in Hwedza to ten farm owners and to ten war veterans in Marondera using convenience sampling. According to Kumar (2014) Convenience sampling is the process of including whoever happens to be available at the time. It is also known as accidental or haphazard sampling. The researcher used this type of sampling because it was done at the convenience of the researcher and it also selected for ease of access. The researcher was also disadvantaged by this type of sampling because she did not know the population group the sample was representing; in other way the sample did not generalize findings.

3.4 Methods of data collection

James (2014) defines data collection as a process of measuring information on targeted variables in an establishment systematic fashion which enable one to answer an accurate question and evaluate outcomes. The researcher collected data by using primary and secondary sources. The researcher used interviews and group discussions in collecting primary data. This method of data collection helped the researcher to get accurate answers to the research and make the research effective. The secondary data collection was mainly done to fill in the gaps left by the primary method of data collection. The secondary data collection includes the internet, newspapers documents that cover the research.

3.4.1 Documentary review

According to Bailey (1994) The use of documentary methods refers to the analysis of documents that contain information about the phenomenon we wish to study. Payne and Payne (2004) defines the documentary method as the techniques used to categorize, investigate, interpret and identify the limitations of physical sources, most commonly written documents whether in the private or public domain. The researcher used books, journals, government publications, internet as the good examples of documentary review. She used this method to specify the factors which caused the land reform in Mashonaland East and also the impact of this action. The advantage of documentary to the researcher was it is typically less expensive than collecting the data on your own. It was also done independently, without needing to solicit extensive input from other sources. Information contained in an extant document was independently verifiable. In this method the researcher was also disadvantaged in obtaining and analysing necessary document can be a time consuming process, one cannot be able to control the quality of data being collected and must rely in the provided information in the document to assess the quality and usability of the source.

3.4.2 Focus group discussion

According to Krueger (1998) Focus group discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. A focus of discussion is a form of group interviewing of ten to twelve people. The questions were directed to the members of the community in Mashonaland East as well as group discussions. The researcher used focus group discussion guide as an instrument of this method in order to come out with touchable facts. The group discussions gave accurate answers as generated a participatory environment; the research targeted ten farm owners in the villages of Hwedza and ten war veterans in Marondera as to come up with touchable research. The researcher used this method because it was inexpensive, relatively quick and flexible investigative approach that client can participate in the discussion if appropriate, excellent in obtaining background information. The method was also disadvantaged the researcher for they were not as efficient in covering maximum depth on a particular issue as compared to interviews. Also compared to survey and questionnaire focus of discussions were expensive to execute to the researcher. This was because participants have to be compensated in cash or in kind.

3.4.3 In-depth interviews

According to the dictionary of Oxford (2009), an in-depth interview is defined as a fundamental tool for generating empirical knowledge through asking people to talk about certain themes. Cannel and Khan (1968) argued that interviews are a deliberate discussion started by the questioner to acquire the applicable data utilizing organized and standardized questions. It is a method of qualitative which secure the conversation between an interviewer and a respondent. The researcher used the interview guide to come out with accurate research. An interviewer worked directly with the interviewee and the interviewer had a room to ask follow up questions. An interviewer booked time to interview the members before she conducted any interview. These in-depth interviews were conducted to the people who were the workers of whites in Mashonaland East. This method of collecting data had many advantages to the researcher for it helped her with more accurate screening; the interviewee was unable to provide false information during the screening questions. The researcher captured the verbal and non-verbal questions; the emotions and behaviours. An interviewer faced a challenge when some members hesitate to answer some questions because they were afraid of political reprisals or expulsion from the land. It had got also disadvantages including limit sample size, cost, quality of data by interviewer and manual data entry.

3.5 Data analysis

According to Tukey (1961) data analysis is the procedures of analysing data, techniques for interpreting the results of such procedures, ways of planning the gathering of data to make its analysis easier. Data analysis is a process of extracting, compiling, and modeling raw data for purpose of obtaining constructive information that can be applied to formulating conclusions, predicting outcomes or supporting decisions in business, scientific and social science settings. The analysis of the data in this research was done by using content analysis. This analysis was also based on the theoretically ground where by the researchers is aware of the situation on the ground of the effects of land distribution process on food security. The analysis of the data was achieved by using the interviews, questions and group discussions. After the collection of the data the researcher noted the main points arise on the topic at hand. This was done by comparing the theoretical methods which were used in the collection of data and the results were going to be arranged by variables.

3.5.1 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis is the most common form of analysis in qualitative research. It focuses on the examining, and recording themes within data (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Themes are patterns across data sets that are important to the description of a phenomenon and are associated to a specific research question. This analysis is theoretically flexible and this means that it can be used within different frameworks to answer different types of questions. The researcher also noted that this analysis is also focuses on the human experience subjectively. The researcher defined themes as headings and she used this analysis to capture headings in her research period of instance the reasons why the land reform was conducted, the impacts of land reform on food security in Mashonaland East and the strategies adopted to enhance food security in Zimbabwe.

3.5.2 Content analysis

According to (Berelson, 1952; GAO, 1996; Krippendorff, 1980; and Weber, 1990) Content analysis has been defined as a systematic, replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit rules of coding. Holsti (1969) defines content analysis as a technique for making inferences by objectively and systematically identifying specified characteristics of messages. It is the key ideas of the research. The researcher had captured recurrent ideas when she collected data. In Mashonaland East people brought the idea of land reform as the major factor contributing to food insecurity in Zimbabwe and some highlighted violence as a permanent feature of land reform. This helped the researcher to sift through large volumes of data with relative ease in a systematic. It was the important technique to the researcher for allowed her to discover the focus of individual, group or social attention and it also allowed the inferences to be made which can be corroborated using other methods of data collection.

3.6 Ethical considerations

Ethic is a set of moral principles, especially ones relating to or affirming a specified group, field or form of conduct. Informed written consent was sought from all participants. Researcher went and asked permission to capture data in Mashonaland East District councils and chiefs. According to Kumar (1999); Bless & Higson-Smith, (2000), “Ethical considerations with regards to the rights of participants were applied when collecting data”. For instance, a participant is not

forced to participate in an interview. This shows that the informed consent was given by participants through the signing of a consent form to show that they participated out of their own free will. According to Kumar (1999), "Confidentiality and anonymity (no names were mentioned) was ensured by the researcher and the information was only to be used for the stated purpose of the research". For example use of pseudo names like the interviewee A, B, C or 1, 2, 3. The participants were privately interviewed and no information was disclosed to any other person. This was done to ensure that confidentiality was maintained.

3.7 Summary

Chapter three presented the research techniques and methodologies that were used by the researcher during the research study. The qualitative review and sample selection for instance judgemental and convenience sampling were presented in this chapter. The chapter also addressed methods of data collection for example documentary review, interviews and focus group discussions. Thematic analysis, content analysis and ethical considerations were also included. These approaches assisted the researcher to carry out the research findings of the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research study. The study is concerned with analyzing the effectiveness of land distribution process on food security with particular reference to Mashonaland East Province. This chapter addresses the research questions; the objectives that were secured in section one. The findings are based on the interviews and focus group discussions that were done and the literature that was reviewed by the researcher. The study seeks to provide strategies that can be used to enhance food security in Mashonaland East.

4.2 Causes of land reform programme

In a focus group discussion held in Hwedza; the researcher asked what the term land reform means, the different answers were given. Respondent A argued that land reform is an action of redistributing land; a way of gaining the land from the colonizers. This view tallies with the view of the respondent B; he defined land reform as an action taken by the government to attain its economic independence. These views tally with the view of Moyo (1995); He noted that “The Land Reform Programme in Zimbabwe can be summarized as a question of transferring land from the minority white large scale commercial farming group to blacks based on their presumed historical and social entitlement to land access. It involves the changing of laws or customs regarding land ownership. The researcher argued that land reform can be defined as the redistribution of agricultural land by the action of the government. This also tally with the view of the respondent A, B and scholar Moyo (1995).

The researcher conducted in-depth interviews to the people who were the farm workers of the whites; Respondent X said that “*Land reform was an action used by the ruling party as a campaigning strategy*”. On the focus group conducted to the war veterans in Marondera; respondent L was against the view of respondent X saying Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) used land for its formation when promised land to the people. He went on saying that land was used by the opposition party (MDC) to attract the followers of the ruling party and he stated that the action was conducted by the government for the Zimbabwean citizens to be the owners of the land. This view tallies with the view of Moyo (1995), he noted that land reform programme in Zimbabwe can be summarized as a question of transferring land from the minority

white large scale commercial farming group to blacks based on their presumed historical and social entitlement to land access. From a close look on the responses, the researcher was able to point out that land reform was a harsh action and it was a political thing because the ruling party used it as a campaigning strategy and it was also used by MDC for its formation.

In an interview conducted; respondent Y argued that the action was implemented to fulfill the promises of the war veterans and it was not much into other people. He expressed that the war veterans were the main actors in this action and land reform was more into politics than economic. This view tallies with the view of Scoones et al (2011); they said that the action was accelerated by popular seizure led by war veterans associated with the ruling party. These views tally with the view of Moyo (2000); He argued that in Zimbabwe the Land Reform Programme was influenced by the war veterans and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) who wanted to provide land for the people and at the same time fulfill the promises of the liberation struggle to the people. This view was crushed by the view of respondent K on the focus group discussion held in Marondera. He argued that land reform was implemented for Zimbabwe to gain its economic independence and it was not only for the war veterans. In 1980 when Zimbabwe attained its political and social independence; the economic independence was missing. The whites remained the owners of commercial farms, industries and mines; the blacks were still exploited economically and that was why the land reform program was implemented. The researcher argued that economic and politics worked hand in hand in the implementation of land reform program in Zimbabwe though politics took a greater part.

Respondent Z in the interview conducted in Chikomba stated that land reform was conducted to improve the food security and reduce poverty as well as fighting imperialism in Zimbabwe. She argued that they had a challenge of being landless as most people were lived in unfavorable conditions due to overpopulation and on land that was not suitable for farming due to colonization and that is why land reform was triggered. This view tallies with the view of Mutangadura (2000); when he stated that most land reforms are done to fight imperialism. It can also tallies with the view of Marongwe (2004), Marongwe noted that land reforms can be viewed as being a critical strategy that will facilitate not only access to land by the landless but also access to food to reduce poverty. These views also link with the view of respondent B on the focus group discussion which was conducted in Hwedza. Responded B noted that the blacks had

small and infertile land while the whites had large and fertile portion of land which the blacks wanted to fight for to reduce poverty, overpopulation and to enhance their food security. The researcher argued that there was inequality and injustice on distribution of land that was why the blacks had small pieces of land which was infertile and this contributed for the implementation of land reform program.

4.3 Effects of land reform programme

In interview conducted in Chikomba to the people who worked for the whites; Respondent X was of the view that land reform program was the fundamental feature in the political field and they said that there was violence where the blacks used force to chase the white away from the commercial farms. He went on saying the action violated human rights and rights of property. This view tallies with the view of Human Rights Watch (2012). The FTLRP has thus violated rights to equal protection of the law, non-discrimination, and due process (Human Rights Watch, 2002). The violence accompanying land occupations has created fear and insecurity on white-owned commercial farms, in black communal areas, and in fast track resettled areas, and threatens to destabilize food security of the entire Zimbabwean countryside. This statement tallies with Machiavelli's views when he said that violence is the permanent feature in international politics Machiavelli (1961). In these views the researcher noticed that when there is wealth there is violent and land is wealth and that violent affects food security. The blacks took the land from the whites in a harsh way and they became the farm owners.

Respondent Y argued that the workers who worked for the whites lost their employers as well as their jobs and this triggered food insecurity since they had a challenge to sustain their families. This affected their health, education and the career of their children. The respondent B said that the government had failed to provide clean water, education and health services and this affected their food security. According to Zimbabwe Agricultural Welfare Trust (2001) 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 (2002) estimated that in January 2002; 30,000 families of farm workers were affected. The researcher argued that land reform triggered food insecurity to the people who worked for the white farmers due to unexpected unemployment. The researcher also argued that children who had engaged into the

fast track no longer attended school and this meant that their social lives through education were affected.

Respondent Z argued that there was discrimination on the distribution of land and this discrimination contributed in worsening the food security due to the selfishness of the ruling party. She went on saying that the land was given to the one who had the card of the ruling party; also who were the white farm workers were discriminated on the process. This view tallies with the view of (Scoones, et al, 2011), they noted that FTLRP disadvantaged landless farm workers: large numbers of farm workers have been laid off from paid work; yet farm workers have not been among the groups targeted to benefit from land reallocations. The researcher argued that the effects of land reform affected food security due to this discrimination because some were just members of the ruling party but had no knowledge on farming and had no passion on farming; some had knowledge and passion but were not the members of the ruling party. This view tallies with the view of Zikhali (2008), He acknowledged that the Fast Track Resettlement Program replaced mostly experienced farmers with inexperienced farmers who were subsistence oriented. The researcher noted that the land distribution process created room for food insecurity due to lack of experience and knowledge of the new farmers.

The respondent Y said that there was also issue of double allocation of land to the elite and this contributed in worsening food security because some people remained landless. Those elite were the members of the ruling party and they took land as the ruling party's asset. They did not want to share with others up to the extent of allocating two or more farms to one person. This links with the views of Machiavelli (1961); he noted that power is sweet therefore it cannot be shared. The researcher argued that land is a political thing and the process was all about power; the land distribution process was very sensitive and food security was affected since it became highly politicized and some remained landless while some have two or more farms.

On the focus group discussion conducted to the farm workers in Hwedza; respondent E argued that the effect of land reform challenged food security with hunger attacking the country. He went on saying this action created room for food insecurity because some of the new land owners had no resources to run the commercial farms. This view linked with the view of Zunga (2003), he noted that the new farmers had no inputs and production went down, the farmers were waiting to borrow from a government that is technically bankrupt because there was very little

agricultural input into industry, a situation that dried up foreign currency. In these views the researcher noted that land reform process paved way for food insecurity because if the action chased away the farmers who had resources and allowed those who did not have resources like tractors, seeds, fertilizers and knowledge about using the farms; it means food security was affected. It was well if the government began by giving resources first to the new farmers then chasing away those who had resources and knowledge about using the farms.

Respondent F stated that the eviction and the impulse loss of farms in Zimbabwe is the major factor in discouraging the local and the foreign investors to come in. He went on saying many industries are closed and it worsens food security in Zimbabwe due to high rate of unemployment, some foreign investors have a mind of coming in Zimbabwe to revive its weak economy but they are afraid if they think about the consequences of fast track land reform. This view tallies with the view of Musemwa, et al (2011), they said that Zimbabwe's gross domestic product (GDP) has shrunk to less than half the size it was in 1998. FTLRP has played a very substantial part in inducing the contraction because of reductions in commercial farm output. The non-servicing of debts and the erosion of property rights have kept investors away. The researcher argued that the land reform program was very harsh and negotiations were not recommended; there was destruction of rights of property and many left their wealth. The researcher noted that this action brought fear to the investors; it discouraged them to invest in Zimbabwe and this created room for food insecurity.

On the focus group discussion conducted to the war veterans in Marondera; respondents L and N stated that the blacks attained their economic independence from the colonizers and they are now the owners of the land. This view tallies with the view of Mutangadura(2000), he noted that on land reform programme; government was trying to transfer land to the peasants as a way of empowering the indigenous people as well as gaining their economic freedom. The researcher argued that their major aim was to attain their land but not to enhance their food security. To attain their land was good but what about their food security. The researcher noted that Zimbabwe attained their land from the whites but it worsened its food security since it getting low and low every year.

4.4 New farm owners in Mashonaland East

In a focus group conducted to the war veterans in Marondera District in Mashonaland province; all ten war veterans have farms and they explained their challenges they had after the land reform program. Most of them agreed that food security was affected after the land reform program due to their challenges while others blamed the economy of Zimbabwe. They said the government failed to provide required resources to enhance their food security. The researcher also conducted a focus group discussion to the farm owners in Hwedza. The researcher noticed that their challenges were just the same.

In Marondera respondent K argued that after the implementation of the fast track land reform by the Zimbabwean government, the food security has been getting worse every year due to lack of inputs such as seeds, tractors and fertilizer to the new farmers. He said that these inputs are often unavailable at the local shops, and if they are there; they are either too expensive or they are of wrong type. This links with the view of Zunga (2003), he said that the new farmers had no inputs and production went down, the farmers were waiting to borrow from a government that is technically bankrupt because there was very little agricultural input into industry, a situation that dried up foreign currency. In this view the researcher argued that the outputs of the farmers after land reform program are very low and even their food security is low and this shows that farmers had many challenges like shortage of inputs.

Respondent L argued that the farmers faced a challenge in selling their crops; the prices of these crops are very low and some of them are thinking of quitting to cultivating them and some of them are already quitted and this created a room for food insecurity in Zimbabwe. This tally with the view of The World Food Programme (2002), the program noted that farmers are highly exploited when it comes to marketing and this exploitation is exacerbated by lack of information about markets. Grain Marketing Board (GMB) on the other side failed to pay the farmers and the farmers ended up stocking their produces and this affected the food security. The researcher noted that the views of unfairness prices of the respondent Land the World Food Programme were very correct but besides the issue of exploitation; the researcher noticed that some farmers were not able to meet the quality of crops required and the profits produced were very low and this affected their food security.

Respondent M argued that transport and poor infrastructure have also challenged the markets of the farmers. The roads are very poor for farming business and it affects their market for instance in the poultry field when the road is poor some eggs might be broken and the market will be affected. Also fresh milk will be affected by poor roads when it delays to reach the marketing area. This created room for shortage of food in Zimbabwe and it depended on international organizations. This view links with the view of Zunga (2003); he noted that over half of the population including the urban populace depended on food aid by international organization because the government could not afford to provide for its people. The researcher noted that poor road network affected the markets of the farmers and this paved way for food insecurity in Mashonaland East. The researcher argued that the new farmers failed to maintain the road networks because roads were right before the land distribution process. The researcher noted that the challenges of the new farm owners were still based on lacking knowledge for if they had knowledge on how important the roads are; they were supposed to maintain them.

Respondent N stated that farmers have a big challenge of lacking knowledge on how to use their farms. This view tallies with the view of Zunga (2003); he argued that the new commercial farmers have inadequate knowledge on farming business. Also the World Food Programme (2002) suggested that smallholder farmers often lack knowledge and information of how they can increase productivity or improve their livelihoods. This gives the researcher a light about the challenges faced by new farmers in Mashonaland East; the new farmers lacked knowledge and skills on how to use the land and this created a room for food security for example they don't know the type of a seed needed.

Respondent O argued that the new farmers faced a challenge on the education aspect. She explained that there is a long distance for education. She said that schools are under populated for example Belmont Primary School in Goromonzi in Mashonaland district, this school is under population and the education is not of high standard. The environment is not conducive and there are poor structures. They established many primary schools than secondary school and this is a challenge to high school children due to long distance. Most of these children were not able to proceed to high school level, girls were getting married on teenage age and this affects their career meaning also their food security were affected. The researcher noticed that where there is

no education, there is no knowledge. Not many children proceeded with education and this affected the farmers since this aspect affected their children and their food security.

On a focus group discussion held in Hwedza; respondent C explained that on the issue of health; their hospitals were far away and their health was affected where by some women gave birth on their way to hospital where there were no doctors or nurses. Some died on their way for they delayed to receive medication because of long distance. She also argued that some farmers do not have protected wells and some are still using bush toilets and this shows that the action brought few changes and it worsening poverty than reducing it. This view links with the view of Rondinelli (1993); Hestated that the process therefore did very little to help the poor and the landless because they still carry the same status of poverty if not worse off. The researcher noticed that health is a crucial challenge to the new farmers since there were few hospitals. The researcher also noticed that unprotected wells and bush toilets were threats to their health.

On the same discussion Respondent D argued that the other challenge to the new farmers is HIV/AIDS. He explained that HIV/AIDS has a negative impact on labor. HIV and AIDS had devastating impact on smallholder farming as the able bodied have either been infected or are taking care of the infected; this view tallies with the view of the (World Food Programme2002). The program noted that HIV and AIDS affect the production as it rips off the smallholder farmers of labor. The researcher noted that when one is affected there is need for others to take care of him/her; this worsens the food security in Mashonaland East since their attention will be shifted from the farming business to the affected one.

Responded E argued that the interference of political issues is the challenge to new farmers. He argued that some farmers lost their markets due to political interference and this can affect food security in a country. He stated that political interference is there because the action was a political programme and it was led by the political leaders; this view tallies with the view of (Scoones et al, 2011) The land reform programme was accelerated by popular seizure led by war veterans associated with the ruling party (Scoones, et al, 2011).The researcher can give an example of Goche; he practiced poetry (project of eggs), he lost his market because of politics and he lost his license to export his eggs. Also JoiceMujuru the former vice president of Zimbabwe lost her market of tobacco due to political interference; this challenge highlights the knocking of food insecurity in Zimbabwe. The researcher argued that political interference is

normal since the programme was implemented for political reasons; this shows that it was implemented for a wrong purpose.

Respondent F argued that the new farmers failed to access loans on their farming business. He went on saying they failed to raise the needed requirements. Many farmers were not able to raise capital to start their business since they had inadequate inputs and this affected their food security since they ended up farming a small portion to sustain only their families. This view tallies with the view of Zunga (2003). The new farmers had no inputs and production went down, the farmers were waiting to borrow from a government that is technically bankrupt because there was very little agricultural input into industry, a situation that dried up foreign currency (Zunga 2003). In these views the researcher noticed that this challenge affected the farmers and also the landless people since the farmers were farming to sustain only their families and not to cover up the landless people; this created room for food insecurity in Mashonaland East.

4.5 Ways to enhance food security

The researcher interviewed people in the communities of Chikomba and held a focus group discussion in Hwedza and Marondera about the ways that should be done to increase food security in Mashonaland East. The researcher noted that people had valid responses and if the government, farmers and the communities implement their strategies; food security will be improved.

In an interview conducted in Chikomba; respondent X argued that farmers should be trained. He argued that some of the farmers have no knowledge on how to use the land. This tally with the views of Zunga (2003), he explained that the new commercial farmers have inadequate knowledge on farming business. The researcher argued that farmer field school, workshops and seminars should be practiced throughout the year so that farmers will be equipped with knowledge for instance the type of seeds needed, type of fertilizer required, issues like crop rotation and climate change so that food security will be enhanced.

Respondent Y argued that new farming skills is needed to enhance food security; farmers should improve on new technics for instance farming vegetables like tomatoes, soya beans and cabbages. Respondent Y said that new farmer have inadequate skills and technic and it created room for food insecurity. This tallies with the view of Zikhali (2008), he said that the

beneficiaries who replaced the white farmers lacked the necessary agricultural skills required to achieve meaningful production and that the necessary extension services required were limited due to capacity challenges faced by the country. The researcher noted that farmers should be equipped with vibrant technics and skills to enhance food security. The researcher stated that not only maize, cotton and tobacco bring money; many farmers were focused with only these crops. They should practice new technics like bee keeping, aqua culture (fishing), mushroom growing and poetry to boost to boost their profits to enhance food security.

Respondent Z suggested that the issue of double allocation distribution of land should be abolished because the distribution will be unfair and can affect the food security; they should come out with rules and regulations which abandon double allocations and they should consider all people when making a policy. Respondent Z said this double allocations distribution was practiced by the war veterans. This tallies with the view of Scoones et al (2011). They argued that land reform program was accelerated by popular seizure led by war veterans associated with the ruling party. They should also use media to abolish double allocation and also the political leaders should teach their people how bad double allocation is in the economy of Zimbabwe and how it affects food security. It's not all about having many farms but the way of using land to enhance food security even if you have one farm. The researcher noted that on the 8th may 2016 on the ZTV the ZANU-PF leader R. G. Mugabe emphasized that all the land application should come through him before the distribution process a meeting held on the 7th may 2016 with the war veterans in Harare. The researcher noted that his speech was a solution on the issue of double allocations.

On a focus group held in Hwedza by the farm owners; Respondent A explained that government should provide resources like seeds, fertilizers and tractors as a way of enhancing food security. Some of the farmers do not afford the resources that are required in a farming business and this affects their food security. He noted that farmers were given resources by the government but the system was abandoned due to economic strife. This links with the view of Zunga (2003) when he stated that new farmers had no inputs and production went down. The researcher explained that farmers should be taught about self-reliance not just depending on the resources from the government. The researcher also argued that if the farmers do not afford to buy resources like fertilizer they can come out with other solutions like using manure instead of fertilizer.

Respondent C suggested that more programs concerning farming business should be implemented through media to motivate farmers and those who have passion on farming for example on television, papers and radios; he gave murimiwanhasi/umulimiwanamhla as the example of farming programme on the Zimbabwean television (ZTV). These programmes must also teach the farmers the right way of running farming programmes since some beneficiaries had inadequate knowledge. This view links with the view of Zunga (2003) when he stated that the new commercial farmers have inadequate knowledge on farming business. These views also link with the view of Zikhali (2008); He acknowledged that the Fast Track Resettlement Program replaced mostly experienced farmers with inexperienced farmers who were subsistence oriented. The researcher argued that the motivational programs can enhance food security in Zimbabwe since they create passion to those who follow them. The researcher also explained that the farming day should be introduced just like the worker's day; for instance in Botswana there is beef day to motivate their livestock.

Respondent E argued that on the issue of political interference, the government should come up with an awareness of tolerance/ sensitization. This awareness should be done in a neutrality way, in the sense that all parties will be included since land is for all Zimbabweans. For food security to be enhanced; politics should not be included in socio-economic programs. This view tallies with the view of Theron (2011). In Iran, land reform took place under the Shah as part of the socio- economic reforms of the White Revolution, begun in 1962 Theron (2011). That was why land reform program failed to enhance food security; it was a political program to a great extent and a socio-economic program to a lesser extent. Those who are responsible in the distribution of land should not consider the party of the members; they should not distribute it in a political manner but in an economic manner. The researcher argued that political leaders should not be involved in the distribution process for food security to be enhanced through fairness and equality.

On a focus group held in Marondera with the war veterans; Respondent M suggested that ministry of transport should workout with the farmers to renew and maintain roads for the succession of their markets and to enhance food security. Respondent M noted that farmers should also have knowledge about their markets to reduce exploitation so that their food security will be enhanced through their market. This view tallies with the view of The World Food

Programme (2002); the programme noted that farmers are highly exploited when it comes to marketing and this exploitation is exacerbated by lack of information about markets. The researcher noted that the ministry should introduce some programs that everyone should work for instance food for work; this is where people work together and receive food or something else as appreciation. This can motivate farmers to renew their roads as well as enhancing food security through the succession of their market.

Respondent N suggested that on the issue of education; the ministry of education should play a crucial role on the construction of many primary and secondary schools so that children will go to their nearest schools and not walking long distances. In an interview conducted to the people who worked for the whites; Respondent Z stated that many school can be constructed but some people have no money for fees since their employers were chased away and this created room for unemployment; this links with the view of The United Nations (2002). The UN estimated that in January 2002; 30,000 families of farm workers were affected. The researcher suggested that many schools should be constructed and the old structures should be developed, electricity should be there for the computer subjects. The ministry should discourage early marriages since they were used to early marriages due to lack of education and also practice road shows to motivate children to go to school because some children have not that mind of going to school because of the environment which they had grew in it and schools fees should also be reduced so that everyone will afford it; this will enhance food security.

Respondent O suggested that ministry of health should build many hospitals for the enhancement of food security. They should teach them health wise through cleaning up campaigns, road shows and other ways they may think of. This can help because some families are still using unprotected wells and this can accommodate diseases like cholera, typhoid and diarrhea. Some are still using bush toilets and this can create a room for diseases; the land was taken from the colonizers but people they now not see its value because of poor services and high rate of food insecurity. This view tallies with the view of Zunga (2003); He viewed that land became available but its value was lost as an economic property. The researcher suggested that the ministry of health should make sure that each and every farm has got a toilet and a protected well and the farmers should not just waiting for the ministry to build toilets and protected wells for

them; they can construct for their lives' sake. The researcher also mentioned that the ministry should help the farmers to construct many hospitals to enhance food security.

Respondent Q suggested that on the issue of theft; farmers should improve their security by electric wire and even guards. Some of farmers lose their hope in farming due to theft. This theft of resources created room for food insecurity and rate food shortages after land reform programme increased and it became a disaster. This tallies with the view of The Daily News (May 2003); the paper viewed that government declared the food situation as a national disaster. There are also animals like baboons, monkeys and warthog; these animals ate the crops and this affect the food security and the farmers should improve on fencing their farms to avoid these animals. The researcher noted that security is needed as a solution from theft and animals to enhance food security.

4.6Summary

Chapter four presented the findings of the research study. The study concerned with appraising the effects of land distribution process on food security in Mashonaland East Province. The chapter addressed the research questions; the objectives that were secured in section one. The findings were based on the interviews and focus group discussions that were done and the literature that was reviewed by the researcher. Strategies that can be used to enhance food security in Mashonaland East were also addressed in this chapter.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter five presents the conclusion on the implementation of land reform programme, the effects of land reform programme on food security, new farmers in Mashonaland East and the strategies of enhancing food security. Recommendations from the research study will be presented. Summary of the findings and the overall summary will also be included.

5.2 Summary of the findings

5.2.1 In summation of the findings people viewed that people of Zimbabwe wanted to be the owners of the land and to develop their food security as well as reducing poverty through the land reform. It was implemented by the government as a way of empowering the indigenous people. The action was influenced by the war veterans and ZANU-PF who wanted to provide land for the people and at the same time fulfill the promises of the liberation struggle to the war veterans. The land distribution process was conducted as the ruling party's practical campaign strategy. The formation of MDC forced the ruling party to implement the land reform fast track for the ruling party to attract the voters because MDC promised people to implement the land reform after they had voted for the party. The fast track land reform program was triggered to decampaign the opposition party (MDC). The action was implemented to fight imperialism. The Land Reform was conducted to attack injustice and inequality. Land Reform was conducted in Zimbabwe to gain their economic independence from their colonizers (whites).

5.2.2 Land distribution process was a good programme for the indigenous people to attain their land but it worsened their food security. More than half of a Zimbabwean population depended on food aid by international organizations because the government could not afford to provide for the whole population. The government had also failed to provide critical services like clean water, health and education and this affected their food security. The land distribution process gave birth to food insecurity because some of the new indigenous farmers had no resources and knowledge to run the commercial farms. There was a disorderly process in the allocation of land and it led to discrimination as well as food insecurity. The displacement of farm workers was also the impact of the land distribution process; this affected their food security due to unemployment. The eviction and the impulse loss of farms in Zimbabwe is the major factor in

discouraging the local and the foreign investors to come in. and it affected the food security of Zimbabwe. There was also cattle thieving and it affected food security in Mashonaland East.

5.2.3 Findings reviewed that new farmers in Mashonaland East faced many challenges and the food security has been getting worse every year due to lack of resources, knowledge and skills on how to use the land and this continued to hold the food security back. Farmers often failed to access loans because they failed to raise the needed requirements. There was also the issue of unfairness prices of tobacco and cotton in Mashonaland East. This clearly highlights the knocking of food insecurity in Zimbabwe through exploitation on the issues of marketing. The other factor that affected new farmers was HIV/AIDS and this had negative impact on labor. Poor roads networks and infrastructures also affected the markets of the farmers as well as their food security. New farmers faced a challenge on the education and health aspects since there were few schools and hospitals and they were of poor standards; this affected their career as well as their food security. Interference of political issues was also a challenge to new farmers since it affected their markets as well as their food security.

5.2.4 In Mashonaland East people suggested that farmers should be trained through farmer field school, workshops and seminars for them to have adequate knowledge on how to run a farming project and to enhance food security. Programmes should be introduced through media to motivate farmers and government should come up with an awareness of tolerance to reduce political interference. The ministries of education, health and transport should construct many schools, hospitals and roads so that food security will be enhanced through health, education and good road networks. They suggested that government should fairly provide loans and resources to all farmers to enhance food security.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 The land distribution process in Mashonaland East can be concluded as a way used by the blacks to attain their economic independence. The blacks were economically exploited by the whites and that was why the process was implemented. The researcher was digging out the reasons for the implementation of the land reform program. The blacks wanted to enhance their food security by implementing land reform program. The process was used by the ruling

party(ZANU-PF) as a campaign strategy. The Zimbabwean government wanted to fight imperialism and fulfill the promise of the war veterans.

5.3.2 In Mashonaland East the land distribution process paved way for food insecurity since the new farmers had inadequate knowledge about how to use land and they had inadequate resources like seeds and other equipments. The process affected the education of the children who engaged in it because there were no many schools and some of them used to walk long distances. Hospitals were also few and people used to walk long distances for their medicationsand this affected their food security. Cattle were also thieved as a result of land reform program.

5.3.3 The new farmers in Mashonaland East faced with many challenges in the farming business. Poor infrastructure and poor road networks can be concluded as a challenge to their market which led to food insecurity. New farmers had no enough knowledge and skills and this affected their farming business as well as food security.The other crucial challenge for the new farmers was political interference and this challenge also affected their market and created room for food insecurity. HIV/AIDS was also a challenge to the farmers for it affected their attention towards their business and it also affected their labor.

5.3.4 The researcher concluded that many ways should be implemented to enhance food security in Zimbabwe. Full cycle training should be done like new skills and technics of farming, types of seeds and fertilizers needed by using workshops and seminars to equip farmers with knowledge on how to enhance food security. The researcher noted that more programs concerning farming business should be introduced through media to motivate farmers. Rules and regulations should be implemented to abolish double allocation.

The researcher concluded that government should provide loans and resources to all farmers and also should come up with an awareness of tolerance as a way of reducing political interference. Political parties should not use the resources as campaign strategies. The researcher concluded that hospitals and schools should be constructed to enhance food security and the ministry of education should enhance food security by keep on strengthen courses of agriculture at schools. The researcher noted that security is needed for thieving reasons and the roads should be renewed to enhance food security.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 The researcher noted that many ways should be done to increase food security in Mashonaland East. The researcher suggested that full cycle training should be provided by using farmer field school, workshops and seminars for the farmers to have adequate knowledge on how to enhance food security, for instance they can get knowledge of breeding for both modern and traditional seed, the issue of crop rotation, the type of seeds needed, type of fertilizer required and issues of climate change. Farmers should also be equipped with new techniques and skills like bee keeping, aqua culture, mushroom growing and poultry to boost their profits and to enhance their food security.

5.4.2 The researcher recommends that government should provide loans and resources to the farmers; this is because some of the land owners do not afford these resources and it affects their food security. Government should provide resources for all farmers and not only for the members of the ruling party. The political parties should not use the resources as campaign strategies; this can promote food insecurity through unfairness and injustice.

5.4.3 The researcher suggested that for food security to be enhanced in Zimbabwe; more programs concerning farming business should be implemented through media like television, papers and radios to motivate farmers and those who have passion on farming; for example umulimiwanamhla/murimiwanhasi on the ZTV and these motivational programs can enhance food security in Zimbabwe.

5.4.4 The researcher noted that government should come out with rules and regulations which abandon double allocations for it is unfair and it affects food security and it should also consider all people when formulating a policy. Media should also be used to abolish double allocation and also the political leaders should teach their people how bad double allocation is in the enhancement of food security.

5.4.5 On the issue of political interference the researcher recommends that the government should come up with an awareness of tolerance and the awareness should be done in a neutrality way. The researcher argued that politics should not be included in economic programs to enhance food security. Those who are responsible in the distribution of land should not consider political parties

5.4.6 The researcher suggested that government should construct many schools, hospitals and roads on the issue of poor education, health and poor road network through the ministries of education, health and transport so that their market will be promoted through good roads and also people will go to their nearest schools and hospitals by not walking long distances. The researcher noted that old structures should be developed and schools should have electricity for the computer subjects. The ministry of transport should come up with motivational programmes like food for work so that everyone should work to enhance food security and the ministry of education also should practice road shows to motivate children to go to school and discourage early marriages and it should enhance food security by keep on strengthening courses of agriculture at schools.

5.5 Summary

The research focused on the effects of land distribution process on food security in Mashonaland East. The research based on the in-depth interviews and focus group discussions that were done and the literature that was reviewed by the researcher. The study addressed the objectives that were used during the research period. The first objective was to analyze the reasons why land reform was conducted in Mashonaland East. The results show that politics was crucial reason for the implementation of land reform program. Some factors have also played a role for example attaining its economic independence and fighting imperialism. The second objective was to investigate the impacts of land reform program on food security in Mashonaland East. The results show that the implementation of land reform program paved way for food insecurity. The third objective was to evaluate the challenges faced by the new farmers in Mashonaland East. The results show that most of the farmers had inadequate knowledge about the farming business and this affected their food security. The last objective was to proffer some recommendations in improving food security in Zimbabwe. The results show that full cycle training should be done to equip farmers with knowledge so that food security will be enhanced.

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APPENDIX

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE TO THE MASHONALAND EAST COMMUNITY ON THEIR VIEWS ON THE IMPACT OF LAND REFORM DISTRIBUTION PROCESS ON FOOD SECURITY.

This session is directly focuses on the views of the community of Mashonaland East on the effects of land distribution process on food security. Welcome you all; thank you for participating; your response will be strictly private and confidential and will be only used for academic endeavors. Your comments will be confidential but will be compiled into a research. Your contributions will be greatly appreciated.

May you introduce yourself by telling us your name and type of farming you specialize on.

Discussion Questions

- 1) We understand that Land reform program is the action which is taken by the government to attain its land from the colonizers. Land reform programme is the transferring of land from the colonizers to the indigenous people. What do you understand by the term Land Reform Programme?
- 2) High rate of poverty is one of the reasons for the implementation of land reform program in Zimbabwe. Indigenous people had small and infertile land and this contributed to the implementation of land reform. What reasons do you think are the factors caused land reform to be implemented in Zimbabwe?
- 3) Land reform brought many changes in Zimbabwe; the blacks became the land owners but it worsened the food security due to lack of inputs in running a farming business. What do you think are the negative and positive results of land reform programme?

- 4) Food security can be defined as a condition related to the supply of food and individuals access to it. We understand that food security is existing when all people have access to safe and sufficient food to maintain a healthy and active life at all the time. In your own opinion what do you understand about food security?

- 5) Poor infrastructures, overpopulation and inadequate knowledge can be suggested as factors which affects food security since they affect the farming business. What other factors affecting food security?

- 6) Government should provide loans to the farmers for them to have adequate inputs. Many Beneficiaries had inadequate knowledge to run the business of farming and they should be trained new skills and technics to enhance food security. What ways do you suggest that should be done to enhance food security?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TODAY

INDEPTHINTERVIEW GUIDE

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE TO THE MASHONALAND EAST COMMUNITY ON THEIR VIEWS ON THE IMPACT OF LAND REFORM DISTRIBUTION PROCESS ON FOOD SECURITY.

This session is directly focuses on the views of the community of Mashonaland East on the effects of land distribution process on food security. Welcome you all; thank you for participating; your response will be strictly private and confidential and will be only used for academic endeavors. Your contributions will be really appreciated.

May you introduce yourself by telling us your name

- 1) We understand that land reform is the way which can be used by the government to attain its economic independence. In 1980 Zimbabwe attained its social and political independence and the economic independence was missing and land reform was implemented to attain its economic independence. What do you understand by the term Land Reform?
- 2) There are so many factors that were contributed in the implementation of land reform program in Zimbabwe. The blacks wanted to fight imperialism and they also wanted to reduce poverty. What factors do you think are the causes land reform to be implemented?
- 3) Land reform brought land to the landless people; the indigenous people became land owners and it brought economic independence. In your own views what do you think are the benefits of conducting land reform programme?
- 4) We understand that food security is when all people have access to health, shelter, education and food Can you define food security in your own understanding?

- 5) Land reform is the one of the reasons which causes food insecurity. Lack of food can also be included in the knocking of food insecurity. In your own opinion what are the causes of food insecurity?

- 6) Land reform program brought so many effects; both positive and negative. Some strengthened food security and some worsened it. In your own understanding what are the effects of land reform programme?

- 7) The new farm owners faced with many challenges in running their projects of farming. Some had inadequate knowledge and skills on how to use the land; some had inadequate resources. In your own point of view can you give the challenges faced by the farmers in using the commercial farms?

- 8) To increase food security in Zimbabwe farmers should work very hard and they should be equipped with vibrant technics and skills when running their projects of farming. What do you think farmers and government should do to enhance food security?