

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT



**IMPACT OF LAND REFORM PROGRAMME IN PROMOTING AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT IN INSIZA DISTRICT FROM 2002 TO 2014**

BY

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Project submitted to Midlands State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor of Science in Politics and Public Management in the department of Politics and Public Management

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Declaration

I the undersigned do hereby proclaim that this dissertation is a product of my own hands and the research findings and investigations have not been offered anywhere else to serve any purpose. Other related sources of information that the researcher has made use of have been fully acknowledged by means of referencing.

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.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to all Zimbabweans who have sacrificed their lives for the quest of freedom from poverty and autocracy.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ZFTLR	-	Zimbabwe fast track land reform
ZANU PF	-	Zimbabwe Africa national union patriotic front
GAPWUZ	-	General Agriculture Plantations Workers Union of Zimbabwe
CF	-	Commercial farmers
WFP	-	World Food Programme
GMB	-	Grain Marketing Board
CFU	-	Commercial Farmers Union
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
AGRITEX	-	Agricultural Extension Service
LRRP	-	Land and Rural Resettlement Programme
GOZ	-	Government of Zimbabwe
INC	-	Insiza North Constituency
MDC	-	Movement for Democratic Change
ISC	-	Insiza South Constituency

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effects of The Zimbabwean Fast Track Land Reform in promoting agriculture development to mitigate poverty. The study targets the beneficiaries to establish the relationship between land reform programme and agriculture production and it is an assessment of how the beneficiaries of Insiza district have performed in terms of agriculture production after the implementation of the policy. The theoretical framework suggests the land of a nation is for the people and land is a panacea to the poverty crisis in rural communities. The researcher used the case study as the study design with data being collected using questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The study recognized the need of support from the government so to help the beneficiaries uphold the agricultural tradition of the nation at large in order to fight hard poverty. The study also established that there is too much political interference and also evidenced droughts that to an extent affect productivity in newly resettled farms. Therefore, the study recommends that the government should by all means support the newly resettled peasants with farm inputs, it must provide with irrigation schemes or the resuscitation of irrigation infrastructure since the area have recorded trends of poor rainfall.

KEY TERMS: Fast Track Land Reform in Zimbabwe, Insiza District, Agriculture development, Peasants, Beneficiaries



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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Land reform is the changing of laws, system or conduct regarding land ownership. In Zimbabwe, agriculture production is the strength of the nation at large as it boosts up the economy. Agriculture offer employment and income to an estimate of 70 % of the population in most areas around Zimbabwe (Government of Zimbabwe 2005). When agriculture fails in Zimbabwe due to rain fall patterns, economic challenges prevail.

Insiza district is well known with land degradation. During the 1970's and 1980's it was becoming evident that population pressure was beginning to have major consequences on the environment (Insiza constituency report profile 2011). In some wards, land degradation proceeded to the extent that large areas began to be covered with sterile soils. A number of techniques were employed including land testing, aimed at mitigating land degradation and in recuperating degraded soils but none was done even up to date.

Lack of rain in the region has been a hindrance seeing the need for the government to provide irrigation schemes. There is need for irrigation schemes that the whites long back used as the source of water to grow and develop their fields seems for the government to be a hard task to do as for the development of the region. In 1999, drought led to outward migration in southern Matabeleland particularly. Because of this drought, a number of women engaged in the taxing business of cross boarder trading. As if that is not enough, women were locally selling goods as a way of money gathering for mealie-meal which was not easy leading to the spread of HIV epidemic. It shows that there is a strong indication that women traders were at a risk of contracting the disease as their customers were the gold panners who spend money especially on women.

The land reform policy which was implemented early 2000 left a lot of people in the Insiza district with a starting page in terms of agriculture development. The government tried by all means to solve the problem in the district by distributing land but this to many left with questions and problems arise as a matter of fact. The question directed to the government by the people was and is on the distribution of land that was supposed to be fair so that the program could benefit everyone in terms of agriculture development. Party politics tends to be the major problem hindering the progress and process of the government to promote development through agriculture.

1.1 INSIZA DISTRICT

Insiza district is a rural setup divided in two, the north and the south constituencies. The north has a population of 36 302 with 51% being males and 49% females. At the south, there are 52 776 people with 27 935 being females (2002 Census report). Therefore the Insiza district as a whole has an estimated population of about 89 078 people with 43 768 registered to vote. It is located to the South East of the Bulawayo, 77 km to Bulawayo in Zimbabwe and it borders Gwanda district to the South, to the East there is Zvishavane and at the West there is Umzingwane district in Matobo. Insiza district is in the natural region four where there is low rainfall with periodic seasonal droughts with serious dry spells during the rainy seasons. The district specialises in maize production mostly.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The examination seeks to inquiry the improvements that the land reform programme brought in alleviating prolonged poverty challenges and high rate of unemployment. The land reform was viewed by the community as a panacea to these problems. This study therefore seeks to establish

the extent to which the land reform programme alleviated these challenges in promoting agriculture development.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.0 Overall objectives

The main objective of this research is to analyze the results after the implementation of the land reform programme in agricultural development in Insiza.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

1. To establish the relationship between the land reform programme, employment creation and poverty alleviation.
2. To establish the link between the land reform programme and ZANU PF`s interests in Insiza.
3. To assess the relationship between the land reform programme and agriculture development in Insiza.
4. To explore the challenges faced in implementing the land reform programme and proffer recommendations.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY

The research seeks to fill the knowledge gap in Insiza in relation to the implementation of land reform policy. The land reform question is the reason to this study hence it is important to carry out such a research so to answer questions. The research will benefit the whole country as it identifies and give possible solutions to the challenges faced by the Insiza beneficiaries and it will analyse how the government has assisted the same. The study seeks to fill a gap in the redistribution of land to the hungry peasants.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What have been the major challenges in terms of agriculture production in Insiza before the land reform programme?
2. How has the government performed in promoting agriculture development in the region?
3. Has the land reform programme been able to cater for employment and has it been able to mitigate poverty through agriculture production. If so,how?
4. How many hectares of land does each farmer have, A1 or A2?
5. How many tonne of maize does an A1 or A2 farmer produce in a normal harvesting area?
6. How are beneficiaries of Insiza responding to the land reform programme and the promotion of agriculture development in their region?

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study will be in the Insiza district Matabeleland south province. The research will use Insiza district as the case study to assess and analyse the relationship between land reform programme and agriculture development in mitigating poverty and the creation of employment. Analysis of the economic and social position of the beneficiaries or the newly resettled farmers in Insiza will be established. Qualitative case study approach will be dominant in this research with the support of quantitative approach though limited.

1.7 POPULATION SAMPLING

The beneficiaries of the land reform programme in Insiza district will be the main target so to meet the intended goals of the researcher. As for the Grain Marketing Board officials and the ministry of Lands, purposive sampling will be used to gather the information. For data

collection, questionnaires, interviews and empirical observations will be used to effectively collect data.

1.8 DATA COLLECTION

Research instruments

The research design is largely qualitative and quantitative. The research will largely be centred on questionnaires and interviews. The reason for interviewing is mainly attached towards targeting people who will give information on the area under discussion.

Primary Sources Research Instruments

i. Questionnaires

The researcher will prepare questionnaires for the farmers; questions for the department of lands at Insiza district and for GMB officials. These questionnaires give a room for the respondents to respond confidently and honestly. Not all respondents answer the questions due to many commitments thus affecting the targeted sample.

ii. Interviews

The researcher proposes to make use of interviews, conducting interviews mainly focusing on the core leaders of all strategic circles of influence such as the Village Heads and Village Development Committees. A number of villagers from all wards will be interviewed to balance research. Thus it is proposed by the researcher to interview a maximum of 20 individuals.

Secondary Sources

The researcher will also make use of the elements of desk research to collect data. Secondary sources will be used to compare the findings with other researchers. As such it will be in the interest of the researcher to analyze and understand the opinion of newspapers, contemporary scholars, employment statistics, agriculture development conflict reports, et cetera. Newspapers and articles tend to provide current information on a broader perspective.

1.9 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

All the collected data will be presented using graphs and table. The approach of scrutiny clearly comes from research that is based on practical experience where the duty of the researcher is to have a clarified understanding on what is happening on ground. The roles of the internal actors will help and give full support for the analysis of data. As it is, information collected by the researcher will be recorded especially the key issues on the subject of the matter.

1.10 LIMITATIONS

Of all the challenges that the researcher faced, the major challenge was that most of the beneficiaries were not comfortable of giving the information as they alluded that the topic under study is “Political”. The households were sceptical leading to the failure of openness. This then led the researcher to take advantage of desk research and the researcher went on to the GMB to request on the sales of each tonne of maize. Financial constrains to move up and about the district was another challenge that the researcher uncouneted. Time was another impediment as the researcher felt that the time for research was limited to conduct the research. The researcher failed to visit each and every plot, households for interviews to assess the faring of the farmers.

1.11 CHAPTER SUMMARY

A brief background of the FTLRZ is highlighted in the chapter. An evaluation of the research problem is also highlighted with the questions of the research. The chapter also brings out the research objectives corresponding with the research questions. The importance of the research is also articulated. The scope of the study and the limitations of the research were also included in the introduction chapter. The outcome of the research will largely benefit the players and help the actors have ways in dealing with upholding the development of the nation at large.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTIONS

This chapter is the review of literature related to the impact of land reform in Zimbabwe in promoting agriculture development. The chapter aims to find, justify and confirm the research gaps that exist at Insiza. The chapter will give the background of the land issue before the FTLRP of 2000. Problems faced by the new settlers will be highlighted and a gap will be established. A critical point on the economic problems will be addressed. Moreover, the chapter will proffer government responses to the challenges encountered by the peasants.

2.2 BACKGROUND TO THE LAND ISSUE IN ZIMBABWE

(Bratton 1994) states that after the forceful seizure of Rhodesia in 1890 by the British South African Company, blacks were pushed to locate in dry arid areas in reserves from their original lands. (Nyandoro and Nyangoni 2002)agree that there was a massive land expropriation in the Southern Rhodesia due to the 1930 Land Apportionment Act which divided land promoting racial imbalances such that 51% was given to the white settlers who were a few in numbers. These areas according to (Masters 1994) were productive and suitable for agriculture development.

The Land Husbandry Act then followed giving a restriction on Africans owner to have cattle. However, even if the act was passed, the Zimbabweans could not stop disowning the law as evidenced by the nationalist leaders including Joshua Nkomo. These leaders in their numbers advocated for change and were fighting against the Smith rule. It followed the land tenure act in 1969 and it was in favour of the whites. (Raftopoulos 2009) estimates about 90 million acres divided between whites and blacks such that a few whites land averaged to about 6100 acres an

individual and 7 acres to a single African farmer. This meant more fertile land to the whites and less poor air soil to the blacks.

The Lancaster House Constitution was a major obstacle which gave the Zimbabweans no option but to do away with the resettlement programme. According to (Murisa 2010), the Lancaster House Agreement showed that land was to be purchased through a willing buyer willing seller process which was an expensive exercise. Palmer (2002) argues that there was less urgency on the part of the Zimbabwean government to resolve the land question. This was after the government of Zimbabwe learnt the pullout of the international funders to the redistribution and resettlement exercise. As noted by (Mahuku 2005) the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Comrade R.G Mugabe said the land would be then taken forcefully from the whites whether or not the whites cooperate. He further asserts that compensation would be made on improvements made on the farms but the president clearly stated that the land will not be bought.

2.3 FAST TRACK LAND REFORM PROGRAMME 2000

The government of Zimbabwe officially instigated the FTLRP in July 2000, targeting to acquire more than 3000 farms for redistribution. As estimated by the Commercial Farmers Union (CFU) who are the representatives of the large scale commercial farming sector in Zimbabwe, 1,600 registered farming areas were officially made available and war veterans were there to lead for the attainment of these lands. According to the government official documents, the identification of land for compulsory acquisition under the fast track process is in theory coordinated by a National land Identification Committee chaired by the vice president office.

After the constitutional referendum in 2000, many scholars agree that the first phase ran immediately after the February constitutional referendum and that was the commencement of the

land grabs. The second phase of the land reform July 2000 was noted by (Marange 2000) as a phase that was organized and planned by the ZANU PF officials. War veterans at the forefront were instructed to move away from the farms by the then Home Affairs Minister Dabengwa. Feeling the threats from the home affairs instructive, farm evictions continued and the white settlers were victims through violence. Sanctions then followed imposed by the British on the ZANU PF officials. All threats were imposed on the Zimbabwe government but that could not move hungry peasants located at Insiza.

According to the herald report 2001, Phetsu Sibanda the then war veteran chairman in Matabeleland South led the farm invasion process such that the hungry peasants took advantage of the leader to fight hard on the land issue. Not only were the war veterans, a number of recognised strong ambitious youths were taking part as well. (Raftopoulos 2001) observes that the youths were deployed to crush the support of the opposition in rural areas.

According to (Moyo 2003) the land occupations were meant to forcefully balance the land question land at the same time castigate the white commercial farmers who are today believed to be the financial ladder in assisting the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) formed in 1999. The ZANU-PF led government therefore argued that peasants had to benefit from the land redistribution exercise because the land is the economy and the other way round is true of the statement.

Scholars among others like (Coelli and Rao 2001) have brought the view or idea that the peasants were not the major beneficiaries of the so called land reform exercise but the ZANU PF

top officials, politicians and the ZANU PF recognized supporters were the major beneficiaries. The MDC as noted by different scholars agree that the beneficiaries of the Fast Track Land Reform were largely the politicians strongly connected to the ruling elite. However Scones (2005) prove the above notion false as he believes that peasants in areas like Insiza as well in areas like Masvingo are by and large the major beneficiaries of the FTLR and have actually been successful in terms of agriculture development.

2.4 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE NEWLY RESETTLED PEASANTS

Using the Land Policy of Zimbabwe which was approved early 1990, it states that the land to be made free for reallocation is land that is dilapidated, not used, owned by white farmers who are owners of other farms in other areas. However, (Mutondi 2006) observes that the FTLR programme and its outcomes remain doubtful and challenged. There are two farming models that were used by the government of Zimbabwe. The model A1 was intended to cater and resettle peasants from the overcrowded communal farm areas. According to (Kagwanja 2004) the model A1 would be used for a number of small scale farmers and this was to benefit peasants hungry for the land. This model was widely supported by the late Vice President Musika who stated that, “this model is government’s top priority”. The model A2 was to establish small to medium sized commercial farms to be given to the black farmers.

It should be well said that the main objective of the FTLR programme was aimed at reducing poverty and curb unemployed crisis especially the southern part of Zimbabwe and promote food self sufficiency among rural peasants. (Sachikonye 2004) is of the idea that the Zimbabwe government failed to incorporate into wide-ranging development strategies that link land distribution and inputs to make the land productive for sustainable livelihoods. He further asserts

that the newly resettled peasants could not afford oxen to use for tilling the pieces of land. The assertion is true during the early years after the implementation of the FTLR though after a few years of resettlement a lot in Insiza area owned cattle though not supported by enough fertilizer by the government of Zimbabwe (Sachikonye 2009).

According to the Human Rights Watch black settlers in the Model A2 taking plots were resource challenged such that lack of productivity goals were notably. The Chronicle report September 2, 2015 observes a huge challenge for model A1 famers at Silalatshani at Filabusi irrigation scheme. The report points out that since the area has continued frequent droughts, instead of the government maximizing on the project, resources to feed the surrounding communities and inputs are scarce leading to poor results. Supported by the United Nation Development Program Interim Mission report (2000) the FTLR was affected by burdensome discussions and decisions concerning various districts together with the Insiza district.

2.4.1 Economic problems

Poor coordination of the FTLR led to the number of errors in processing the acquisition largely the resource issue. The UNDP report states that the farms during the year 2003 for resettlement have been areas totally unfavorable with sterile land used for other reason not for agriculture development.

(Kagwanja 2004) noted that the newly resettled farmer faced an economic problem as there are no well structured roads, schools and clinics and water. According to the Water Forum report set in 2014 in Harare, a case of Insiza water challenges was presented by Mr. W Moyo agreeing that

the community has not been using much rainfall to solve the water problems hence a challenge for the black settlers.

2.5 Government support resources

According to (Lipton: 2009), it must be pointed out that the Zimbabwean government despite numerous challenges encountered has made admirable strides to help a number of the rural resettled farmers. Zimbabwe is believed to have met a deal with the Chinese and Iranian governments who have supplied tractors and other equipments to assist the peasant farmers. The World Bank report (2009) announced that the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe governor, Gideon Gono produced funds that were used to make scorch carts, harrows and for the purchase of fertilizers. Scones et al (2009) differs in analysis as he believes that the distribution of the resources were largely benefited by the few ZANU PF elite in the district. He supports the view saying that a pervasive undemocratic political culture of coercion, corruption and incompetence has underpinned the land reform program and has made it difficult to present this program as unproblematic and progressive, thus the development of agriculture in Insiza is hindered.

The government of Zimbabwe pledged to support and put into practice agricultural training exercises to meet the specific needs of beneficiaries. Following the District inception workshops, members of District Training Teams (DTTs) from many districts and members from the Core Facilitation Teams (CFTs) from wards were trained in the facilitation skills necessary for conducting the Community Based Planning process and this helped them to have the skills to counter poverty and develop as a community or wards through agriculture. Training institutions include the government, NGOs which are the Zimbabwe Project Trust (ZIMPRO, World Vision, agriculture organisations, local development associations, commodity organisations and parastatals argued (Kinsey and Binswanger: 1993). On the contrary, (Chiremba: 2010) points out

that the facility of the accessible workforce was too partial to offer with new settlers thorough agricultural guidance needed.

In the context of far reaching social and economic change and the failure of government imposed modernization schemes, rural households in Insiza for example are trying to rediscover older land use practices and resource utilization strategies to show up their livelihoods. Makumbe (2003) believes that the great iron in the case of Insiza is that, it has not been the scarcity of the land which has challenged local livelihood but rather the inappropriate use, management and the politicization of land that has impaired livelihood opportunities. He further says that the government has tried to bring forth the empowerment and development of agriculture but the people on their own have failed to take responsibility.

2.6 Performance and factors affecting agriculture development

Many scholars including (Sachikonye 2005) posit that the FTLR saw the turn down of the agriculture output significantly during the 2001 -2002 period. As pointed by the Farm Community Development Programme, drought had occurred in 2001 but even though, a decline in agricultural output was unavoidable. (Wright2000) points out that there was a 21% drop in output and this drop was a result of the forcibly eviction of farms by the ZANU PF elites. This on its own resulted to the poor agriculture performance late 2001 especially the Shangani area.

There are a number of factors affecting agriculture production at Insiza. These include family labor, education, agriculture skills and capital among others. As for family labor, it is believed that the agriculture and economic performance is supported by a number of family members able to produce at the end of the season. The farming skills are a positive outcome of any agriculture

performance hence the farmers in Insiza faced such challenges. Moreover, the capital issue proves to be a major concern to the newly resettled farmers' notable the first years of attaining land and even today they are some who are still impoverished to the extent of failing to produce yields leading to poverty.

2.7 Theoretical frame work

Development has been part and parcel of human nature and a number of theories have been put across to try and understand the impact of land reform programme in societies across Insiza district. The research will triangulate theories that encompass the socialism theory and the realist theory in trying to understand the topic under study.

Socialism is best understood from the Marxist view as it is the intermediate phase of social development in which the state has control of the means of production and the state property. Land reform policy was a move to correct the colonial imbalances of land sharing which saw the white settlers in wide farms being brutally removed from the fertile lands in the area. All the land was given to the belonging black people and now more than thousands of black people own the resettlements.

Another theory that forms the theoretical framework of this study is the realist theory. The FTLRP is understood by different theories taking into account the set goals and objectives. In this case, the objectives of the Zimbabwe fast track land reform programme of 2000 were to correct the historic imbalances through forceful land grabs. Realist theory identifies the human nature, which is a political thinking and act to attain power violently (Morgenthau 1984). Thus, the case of Insiza district is witnessed when the white farms were forcefully grabbed to attain power and correct the historic imbalances. Morgenthau (1984) cited in Dube (2013) posit that it

is the testing of this rational hypothesis against the actual facts and their consequences that gives the meaning to the facts of politics.

2.8 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter addressed the subject under study giving the views of other scholars on the position of the Insiza district in both economic political and social factors. The researchers aim was to bring out the relationship between land reform, agriculture development, the national intended interest, food security and the creation of employment that will benefit the people at large. The chapter also highlighted the two theories that make up the theoretical framework of the study; realist and socialism theory. Evidence of other scholarly works were critically appraised in this chapter

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH

The research is mainly qualitative and supported by quantitative techniques. (Merriam 1988) point out that qualitative research is a social research based on field observation analyzed without statistics. Qualitative research is useful for studying a limited number of cases in depth and for describing complex phenomena, it gives inclusive information. The researcher will also use quantitative research methods where numbers and charts play a part in research, although used to a lesser degree. White (2000) asserts that methodology is concerned with how the researcher views in which he or she carries out the research thus the research will involve choices of research design, data collection and results.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the blue print of the study, it defines the study type and in this context a case study of Insiza district is used. The Colorado University (1993) describes a case study as the compilation and staging of data about a certain group and the case study allows the researcher to have an analysis of the topic under study. According to Khotari (2004) a case study gives a comprehensive study of a unit, it deepens the perception of the researcher. It is often important to clarify deeper cause behind a given problem hence the topic under study uses the best approach that is a case study to achieve the targeted objectives.

3.3 POPULATION

Tellis (1997) cited in Dube 2013 articulates that the targeted population is the number of members, a hypothetical set of people where the research simplified the results of the research. As it has been highlighted, the research was in the Insiza district in Matabeleland Province. The A1 and A2 farmers, the GMB statistics and the lands departments were the intended source of

information targeted by the researcher. Random sampling of 100 households in Insiza district was used in coming up with the sample. 50 A1 farmers and 50 A2 respondents were used for sampling. Due to financial constrains and time limitations, all the sample were considered reasonable by the researcher. About the secondary data, the researcher took advantage of the information used by other scholars and this was so to cut cost. The researcher followed online publications to compare data and other current developments on the land issue for the freedom of poverty. Midlands State University (MSU) Journals, print journals, books, articles and newspapers were used as desk reader research methods.

3.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sampling procedure refers to the number of items to be selected from the district in this case to constitute a sample. In settling the sample size, the researcher took into account the financial, human resources and an acceptable confidence level for the estimate.

Table 3.1

Category	Total Population	SampleSize
<i>Department of lands</i>	15	5
<i>Insiza north beneficiaries</i>	7 667	50
<i>Insiza south beneficiaries</i>	10 756	50
<i>NGOs</i>	26	2
<i>Agriculture development committees</i>	7	3
TOTAL	18 471	110

3.5 SAMPLE TECHNIQUE

Both the probability and non probability sampling methods are employed by the researcher. Probability methods are when all members from different circles have an equal opportunity of being selected. The results obtained in the sampling techniques are simplified and presented for the whole population. (Khotani 2004) pointed out that a non probability sampling method is when the researcher uses judgements in coming up with a sample. These techniques are random sampling, systematic sampling and cluster sampling.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION

Practical mechanisms were engaged in approaching data, thus a combination of both primary and secondary data was employed by the researcher. The research is largely supported by primary sources as well as secondary data which will help the researcher to analyse data in chapter four.

3.7 PRIMARY RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

The primary sources as stated above were hauled from an original base that is in this case on the ground giving solid information. These are questionnaires, interviews and empirical observations. All the sources will be fully explained on how the researcher will collect data that can be easily analysed in chapter four

3.8 QUESTIONNAIRES

According to Powell (1998) a questionnaire is a set of questions for gathering information from individuals. He further asserts that one can administer questionnaires by mail, telephone and as hand outs. The researcher arranged questions for both A1,A2 farmers, peasants and the agriculture development committees of the Insiza district. The researcher used the questionnaires to understand the views of the respondents about the impact of land reform programme. The

method which was a target of a lot of people gave results in a short period of time thus an advantage. Another advantage of using questionnaires is that they reveal information that is largely honest through the confidence that the respondents show. To some extent however, some respondents tend not to answer the questions due to time there by contribute to a negative impact of the targeted sample at the end of the day.

3.9 INTERVIEWS

According to (Khotari 2004) an interview is a method of collecting data that involves oral, verbal stimuli and reply in responses. The researcher employed personal interviews, face to face interviews to collect data that was a benefit to the analysis of the project. Selected individuals from different rural resettlement in the district, a few individuals from the district lands department at Filabusi, GMB officials were targeted by the researcher using a depth approach to gather data. A maximum of five (2) two individuals from the new resettlements including Lorchar, Greenlands, Kombo, Insango but to mention a few resettlements will be interviewed.

3.10 PRAGMATIC OBSERVATION

Observation is a practical method whose aim is to circumvent the construction of an artificial research (Kirby 1997). The researcher moved around the villages in the Insiza wards and it was after the researcher noted that some of the newly resettled farmers were not forthcoming to give information required that is why the researcher used the empirical observation. The method of empirical observations was to have the first hand information through the interaction with the respondents as they were not alert of the fact that there were under a study. However, in collecting data through observations, the researcher was not certain to the responses as the method is prone to biasness because not all questions are asked in this method.

3.11 SECONDARY SOURCES

As according to (Slater 2013), secondary sources are documents written after an event has occurred, providing second hand accounts of events. The researcher used elements of desk research including the internet, newspapers and periodic reports. A number of Non Governmental Organisations granted the researcher formal authority in accessing periodic reports so to gather the information.

3.12 METHOD OF DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Qualitative data presentation techniques were to a larger extent employed by the researcher through descriptive essays to describe findings. This was to theorize contexts in which an observable fact may arise thus building a base for data analysis so that information can be evaluated by the readers. Data will be obtainable through the use of graphs, pie charts and tables and data collected will be analyzed. The results which were obtained from the questionnaires were then used by the researcher to summarize the key themes on the basis of which the effectiveness was evaluated. These questionnaires were done in English and a copy was attached at the appendix of the document.

3.13 LIMITATIONS

3.13.1 Fiscal Constraints

Carrying out a research fascinate a number of expenses which include transport and contact operations expenditure. However the researcher used feasible ways to cut off expenses for example the use of internet and e-mails to gather data and convey information to the intended destinations. Soft copies were used to ensure the mitigation of stationery costs.

3.13.2 Confidentiality and information filtering

The researcher also realised that some of the data was confidential which saw the participants uncomfortable to provide information that include anything to do with ZANUPF to be specific. Nevertheless, the researcher guaranteed contributors of confidentiality and the beneficiaries were at a better position to speak out imperative information.

3.14 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

According to White (2000), he refers to ethics as “the moral principles and values that govern the way an individual or group conducts its activities”, therefore;

- All the information gathered during research in relation to names of respondents, qualifications and any other personal details whose exposure could cause insecurity among respondents was treated as confidential.
- The researcher managed questions in a way that did not compel people to lie or give false responses.
- All information collected was firmly for academic purposes and was treated privately.
- The researcher sought informed consent from the respondent by explaining the reasons for the research.
- The purpose of the research was made clear to the respondent in order for the researcher to gain their trust and increase chances of getting accurate information relating to the research
- This research contained the responsibilities to protect the interests of the University and respondents.

3.15 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter managed to illustrate the research design and processes taken throughout the research process. It validates the path taken in addressing the research questions raised in the first chapter and the underpinnings of this research as a whole. A case study was approved by managing questionnaires, carrying out interviews and conducting empirical observations. The researcher managed to collect data using questionnaires and interviews both at the south and north parts of Insiza district. Ethical considerations were highlighted in this chapter where the respondents were protected of any information that is according to the respondents confidential. Results of the research are well presented in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter is an aim to present the research findings, analyze data and a discussion on the responses from the newly resettled farmers will be highlighted in depth using qualitative and quantitative methods. All these responses are aligned with the research questions. Charts showing of age range, level of education are described in this chapter. Graphs will be used together with pie charts and tables to present a comprehensible vision of data. The A1 farmers who are the smallholders of farms in villages in the most wards of Insiza were the respondents and the researcher also captured the responses from the A2 farmers who own plots. GMB data and the department of lands data were also highlighted. Thus the chapter presents questionnaire responses, structured interview processes and secondary sources.

4.2 DATA PRESENTATION

Table 4.1

RESPONSE RATE

Questionnaires

Group	Target	Actual	Variance	Response Rate
A1 model farmers	50	32	-18	64%
A2 model farmers	50	29	-21	58%
Qualified A1 farmers	15	7	-8	47%
Qualified A2 farmers	15	6	-9	40%
TOTAL	133	74	-56	57%

Table 4.1 shows that the respondents tried all they could to answer to the questionnaires though some were too busy to fill in the questionnaires and some on the day of collection were not in their households. The table shows that the A1 model farmers were the majority of the respondents who constitute 64 percent , this is because the majority of the farmers own small sized farmers and they are located not far from each other as compared to the A2 farmers whose farms are far away from reaching. The district has a few qualified farmers with Master certificates in agriculture. The response rate for the qualified A1 farmers is 47% followed by the qualified A2 farmers with 40%. The AGRITEX committee was given three questionnaires and all of the questionnaires were returned, recording a 100 percent response rate. Interviews were also conducted targeting the GMB officials, the Lands department and all was a success.

4.3 AGE OF RESPONDENTS

FIG 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

AGE OF RESPONDENTS

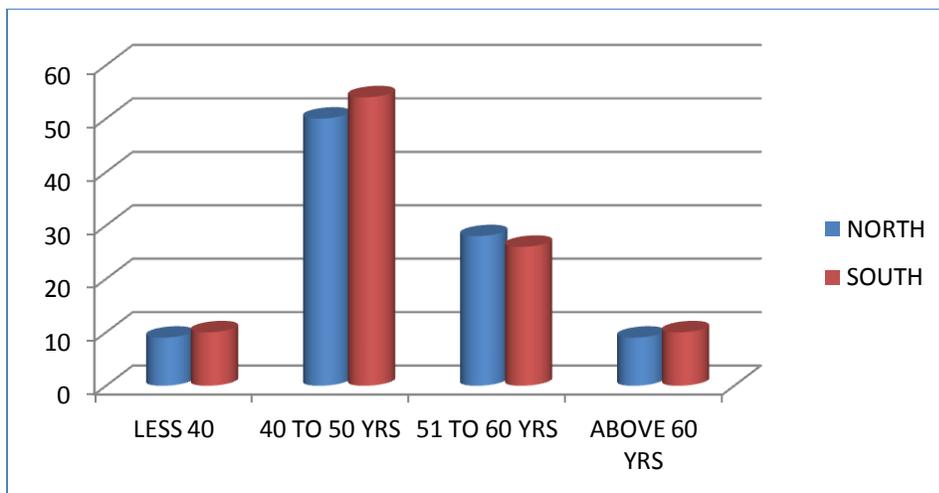


FIG 4.1 shows the majority of the respondents are in the age range of above 40 to 50 years that is 50% percent at the north and 54% percent south of Insiza. This means that the majority who participated are the most energetic who are above forty years old. 51 to 60 years constitute 26% north and 28% south. Those less than 40 years constitute 10% of the respondents and it means most of the people who are less than 40 years are still located at the urban areas. The last group of the respondents above the age range of 60 years constitute 9% north and 10% south. Thus, the demographic profile states that those who are middle age are the most beneficiaries of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme

4.4 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

FIG 4.2 Education for respondents

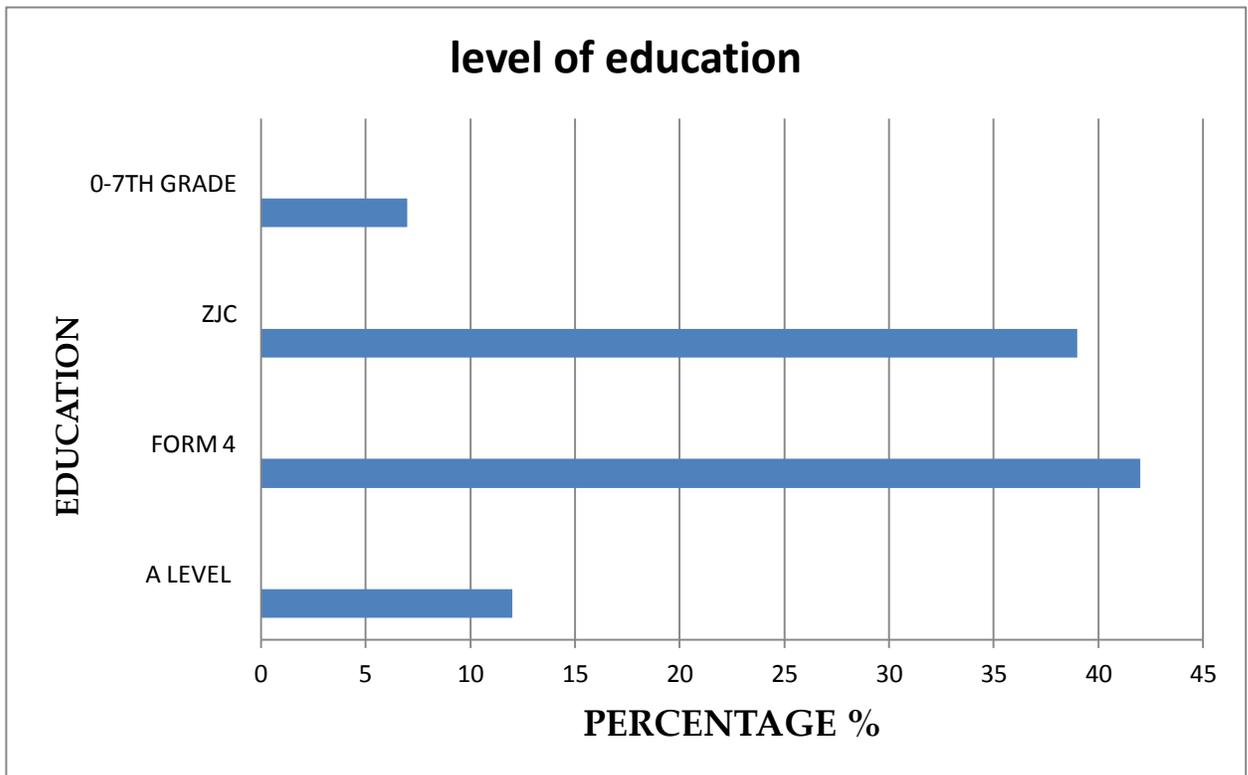
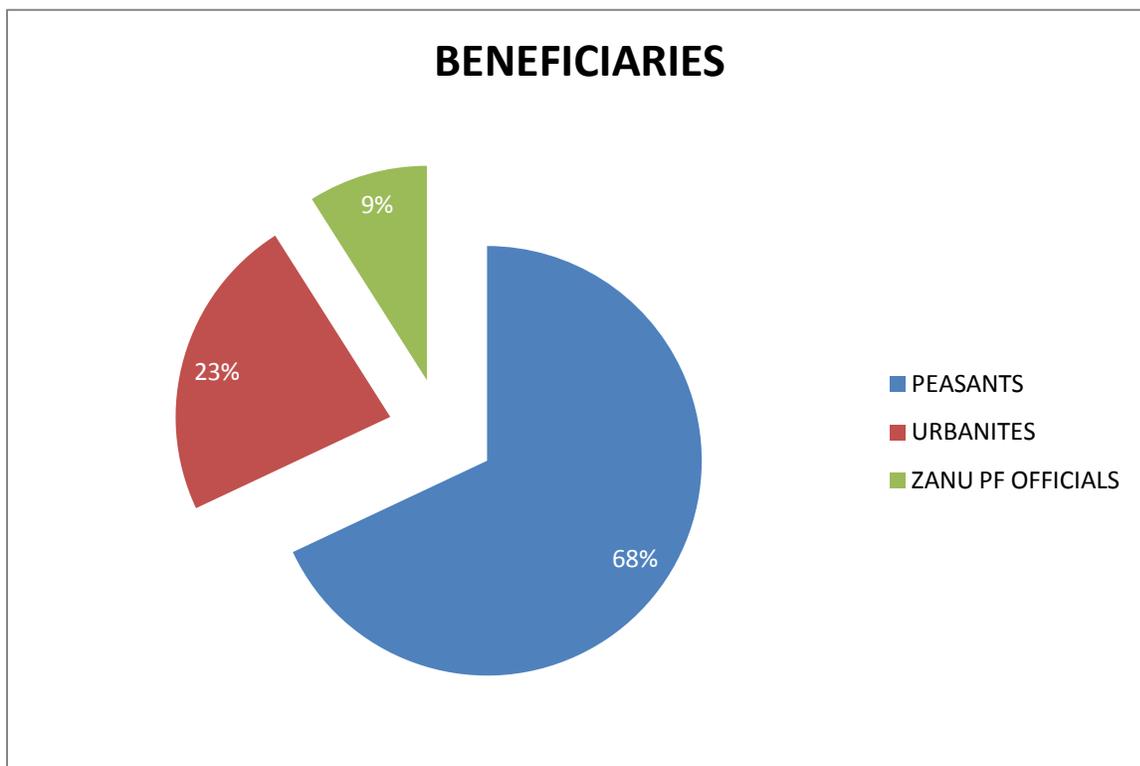


FIG 4.2 displays demographic characteristics of respondents in relation to the level of education. It illustrates that most of the respondents have gone through their O level education and they constitute 43 % as compared to 39% respondents with ZJC Certificates. A few attended A Level and these constitute 12% while the least of the respondents did not go to school or failed to reach grade seven (7%).

4.5 BENEFICIARIES OF LAND REFORM IN INSIZA DISTRICT

FIG 4.3



From the chart, the majority of the beneficiaries are the peasants, those who were land hungry. They contribute 68 % percent of the majority followed by the urbanites that benefited from the FTLRP constituting 23 % of the population in Insiza. The chart dismisses the views from the

media (Newsday 2011) that the land reform programme was an idea for the ZANUPF elites to occupy and share the land to their benefits. Yes the elites are occupying some of the farms but the majority of the beneficiaries are the hungry peasants.

4.6 PERIOD OF BENEFICIARIES AT INSIZA DISTRICT

FIG 4.4 NUMBER OF YEARS THAT THE BENEFICIARIES STAYED IN INSIZA

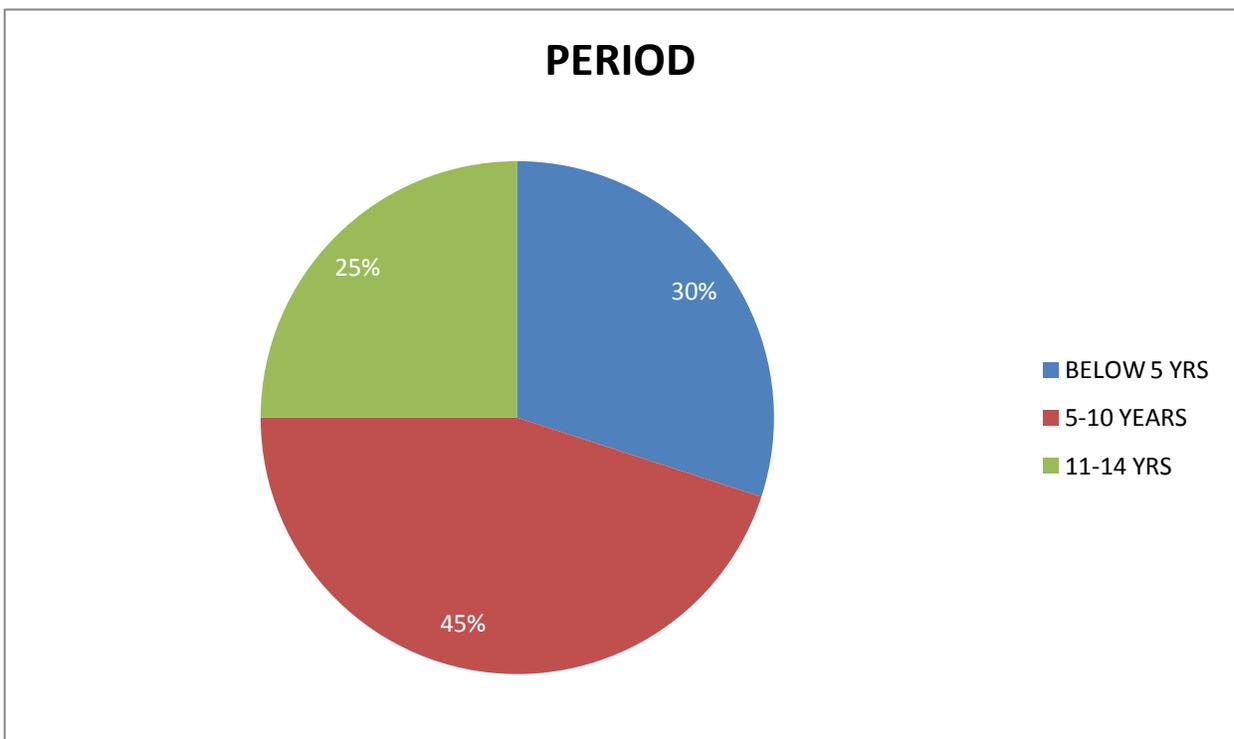
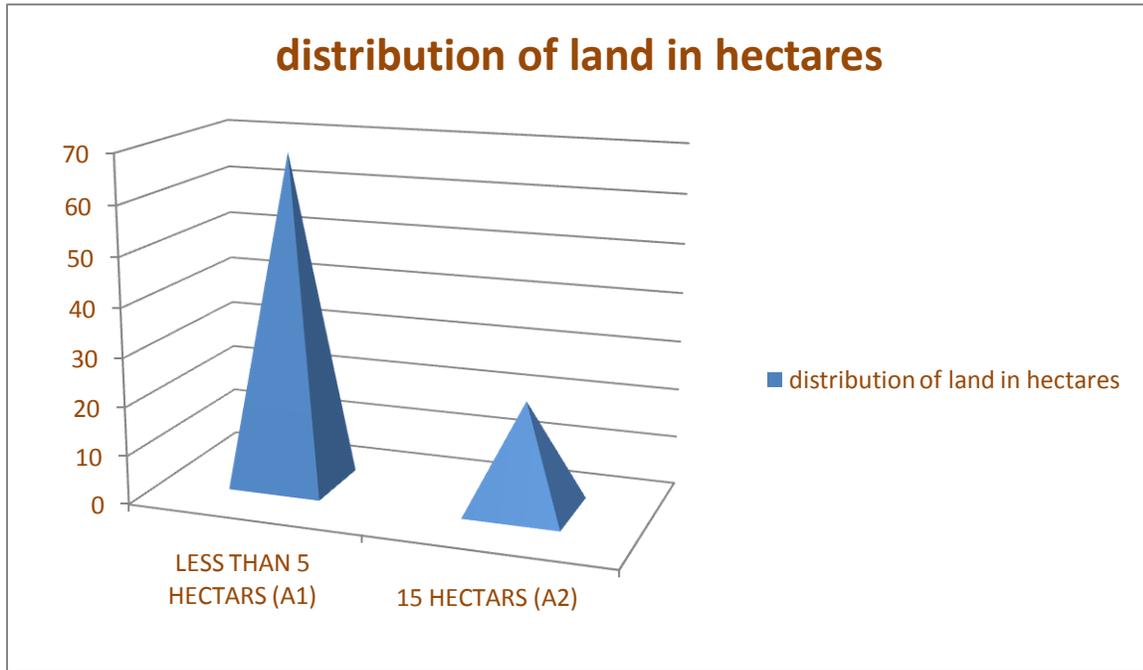


FIG 4.4 shows that 45% are the majority respondents with five to ten years of permanent residence in the district after the FTLRP. The pie chart shows that the 25% percent of the beneficiaries were the first to settle in the district soon after the march against the white settlement known as (Jambaja in 2001). Those below 5 years of settling constitute 30% and this means that there are flocking in to settle to secure place so that they can develop with others.

4.7 DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN HECTARES

Fig 4.5 ARABLE LAND



From the **fig 4.5**, it shows that the majority beneficiaries of the fast track land reform are the peasants who have less than 5 hectares of land ranging at 68%. The A2 farmers accommodate more land with more than 15 hectares than the A1 model farming in the Insiza district. The above chart shows that the beneficiaries are the main holders of the land meaning to say more agriculture production is done in the A1 category hence more support is needed to the majority so to uphold agriculture development.

4.8 AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

TABLE 4.2

GROUP	Average hectares per house hold	Average tonnes per house hold	
		From 2002 to 2008	From 2009 to 2013
A1 FARMERS	3.5 ha	0.2 tonnes	3.6tonnes
A2 FARMERS	10 ha	3.5 tonnes	12.7 tonnes

The table above gives the average household hectares with average tonnes of maize production in the district since the staple food is the most specialised agriculture production in the region. The researcher used the first half of the years stayed by the beneficiaries after the implementation of the FTLRP to compare production with the current years.

From 2002 to 2008 maize production for the A1 farmers was totally poor due to the lack of support from both the government and the donor to the newly resettled farmers and of cause taking into account the poor rainfall area. Arable land needs a lot of capital and all the agriculture inputs to produce better results and to the contrary, the table shows that the average tonnes per household in 2002 to 2008 were 0.2 tonnes. Standard of living failed to improve. From the year 2009 to 2013, maize production shows a slight improvement and this was according to the

farmers through interviews that the period was better cater for by the donors. One respondent pointed out that much help was from the Zimbabwe Project Trust (ZIMPRO) whose support was from the training skills to the agriculture inputs which were to an extent effective in increasing the agriculture development.

The A2 farmers are the expected group to produce for the nation but the table above shows that the maize production results cannot meet the target. Some of the challenges experienced by the A1 model farmers are the same with the A2 model. The A2 farmers also highlighted the issue of the failure to apply for loans. Thus the food security in Insiza district is disconcerting.

4.9 EMPLOYMENT CREATION

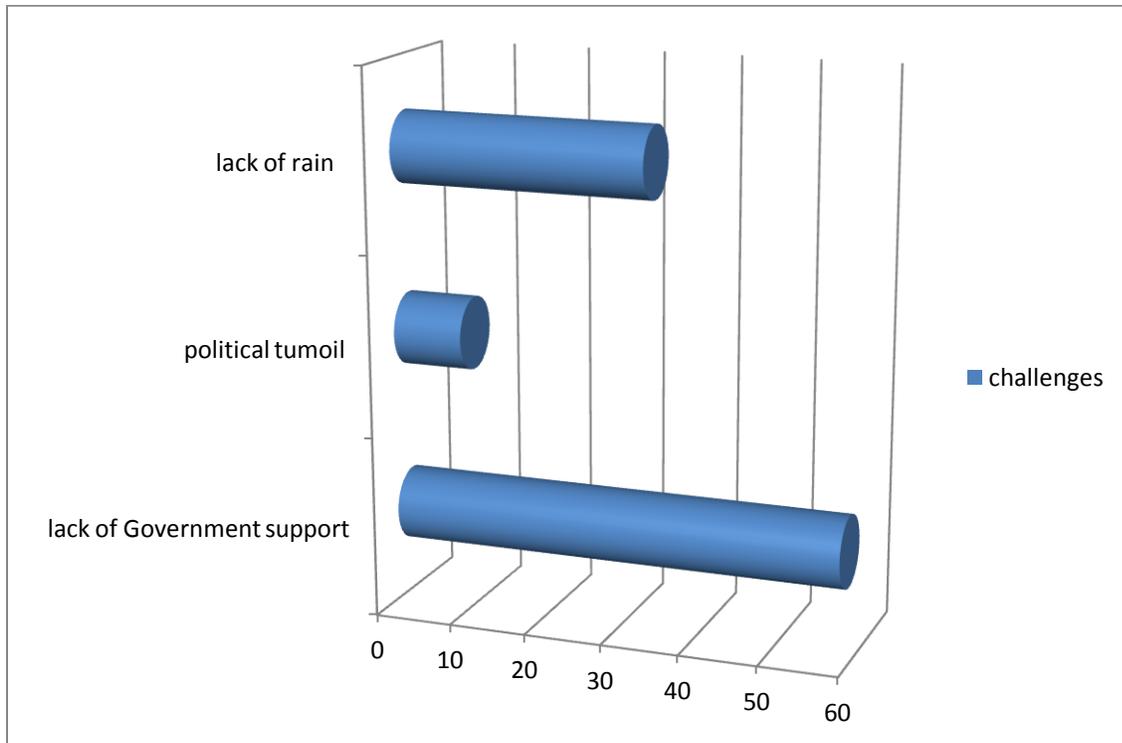
The researcher went on to find the relationship between land reform and employment in the district. From the respondents, chances of employment after the implementation of the fast track land reform programme were slim and they are still limited chances even up to date. Most of the respondents were alluding to the fact that the economic meltdown in 2000, 2005 and 2008 with the introduction of foreign currency, failed to meet with the farmer idea as nothing materialised. With an interview with Mr. T. Siziba of Shangani plot number 37, he points out that employment creation could have been notable only if there were no sanctions which he termed “political moves” that saw Zimbabwe crippled. The respondent further state that his ideas for growing maize through irrigation could have created employment for the youth but funds cannot permit, therefore, what he could produce is food for the family.

Strengthening the point above, A2 respondents blame the government for the failure to fulfil their promises. The government promised those farmers who own much land of tractors and

agriculture inputs but none were distributed in Insiza. Therefore in gathering data, respondents feel that employment can be created through the wise use of land and capital.

4.10 CHALLENGES FACED BY THE BENEFICIARIES AFTER FTLRP

FIG 4.6 CHALLENGES FACES IN INSIZA



The fig 4.6 shows that the FTLRP in Insiza district was a policy implemented and gave the beneficiaries the starting page but it saw the lack of government and donor support to uphold agriculture activities. From what most of the respondents said, most the beneficiaries were and are still today materially challenged to fully succeed in the field of agriculture to help the national economy. Even if some rich people and experienced farmers are part of the group, they still have issues to do with lack of substantial back up from the government. Fig 4.6 points out that about 58% of the respondents finger point the government for failing to put up with the community in terms of farming inputs so to produce effectively.

Lack of rain and severe droughts in Insiza district is not new at all. Fig 4.6 shows that the respondents 33 % acknowledges that the district is located in natural region four where rainfall patterns are poor for agriculture production that is why the region do not produce much for the nation. According to the Insiza district profile report (2011), drought seems to be a major challenge to an extent where that Zimbabwe crumbles. According to Booysen (2003:12), quoted in Dube (2013) Levy Mwanawasa referred to Zimbabwe as a 'sinking titanic'. This was after the drought of 2002 together with the sanctions imposed, the situation was indeed unavoidable.

From the chart, 9% of the respondents highlight the issue of political turmoil being part of the problems that crush the tradition of agriculture development in Insiza. Most of the information was highlighted when the researcher conducted the interviews in Papama, Ensango and Tekwe areas to mention a few. Some are saying the government is trying by all means to reach out to its people through disbursement of fertilizers and seeds for the peasants but those inputs are not distributed to the people due to too much political interference by the ZANU PF officials. One respondent from Shangani lamented that they are selfish and they want all to themselves. This is supported by Thomas Hobbes who agrees that, 'man is selfish by nature'.

To support the notion above, Miss. B. Mpofu interviewed at Greenlands blames party politics in the district as he highlighted that the farming inputs are distributed at the end of the farming season meaning that the agriculture activities are stalled due to unnecessary delays because of selfish human nature.

4.11 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter aimed to answer the research questions as evidenced by the findings. From the discussion, the newly resettled farmers have reached O level. The hungry land peasants are the

majority beneficiaries of the FTLRP. This dismisses the view by many that the beneficiaries of the fast track land reform were the ZANU PF officials. Scoones (2009) agree with the above notion that land was given to hungry people and a few ZANUPF elites. The chapter also highlighted a number of challenges which include the lack of support especially the government side. Poor rainfall patterns and climate disorder were the other challenges which contributed to the poor agriculture activities in Insiza district. Employment creation is totally unrecognised as long as the agriculture sector in Zimbabwe is dead.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTIONS

Chapter five concludes the study as it presents the summary of the report. Its aim is to summarize all the aspects from chapter 1 to chapter four. It covers the statement of the problem, literature review, research methodology and the findings of the study given in chapter. The chapter will also give the recommendations for the benefit of the next policy to be implemented.

5.2 SUMMARY

The study seeks to establish the relationship between land reform and agriculture development in mitigating poverty and in curbing unemployment. It investigates the performance of the beneficiaries of Insiza district. From the research, from the year 2001, agriculture production decreased due to political turmoil that resulted in economic break down and that could not be avoidable. Qualitative and quantitative research was employed for the case study. The design was a thesis to collect data from the beneficiaries together with effective views from both the A1 and A2 farmers. All the factors affecting the peasants were drawn from the case study design.

The research triangulated theories that encompass the socialism theory, the labour theory on property in understanding the topic under study. These theories were used relevant in interpreting events that took place during the fast track land reform programme. Zimbabwe practiced socialism and it worked as evidenced by the invasion of farms by the government. The peasants are the most beneficiaries of the FTLRP as shown in the findings of the research and this override the view that the ZANU PF elite mostly benefited in the district. All the findings seem to tally with those of Dube 2013 and other scholars who include Scoones. It is highlighted that the district faced a number of challenges and they include the inputs for agriculture production.

The government did not fully respond to the challenges all the blame to the economic meltdown due to political chaos.

5.3 RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

This piece aims to proffer recommendations that can be put forward to improve the agriculture sector and curb poverty. All the recommendations are in line with the specific objectives given in chapter one. The recommendations are directed to the government and if properly implemented, they will improve the agriculture sector.

- The government should provide with machinery. These include irrigation schemes, ploughs and any inputs to the newly resettled beneficiaries. Even if machinery is given out, possible mechanism to monitor the inputs must be practiced so to preserve and not the misuse of resources.
- Critically, since the government is involved in land distribution, the need for training the peasants and farmers should be effective enough especially those who are using the land to produce for the nation at large. AGRITEX officers should make it a point that the beneficiaries are fully assisted to uphold agriculture development.
- The government should employ strategic plans that see the capital investments and the attraction of aid so to support the resettled farmers in Insiza district and everywhere in Zimbabwe
- Title deeds should be given to each and every farmer for security reasons.
- For academic purposes, possible recommendations to redress the land imbalances can be employed if the land issue is left open to all.
- The government should create both internal and external grain markets

5.4 CONCLUSION

The study assessed the Zimbabwe FTLR in Insiza district which was a panacea to the beneficiaries. The peasants believe that a living is attainable as long as the government is in support with the district at large and this will lift their social status. The chapter highlighted

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APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What have been the major challenges in terms of agriculture production in Insiza before the land reform programme?
2. How has the government performed in promoting agriculture development in the region?
3. Has the land reform programme been able to cater for employment and has it been able to mitigate poverty through agriculture production. If so,how?
4. Has the ministry of Agriculture; Mechanization and Irrigation development played an important role in achieving development in agriculture?
5. How many acres/hectares are given for each ordinary peasant, A1 and A2 Farmer in Insiza?
6. How many tonnes of maize production does each farmer produce in a normal rainy year?
7. How are citizens of Insiza responding to the land reform programme and promotion of agriculture development in their region?
8. What are the challenges faced by farmers after the implementation of land reform programme.
9. What lessons can be learnt from the Fast Track Land Reform in Zimbabwe.
10. Are there any internal or external markets provided for maize production?
11. How much does GMB buy a tonne of maize in a normal year?

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE BENEFICIARIES

I am Happiness Mugwara a student at Midlands State University. I am undertaking a research project on the impact of Land Reform Programme in promoting agriculture development in Insiza district. This study is for academic purpose only. Please read and make sure you have understood the questions.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Name..... (Optional)

DEMOGRAPHY

Please tick one option below

Male

Female

Age of participants tick one option

18 – 35

36 – 50

51 – 65

65 and above

Education, please tick your current status only

Primary level

Secondary level

Diploma level

Degree level

Other specify
.....

Agricultural qualifications
.....

Disadvantaged (please tick)

Peasants

Urbanites

ZANUPF official

Other specify

1. What have been the major challenges in terms of agriculture production in Insiza after the land reform programme?

.....
.....

2. How has the government assisted in promoting agriculture development in the district?

.....
.....

3. Has the land reform programme been able to cater for employment and has it been able to mitigate poverty through agriculture production?

.....

If answer is yes explain why

.....
.....

4. Were the peasants the major beneficiaries of the fast track land reform programme?

.....
.....

5. If you are an A1 or A2 model farmer, give the hectares of land distributed?

.....

6. How many average tonnes of maize do you produce in a year?

7. How are citizens of Insiza responding to the land reform programme and promotion of agriculture development in their area?

.....
.....

Thank you.