

EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE FAST TRACK LAND REFORM PROGRAM (FTLRP) AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN ZIMBABWE

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ABSTRACT

In Zimbabwe, food security had been at the centre of all its developmental goals and strategies since independence in 1980. The first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is to halve the proportion of people living on less than US\$1 a day and those who suffer from hunger before 2015. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the relationship between the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) and household food security in Zimbabwe. A total of one hundred and forty four respondents were used for the study. Questionnaires were used; Descriptive and Inferential Statistics were also used in analyzing the data. Findings indicated that there was a strong positive relationship between FTLRP and household food security. Recommendations included the diversification of the economy and entrepreneurial policies be put in place to improve people's disposable income so that Model A1 households are able to access food in the event of extreme drought.

Keywords: Fast Track Land Reform (FTLRP), Household Food Security and Zimbabwe.