

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
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**An Assessment on the Impacts of Government Food Aid Projects in
Promoting Household Food Security. The Case of Drought Relief
Programmes in Mutare District Ward 15
2013 to 2016.**

By

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DISSERTATION APPROVAL

This dissertation is approved as a true document reflecting the topic that reads **AN ASSESMENT ON THE IMPACTS OF GOVERNMENT FOOD AID PROJECTS IN PROMOTING HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY. CASE OF MUTARE DISTRICT WARD 15 2013-2017**. It highlights researches performed by Desire Munoangira a Bachelor of Science Honors Degree in Politics and Public Management student at Midlands State University.

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DECLARATION

I, Munoangira Desire, declare that this dissertation is the result of my research. Sources of information other than my own have been acknowledged. This work has not been previously submitted to any other University than the Midlands State University.

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Desire Munoangira

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my mother, Mrs Munoangira, my late father Mr. Munoangira, my brothers Nomusa, Tapera and Andrew, my uncle Kenneth Dzimati, my grandmother Angellah Dzimati, Josephine Matsaudze and my special friend Charles Ngarawa for the endless support, care, love, powerful prayers that you have rendered towards me to my success.

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Mutare District ward 15 from 2013-2016. The aim of the study was to assess the impacts of Government Food Aid projects in promoting household food security paying particular attention on the Drought Relief Programmes. The study sampled 52 households using simple random sampling who are the beneficiaries of food aid. The study also sampled 10 government officials using purposive sampling who have been implementing the programme. Government Food aid programmes have been a major aspect of debate in the 21st C. Some have argued that food aid projects have become a strong tool hedging against cases of widespread hunger. Others have indicated that food aid programmes have done less towards ensuring household food security. In this research, data was collected using interviews, questionnaires and documents that were analysed using thematic analyses, content analyses and Statistical Package Social Sciences. The results show that Government programmes are doing much effort to try to alleviate poverty in rural households but there are a number of factors militating against the success of these projects. These factors include nepotism, corruption, favouritism, lack of funds, and lack of integration between project implementers among other factors. Hence, for the project to meet its intended objectives of ensuring household food security, the government is recommended to address various issues. These issues include the facilitation of the selection process of beneficiaries, source enough funds towards the success of the project, and educate people on the importance of the programme to cab cases of favouritism and nepotism and to conduct post-monitoring visits. In pursuit of these recommendations, there is no doubt that Government Food Aid Projects will reach an envisaged scale.

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ABBREVIATIONS

DA	District Administrator
DDF	District Development Fund
DRP	Drought Relief Programme
DSS	Department of Social Service
FAC	Food Aid Charter
FAP	Food Aid Programme
FWP	Food for Work Programmes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
PA	Provincial Administrator
RDC	Rural District Council
SADC	Southern African Development Committee
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
WFP	World Food Programme
ZimVac	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Government Food Aid Programmes have become a key element in addressing food crisis in Zimbabwe's rural areas. The study focused on assessing the impact of Government Food Aid Programmes on household food security in Zimbabwe's rural areas paying particular attention to Mutare District ward 15. Because of constant droughts and high levels of vulnerability, food distributions in form of maize grain by government has been the order of the day in Zimbabwe with which projects of food distribution are done nearly every year. This research will discuss the background to the problem that has prompted the study and focused on its importance, relevance and objectives. It also gives the research questions and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

African states have been characterised by droughts since from the pre-colonial period up to date. Zimbabwe is one of the countries in the African Continent, which is facing rampant household food insecurity. The major causes of food insecurity in Zimbabwe are corruption, poor economic and political structures, ineffective policies, as well as droughts. In addition, according to Mutasa (2010), other factors contributing to household food insecurity are poor agricultural practices, economic and political instability that contribute to the unavailability of commodities in shops, poor rainfall distribution, and expensive agricultural inputs that are unavailable most of the times.

Zimbabwe has faced severe droughts in the years 1882, 1992, 2002, 2008 and 2016 although droughts occur nearly every year. The 1882 famine, which came right at the outset of the colonial occupation of the country, was one of the most severe ones with women reduced to eating their skin aprons and hundreds of people perishing (Iliffe 1990). Due to this severe drought, people adopted various strategies to cushion themselves and among these strategies include eating wild fruits and roots, pounding tree leaves and batter trading livestock with grain. The major areas affected by the 1882 droughts in Zimbabwe include Buhera, Masvingo and Bikita.

In the year 1992, Zimbabwe encountered a severe drought, which was the worst of all. According to Maphosa (1994), the drought also affected Southern African countries, which had been relying on Zimbabwe as their 'bread basket', but after the drought, the Zimbabwean country became a net food importer. As a result, food availability of the country was threatened and it was reported that the GMB (Grain Marketing Board) domestic maize intake during the year was about 13 000 tonnes just for two days' consumption. People resorted to various activities as a surviving strategy. The major factor leading to the 1992 drought by Maphosa (1994) are pricing policies in previous years, inequalities within farming communities, droughts and the lack of adequate irrigation infrastructure, land resettlement policy and lack of a stocks policy.

In 2002, Zimbabwe also experienced a disaster of food insecurity. The drought of 2002 affected crop production as it occurred during the farming season. Reports made by the FAO (29 May 2002) showed that the drought also affected livestock production. The Fast Track Land Reform Programme, which started in 2000 up to 17 April 2002 also contributed to the drought as it, disrupted the farming activities, which were taking place (a report by the FAO of 29 May 2002). People relied on various measures for survival, which are selling of livestock, remittances, petty trade, gold mining or panning.

In 2008 to 2009, heavy outbreaks of cholera and other diseases were because of the poverty in the country. The country lacked money to prepare for the disease, which led to the death of many people (The Sunday Mail, 20 December 2009). The drought, which occurred in the years 2008 to 2009, was because of rampant inflation with which small-scale farmers failed to purchase farming inputs because of unstable prices. Importation of food from outside the country also became a challenge due to the devaluation of the Zimbabwean dollar. According to FAO (2008), the worst affected provinces include Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Matebeleland South.

The 2016 food insecurity crisis in Zimbabwe led to the drought declared the national disaster. Following the (ZimVAC) Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee results, rural food insecurity was projected to rise approximately 30% (2.8 million people) from the 16% (1.5 million people) initially estimated in May 2015. Against

this background, the government declared the year as the national disaster. To address this problem, the Zimbabwean government employed various measures to address such anomalies. The government built around the key areas of grain importation, emergency irrigation rehabilitation, livestock destocking, emergency water supply, and school feeding programmes to enhance food security to the rural communities.

Food aid in Zimbabwe has been one of the prominent responses to household food insecurity. Food Aid, as defined by Shelton (2005), is aid designed specifically to alleviate poverty and hunger in a specific area. Zimbabwe has been relying on food aid to address the prevailing food shortages in the country. Poor Agricultural outputs chronic diseases, poor political and economic structures in the country have seen the need to call for humanitarian assistance. However, in recent years, the major rationale of food aid programmes has devaluated as there are records of food insecurity and there is continuity in the existence of vulnerable groups, which then question the effectiveness of the drought relief programme (Maunder (2006:13).

Food aid projects have been a key element in addressing food crisis in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has been depending more on food aid to alleviate food crisis so as other African States. Due to continuous occurrence of droughts, the Zimbabwean citizens have started to consider food aid as a survival strategy in drought situations in the country. The Pressure and Release (PAR) model argues that food aid is an international phenomenon in response to the interplay of root causes, dynamic pressures and unsafe conditions, on the other hand natural disaster creating vulnerability in the process. In Africa at large, the region has benefited humanitarian aid from donors and other aid agencies for example the World Vision, WFP (World Food Programme) among other agencies.

Non-Governmental Organisations in Zimbabwe have played a pivotal role in addressing food crisis. The NGOs have been operating in all Districts in Zimbabwe. In Mutare District, the Plan International –Mutare has been providing cash transfers to four rural wards namely Nyachityu, Buwerimwe, Mutsago and Kugarisana. These cash transfers managed to address the prevailing issue of food shortages. The money received from cash transfers helped in payment of school fees to children, which boosted the school attendance rate. Results from post-monitoring visits showed that

the money received helped the people in buying household food and other necessities required at their homesteads. Other Non-Governmental Organisations like the World Vision has been operating in Chipinge District in 2016, giving people food.

The government of Zimbabwe plays a pivotal role in addressing food crisis in the country. Through the operation of the Department of Social Welfare and the Office of the DA (District Administrator) together with other relevant ministries, the government of Zimbabwe always arrange food distributions during droughty years. According to Hick (1993), the government's operation in 1992 and 1993 was admirable as it managed to secure food availability. However, despite the efforts made by the government to alleviate poverty, most households have remained food insecure.

The government of Zimbabwe also provides agricultural inputs to its citizens in a bid to address food crisis through boosting the agricultural sector. According to the (Herald of 2 September 2009) the Zimbabwean Government raised \$210 million for Agricultural input. According to MoLa (1999), from the 1992 drought, the government of Zimbabwe set a target of 500 000 to 960 000 tonnes of maize as a buffer stock in case of future droughts and food shortages. In 2016 as well as other years, famers were given Agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds among other things to ensure that they produce food for their household consumption.

Creation of projects is another role played by government in trying to address the problem of food insecurity. Through issuing of food assistance, the government of Zimbabwe usually engages in project food aid programmes. In this situation, the whole populace is given food and as a result, they engage in various projects, which include verge clearing, pothole filling and dam de-siltation that can benefit the local people. For example, the Munyira Primary School in Buhera ward 6 was built under the Food for Work Programmes. Also in Mutare District, the District Development Fund (DDF) managed all food for work projects like road construction, de-siltation of dams and clearing of verge.

The Zimbabwean country has been characterised by droughts. The Government and Non-Governmental Organisations in a bid to address food crisis have employed

various efforts to cab the problem. However, despite the efforts made, household food insecurity continues to exist. Most of Zimbabwean Districts remains food insecure despite the aid given. Hence, this research is conducted to assess the impacts of food aid programmes in addressing household food insecurity in Zimbabwean Rural Areas paying particular attention to ward 15 of Mutare District.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There has been a record of food insecure households in most parts of Zimbabwean rural areas. The level of poverty has led to children school dropouts, cases of malnutrition, stunting, and selling of livestock to secure household food. Rampant cases of food insecurity in Zimbabwe have received response from various agencies of Food Aid, which are governmental, and Non-Governmental Organisations. Despite the fact that food aid projects can serve as a vital tool in hedging against food insecurity, most households in Mutare District have remained food insecure. Hence, the extent or level of government projects does not seem to be reaching the envisaged scale. The study therefore seeks to investigate why government Food Aid projects are not reaching the envisaged levels and the targeted calibre.

1.3 Research Objectives

- 1) To explore the role of the Government in promoting food security in Zimbabwe
- 2) To assess the impacts of the Drought Relief Programme on food security in Mutare District
- 3) To evaluate the strategies used by communities in cushioning themselves from drought in Mutare District
- 4) To examine the challenges faced in implementing the Drought Relief Programmes in Mutare District.
- 5) To proffer recommendations on strengthening the impact of Government food aid programmes on food security in Zimbabwe

1.4 Research Questions

- 1) What are the roles played by the government in promoting food security in Zimbabwe Rural areas?

- 2) What are the impacts of the Drought Relief Programme on food security in Mutare District?
- 3) Evaluate the strategies used by communities to survive from droughts in Mutare District?
- 4) What are the challenges faced in implementing the drought relief programme in Mutare District?
- 5) What is it that the Government should do to improve the impact of Government Food Aid programmes on food security in Zimbabwe?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Food-aid projects have featured prominently in trying to alleviate food crisis. Researches done before focused more on assessing NGOs' Food Aid Programmes in promoting food security and major focus was on Districts like Chipinge District, Buhera, Matobo among others. The prevalence of existing food insecure households despite the efforts made by the government to alleviate food crisis called for this research. Hence, the study intends to enrich the literature on how best the government-based food aid projects can address household food insecurity making sure that the rightful people are benefiting. It seeks to add stock to the existing knowledge of what has been researched on. The study will help informing the government on how best their projects can reach an envisaged scale as well as informing policy makers to address such loopholes.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

According to Simon and Goes (2013), limitations are constrains that are largely beyond your control but could affect the outcome of your study. The researcher encountered various challenges during collection of the data. These challenges encountered are identifying key informants and problems on securing appointments. Below is a detailed explanation on the limitations encountered:

1.6.1 Identification of 'key' informants

The major challenge faced by the researcher was to identify the 'key informant'. From the people in the Mutare rural ward 15, everyone who benefited from the Government projects in the village was willing to be an informant. In order to identify the 'key

informants', the researcher categorised the respondents into five distinct groups. These are the elderly, disabled, chronically ill, child headed families and high dependency. This helped the researcher to get information from the rightful people.

1.6.2 Sensitivity of the topic

The respondents were not willing to disclose some of the information since there was afraid to lose their jobs especially when assessing the programme's successes. This became a key challenge when researching from government stakeholders. In addition, some of the villagers were afraid of disclosing information on how the traditional leaders were conducting the selection processes. Hence, through the informed consent form, the researcher managed to get information since the respondents' were convinced that the information required was for educational purposes only. To ensure their safety, the researcher makes use of pseudo names to guarantee the safety of the respondents.

1.6.3 Securing Appointments

Meeting and interviewing the key informants was very difficult. The key informants from Government stakeholders had tight schedules and had meetings to attend hence mobilising them was a very big task for example the likes of DAs and PAs. Also in rural areas, it was quite difficult to conduct interviews to the people since there were committed in doing their house chores. However, the researcher resorted to use questionnaires to collect data from them rather than using interviews.

1.7 Delimitations

Delimitations are defined by Simon and Goes (2013) as characteristics that limit the scope and define the boundary of your study. This research focused on one ward out of 36 wards, which is Ward 15 Chishakwe and the ward has been benefiting from government food aid programmes for a long period. The ward is characterised by household food insecurity and is ranked one of the neediest wards in the District. The ward has a total population of 13 695 people with 274 households benefiting from the Drought Relief Programme which means it is one of the biggest wards in the district. The ward has also 12 villages hence as a result; there is collection of valuable data, and well represented information. The ward has been receiving aid from both NGOs

and the Government hence it gives a comparative analysis of the two types of Aids as well as giving recommendations that can help the organisations to address its loopholes.

1.6 Structure of the Study

This research contains five chapters, which are all inter-related. Chapter one, which is the introductory chapter mainly, focused on the historical background of food crisis in Zimbabwe cascading down to Mutare District ward 15 and understanding the root causes of food crisis. Chapter 2 encompassed a much detailed literature review which gives other scholarly views on prominent issues in the research study, theoretical framework, country experiences and other empirical examples of local communities. The third chapter highlighted methods used in data collection, the type of research design used by the researcher, ethical considerations. Chapter four presented and analyzed data which has been collected. Chapter five concluded or summed up the whole study and gives recommendations that helps in promoting food security.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The major rationale of this chapter was to review literature in relation to the researcher's work. This chapter defined key words like Food Security and Food Aid together with various components of Food Aid and Food Security. It also reviews literature gaps, within the definitions given by various scholars. In this chapter, the writer identified theories, which relates to the research study, showing their differences and critiques. In addition, a close examination on empirical examples of countries facing food insecurity was done.

2.1 Definition of Food Security

Food security is a situation whereby everyone has access to food at any given time. According to Fantaw (2007), Food security is when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to achieve a balanced diet and food preferences for an active and healthy life. According to FAO (2006), the 1996 World Food Summit defined food Security as a situation whereby all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Another definition of Food Security is from Santorum and Gray (1993) who defined food security as accessibility at all times for all groups of the population to food of sufficient quantity and quality as to meet their nutritional needs. Both concluded that for a household to be food secure, food must be available in quantities and qualities that can sustain the benefiting people. To add on, Bread for the World Institute (2000) highlighted the uses of Food Aid that it is used for various purposes hence it is supplied in different types, which are emergency food-aid, project food-aid and programme food-aid.

The definitions of Food Security by Santorum and Gray (1993) and Fantaw (2007) have similarities and differences. Both definitions stress the three various components of food security which are Food Accessibility, Food Availability and

Food Utilization. However, Santorum and Gray (1993)'s definition failed to highlight how food various factors like socio-economic factors can help in food security hence it differs with Fantaw (2007) who goes on a mile in emphasising the importance of both economic and physical factors in meeting dietary needs as well as healthy of people.

2.2 Components of Food Security

Food security is composed with three main elements. These elements include food access, food utilization and food availability. Below is a detailed explanation of the components:

2.2.1 Food Availability

Lovendal and Knowles (2005) define food availability as a situation whereby adequate quantities of food are consistently available at the regional, national or country level. For food to be available, there should be enough stock of food in granaries either at homestead level, national level or continental level. Again, food availability is also measured by the degree of production. This is whereby a household is able to produce enough food that can last them up to the next farming season. Food supply is another aspect, which compliment food availability. This is whereby there is enough of food aid or food supply to vulnerable people in a specific area.

However, food availability can be constrained by various reasons. According to Yared (2001), inappropriate agricultural knowledge, technology, policies, inadequate agricultural inputs and family size can be a constrain in achieving food availability. According to Runge, Senauer, Pardey and Rosegrant (2003), the major aspect militating against food availability is linked to distribution. They believed that the aspect to do with war, political instability, lack of transportation and inefficient market structures affects food availability.

2.2.2 Food Accessibility

According to Tweeten and McClelland (1997), food accessibility is the effective demand to acquire available food from earnings or as transfers from others. Food accessibility stresses the supply of food in all various levels that is nationally and

internationally. Various forms of Aid that ensure food accessibility are Government, Donors, Churches, NGOs as well as individuals. These various organizations ensure that all people easily access food and they make or draft policies, which can aid them in making sure that everyone accesses food.

However, adequate supply of food to vulnerable groups does not guarantee food security. There are various reasons, which can hinder food accessibility. According to Rohrbach, Mutiro and Mazhangara (2004), challenges faced in attaining food accessibility include double dipping whereby one beneficiary benefits more than one's share, including non-deserving beneficiaries or excluding deserving beneficiaries, corruption among officers, political interferences, dependency syndrome and misuse of aid provided. There are also other reasons, which can militate against food accessibility, which encompass civil wars and occurrence of floods.

2.2.3 Food Utilization

Madziakapita (2004) as the actual consumption of food of sufficient quality and quantity to provide adequate energy and nutrients to members of households defines food Utilization. According to Matthews (2003), food utilization depends on large measure of knowledge within the household, of food storage and processing techniques, basic principles of nutrition and proper mother childcare and feeding practices, and illness management. Hence, food utilization is the ability of the receiving person to use food to boost nutritional levels to remain healthy.

2.3 Definition of Food Aid

Shelton (2005) defined Food-aid as assistance that is granted to governments, institutions or households to control food shortages. According to FAO (2011), Food Aid is a transaction, which leads to the provision of aid in the form of food commodities in a country to the people in need of receiving such aid. In other words, Food Aid is whereby the need people are receiving aid from various stakeholders which includes government, donors, churches among others. It is a process, which is a direct respond to food shortages or food crisis.

Again, Food Aid is defined by Shelton (2005) as aid designed specifically to alleviate poverty and hunger in a specific area. In support of Shelton (2005), Barret (2006) postulated that the major aim of Food Aid is to relieve human suffering. With a different view, Bread for the World Institute (2000) states that food-aid is used for different purposes which results in three components of food aid, which are emergency, project and programme food aid.

The views of Food Aid by Shelton (2005) and FAO (2011) have similarities as both argued that either Food Aid is an assistance, which is given to the government, institutions or households as a direct respond to food shortages. Again, Shelton (2005) concurs with Barret (2006) that the major rationale for Food Aid Projects is to relieve human suffering or to respond on the droughts or poverty situations that people will be facing. However, Bread for the World Institute (2000) goes a mile ahead of other scholars bringing out three types of food aid, which are emergency, project and programme food aid.

2.4 Components of Food Aid

Food aid has three various components, which are Emergency, Project and Programme Food Aid. Below is the explanation of these components:

2.4.1 Emergency Food Aid

Emergency Food Aid is a direct respond to an emergency or disaster that has occurred or affected the people in a specific area. According to Tinarwo (2013), this type of food aid is highly targeted with the intention of ensuring that food reaches those in need as well as mitigating potential market distortions resulting from competition between food aid and commercially available food. In line with Shelton (2005), emergency food aid is provided in response to a sudden man-made or natural disaster and it can cover relocated people. However, due to poor political economic structures in most African States, countries rely on emergency aid from Western Countries, which in a result it creates a dependency syndrome.

2.4.2 Project Food Aid

Mellor (2001) define project food aid as food-aid meant to support a specific or an identified project. The projects include road construction, dam construction, and dam de-siltation among other projects. Food will be used as a form of remuneration given to these workers. Various stakeholders engage in Project Food Aid. For example, in 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe conducted Food for Work Programmes. In Mutare District, the DDF managed the project of road construction and maintenance. However, due to shortage of resources for example transport for the monitoring team, these projects lack assessment hence, there is lack of supervision being done in the rural areas.

2.4.3 Programme Food Aid

Mellor (2001) defines programme Food Aid as food aid meant to support the balance of payments, government budget and implementation of structural policy reform. Programme food aid encompasses a specific agenda with set objectives to be met. There is an evaluation, which can be done periodically to assess whether the programme is meeting the intended goals. However, programme implementers usually make reports that are bias to support their projects. As a result, there is need to conduct ground research to understand the extent of the success of a particular project.

2.5 Objectives of Food Aid

Food aid Projects are designed to serve premeditated various purposes. The projects have stipulated or set objectives that they follow and have to meet. Food aid objectives are usually stipulated in the Food Aid Charter. As cited in Jaka (2009), the general objective of the charter is aiding food security to address hitches met from food deficit, which can be because of emergency problems rising. According to Jaka (2009), the Food Aid Charter's long term objective is to prevent crises and to correct structural deficiencies by supporting overall development and taking actions aimed directly at vulnerable groups. Below is an explanation of the objectives:

2.5.1 Alleviate Poverty

Food Aid serves as a tool to cushion and relief food insecure households through provision of food commodities or cash transfers. It helps to alleviate poverty as it intends to ease the challenges faced in droughts and improve household wellbeing through improved nutrition status. According to Barret (2006), the major objective of food aid is to relieve human suffering.

2.5.2 Emergent Respond

Food aid can act as an emergent respond to a prevailing disaster. According to Shelton (2005), food aid is given in response to a man-made or natural disaster or to cover relocated people. For example, the 2016 Drought Relief Programme in Zimbabwe was a respond to the drought situation that was prevailing. Concerning this, food aid serves as a direct respond to an emergent or disaster, which could have taken place in a particular area.

2.5.3 To Support a Defined Project

Food aid programmes can be used to support a defined project, which can help to modernize an area. According to Mellor (2001), food-aid can support a specific or an identified project. In relation with Barret (2006), food-aid may become welfare improving tool when the alternatives are destitution, for households, which cannot take care of themselves for example the disabled and child headed families.

2.5.4 To help the destitute

Food aid works as a tool to help the destitute. According to Barret (2006), food-aid may become welfare improving tool when the alternatives are destitution, for households, which cannot take care of themselves for example the disabled. Food aid programmes targets vulnerable groups in the area which are the elderly, chronically ill, high dependency, child headed families and disabled hence it shows that food aid works as a tool to help the destitute.

2.6 Impact of Drought Relief Programme on Food Security

The Drought Relief Programme can have both positive and negative impacts. According to Tinarwo (2013), the level of impact is measured periodically in relation

to the project's goals or objectives that are the project's intention in relation to the results achieved on the ground.

2.6.1 Negative Impacts

- One of the negative impacts of food aid is that it promotes indolence whereby people are not willing to work on their own but rather wait to receive aid. According to Mellor (2001), food-aid discourages growth of agricultural production on the recipients. In most cases, the recipients become very relaxed as they wait on receiving aid from various aid groups. Receiving food Aid in most cases hinder Agricultural progress. Barrett (2006) noted that at micro level evidence, these consequences are reflected on household labor supply, production incentives, consumption patterns and natural resource use.
- To add on, food aid programmes are used to serve the interest of the donor and not its stipulated objectives. According to FAO (2011), food-aid serves the interest of the donor or the aiding part rather the interest of the benefiting people. Political parties use Food Aid projects as a campaigning strategy designed to win elections. According to Cathie (1997:39) and Shah (2003:1), food aid is a political weapon and a commercial enterprise. Citing France as an example, food aid was used as for political and commercial purposes.
- To add on, another negative impact of Food Aid is that it is driven by national interest. Various scholars believe that Aid is a tool used by Western states to neo-colonize African states. For example, according to Zahariadis, Travis and Ward (2000), the US Food Aid programmes are being given for economic reasons as a tool for penetrating the market and enhancing exports for American producers. Shah (2003) also concurred with Zahariadis, Travis and Ward (2000) that food aid is not sent for the benefit of the poor but for that of the US and European countries as principal beneficiaries of the food aid operation.

2.6.2 Positive Impacts

- Food Aid can have a positive impact to the beneficiaries since it can be a tool to alleviate poverty. According to Lentz et al (2005), Food Aid can help a community to meet household basic needs when a household cannot sustain itself. In relation with Barret (2006), food-aid may become welfare improving tool when the alternatives are destitution, for households, which cannot take care of themselves for example the disabled. Food aid can be a direct respond to the drought situation hence it can serve as an emergency aid.
- Food aid can also play a pivotal role as it can support development. Food aid is of greater importance as it can improve the industrial sector together with the infrastructure. According to Mellor (2001), food-aid can support a specific or an identified project. Various organizations like Governments, Churches, Individuals, NGOs, conduct Food for Work Projects, which can lead to resuscitation of roads and bridges among other projects who provide Food Aid.

2.7 Challenges Faced in Implementing the Drought Relief Programme

Food distribution is delivering food allocated to specific beneficiaries. In food distribution process, there are a number of challenges faced by project implementers, which can even lead to the failure of the project. According to Rohrbach (2004), challenges faced by project implementers include double dipping, including non-deserving beneficiaries or excluding deserving beneficiaries, corruption among officers, political interferences, dependency syndrome and misuse of aid provided. Below is a brief explanation of the above points:

2.7.1 Double Dipping

According to Rohrbach (2004), double dipping is one of the major challenges faced during implementation of the Drought Relief Programme. Double dipping is a situation whereby one person receives double the allocation. This can be because of corruption, nepotism or bribery. Double dipping is a major challenge since it threatens food availability. In most rural areas, reports on cases of double dipping have been noted and this has left some households food insecure since the minority benefit at the expense of the majority.

2.7.2 Selection Criterion

Another challenge militating against the success of the drought relief programme is the selection process. According to Mushore, Muzenda and Mukovera (2013), the most vocal persons and elites do the selection process. Hence, this results to issues of favouritism and nepotism. Inclusion of non-deserving and exclusion of deserving beneficiaries will be the result. The rural leadership had a tendency of including non-deserving people and excluding deserving people on the list of beneficiaries, they submitted to the department of Social Welfare. Due to issues of corruption and political affiliations, the government official faced problems when giving the people food aid. Some of the beneficiaries selected did not fit into the five categories, which the programme was looking at, which are chronically ill, child headed, elderly, disabled and high dependency.

2.7.3 Shortage of Food

Shortage of food is one of the challenges which affect the implementation of the Drought Relief Programme. There are now high levels of vulnerability and as such, almost every household requires food assistance. Following the ZimVac results of 2016, in May 2015, 1,5 million people were food insecure and this rise to approximately 2.8 million by 2016. This shows that there is an increase in the number of food insecure households, which does not tally with amount of food provided.

2.8 Strategies by Communities to Cushion Themselves from Drought

A surviving strategy according to FAO (1997) is a short-term response to an immediate and regular decline in access to food. From drought impacts, rural communities are adapting various strategies to cushion themselves from rampant drought outbreaks. According to Gallopín (2006:300), adaptation is the capacity of any human system to maintain the quality of life of its individual members in a given environment or range of environments. Below is the detailed explanation of the strategies:

2.8.1 Resort to Eat Wild Fruits and Vegetables.

In order to sustain from harsh impacts of droughts, communities end up eating wild fruits and vegetables as a survival strategy. Some of the fruits are pounded to make porridge or bake. Due to scarcity of fruit as there is high pressure on the food, some communities resorted in eating poisonous fruits. For example, according to Mutasa (2008) in Chikomba village some schoolchildren ate poisonous fruits (the jatropha seeds) and got sick. Also in the African Continent, in Sudan, the Sudan Vision of 2017 indicated that people are now eating leaves and seeds to survive.

2.8.2 Reduction in Portions of Food, Changing Diets and

In Zimbabwe Rural communities, due to the issue of food shortage, communities resort in changing diets, portion controlling among other strategies to be able to survive. In the 2016 drought situation in Zimbabwe, the Mutasgo people reported to have sustained through reducing their portions. Some of them reduced to one meal others twice per days. Worse families even spent sleepless nights without eating food. In addition, the change in diet was greatly reported whereby most people usually eat sadza and vegetable, which they produce, locally in their gardens.

2.8.3 Selling of Assets

Besides surviving from wild fruits and changing diets together with rationalizing food portions, communities resorted to selling of bigger assets such as livestock and fields as the last resort. Citing Bikita District as a case study, Mushore, Muzenda and Makovere (2013), indicated that the people in Bikita District has resorted to sell their assets as a way to survive the prevailing drought.

2.8.4 Relying on Aid

Relying on aid is one of the strategies used by communities in relation to a prevailing drought. For example, in 2016, a total number of 3 565 people benefited from cash transfers they received from Plan International Mutare. These villages include Mutsago, Nyachityu, Buwerimwe and Kugarisana. Cash transfers received from Plan International has been of vital importance as they were able to sustain their livelihoods and buy all necessary foodstuffs that they required in their homes. However, the cash transfers have faced problems during the implementation stage.

Price fluctuations in shops were observed as the shopkeepers increased prices of their commodities basing on the perspective that the people were benefiting from cash transfer. Citing Kenya as a case study, Nyamangwe (1995) indicated that in Kenya, Food Aid was found to be the most common drought mitigation strategy.

2.9 Roles of Government in Promoting Food Security

The Zimbabwean Government has played notable roles which promotes food security in Zimbabwean rural areas. These roles include

2.9.1 Improving Nutritional Levels to School Children

In 2016 up to 2017 May, the government of Zimbabwe has been engaged into the school feeding programme. The programme was implemented by the department of social welfare with help from Ministry of Health and other relevant stakeholders. Results also showed that after the implementation of the programme, school attendance by pupils increased. This programme also helped in fighting stunting.

2.9.2 To Ensure Household Food Security to Vulnerable Groups

The Government of Zimbabwe provides food in various forms, which can be grain, hampers, or cash transfers. The distribution of food usually targets the vulnerable people. According to Winsor (2004) vulnerability is the degree of proneness or susceptibility to hazards, further elaborating it as an individual or group's characteristics and the situation that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of natural hazards. Vulnerable people from different villages benefit from food aid, which will ensure household food security.

2.9.3 To Provide Agricultural Inputs

Rural famers in Zimbabwe receive aid in form of Agricultural inputs. These inputs encompass fertilizers, seeds, and chemicals that famers use to improve in the Agricultural Sector. Provision of agricultural inputs is of greater importance since it boosts food security. It improves the accessibility of food to households. Food accessibility according to Tweeten and McClelland (1997) is the effective demand to acquire available food from earnings or as transfers from others. According to the

Herald of 2 September 2009, the Zimbabwean government raised \$210 million dollars for Agricultural inputs.

2.9.4 To Establish Granaries Where Food Can Be Stored for Future Use

The Government of Zimbabwe has Grain Marketing Boards, which are used to store grains that the government buys from small-scale famers and large-scale famers. This is of benefit to the Zimbabwean populace as it ensures food availability. Food availability is a situation whereby adequate quantities of food are consistently available at the regional, national or country level, according to (Lovendal and Knowles 2005). Through GMBs, Governments promotes food security.

2.10 Theoretical Framework

According to Imenda (2014), a theoretical framework refers to the theory that a researcher chooses to guide him/her in his/her research. Thus, a theoretical framework is the application of a theory, or a set of concept drawn from the same theory, to explain an event, or shed some light on a particular phenomenon or research problem. In this research paper, the writer makes use of the Malthusian and Marxist theory in explaining how the concept of food availability is related to food security.

The Population Growth Theory

Malthus (1766-1831) propounded the population growth and food availability theory. According to Malthus (1766), population grows at a faster rate with production growing at a smaller rate, this would result in high population pressurizing on food causing food shortages. Malthus also suggested ways that he believed are appropriate to address such anomalies. He argued that, firstly, through voluntary population control, people would willingly control their family sizes to avoid food shortages due to high population. This has worked in China, taking the One Child Policy established by Deng Xiaoping in 1979. Secondly, Malthus argued that involuntary population control could also be an effective measure to counter influx population growth. This can be attained though hunger, outbreak of diseases, and war outbreaks among other factors.

In relation to this study, Karl Marx's perspectives on factors that lead to food shortages are no longer valid. High population numbers is not the major aspect threatening food security. Citing Zimbabwe as a case study, the country is not highly populated but cases of food insecurity continue to exist. There are other factors militating against food security, which are corruption, poor policy formulations, double dipping, and politicization of food aid programmes among other factors. During the implementation stage of the programme, there are a number of challenges faced, which militate against the project reaching its intended goals.

Marxism Theory

Karl Marx (1818-1883) is also one of the theorists of Food Security. He argued that the means of production was the major reason leading to the escalation of food shortages. According to Karl Marx (1883), private property ownership is the major factor that leading to food shortages. As a direct response to address this problem, Karl Max advocated for state ownership to all forms of production, which he believed, could check and restrict extensive capitalism. Godwin and Condorcet (1975) as cited in Arvey (1978), argued that the spirit of oppression, the spirit of servility and the spirit of fraud - these are the immediate growth of the established administration of property also support Karl Max's writings.

In relation to this study, Karl Marx's suggestion of giving a state the ownership of all modes of production to ensure food security is actually creating more problems paying particular attention to the Zimbabwean country. Giving an example of the Land Reform Programme in Zimbabwe, the Fast Track Land Reform Programme, which started in 2000 up to 17 April 2002 contributed to the drought as it, disrupted the farming activities, which were taking place (a report by the FAO of 29 May 2002). P

According to Thomas Malthus (1766-1831), rapid population growth is a major contributing factor to food shortages since population increase in a geometric progression whereas production increases in arithmetic progression. However, Karl Marx criticize Malthus views on population growth and food availability. According

to Millman and Kates in Degefa (2005), Karl Max considers population growth as a favorable factor for agricultural production. In line with Devereux (1993), population increase has no effect on food shortages taking an example of countries like China and Russia, which have high population. In most African States, a few minorities control the means of production, which leads to food crisis hence supporting Karl Max's theory. Both theories undermined other causes of food crisis, which are not demography but factors like poor policies, corruption and politicization of programmes.

2.11 Country Experiences

African states have been prone to food crisis since the 18thC. Food Crisis in African States has been dating back to post-colonial era, which has led to level the blame against the colonial period.

2.11.1 Swaziland

Swaziland is one of the countries on an expansive list of African states that are in dire need of Food Aid due to various factors threatening food crisis in their nations. Due to prolonged Food Aid in Swaziland, this has created a culture of dependency syndrome with the Swazis becoming reluctant from making efforts of producing their own food. The major cause of food shortages in Swaziland is the failure of the people to produce their own food for household consumption due to various factors. Another militating factor contributing to low production, as postulated by Nyambe and Belete (2012) is the issue of climate conditions together with wild animals.

A research by the Interpress Service of March 2008 shows that food crisis in Swaziland has been caused by poor Agricultural production as there was no any Agricultural Activity that taking place. The Swazis reported that they had fear that the crops could fail again as the previous year, the outbreak of HIV and there high expectations for receiving Aid. The level of vulnerability in Swaziland has been high in 2008 as the Interpress Service of 2008 reported that a total number of vulnerable people was 665 000 out of a total population of 953 000. Form 2008 up until 2016, reports were also made which shows that the percentage of vulnerability has been

2.11.2 Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the African States that has experienced food crisis and is the largest recipient of donor Aid. Food crisis in Ethiopia has affected the people negatively as there has been a record of the negativities that has been faced in that state. Ethiopia has been dependent for food from other states; Jaka (2009) noted that it has been receiving Aid for over 30 years and the state requires an approximately figure of 700 000 tonnes per year to feed its populace.

According to Refugees International (2004), in Ethiopia, a total number of 5 million people are living in hunger and the number can rise up to 13 million. The largest percentage of vulnerable people lives in rural areas and they depend solely on farming. According to FAO (2004), efforts have to be made to increase household's income as well as strengthening coping mechanisms. In line with FAO's argument, Blaikie (1994) identified three types of coping strategies, which are preventive, impact minimizing and recovery strategies. Ethiopia is continuously receiving Aid up until to date. In April, according to the ACTION AID of 2017, 35 000 people are receiving aid from ActionAid UK.

2.11.3 Kenya

Kenya is also one of the African States reported to be facing food crisis. The major reason for food shortages in Kenya is believed to have been caused by political instability with Thiekle (2006) pointing out that Northern Kenya is battling famine caused by government negligence. The major reasons noted by Thiekle (2006) for food crisis in Kenya are poor infrastructure, shortage of arable lands due to overgrazing. According to the Action Aid UK 2017, the Government of Kenya declared the year a national disaster in April. A total number of 2,7 million people are food insecure and the ActionAid is supporting 105 000 people providing cash transfers, rehabilitating water sources and school feeding programmes.

2.12 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter managed to capture various theories, which help in the understanding of the nexus between Food Aid and Food Security. The writer also reviewed various literatures within the context of food aid and food security. This chapter also looked at

types of food aid and of food security. The author exposed how the issue of food aid cost or benefit agricultural production and markets of the nation at large. The chapter also provided the empirical studies by other researchers.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a detailed outline of the research design used by the researcher to collect data, which also shaped the methods of data collection. It also gives detailed information on the population targeted by the researcher. The Chapter presents sampling techniques used to gather data. It also highlighted ethics considered.

3.1 Research Design

According to Mutambara, Zvinavashe and Mwakiwa (2010), a research design is the format and theoretical structure under which the study was done. A research design, as defined by Jaka (2009), is a plan followed to answer the research objectives or framework to solve the objective problem. In short, a research design is a strategy that a researcher uses to gather information he or she requires which will help that person to meet his or her research objectives. Choosing a research design is very important. According to Burns and Grove (2001:233), choosing a research design is very important as it helps the researcher to plan and implement a study in a way that will help the researcher to obtain intended results and obtaining information, which is factual.

In this research, the researcher used a mixed method approach on data collection. A Mixed method approach of data collection is described as a new paradigm that combines both qualitative and quantitative research methods in one study by Bryman (2008) and Creswell (2003). A mixed method of data collection is the synchronization of both the qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection to form one method of data collection, which is very effective and efficient in the data collection process.

The mixed approach of data collection was of great importance in this research. It helped in identifying a more detailed research problem through various aspects like conducting in-depth interviews and both structured and unstructured questionnaires. A mixed approach to research silences the shortcomings of both the qualitative and quantitative approaches to data collection.

3.2 Population

Population is defined as the total number of people living in a particular area, country region continent or world. According to Polit and Hungler (1999:37), population is the totality of all objects, subjects or members that confirm to a set of specifications. In demarcating the population to be used as respondents, the researcher used the eligibility criteria. The eligibility criteria are a list of characteristics that are required for the membership in the target population (Burns and Grove 2003:234). The researcher makes sure that all participants are from Mutare District Ward 15 and have been either benefiting from the Drought Relief Programme or helping in the implementation of the programme.

Mutare District has a total population of 262 124 according to the population census of 2012 with 52 429 households. There are 36 Rural Wards and this research focused on one ward, which is Ward 15-Chishakwe. There are number of 2 739 households in Chishakwe Ward. Out of 2 739 households, 274 households benefit from the Drought Relief Programmes. Data was also collected from relevant stakeholders or key informants who are well versed with the Drought Relief Programme. These include the District Administrator (DA), the Rural District Council, The Provincial Administrator (PA), The Department of Social Service (DSS), the Department of Agritex and the Ministry of Women Affairs.

3.3 Sample Selection

A sample as defined by Brink (1996:133) is a subset of a population. Sample selection is now the process of identifying a certain percentage of people out of the whole population to actively participate in the process of data collection. According to Burns and Grove (2003:31), sample selection is a process of selecting a group of people, events of behaviour with which to conduct a study. The research utilised both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. These encompass purposive sampling and stratified sampling.

3.3.1 Stratified Sampling

Cochran (1953:87) postulated stratified sampling as dividing the population into homogeneous non-overlapping groups, which are called strata, selecting a sample from each group, and conducting a simple random sample in each stratum. There are two types of stratified sampling, which are proportionate stratified random sampling and disproportionate stratified random sampling. In this research paper, the researcher used proportionate stratified random sampling. Proportionate stratified random sampling is used when the total population in various areas are different. As a result, the researcher used the same sampling fraction in all the stratus to make sure that there is a proportion in data representation.

Proportionate stratified sampling has helped in this research since the villages have different population figures. It helped the researcher to obtain data, which is well represented as the same total number of people has been selected. In ward 15, there are 12 villages. A total number of 279 people are receiving food aid. According to Neyman (1938), the number of units in the sample is made proportional to the product of the stratum size and the stratum standard deviation; hence, the researcher selected 20% from each village, which represented the whole village. Below is a table, which shows the number of benefiting people in each villages and the total number of households, selected to be respondents:

Figure 1: showing number of respondents in ward 15 Mutare District

Village name	Number of households	Number of households selected as respondents
Buwerimwe	30	6
Mvududu	13	2
Chitakatira	45	9
Nehwangura	10	2
Mwaamba	17	3
Chishakwe	10	2
Matika	47	9
Mufushwa	30	6
Chiwandamudanda	15	3
Matiengane	15	3
Gosho	35	7
Dzere	12	2
Total	279	54

3.3.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling, according to Parahoo (1997:232), is when the researcher deliberately chooses whom to include in the study based on their ability to provide necessary data. It is a situation whereby the researcher chooses respondents that are able to provide him or her with valuable information. In addition, the researcher selects the experts or people who are well versed with the information pertaining the study. In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling. The researcher collected data from the Drought Relief Programme Committee members. These include the implementers, security organizers, transport committee and evaluation committee.

3.4 Methods of Data Collection

Data is defined by Polit and Hungler (1999:267) as information obtained in a course of a study. Data collection is now the process used by researcher to gather information required in the study. In this study, data was collected by using in-depth interviews, structured and unstructured questionnaires and document analysis. There is the use of research instruments, which helps in the data collection process. A research instrument as postulated by Parahoo (1997:52,325), is a tool used to collect data.

3.4.1 Document Analysis

According to Bowen (2009), document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic. Again, Bowen (2009) argued that analysing documents incorporates coding content into themes similar to how focus group or interview transcripts are analysed. The researcher relied on sources she got from the Department of Social Services (DSS), the District Administrator's Office, and the Provincial Administrator's Office. The researcher evaluated some of the reports made by the District Drought Relief Committee, and other non-governmental reports who commented on the implementation of the Drought Relief Programme. The researcher also makes use of online journals as well as reports publicised on the media. These have benefited the researcher as she managed to find information on the current activities that were taking place during the ongoing of the project.

3.4.2 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a set of coordinated questions designed to gather information on a particular aspect. Questionnaires are very important in data collection as they are very flexible since the respondent has to respond on their own time (Cahalan 1951).

In this study, the writer used a semi-structured questionnaire, which consists of both structured and unstructured questions. In the research, the writer makes use of partially structured questions, which helped the respondents in giving them a clue in the aspects needed in the research. The major rationale for using semi-structured questionnaires is that since data is not always consistent to stipulated variables, semi-structured questionnaires helps to survey unpredictable events.

Structured questions helped the researcher to collect the actual information that she required as people responded in accordance with the questions asked by the researcher. Unstructured questionnaires are formulated to elicit free responses and allow the respondents to submit valid data as they express their opinions more freely (Annum 2016). An unstructured questionnaire serves various purposes, which benefited the researcher. According to Bryman (2008), they facilitate adaptability of formulation of questions and terminology to suit the interviewee's background and educational level. To add on, according to Welman and Kruger (2001), unstructured questionnaire eliminates rigidity. It enabled respondents to air out their views.

3.4.3 In-depth Interview

An interview is defined by Chikoko & Mhloyi, (1999:80) as a face-to-face interaction used to gather data. Interviews were collected from government officials who are well versed with issues related to food aid and food security. These interviews have unearthed other questions, which helped the researcher to understand more on issues related to food security in the food aid context. When interviewing the beneficiaries, in-depth interviews have benefited the researcher, as she was able to gather data even from the elderly who are no longer able to read and write. When conducting the interviews, the researcher did not force the respondents to reply and they were left with the option to walk away from the panel. In-depth interviews are conducted to ensure security and confidentiality of the respondent. In-depth interviews have helped

the researcher, as she was able to collect sensitive data as the respondents felt confidence.

3.5 Data Analysis

According to Antonius (2003:2), data is described as points to information that is collected in a systematic way, organised, and recorded to enable the reader to interpret the information correctly. Data analysis now becomes a process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data (Marshall and Rossman 1999:150). Data analysis means to organise, provide structure and elicit meaning. Analysis of qualitative data is an active and interactive process (Polit and Hungler 1999). The researcher used thematic analysis, content analysis and SPSS in analysing the data collected. The data was analysed in a way that it is credible, dependable, transferrable and confirmable.

3.5.1 Content analysis

Content analysis is a flexible method for analysing text data (Cavanagh 1997). According to Weber (1990), the researcher chooses a type of content analysis, which is in line with his or her theoretical and substantive interest. Content analysis consists of three approaches, which are used to interpret data. These approaches include conventional, directive and summative. The differences in these three approaches lie on the degree of being trusted, how the codes originated and the coding schemes.

3.5.2 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis as defined by Hayes (1997) is a comprehensive process where researchers are able to identify numerous cross-references between the data the research is evolving themes. To add on, Namely (2008) argued that thematic analysis goes beyond explicit words or phrases and focuses on identifying and describing both implicit and explicit idea. Thematic analysis helped the researcher to analyse data and how various aspects in the study are connected. With sub themes, the researcher managed to bring out various areas of interest in the study. The researcher managed to explore how the drought relief programme impacted to five categories of beneficiaries.

3.5.3 (SPSS) Statistical Package Social Science

SPSS stands for Statistical Package Social Science. It is a window-based programme used for analysing large quantities of data compressing the data into smaller amounts with charts, tables and graphs. The Statistical Package Social Science is described by Michael, Beck, Bryman and Liao (2004) as collections of software designed to aid in statistical analysis and data exploration. The researcher managed to present data in forms of charts, tables, figures and graphs.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

Ethics are norms, values and moral activities considered during the data collection process. Ethical considerations are a situation whereby the rights of individuals and acts of misconduct are being protected (Polit and Hungler 1999:132-134). The major rationale of ethics in the research process is to safeguard the respondents from being violated during the data collection process. Hence, a researcher is forced to uphold various ethical considerations during his or her research. In this research, the researcher upholds informed consent, confidentiality, right to privacy and anonymity among others.

3.6.1 Informed consent

According to Julia, Pedroni and Kenneth (2001), informed consent is the practices and conventions that make it socially or legally acceptable to use a person as a research subject, and include the rules, regulations, and cultural and professional practices governing informed consent to research. The permission to carry out the research was granted to the researcher by the Midlands State University and the District Administrator's office. The consent form clearly stated the major rationale of conducting the search. The respondents were also notified on the purpose of the research and on how it will benefit the society. Every participant was requested to participate and the government officials were asked to stamp the forms as proof that data was collected. There was no form of remuneration given to respondents as token of appreciation and the respondents were informed about this before the research was conducted.

3.6.2 Anonymity

Anonymity encompasses the use of pseudonyms to protect one's identity (Corden and Sainsbury 2006:22). Anonymity also escalates to hide the respondent's job rank in the organisation, gender, period in service among other issues. There are other cases, as argued by Grinyer (2002), when the participants do not wish to be anonymised. In this case, the researcher has to make use of informed consent to instil confidentiality to the respondents.

3.6.3 Confidentiality

Confidentiality is akin to the principle of privacy (Oliver, 2003; Gregory, 2003). The ethical duty of confidentiality is to protect the data gathered from respondents from being misused. Since the researcher can collect data, which is sensitive and personal, he or she has the duty to protect that information from being easily accessed and theft so that it is only used for the intended purpose. Again, according to Taylor and Adelman (1989), confidentiality encompasses steps taken to minimize the negative consequences of divulging confidences.

3.6.4 Right to Privacy

Right to privacy is another key element in ethical considerations. This principle is integral to our societal beliefs that individuals have the right for their affairs to be private, although as Bulmer (2001) notes, in our information-led society upholding this right is far from straightforward. It is a process whereby the respondent's rights are safeguarded from being manipulated by the researcher. Through confidentiality restrictions, the researcher protects the privacy of individuals and ensures that personal information is disclosed only when necessary (Soler and Peters 1993).

3.7 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter provided the research methods used in the study and mixed approaches of data collection used. The study targeted the beneficiaries of food aid in Mutare district ward 15. The target population is clearly stated and methods of sampling techniques used. Information was collected using questionnaires, documents analyzed and interviews. The chapter also shows how the researcher upholds issues of ethics.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter shows the outcomes from the study that was carried in Mutare District Ward 15. The data is presented in the form of tables, pie charts, bar graphs, themes since the researcher used a mixed method approach when collecting data. This chapter presents data collected with the use of interviews, questionnaires and from documents. The chapter also analyse the data relating it to other scholarly views.

4.2 Research Findings

4.2.1 Response Rate

Table 2: response rate

	Targeted respondents	Total number of responses	Response rate %
Government officials	10	8	80
Beneficiaries	46	40	87
Total response rate	56	48	86

Table (1) above shows the response rate of both the beneficiaries and Government stakeholders in Mutare District. The table shows that from the 46 questionnaires distributed to beneficiaries, only 40 responded making a response rate of 87%. This is so because some of the respondents travelled and other had to meet their commitments. Also from ten questionnaires distributed to government officials, 8 responded making a response rate of 80%. This is so because some of the stakeholders had tight programmes at work places. The overall response rate for all the respondents is 86%. This shows that the data is well represented.

4.2.2 Sex of Household Head

Table 1: Sex of household head

Sex	Number of respondents
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Females	32
Males	20
Totals	52

Table (1) illustrates household sex from 52 sampled households in Ward 15 Mutare District. From 40 questionnaires, 14 were males and 26 were females. From 12 interviews, 6 were males and 6 were females. This shows that there are more females than males in ward 15.

4.2.3 Sex of Government Respondents

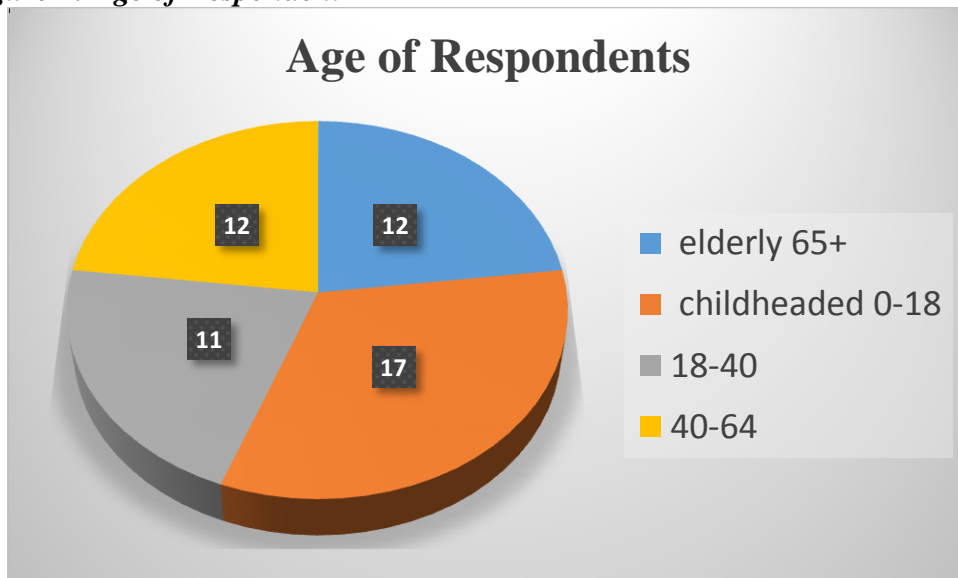
Table 2: Sex of Government respondents

Sex	Number of respondents
Males	6
Females	6
Totals	12

Table (2) illustrates sex from eight sampled government officials. From 8 questionnaires, four are women and four are males. From four interviews, 2 are males and 2 are females. This shows that the data is well represented.

4.2.4 Age of Respondents

Figure 1: Age of Respondent



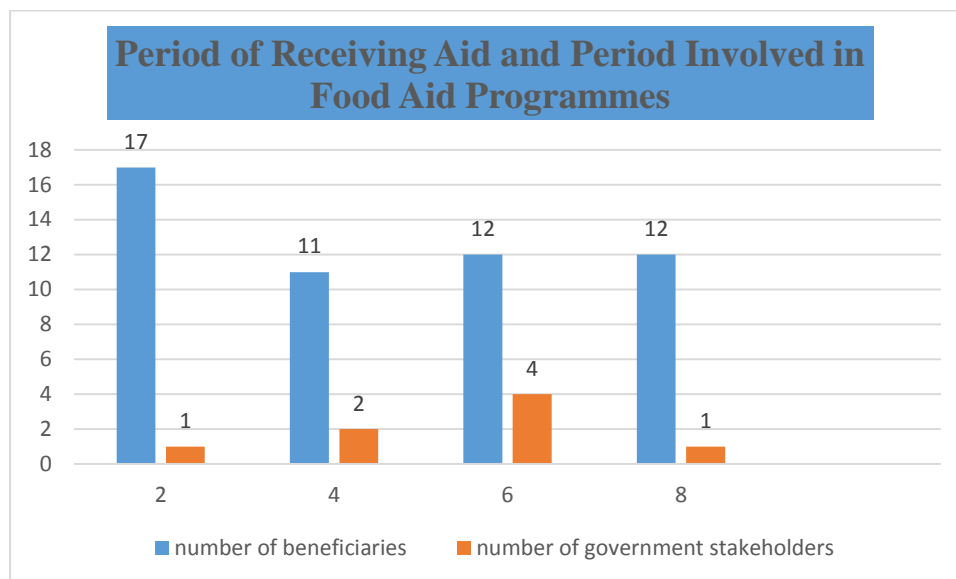
The pie chart (figure 1) above shows the information sought by questionnaires and interviews on age distribution of beneficiaries in ward 15.

Out of 40 questionnaires, 17 turned to be child headed families and constitute 33% of the sampled population of 52 households. This shows that the area consists of the most vulnerable people as child headed families are categorised as the neediest and needs first preference in food aid distribution. To add on, 12 people out of 40 questionnaires turned to be between the age of 40 to 64 and they marked 23 % of the sampled population of 52 households, which shows that the area has able-bodied people who can engage in various projects like food for work programmes that helps in developing the area.

From 40 questionnaires, 11 of the people are between the age of 18 to 40 and they constitute a percentage of 21 from the sampled population of 52 households. These people are able bodied and they can engage in food for work projects, which can better the society. From the 12 interviews conducted, these people are elderly and constitute 23 % of the sampled population of 52 households. These people were targeted specifically for interviews since most of them could not read and write. Through knowledge and experience that they possess, the researcher managed to gather meaningful data.

4.2.5 Period Involved in Food Aid Programmes

Figure 2: Period of Receiving Aid and Period Involved in Food Aid Programmes



The graph above (*figure 2*) presents two different types of information, firstly, the period of beneficiaries receiving aid and secondly the period of government stakeholders

involved in the Drought Relief Programmes. It shows that all the respondents selected have been involved in the drought relief programme from two years up to eight and more.

I. Period of Beneficiaries Receiving Aid

The graph above shows that a total number of 12 people from interviews have received food aid for more than 8 years. These people consist of the elderly. This shows that these people are vulnerable as they continue to receive aid. This helped the researcher to get valuable information as this group of people have vast experiences on the programme. However, respondent 3 from questionnaires administered to beneficiaries highlighted that the ones who are benefiting frequently comprise of the traditional leadership who introduce the programme to the people. Hence these people never cease to benefit from the programme. This tallies with Mushore, Muzenda and Makovera (2013)'s view that the most vocal people benefit more than the poor in a society do. As a result, there are issues of corruption taking place, which makes some members of this group to continue receiving aid.

From 40 questionnaires, 17 people have been receiving aid for two years. Respondent A from an interviewed beneficiary highlighted that the increase in the number of people receiving aid between these years is because there was great emphasis on how the Programme has been targeting child headed families. This tallies with responded 1 from questionnaires administered to government officials who highlighted that they had make an emphasis to the people on why child headed families had to benefit from the programme. However, from 4 and 6 years the total number of 11 and 12 respectively are receiving aid. Respondent A from an interviewed beneficiary indicated that there are few people in this space of time because most of the non-deserving people did not manage to continue receiving aid due to the programme's resolutions of targeting the most vulnerable groups. Hence, it shows that some who were benefiting but are non-deserving were not able to continue benefiting.

II. Period of Government Stakeholders in Drought Relief Programmes

All respondents from government stakeholders have been involved in the Drought Relief Programme for more than two years. From the interviews sought, the highest number of people involved in the drought relief programme ranges from 4 to 6 years, which shows that these respondents are well versed with the information pertaining

the drought relief programme. From eight questionnaires, one person has been involved in the drought relief programme for only a year. From the years ranging from 2 to 4, only two people were involved in the drought relief programme. From 8 years and above, only one person was involved in the programme and the person has helped the researcher in giving her with meaningful data from the experience he had as he alluded on how the concepts of food aid and food security have been evolving over years.

4.3 Objectives of Food Aid

The major objectives of food aid are to alleviate poverty, to serve as an emergent respond, to support a defined project and to help the destitute. Below is the explanation of the objectives of food aid sought through analysing documents like the Food Aid Charter, the New Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) and from questionnaires and interviews designed to government stakeholders and beneficiaries.

4.3.1 Alleviate Poverty

From 8 questionnaires directed to government stakeholders, respondent 3 indicated that Food Aid serves as a tool to cushion and relief food insecure households through providing food commodities or cash transfers. This goes hand in glove with respondent A from questionnaires directed to beneficiaries who illustrates that food aid helps to alleviate poverty as it intends to ease the challenges faced in droughts and improve household wellbeing through improved nutrition status. This tallies with Barret (2006)'s idea that the major objective of food aid is to relieve human suffering. Hence, this shows that food Aid is direct respond to food crisis and it helps in assuaging poverty as it helps to supplement dietary needs of certain individuals.

4.3.2 Emergent Respond

From 12 interviews directed to beneficiaries, responded B, C and D indicated that Food aid act as an emergent respond to a prevailing disaster. In addition, responded 1 from questionnaires directed to government stakeholders indicated that food aid serves as a direct respond to the prevailing hunger. Hence, this shows that there is similarity on the views of both groups of respondents and their views are supported by Shelton (2005) who argues that food aid is given in response to a man-made or natural disaster or to cover relocated people.

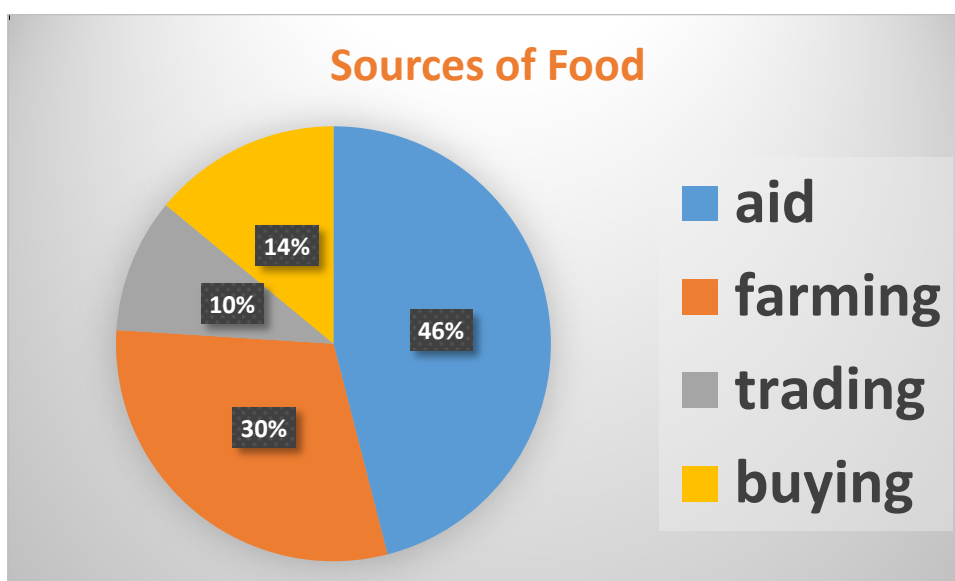
4.3.3 To Support a Defined Project

From 4 interviews conducted to government officials, two respondents, W and Y conquered that food aid programmes can be used to support a defined project which can help to modernize an area. Mellor (2001) who argued that food-aid could support a specific or an identified project supports this. To add on, Village Z also highlighted that they managed to clear verges and widening roads under the Food for Work Programme. Hence, food aid programmes can be a vital tool in promoting projects.

4.3.4 To help the destitute

From 8 questionnaires directed to government officials, respondents 1, 2, 4 and 5 indicated that food aid works as a tool to help the destitute. This is supported by respondents' E and F from 12 interviewed beneficiaries who highlighted that the programme targets the most need people. Also, respondent Z interviewed from the Department of Social Welfare highlighted that the programme targets the most vulnerable groups which are the elderly, chronically ill, high dependency, child headed families and disabled hence it shows that food aid works as a tool to help the destitute. This conquers with Barret (2006) who is of the view that food-aid may become welfare improving tool when the alternatives are destitution, for households, which cannot take care of themselves for example the disabled. Hence, food aid can be used as a tool to help people who are incapable of providing for them.

4.4 Sources of Food



From the statistics above, 46% of the population relies on food aid as their main source of food. Out of 52 respondents, 23 indicated that they rely more on aid rather

than other sources of food aid. Respondent 7 from questionnaires directed to beneficiaries indicated that they are not able to produce their own source of food due to factors like sickness and disability. In addition, respondent X from an interviewed government stakeholder indicated that Ward 15 of Mutare District is one of the districts, which requires aid since it consists of most vulnerable groups. This tally with Nyamangwe (1995), who indicated that among the drought mitigation strategies in Kenya, Food Aid has been found to be the most common. Hence, this shows that the majority of people in Africa as a whole and in Mutare district ward 15 relies more on aid because of their vulnerability, which does not permit them to engage in various activities to provide for their households.

30% of the population argued that they rely on farming. From 52 respondents, 15 indicated that they rely more on farming as their major source of food. Respondent 6 interviewed from the Department of Agritex indicated that the ward has some small streams with which most of the people relies on. However, Respondents 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 from questionnaires indicated that they prefer producing their own food than relying on Aid since Food aid programmes are not reliable enough to supplement their dietary needs. This tally with respondent H from an interviewed beneficiary who highlighted that it is better to receive farming inputs than aid since the process of food aid are not that appealing. Buckland (2000) who noted that 70% of Zimbabwe's rural people derive their livelihoods from subsistence agriculture supports this.

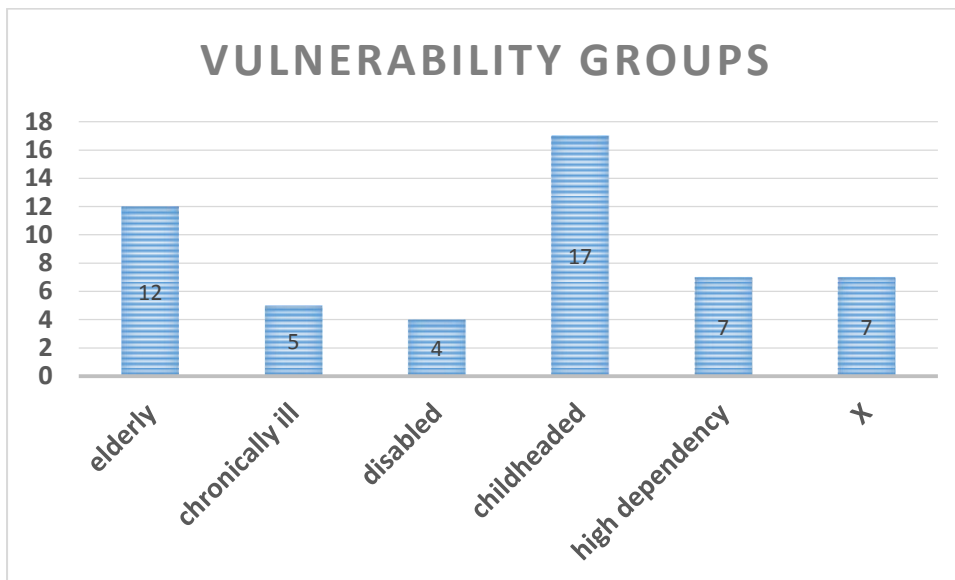
14% of the population argued that they rely on buying. Out of 52 respondents, 7 people, respondent 7, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 from 40 questionnaires indicated that they afford to buy all foodstuffs they require in their homes for their dietary supplements. This percentage consists of the working class, village coordinators and some councillors. Hence, this shows that this percentage consist of non-deserving beneficiaries as the majority of them have other sources of income that can sustain their livelihood. Since the programme targeted people who earns less than \$20.00 per month, these people do not qualify to be part of the benefiting people.

10% of the population relies more on batter trading. From 52 respondents, 5 indicated that they rely on batter trading with other villagers. From these 5 people, 3 respondents from questionnaires indicated that they batter trade during the season of

farming. However, 2 people from interviews indicated that they trade nearly every year as they normally trade grains for livestock. However, respondent X from an interviewed Head of Department of Agritex indicated that this percentage is low as they claimed that there has been a decrease in number of livestock used to batter with other wards due to prolonged droughts. Hence, from the statistics above, the government and other Non-Governmental Organizations are expected to continue providing Aid to rural areas since there are continuous droughts.

4.5 Vulnerable Groups in Mutare District Ward 15

Figure 4: Vulnerable Groups in Mutare District Ward 15



The **figure (4)** above shows the vulnerability groups in Mutare District Ward 15. The information presented was sought by the use of interviews, questionnaires and documentary analysis. According to Winsor (2004) vulnerability is the degree of proneness or susceptibility to hazards, further elaborating it as an individual or group's characteristics and the situation that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of natural hazards. These people are characterized in distinct groups and are regarded vulnerable by the Drought Relief Programme.

Out of 52 respondents, 12 people interviewed are the elderly. These people are not able to produce their own food because of their age for example respondent J who is over 85 years. Respondent L indicated that he is over 70 years and he lives with 8

grandchildren who are still young to engage in crop cultivation. Hence, they rely more on Aid from the government. As a result, there is need for the government to continue targeting this group.

Out of 52 respondents, five people turned to be chronically ill. Respondent 40 indicated that they are incapable of producing their own food since they spent most of their times in hospitals. In addition, respondent 39 of questionnaires outlined that he requires enough food since his medication needs enough food and as a result, since he cannot produce for himself, there is need for the government to continue providing food.

From the sampled population of 52 people, four people from 40 questionnaires are disabled. Respondent 23 and 24 indicated that they find it difficult to ensure food availability in their homesteads since there are household heads and have challenges to engage into farming activities. To add on, respondent 26 indicated that all of his family members are disabled hence no one of them is capable of sourcing food for their dietary needs. Again, respondent 27 specified that she is a widow and has many kids who rely on food provided by her. Hence, about this, this group of disabled people needs attention always as they are not capable enough to cater for themselves.

Child headed families constitute a percentage of from the sampled population of 52 households. Out of 40 questionnaires, 17 people turned to be child headed families. Respondent 19 from questionnaires indicated that she does not have ample time to engage in agricultural activities because she spent most of her time at school. In support of this, responded W from interviewed government officials made emphasis that child headed families finds it difficult to secure their dietary needs considering their age, issues of education among other things. Hence, there is need for the government to continue engaging in school feeding programmes so that there are able to assure that there is adequate food to the children since the children are still young to manage their food.

Out of 52 people, 7 turned to be highly depended on. From respondents of the 7 sampled people, household X indicated that they amount up to 17 family members because the family is polygamous and hence a bag of maize couldn't last them a

month. Widows head households 38, 33 and 40 and as a result they have the burden to take care of large number of children. In addition, Village Y has a high population of high dependent families due to their religious customs. This shows that these people have many responsibilities, which they are not able to take care of hence, requires governmental support.

Out of 52 sampled households, 7 respondents of 40 questionnaires turned not to qualify on the five categories classified by the Drought Relief Programme. Four from these respondents, respondent 2, 3, 4 and 5 indicated that they were chosen to benefit because there are vocal people in the society and that they are relatives of the traditional leaders. Respondents 11, 12 and 16 from questionnaires indicated that they receive the maize as they substituted those individuals who failed to contribute money for securing transport to ferry their maize grain from the GMB. This tally with respondents 6 and 7 from questionnaires distributed to government officials who highlighted that there are non-deserving people who are benefiting from food aid. Hence, this shows that there are cases of nepotism and corruption taking place on the selection processes.

4.6 Roles of Government in Promoting Food Security

In Zimbabwe, the government has played a pivotal role in promoting food security in Mutare Rural ward 15. This information has been sought by document analysis of the New Zimbabwean Constitution of 2013, interview questions addressed to both the benefiting people and the programme implementers. The roles of Government include:

4.6.1 Providing Farming Inputs to Boost the Agricultural Sector

From 4 interviews conducted to government officials, Respondent Y indicated that the government has a role to provide Agricultural inputs to the people so as to boost food production. This tallies with the information sought by interviews and questionnaires to beneficiaries as all the respondents indicated that they receive agricultural inputs nearly every year in the form of fertilizers, seeds, chemicals. The department of Social Services and Agritex also confirmed that they are the ones who usually help in implementing the programme. This tallies with Chapter 2 of the New Constitution

(2013) subsection 15, which states that the government has the duty to encourage people to grow and store adequate food on household levels.

4.6.2 Establishment of Granaries

Out of 12 interviews to government stakeholders, respondent 12 indicated that the government has a duty to ensure food availability and accessibility through the provision of granaries. Respondent X from questionnaire directed to government officials indicated that the major purpose for establishing granaries is to ensure food availability. This concurs with Lovendal and Knowles (2005)'s definition of food availability as a situation whereby adequate quantities of food are constantly available at the regional, national, or country level. Respondent 6 from Mutare-Grain Marketing Board indicated that she had been stocking maize meant for the Drought Relief Programme. This corresponds to the New Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) Chapter 2 subsection 15, which states that the government has the role of securing establishment of adequate food reserves.

4.6.3 Improving Nutritional Levels

Out of 40 questionnaires distributed to beneficiaries, two respondents outlined that one of the roles that the government plays to promote food security is improving nutritional levels to schoolchildren. This tallies with 4 respondents of questionnaires from government officials who indicated that in 2016 up to 2017 March, the government of Zimbabwe has been engaged into the school feeding programme. The department of Social Services and the Ministry of Health indicated that they were the ones who were on the front in implementing the programme. Respondent Z from ward 15 indicated that the school feeding programme resulted in high school attendance whereby the number of children going to school to source food increased. This equates with the New Constitution of Zimbabwe chapter 2 subsections 15 which states that the government has a duty to encourage and promote adequate and proper nutrition through mass education and other appropriate means. Hence, the Zimbabwean government is playing a vital role in improving nutritional levels of schoolchildren.

4.6.4 To Help Destitute

Respondent 12 and 13 from 40 questionnaires distributed to beneficiaries indicated that another role of the government is to provide food to vulnerable groups to ensure food security. In addition to that, respondent Z from interviews conducted to government officials highlighted that the government provide food to all vulnerable groups in the form of hampers, cash transfers or Agricultural inputs. The criteria that the government use to identify the vulnerable groups is in line with Winser (2004)'s definition of vulnerability which is the degree of proneness or susceptibility to hazards, further elaborating it as an individual or group's characteristics and the situation that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of natural hazards. Hence, the government is playing a vivid role in ensuring household food security to the neediest households.

4.7 Impact of Drought Relief Programme on Food Security

POSITIVE IMPACTS

4.7.1 To Ensure Household Food Security

Respondent W from interviewed government officials emphasised that the drought relief programme ensures household food security. These tallies with 23 respondents from questionnaires distributed to beneficiaries that the drought relief has a positive impact on food security as the food aid received helps them to be food secure. This equates with Lentz, Barrette and Hoddinott (2005) who suggested that the Drought Relief Programme serves to meet household basic needs when a household cannot sustain itself. However, 17 respondents from questionnaires directed to beneficiaries indicated that despite receiving aid, they always remain food insecure. Hence, in view of the above responses, the Drought Relief Programme aims in ensuring household food security but various factors militate against the programme's success.

4.7.2 Support A Project

6 respondents to questionnaires from government stakeholders indicated that the Drought Relief Programme impacts positively to food security as it can be used to support a project. This equates with an interviewed individual from the DDF (District Development Fund) indicated that the Government can use food aid to create projects which can sustain food availability to the benefiting people as well as how the department has been conducting Food for works Programmes. Respondent X

highlighted that Food for Work projects like dam de-siltation create streams, which can help in cultivating the crops in a particular area and road construction enables easy accessibility. Village Z also highlighted that it has started growing vegetables from the streams that they had been desilting under the Food for Work Programme.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

4.7.3 Dependency Syndrome

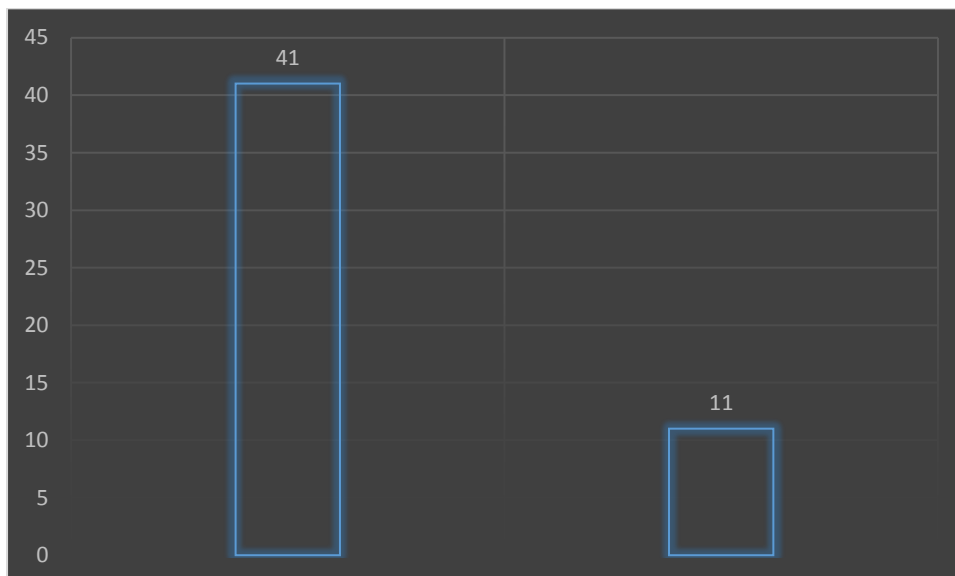
Seven Respondents out of 8 respondents from government officials indicated that the Drought relief programme can have a negative impact on food security. They argued that the drought relief programme can create a dependency syndrome which can affect crop production as the total mass relies on AID. This is supported by responses made by villagers when they were interviewed. Respondent Y indicated that she no longer engage in any farming activity as the government and other NGOs provides them with AID. This concurs with Mellor (2001)'s view that food-aid discourages growth of agricultural production on the recipients also. Hence, prolonged food aid programmes create a dependency syndrome whereby certain individuals become very reluctant in engaging into activities that could supplement their dietary needs.

4.7.4 Does not Promote Food Security

25 respondents from 40 questionnaires of beneficiaries indicated that the Drought Relief Programme does not guarantee food availability and household food security. They argued that there are corrupt activities taking place during the distributions. Respondent M highlighted that he was forced to share a bag of his maize grain with two families by the village heads. As a result, the remaining maize could not last him for the whole month. Again, one respondent from government stakeholders indicated that the issue of corruption and double dipping is militating against household food security. Hence, the Drought Relief Programme does not seem to be reaching its intended people.

4.8 Was The Selection Process Fair

Figure 5: Showing results on the fairness of the selection process



From the figure (5) above, out of 52 respondents, 41 indicated that the selection process was not fair. They argued that the traditional leadership conducted the selection process. Hence, this resulted in issues of nepotism as only those who are close or relatives or friends were registered as eligible vulnerable people. There are also indications that there are other people left who deserved to benefit but their names were not written. Again, other people benefited but were not supposed to benefit. Respondent X indicated that the major reason why they claim that the process was not fair is that the programme was politicized and as a result, only those who support the ZANU PF Part were considered eligible. Hence, the government should make sure that there are present during the selection process so that the rightful people benefit from the programme.

However, 11 people noted that the programme was fair. Respondent 34 from questionnaires directed to beneficiaries indicated that the programme managed to include child headed families, which have not been receiving aid since from the previous years. Hence, this shows that it is very much necessary for the government to continue educating people on the requirements of the programme.

4.9 Challenges Faced during the Implementation of the Drought Relief Programme

4.9.1 Lack of Funds

All 12 respondents from both interviews and questionnaires from government officials indicated that securing funds to enable the proper implementation of the programme was a major challenge to them. They faced challenges when securing transport to ferry the grain from Grain Marketing Boards to Rural Feeding Points. Waiting for the Ministry of Transport together with the sub-committee of transport and logistics was a major challenge. As a result, this however delayed some distributions leading to backlog distributions, which led to theft of some maize bags. These tallies with respondent 17 from beneficiary questionnaires who indicated that sometimes they received food after a month without it.

4.9.2 Double Dipping

Respondent X from questionnaires addressed to government officials alluded that double dipping is one of the major challenges they faced when implementing the programme. He indicated that the beneficiaries used names of the dead people and benefits double the share. Respondent M from interviewed beneficiary also indicated that he used non-existing names to get food allocations. As a result, this undermined the deserving people from getting food allocations as the shares were used to benefit few minorities.

4.9.3 Nepotism and Favouritism

Three respondents from interviewed government officials indicated that another challenge militating against the success of the drought relief programme was the issue of nepotism and favouritism. This concurs with respondent B from government questionnaires who indicated that the distributions were highly characterized by favouritism acts. Out of 40 respondents from beneficiary questionnaires, 11 people indicated that they always receive the maize because there are related of friends to the village heads. A village head from village X said that he has certain people who should always benefit as there are his friends.

4.9.4 Inclusion of Non-Deserving and Exclusion of Deserving Beneficiaries

Four respondents from interviews carried out with government officials indicated that the rural leadership had a tendency of including non-deserving people and excluding deserving people on the list of beneficiaries, they submitted to the department of Social Welfare. Due to issues of corruption and political affiliations, the government official faced problems when giving the people food aid. Some of the beneficiaries selected did not fit into the five categories, which the programme was looking at, which are chronically ill, child headed, elderly, disabled and high dependency.

4.9.5 Issue of Identity

Respondent W and X from interviewed Government stakeholders emphasised the issue of identity as a major challenge in the implementation of the programme. Some of the benefiting people had no Identity Cards hence it was a difficult situation to select them as benefiting people. Also in relation to this, two households from village P and Q indicated that the whole family do not have Identity Cards. At the same time, these people could not write and they had to use fingerprints as their signatures. However, this became a major challenge to the project implementers, as the project assessors were not able to understand it as they viewed it as a corrupt activity.

4.9.6 Shortage of Food

Respondent Y from interviewed government stakeholders indicated that some households were left food insecure because the food was very little in almost all villages. Respondent 7 from questionnaire government stakeholders emphasized villagers from village Chiwandamudanda and Chishakwe to have more numbers of people who are food insecure but are not included in the programme. They required food and their allocations were limited. The x from government stakeholders also indicated that there is need to address the allocations since some of the villages for example Chitakatira had benefiting people who were a little better than those left in the villages left above. Again, the allocations in these non-deserving villages were very much big because the villages are highly populated and hence it undermined the deserving beneficiaries since the criteria used did not measure the vulnerability levels but the population levels.

4.10 Should Government Food Aid Projects Continue

Figure 6: showing suggestion to the continuity of Government Food Aid Projects

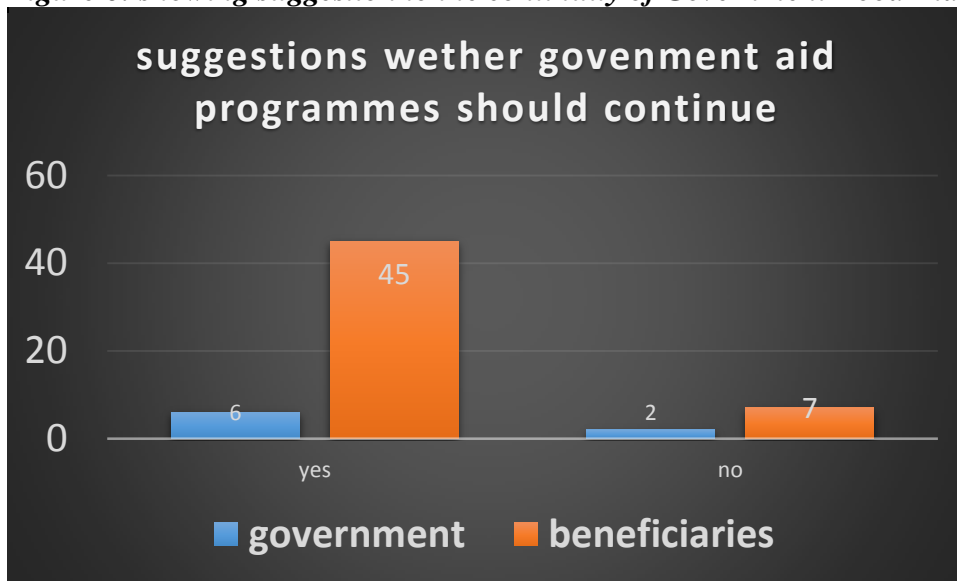


Figure (6) above shows the results on whether government food aid projects should continue. These results are both from the government stakeholders and from the beneficiaries. The data presented above was conducted through the use of questionnaires and document analysis. This question is of great importance as it elucidates more on the attitudes of people towards the programme and whether there are able to sustain the hunger.

The figure above indicated that out of 8 government stakeholders, 6 of them suggested that the government food aid projects should continue. They highlighted that the aid should continue as they suggested that there are prolonged droughts hence there is need for continuous aid. Out of 6 respondents, respondent X indicated that there is need to continue with Aid since the area is characterized by the most vulnerable people (child headed families, disabled, chronically ill, high dependency and the elderly). Hence, as a result, the government needs to continue with the aid since these people are incapable of sustaining themselves despite the droughts. However, one respondent indicated that the government should only give the beneficiaries Aid during the drought situations. However, when there are no droughts, the government should empower the people so that there are able to sustain their living on their own.

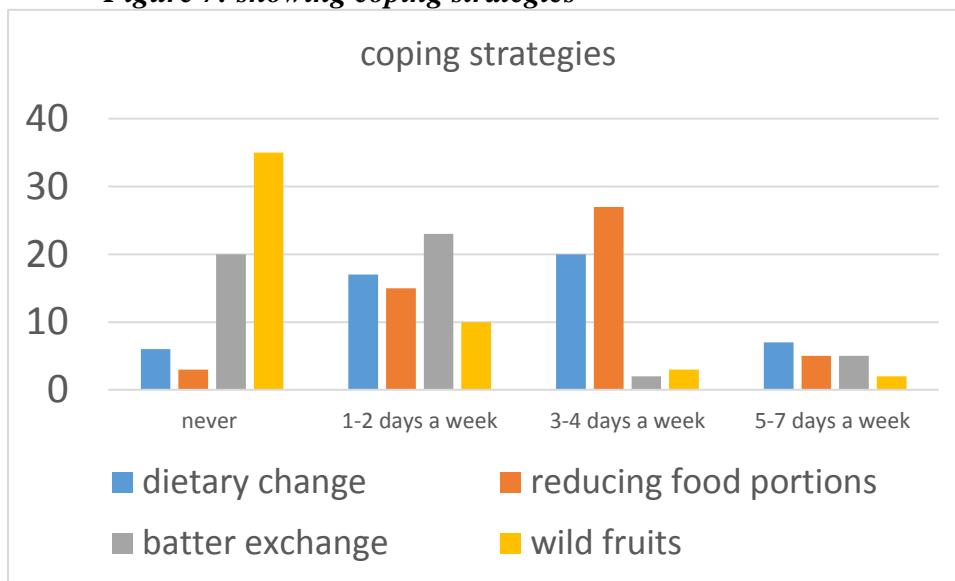
Two respondents from the government indicated that it is not necessary for food aid projects to continue. They highlighted that the government usually conduct food aid projects a year before elections. Hence, they use this as a political campaigning tool. As a result, it becomes difficult to measure the success of the projects as well as implementing it since the objectives of the programme differs with its results. In addition, this politicizes the selection process conducted by the village heads as they select part members to benefit from the programme. As a result, measuring how the programme was able to address household food insecurity becomes a challenge since the most need households are left out.

The highest percentage of beneficiaries suggested that they need to continue receiving food aid. Out of 52 respondents, 45 beneficiaries showed that they need to continue receiving aid. This is so because these families are hunger stricken. Some of these families are incapable of producing their own food despite the prevailing droughts. There are vulnerable groups, which consist of the disabled, chronically ill, elderly, and child headed families. In addition, some of the parts in the ward are dry lands for example Chishakwe, Mwaamba the areas receive little rainfall comparing it with other areas.

Seven out of 52 sampled people indicated that they do not want the programme to continue. From these 7 people, four of them highlighted that the programme should not continue because there are forced to share their portions of maize with other families. They also highlighted that sometimes they fail to get the money to contribute towards transport arrangements and as a result, their portions are taken by the village heads to give those that have money to pay for the transport.

4.11 Surviving Strategies by Beneficiaries to Copy with The Drought

Figure 7: showing coping strategies



The figure (7) above shows the coping strategies of the sampled population of ward 15 in Mutare district

-

4.11.1 Wild Fruits

The highest percentage of people argued that they never relied on wild fruits as there major coping strategy to the prevailing drought. This is so because they argued that the area is more commercial and hence there are no forests where wild fruits can be found. Again, some respondents claimed that the scarcity of wild fruits due to the dry lands made them unable to rely on fruits but if given the chance, they would have relied on the fruits.

4.11.2 Batter Exchange

The highest percentage of people indicated that they did not rely more on batter exchange. This is so because they had nothing to exchange with other villages. However, from those who exchanged indicated that they had to exchange their grain they received from the government to get some commodities to help themselves for example exchanging maize with sugar or rice. However, households exchanged more than other villages. They argued that the bag of maize was too much for them hence they had to exchange it with other villages since they had stockpiles in their granaries. As a result, the government is urged to give grain shares according to household size.

4.11.3 Dietary Change

The highest number of people changed their diets. This was so because they claimed that a bag of maize is too little to sustain their lives. Hence, some families responded that they resort to eat porridge and boiled maize grain which save their maize rather than preparing sadza which takes more mealie meal.

4.11.4 Reducing Food Portions

The highest number of people changed their diets 3 to 4 times a week. This is so because the amount of maize they received is not sustainable enough to cover them for the whole month. Most of the families are polygamous hence, a bag of maize can last them for only two months. As a result, the government is recommended to share the aid prior to a household's size. However, some households claimed to have never rationed their portions as they claim that a bag of maize is too much for them.

4.12 CONCLUSION

This chapter focused on presenting the data collected using interview guides, questionnaires and document analysis. The data was presented in the form of tables, charts, graphs and thematic sequences. From the data collected in this chapter, several recommendations are made which the government has to adopt to ensure that the programme is running smoothly. It shows the data collected from the respondents from ward 15 with a sampled population of 52 beneficiaries and 8 government officials.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes all that have been discussed from the presentations made in Chapter 4. It seeks to wrap up everything the researcher has written from chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4. The chapter gives conclusions from the findings from chapter 4. It also gives recommendations that the government of Zimbabwe has to adopt so as to cushion up the gaps that are lacking. The chapter also gives the final position of the researcher pertaining her research topic.

5.1 Summary of Findings

5.1.1 Objectives of Food Aid and Sources of Food Aid

From the findings in chapter four, the Food Aid Programmes serves to meet various objectives. These objectives include alleviating poverty, to support a defined project, to act as an emergency respond as well as to helping the vulnerable groups to survive. These objectives are also stated in the New Constitution of Zimbabwe and the Food Aid Charter. In ward 15, highest percentage of people relies on food aid as their major source of food. There are other sources of food of the people in ward 15 in Mutare district, which are, buying, farming and trading.

5.2.2 Vulnerability in Mutare District Ward 15

In Mutare District ward 15, there are a number of vulnerable groups. There are the elderly and they consist of people who are not able to work on themselves because of age. To add on, there are the ones who are chronically ill suffering from diseases like cancer and tuberculosis. Moreover, these people spent most of their times seeking medication and because of their medical problems, they find it difficult to source food for their family consumption. There are families headed by people who are disabled and they found it difficult to engage in different activities, which can cushion them from, the droughts. There is also child headed families and these children rely on aid to supplement their diets. Lastly, there are highly dependent families. Some of these families can add up to 17 and more hence they face challenges in sourcing food for household consumption.

5.2.4 Roles of Government in Promoting Food Security

The government of Zimbabwe plays a vital role in promoting food security to rural areas. These roles include providing people with farming inputs to boost the agricultural sector and as it can ensure household food availability and accessibility. The government also make irrigation schemes to enhance agriculture in semi-arid regions. Establishing Grain Marketing Boards is another role of the government and it helps in ensuring that there are adequate stocks that can be used by the government to feed its people with. The government also provides food to vulnerable groups as well as improving children nutritional levels.

5.2.5 Impact of Drought Relief Programme on Food Security

The Drought Relief Programme has both negative and positive impacts on food security. The drought relief programme impacts on food security negatively since most of the Drought Relief Programmes are conducted by the government as a campaigning strategy hence it is difficult to measure its success. However, the drought relief programme can ensure food security as it can alleviate poverty. Again, the most vulnerable groups are targeted and as a result, these people remain food secure due to the government's food aid. Another issue that measures the impact of the drought relief programme is the selection process of the beneficiaries. High percentage of the beneficiaries indicated that the selection process was not fair as there were issues of corruption, nepotism among other issues.

5.2.7 Challenges Faced During the Implementation of the Programme

During the implementation of the Drought Relief Programme, there are a number of challenges faced. The major challenge faced is the politicization of the programme by the ruling part. In addition, there is the issue of double dipping whereby one single beneficiary ends up with more than one share of whatever is being given. This is done through the use of deceased names as well as non-existing names. There is also corruption whereby the traditional leaders engage in corrupt activities that can hinder the success of the project. Lack of funds is also another challenge faced in the implementation of the programme and this has resulted in backlog distributions.

5.2.8 Surviving Strategies Used by Beneficiaries to survive from Droughts

During the times of drought, the beneficiaries adopt various strategies they use to cushion themselves from the drought implications. The strategies they adopt include relying from wild fruits. The villagers used wild fruits as their source of food. The beneficiaries also barter traded with other villagers as a means for their survival. The villagers also portioned their meals so that they are able to last the whole month with their food. Dietary change is another strategy adopted by the beneficiaries to cushion themselves from the droughts. The beneficiaries usually resorted to eat porridge and mangai as they believed that this would save their maize.

5.2.9 Suggestions to whether Government Food Aid Projects Should Continue

The majority of the people indicated that food aid projects should continue. Factors like the prolong recurring of droughts, which requires food assistance to enhance food security calls for the continuity of the programme. It has also been highlighted that most of the people in ward 15 are labour incapable of producing their own food because there are chronically ill or disabled, child headed, and the elderly. However, some of the respondents argued that it is not necessary to continue receiving aid from the government because they have enough that can sustain themselves. Others highlighted that since the wrong people are benefiting and a lot of corruption, there is need to stop the aid.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

5.3.1 Objectives of Food Aid

Food aid programmes are designed to meet certain objectives. These objectives include alleviating poverty, acting as an emergency response to a disaster, which could have occurred, to support a defined project and serve the most vulnerable people in a society. The major objective of food aid is to ensure food security to various households so as to alleviate cases of poverty and hunger. However, during implementation of food aid programmes, the major objectives of food aid are not met. This is so because there are issues of corruption, politicization of the programmes, and lack of funds as well as cases of nepotism. Hence, as a result, the major objectives of food aid are no longer seen in the day-to-day running of food aid programmes.

5.3.2 Vulnerability in Mutare District

Mutare District Ward 15 is characterised by vulnerable groups including the disabled, chronically ill, elderly, high dependent families and child headed families. Of all these groups, child headed families are categorised under group one which needs immediate attention. There is also a percentage of people who are not so vulnerable. As a result, this shows that the Government should continue giving this area food aid since these people are in need of aid. Without food aid, these households will remain food insecure. Hence, efforts in feeding these households should continue to be done.

5.3.3 Roles of Government in Promoting Food Security

The government plays a pivotal role in promoting food security. It engages in various activities like grain loaning, supplying agricultural inputs to its people, rehabilitating irrigation schemes, providing food and conducting food for work projects. However, despite the role played by the government in trying to promote food security, its efforts seem not to be reaching an envisaged scale. There are records of households, which remains food insecure despite the efforts made by the government. In addition, the governments' policy of politicizing the programme black shadows its roles. Hence, these factors militate against the success of the roles of the government in trying to promote food security.

5.3.4 Impact of the Drought Relief Programme on Food Security

The drought relief programme has both positive and negative impacts on food security. The drought relief programme can create a dependency syndrome whereby the receiving people make little or no effort to produce their own food. In addition, the drought relief can impact positively on food security. It enhances food availability and accessibility as well as providing for the vulnerable groups. Hence, even though the programme faces some negative impacts, these impacts are always outweighed by the positive impacts.

5.3.5 Should the Government Food Aid Projects Continue?

Government Food Aid Projects should continue as there are a number of reasons with which vulnerability and prolong droughts are one of the major factors which calls for

the continuity of the projects. Even though there are various reasons, which can call for the discontinuity of the projects, these factors can be addressed to smoothen the flow of the project. Hence, there is need for the project continuity since it is a relief to the suffering of people. In addition, the project acts as a relief to human suffering hence there is need to continue the project.

5.3.6 Challenges Faced During the Implementation of the Drought Relief Programme

There are a number of challenges faced during the implementation of the Drought Relief Programme. These include the issue of double dipping, corruption, politicization of the programme, lack of funds among other factors. However, the major challenges militating against the success of the programme is the politicization of the programme, cases of nepotism and favouritism at grassroots level as well as lack of funds. These factors have managed to jeopardize the intended goals of Drought Relief Programmes of alleviating poverty by creating household food insecurity. Hence, the challenges faced during the implementation process are hindering the project to reach its intended goals.

5.3.7 Strategies Used by the Beneficiaries to Cushion Themselves from the Drought

The beneficiaries adopt various strategies to cushion themselves from the droughts with which among these strategies include eating wild fruits, portioning their food, changing their diets and batter trading. Even though the beneficiaries might try to adopt various measures to sustain themselves from the droughts, these strategies are temporarily sustainable and as a result, they always remain food insecure. Hence, this shows that there is need for the government to provide drought survival strategies, which can be a permanent solution to the people.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.4.1 Readdressing the selection process

The government has to make sure that when registering beneficiaries, some government stakeholders should be present on the selection process. One person should not nominate beneficiaries, for example the traditional leaders to cab cases of favouritism. The nomination of benefiting people should be done with all people available to make sure that the right people are benefiting.

5.4.2 Conducting post monitoring and verification visits

The government should conduct periodic verification processes to make sure that the right people registered to be benefiting are the same people benefiting. Cases of registering non-existing people were recorded and hence as a way to avoid such cases, government officials are obliged to continue making verifications to see whether the food is reaching the rightful person.

5.4.3 Arrange transport

The government needs to transport the food to the feeding points. In most villages in Mutare District, traditional leaders and councillors have overcharged the vulnerable people on transport fees. As a result, those who do not afford to pay such fee were not registered as beneficiaries. In addition, the people were overcharged and forced to pay unrealistic amounts with which the remaining balances were used for personal gains.

5.4.4 Consulting with beneficiaries

The government should consult with people on the type of food aid that the people require. Some areas prefer cash transfers. Other people prefer other types of food for example rice beans among other. There are cases of people selling or exchanging their maize with other foodstuffs. As a result, the intended purpose of giving people maize grain is no longer seen. As a result, the government has to make consultations on the type of food aid the beneficiaries requires.

5.4.5 Environmental impact assessment

The implementers of the programmes should conduct a pre-survey on the environment that is benefiting from the programme. This will avoid the non-deserving people from benefiting from the programme. This will avoid cases whereby food is allocated on basis on population rather than vulnerability levels. There are villages, which are highly populated but consist of non-deserving beneficiaries whereby there are villages with low population numbers but almost every member of the village is eligible to benefit.

5.4.6 Educating the communal on the importance of the project

The government has a duty to educate the people about the drought relief programmes. The people need to be well versed with the purpose of food aid projects, how they have to be conducted and their benefits to the people. This will help to curb issues of nepotism, corruption, double dipping, politicization of the programme among other factors that can be a challenge to the success of the programme.

5.4.7 Improving the agricultural sector

The government has to establish irrigation schemes, provide agricultural inputs in time to support small-scale farmers. Small-scale farming ensures household food security, as most people will be able to grow their food and easily access it. The government needs to provide its people with farming inputs. In addition, ward 15 has a quite number of rivers, which can be used for irrigation. Hence, the government needs to establish these irrigation schemes.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The Government Food Aid Programmes have affected positively on food security. They have helped in addressing the prevailing food crisis in the ward. However, the government food aid programmes do not seem to be reaching an envisaged scale. The programme is failing to serve its intended goals. The programme's intended goals and its outcomes are divergent. There are a number of factors militating against the success of the programme. Hence, there is need for the government to address such anomalies to serve the purpose of the programme.

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Annex A: Interview Guide

Appendix A (1): Interview Guide to Beneficiaries

My name is **DESIRE MUNOANGIRA**, a student at Midlands State University doing Bachelor of Science Honours degree in Politics and Public Management. As part of the fulfilment of my degree programme, I am carrying out my dissertation research focusing on the impact of Government Food Aid Projects in promoting household food security in Zimbabwe's Rural Areas with Mutare District Ward 15 as my case study. The Interview Guide is designed to collect data on the reasons why Government Food Aid Projects fail to ensure household food security. This information will be of great help since it will help me in understanding the Drought Relief Programme and will give recommendations as well as suggestions for improvement of Government Food Aid Projects.

Your household has been randomly selected to participate in this interview exercise. You are assured that the information collected shall be used for academic purposes only and shall be used in absolute confidence. Having said this, I would like to request for your participation in this exercise. You are allowed not to respond to questions, which are not comfortable to you. You are allowed to pull out from the interview. There are no rewards to be given for participating in this exercise.

Date

Province Name

District Name

Ward Name

Ward Number

Village Name

Start Time

Household Demographics

Sex of Household Head

Age of Household Head

Household Size

- 1) Are you receiving Food Aid from Government? **Yes** [] **No** []

- 2) What are your main sources of food?
Aid Farming Buying Borrowing

- 3) In times of drought, what are the measures you use to cope to the prevailing drought?

- 4) Is food aid programmes managing to address household food shortages?
- 5) Do you wish to continue receiving aid?
- 6) What do you think will happen if aid stops?
- 7) Is there any other form of Aid you prefer besides Food Aid?
- 8) Did you ever encounter any problems pertaining the drought relief programme?
- 9) Was the selection process fair?
- 10) Is there anything you wish the Government should do to better the success of the project?
- 11) Do you have any other comments to make?

End time

Thank you very much for participating in this interview. Your effort is greatly appreciated.

- 9) What are the major problems that programmes such as the Drought Relief Programme face and how best can they be dealt with?
- 10) What are survival strategies used by people in ward 15 of Mutare?
- 11) As part of the implementers, how do you rate the drought Relief Programme?

End time

Thank you very much for participating in this interview. Your effort is greatly appreciated

ANNEX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix B (1): Questionnaire Guide for Government Officials

Questionnaire for Government Officials and other relevant stakeholders who have participated in the Drought Relief Programme of 2016, that is, Ministry of Rural Development, Promotion and Preservation of National Culture And Heritage, Department Of Social Services, ZRP-Mutare, GMB-Mutare, Agritex, Ministry of Lands and other relevant stakeholders.

My name is **DESIRE MUNOANGIRA**, a student at Midlands State University doing Bachelor of Science Honours degree in Politics and Public Management. As part of the fulfilment of my degree programme, I am carrying out my dissertation research focusing on the impact of Government Food Aid Projects in promoting household food security in Zimbabwe's Rural Areas with Mutare District Ward 15 as my case study. The questionnaire is designed to collect data on the reasons why Government Food Aid Projects fail to reach the envisaged scale in alleviating household food shortages. This information will be of great help since it will help me in understanding the Drought Relief Programme and will give recommendations as well as suggestions for improvement of Government Food Aid Projects.

I am kindly requesting you to complete the questionnaire anonymously in the spaces provided. You are assured that the information collected shall be used for academic purposes only and shall be used in absolute confidence.

Date

Sex female [] Male []

- 1) How much do you know about Government Food Aid Projects?
(Tick in the appropriate spaces provided below)

A lot Fair Little Do not know

- 2) From your own understanding, what is the major purpose of the Drought Relief Programme?.....
- 3) Have you ever encountered any problems during the implementation of the programme? **YES []** **NO []**
- 4) If answer on (3) is **yes**, briefly explain the challenges you have encountered
.....
- 5) From the challenges you have highlighted above, did these challenges affected the success of the project and in what way?.....

- 6) In your own opinion, is it necessary for Government Food Aid Projects to continue? If yes, why do you say so
- 7) Are there any other alternatives that can be of use to alleviate food crisis besides Food Aid? If yes, what is your opinion
- 8) From the observations you have make, do you think the Drought relief programmes are capable of alleviating household food shortages?.....
- 9) What recommendations do you give for the further success of the programme?

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR TIME

Government Officials Ward Councillor Headman Village Heads Community workers Villagers

7) Was the selection process fair? **Yes** [] **No** []

8) If not, why

.....

9) What do you think was the reason you were selected?

.....

10) What type of people do you think should benefit from Food Aid.....

11) From your village, are there people who are supposed to be benefiting but there are not receiving food aid? **Yes** [] **No** []

12) If yes, what do you think should be done to ensure that rightful people are benefiting?.....

13) What do you recommend the government so that it strengthens the impact of Government food aid programmes on food security in Zimbabwe

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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