

Land rights redistribution for vulnerable groups in the aftermath of the Fast Track Land Reform Program (FTLRP) of Zimbabwe

Tanaka Grey Muromo (Zimbabwe)

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SUMMARY

Access to land in Zimbabwe has been a highly contentious issue due to varying dynamics governing it. Zimbabwe went through agrarian reforms from 1980 – 2002 and even beyond, to redistribute land from whites to blacks. The reforms have been met with both successes and failures. The recent program, the Fast Track Land Reform Program (FTLRP) has been the centre of much critique in the discourse of the literature available. The study aims to evaluate the aftermath of the FTLRP and how it affected vulnerable groups such as women using a systematic literature review process. The results show, that indeed vulnerable groups were adversely affected by the program. This is evidenced by the skewed land ownership patterns

and irregular land access patterns between black men and black women. The findings of this study can be used for better decision making to increase women's access to land in the aftermath of the FTLRP and near future land reform exercises.

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