**ABSTRACT**

Adoption of sustainable land management practices (LMP) among crop farmers in Imo State, Nigeria has not been effective, due, among others, to neglect of livelihood strategy (LS) in LMP programme intervention. Also, empirical evidence remains largely scanty and devoid of in-depth analysis on the effect of livelihood strategies on the adoption of sustainable land management practices among food crop farmers in Imo State. Therefore, analyzing the impact of livelihood strategies on adoption of land management practices is very important in informing policies and programmes that will enhance better management of land for increased food security. This study therefore explored the nexus between livelihood strategies of food crop farmers and adoption of sustainable land management practices (SLMP) for sustainable land management and food security policies. To achieve this, questionnaire were administered to one hundred and twenty food crop farmers from the three agricultural zones of the State who were selected through multistage random sampling effort. An analysis of their responses with the use of descriptive statistics and logit regression revealed that there are five broad categories of livelihood activities which food crop farmers in Imo State, Nigeria engaged in. These include crop production, livestock production, extraction activities, wage employment, and petty trading. Food crop farmers adopt multiple SLMPs for crop production which include agronomic practices, soil management practices, conservation practices, and structural and mechanical erosion control practices. Food crop farmers’ livelihood strategies had significant impact on the adoption of sustainable land management in the area. The study therefore recommends that in pursuing food security policy and programmes, as well as sustainable land management programmes, government should consider the livelihood activities of farmers.